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OUR HERITAGE:
WHERE THE PAST
MEETS THE FUTURE



ENriCH-aj se! Zaključna študija projekta **Odkrijte svojo kulturno dediščino**

ENriCH yourself! Final Study of the **Reveal YouropEaN Cultural Heritage** Project

Vodilni partner / Lead Partner



Projektne partnerji / Project Partners



LJUDSKA UNIVERZA LENDAVA
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GISELA-GYMNASIUM
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Sofinancirano iz
programa Evropske unije
"Evropa za državljane".



NAŠA DEDIŠČINA:
KJER PRETEKLOST
SREČA PRIHODNOST



Kratka predstavitev projekta ENriCH

Projekt Reveal YouropEaN Cultural Heritage z akronimom ENriCH je projekt, ki je bil financiran iz programa Evropa za državljanje v okviru podprograma „Demokratično delovanje

in državljanska udeležba“, ukrep Mreženje mest. Projekt ENriCH je v času od 2018 do 2020 izvajalo pet partnerjev iz petih evropskih mest: Eisenstadt (Avstrija), Lendava (Slovenija), Saint-Omer (Francija), Tartu (Estonija) in

Veszprém (Madžarska). V okviru projekta so organizacije, ki so tvorile partnerstvo, podprle mlade pri raziskovanju lokalne kulturne dediščine in jim pomagale deliti njihovo mnenje o tem, kaj jim kulturna dediščina pomeni, kako vidijo pomen kulturne dediščine v prihodnosti in kako bi jo prikazali na zemljevidu mesta v katerem živijo in kulturno dediščino, ki je pomembna njim. Zemljevid so ustvarili mladi, ki so sodelovali v projektu, namenjen pa je tistim, ki jih zanima predvsem lokalni “okus” mesta. Skozi projekt so mladi poskušali odgovoriti na naslednje vprašanje: Kako so evropski dogodki in kultura oblikovali kulturno dediščino mojega mesta in obratno?

ENriCH in a Nutshell

The Reveal YouropEaN Cultural Heritage project, or as we shortly call it: ENriCH, was a project co-funded by the Europe for Citizens Programme of the European Union, under its subprogram ‘Democratic engagement and civic participation’ in the ‘Network of Towns’ action. ENriCH was run between 2018 and 2020 by five partners in five towns across Europe: Eisenstadt (Austria), Lendava (Slovenia),

Saint-Omer (France), Tartu (Estonia), and Veszprém (Hungary), and each of them has supported young people in exploring local cultural heritage and has helped them share their opinion about what this heritage means to them, how they see the future of cultural heritage and how it could be shown on a map that displays special itineraries in these towns for those who are curious about the local ‘taste’ of that settlement. The main question has been: how European events and culture shaped the cultural heritage of my city and vice versa?



1. Partnerji

1.1. Občina Veszprém, Madžarska

Vodilni partner projekta ENriCH je bila Občina Veszprém. **Veszprém**, „mesto kraljic“, je eno najstarejših madžarskih mest. Danes Veszprém šteje 60.000 prebivalcev. Leži v obzemu jezera Balaton in gričevja Bakony ter je upravno, gospodarsko in kulturno središče regije. Kultura igra pomembno vlogo v življenju mesta, ki ima izrazito bogato kulturno dediščino in gosti številne pomembne kulturne prireditve in umetniške festivale. Veszprém se ponaša z več prestižnimi izobraževalnimi ustanovami, med njimi je tudi kampus Univerze v Panoniji, vodilne visokošolske ustanove srednjega Podonavja. Veszprém je od leta 2019 član Unescove mreže Ustvarjalna mesta na področju glasbe. Leta 2023 pa bo skupaj z regijo Balaton evropska prestolnica kulture.

1.2. Ljudska univerza, Zavod za izobraževanje odraslih in mladine Lendava (Slovenija)

Ljudska univerza, Zavod za izobraževanje odraslih in mladine Lendava je javni zavod, ki ga je ustanovila Občina Lendava za izvajanje in razvoj programov izobraževanja odraslih. Iz organizacije za izobraževanje odraslih se je v preteklih letih prelevila v modern

1. Our Partners

1.1. Municipality of Veszprém, Hungary

The Municipality of Veszprém was the **Lead Partner** of ENriCH. **Veszprém**, ‘the city of Queens’, is one of the oldest Hungarian cities with 60 000 inhabitants today. Lying in the embrace of Lake Balaton and Bakony Hills, it is a regional administrative, economic and cultural centre. Culture plays an important role in the life of the city, which is prominently rich in cultural heritage and hosts numerous notable cultural events and art festivals. Veszprém boasts several prestigious educational institutions, including a campus of the University of Pannonia, the leading higher educational institution of Central Transdanubia. Veszprém has been a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network in the field of Music since 2019, and the city together with the Balaton region will be the European Capital of Culture in 2023.

1.2. Adult Education Center, Lendava, Slovenia

Adult Education Center Lendava is a public local organization, established by the Municipality of Lendava to promote and develop adult education. It offers a comprehensive range of educational programmes with an

središče vseživljenjskega učenja s posebnim poudarkom na izobraževanju pripadnikov različnih ranljivih skupin, vključno z romsko skupnostjo. Od leta 2005 je Ljudska univerza Lendava vpeta v projektno dejavnost, saj hkrati izvaja večje število nacionalnih, mednarodnih in čezmejnih projektov. Občina Lendava je vključena v mrežo mest, ki kandidirajo za Evropsko prestolnico kulture, Ljudska univerza Lendava pa kot javni zavod aktivno sodeluje pri pripravah za pridobitev tega prestižnega naziva.

1.3. Foster Europe Foundation, Eisenstadt, Austria

Fundacija Foster Europe za močne evropske regije je neodvisna, nestrankarska, zasebna in dobrodelna avstrijska fundacija za spodbujanje evropskega povezovanja, demokracije, regionalne decentralizacije in federalizma v Evropi. Organizacija deluje v vseevropskem okviru, največji poudarek pa je namenjen srednji in vzhodni Evropi. Foster Europe spodbuja evropsko razpravo o federalizmu in nadnacionalni decentralizaciji od leta 2009. Foster Europe v tesnem sodelovanju z evropskimi partnerji na področju znanosti, raziskav in praktičnih primerov iz politike obravnava vprašanje, kako organizirati države in njihove institucije, obenem pa išče

increasing attention to lifelong learning projects, especially to the socially weak groups, including the Roma community.

In the last few years there have been also workshops for raising the awareness about active citizenship, and since 2005 several national and cross-border projects have been carried out. Lendava extends the line of European Capital of Culture cities in the ENriCH partnership since it is a candidate city for 2025.

1.3. Foster Europe Foundation, Eisenstadt, Austria

Foster Europe Foundation for strong European Regions is an independent, non-partisan, private and charitable Austrian Foundation to promote European integration, democracy, regional decentralisation and federalism in Europe. While working in a Pan-European framework, Foster Europe puts its main emphasis in the area of Central and Eastern Europe. Foster Europe has been promoting a European debate on federalism and sub-national decentralization since 2009. In close cooperation with European partners from the realms of science, research as well as practical political implementation, Foster Europe is addressing the question

možnosti in primere višjih oblik demokracije. V okviru makroregionalnih strategij EU, zlasti strategije EU za Podonavje, Foster Europe spodbuja udeležbo državljanov in povezovanje nevladnih organizacij, ki naj bi bile ključne sestavine makroregionalnega upravljanja.

1.4. Občina Tartu, Estonija

Tartu je drugo največje mesto Estonije in šteje 100.000 prebivalcev. Je južnoestonsko regijsko središče in se lahko šteje za kulturno in izobraževalno prestolnico države. Tu se nahajajo najpomembnejše univerze v Estoniji: Univerza v Tartuju, Estonska univerza o življenjskih vedah in Visoka zdravstvena šola. V Tartuju vsako leto študira več kot 20.000 študentov, med njimi tudi tuji študenti iz približno 80 držav.

Kultura igra pomembno vlogo v življenju Tartua. V mestu se vrstijo visoke kulturne prireditve, ki so mednarodnega obsega in dajejo velik poudarek kulturni dediščini, saj bo Tartu leta 2024 evropska prestolnica kulture. Kultura je tudi glavna vez med Tartujem in njegovim pobratnim mestom, Veszprémom. Tartu ima veliko mednarodnih povezav in je od leta 2015 član mreže Unescovih kreativnih mest na področju književnosti. V mestu je približno 100 mladinskih

of how to organize states and their institutions as well as the search for more and higher forms of democracy. In the framework of the EU macro-regional strategies, especially the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, Foster Europe promotes structural civic participation, networking of NGOs as a key component of the macro-regional governance.

1.4. Municipality of Tartu, Estonia

Tartu is the second largest city of Estonia with a population of 100 000. It is the regional centre of South-Estonia and can be considered the cultural and educational capital of the country. The top universities of Estonia are situated here: University of Tartu, Estonian University of Life Sciences and Tartu Health Care College. Every year more than 20 000 students study in Tartu, among them foreign students from about 80 countries.

Culture plays an important role in the life of Tartu: the city hosts a range of high-ranking cultural events that are international in scope and places great emphasis on cultural heritage, especially now, when it won the title of the European Capital of Culture 2024. Culture is also the main link between Tartu and its twin town, Veszprém. Tar-

organizacij.

1.5. Agencija za urbanizem in razvoj (AUD), Saint-Omer, France

Harmonično mesto Saint-Omer ponuja izjemno zgodovinsko kulturno dediščino. V UNESCO-ov biosferni rezervat Marais Audomarois je vključen tudi Saint-Omer in njegovo mokrišče, ki je raj za živalstvo in rastlinstvo, obenem pa je tudi zadnje gojeno barje v Franciji. Voda oblikuje pokrajino in prežema vsakdanje življenje. Občine na območju Morinie nosijo sledi bogate zgodovine okoli Théroutanneja, starodavnega mesta, ki predstavlja redek primer 'izginulega mesta'. Sledi teh srednjeveških Pompejev se kažejo v pokrajini.

AUD izvaja študije in projekte načrtovanja in trajnostnega razvoja ozemlja. Organizacija nosi naziv »Kraji umetnosti in zgodovine«, ki ji jo je podelilo Ministrstvo za kulturo. S tem nazivom označujejo tiste organizacije, ki imajo resnične ambicije zaščititi in izboljšati arhitekturo, pokrajino in dediščino.

tu has wide international relations and has been a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network in the field of Literature since 2015. There are around 100 youth organisations in the city.

1.5. Urbanism and Development Agency (AUD), Saint-Omer, France

The harmonious city of Saint-Omer offers remarkable historic urban cultural heritage. The Marais Audomarois UNESCO biosphere reserve includes Saint-Omer and also its wetland, a paradise for the fauna and flora, also the last cultivated marsh of France. Water shapes landscapes everywhere and permeates everyday life. The municipalities of the Morinie area carry the traces of a rich history around Théroutanne, an ancient city and a rare example of a 'disappeared city'. The traces of this medieval 'Pompeii' are expressed in the landscape and the soil.

AUD manages studies and projects for the planning and sustainable development of the territory. The organisation carries the label 'Places of Art and History', which was awarded by the Ministry of Culture and Communication and distinguishes territories that are animated by a real ambition of protection

1.6. Občina Passau, Nemčija

Čeprav Passau ni vključena v celoten projekt, je pobrateno mesto Veszprém in je ponudil možnost, da mladi v okviru projekta ENriCH obiščejo njihovo čudovito mesto. Mesto, znano tudi po imenu „Mesto treh rek“, je ta naziv dobilo zato, ker se Donavi V Passau z juga pridruži reka Inn, s severa pa Ilz. Poleg tega je mesto znano po neverjetni arhitekturni dediščini, predvsem gotski in baročni.

Passau nudi dom številnim šolam in najmlajši univerzi na Bavarskem, Univerzi v Passau. Univerzo obiskuje približno 12.000 študentov, ponašajo pa se tudi z enim od najsodobnejših kampusov v državi. V projekt ENriCH so bili vključeni dijaki iz srednje šole Gisela.



and enhancement of architecture, landscape and heritage.

1.6. Municipality of Passau, Germany

Although not involved in the whole project, Passau is a twin town of Veszprém and offered the possibility to visit their wonderful city with the ENriCH partnership. The town, also known as the 'City of Three Rivers' got this name because the Danube is joined there by the Inn from the south and the Ilz from the north. Moreover, the city is notable for its amazing built heritage, the mainly gothic and baroque architecture.

Passau gives home to many schools, and to the youngest university in Bavaria, the University of Passau. Around 12 000 students attend the university which has probably one of the most modern campuses in the country. In the frame of ENriCH students from Gisela High School were involved.

2. Naši cilji

Evropska kultura zaradi svoje raznolikosti in bogastva pomeni izvor znanja brez primere. Pomembno je, da ponovno odkrijemo, preudarno uporabljamo in spodbujamo ohranjanje kulturne dediščine in vrednote, katerih ohranjanje spodbujajo evropski narodi in skupnosti. Odkrivanje, uporaba in ohranjanje kulturne dediščine je še pomembnejše pri generacijah Y in Z, ki zaradi tehnološkega in digitalnega razvoja, predvsem pa zaradi uporabe moderne tehnologije dvomijo v tradicijo in tradicionalne vrednote. Naš splošni cilj je bil s pomočjo projekta ENriCH podpreti odločevalce in mlade pri razkrivanju skupne evropske identitete in skupnih vrednot ter jih povezati z njihovo zgodovino in kulturno dediščino. Specifični cilj projekta pa je tako bil z dialogom mladih in odločevalcev ponovno interpretirati evropsko kulturno dediščino.

3. Priprave

V okviru projekta ENriCH so vsa mednarodna srečanja temeljila na predhodnih lokalnih aktivnostih. Vsak partner je ustanovil lokalno skupino 6 – 15 mladih (dijaki in študenti), s katerimi je sodeloval tekom projekta. Lokalne skupine so se mesečno sestajale za delo na posameznih projektnih nalogah (priprava

2. Our Goals

European culture, due to its diversity and richness can signify an unprecedented source of knowledge. It is important to rediscover, use prudently and promote cultural heritage and values established by European nations and communities. This need is even more relevant with regard to Y&Z generations who are, among others, having serious phone separation anxiety thus approaching to old traditions with certain doubts.

Through ENriCH our aim was to support local decision makers and mainly young citizens in revealing the common European identity and shared values, connections in their history and cultural heritage. Thus, ENriCH has tried to reinterpret the European cultural heritage through the dialogue of youth and decision makers.

3. Preparations

In the frame of ENriCH all international meetings were based on preliminary local activities. Every partner set up a local group of 6-15 young people (a mixture of high school and university students) to work with during the whole project. The local groups usually met on a monthly basis to work on project tasks (map

zemljevida in mednarodnih srečanj). Po sistemu rotiranja pa je na mednarodna srečanja vedno odpotovala skupina 2 - 3 študentov, kar se je izkazalo kot odlična priložnost za urejenje komunikacije v angleščini, spoznavanje drugih kultur in skupno delo študentov in odločevalcev/strokovnjakov.

Čeprav se nekateri dijaki in študenti pred začetkom projekta niso poznali, so ob koncu intenzivnega dela postali velika skupnost. Harmonija se je na podoben način razvijala tudi med mladimi iz različnih držav, kar se je kazalo na mednarodnih srečanjih.

Partnerstvo med udeleženci ni bilo zastavljeno hierarhično, ampak je temeljilo na kolegialnih odnosih med udeleženci. Tak način sodelovanja je omogočal soustvarjanje v skupnih dejavnostih: študenti in dijaki so naloge opravljali samostojno, odločevalci in strokovnjaki pa so jim pri njihovem delu nudili le podporo oz. usklajevali proces dela. Vse videoposnetke dobrodošlice, ki so na voljo na **Youtube kanalu @ENriCH**, so pripravili dijaki in študenti. Tudi **Instagram profil ENriCH** so ustvarili in ga

and preparation of the international meetings), and in a rotation system 2-3 students travelled to the international meetings from each group, which proved to be a great opportunity to practice English, get to know other cultures, and experience the joint work of students and decision makers/experts.



Although many of the students did not know each other before, at the end of the intensive joint work they became a great community. The harmony developed

similarly within the whole international group. They became more and more open during the international meetings as well.

The partnership found it especially important to work with the students as colleagues instead of a hierarchical way, enabling efficient cooperation: many of the tasks were carried out mainly by the students, while decision makers and experts had only supporting, coordinating role in the process.

This was the case with the welcome

upravljali madžarski študenti, vendar so pri njegovem stalnem vzdrževanju sodelovali tudi študenti iz drugih držav. Še vedno lahko dogajanje tekom projekta pogledate na **@enrich_veszprem**. Logotip projekta so ustvarili mladi in je rezultat njihove razprave.

Kljub vsemu navedenemu pa je bila glavna tema lokalnih srečanj priprava spletnega zemljevida ENriCH, ki temelji na uporabnosti.

4. Naš ENriCH zemljevid

Vsi poznamo ustaljene zemljevide mest, ki prikazujejo glavne znamenitosti ter poleg navedenega navadno še različne programe in prostočasne dejavnosti v mestu. Običajno nobeden od dostopnih zemljevidov ne daje predlogov in nasvetov, katere znamenitosti v mestu si res zaslužijo ogled. Prav na to pomanjkljivost pa so se osredotočili zemljevidi, ki so jih mladi ustvarili v okviru projekta ENriCH. Ko jih pogledate, dobite občutek, da so vam ogledne znamenitosti priporočili prijatelji. Na zemljevidih najdete tudi nasvete o priljubljenih zbirališčih mladih ali sugestije, kje so najlepše sprehajalne poti. Ob vsem tem se na zemljevidu nahaja tudi kratka zgodovina mesta ter nekaj praktičnih namigov in nasvetov o lokalni kulturi in navadah, vse z namenom, da se obiskovalci mesta res počutijo prijetno.

videos, which are available on the **@ENriCH Youtube channel**. Also, the **ENriCH Instagram profile** was created and managed by the Hungarian students, but all students from other countries could take part in its continuous maintenance. You can still check it by searching for **@enrich_veszprem**. Similarly, the project logo was co-created by the young participants, as a result of a discussion process.

However, the core topic of the local meetings was the preparation of the USE-it based maps, 'the' ENriCH maps.

4. Our ENriCH Maps

We all know the general city maps that show the main attractions of the cities, highlighting programs and leisure activities in a simple way. Usually none of them gives personal suggestions and tips. That is what ENriCH maps mainly focused on: making you feel as you were advised by your friends. To do so, you can find personal tips about the students' favourite places or recommendations to visit or try; walking routes created along the local youngsters' most-loved tracks; a short history to feel the city really close to you, but also some practical hints and tips about local culture and habits.

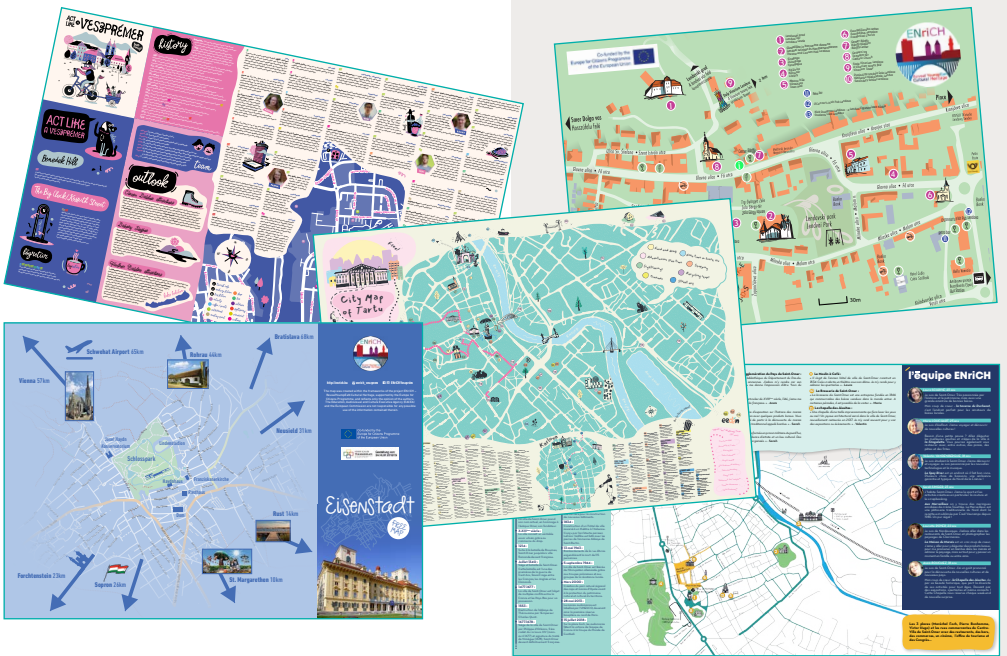
- najtežje je bilo, ko so se skupine med vsemi zbranimi „zanimivostmi“ morale odločiti, katere so najpomembnejše in se morajo umestiti na zemljevid;
- na koncu so skupine na podlagi predlogov ustvarile zanimive, **ne- navadne sprehajalne poti**.

Ko so dokončno izoblikovali zemljevid in se dogovorili o izgledu slednjega, so se rodili kreativni in unikatni izdelki: Celotni postopek je bil zanimiv in poučen način spoznavanja rojstnega mesta. Poleg navedenega je delo v projektu razvijalo tudi različne kom-

the groups had to **select from** all the collected **‘points of interest’**, and decide which were the most important ones that should be placed on the maps;

- then in some cases, the working groups created interesting, **un-usual walking routes** based on the suggestions.

After finalizing all the ‘points of interest’ and agreeing on the design, creative and unique products were born: The whole process was a really interesting and instructive way of learning about one’s hometown; working in



petence pri mladih, in sicer: delo v skupinah, delo z (vsaj na začetku) neznanimi ljudmi, urjenje v komunikaciji v angleščini, urjenje v sprejemanju kompromisov ter seznanjanje z materialnimi in nematerialnimi elementi dediščine. Najpomembnejše pa je bilo, da so mladi poskušati najti tiste kulturne elemente, ki jih je Evropa dala mestom ter kulturne elemente, ki so jih mesta dala Evropi.

5. O mednarodnih srečanjih v okviru projekta ENriCH

5.1. Na poti raziskovanja naše skupne evropske dediščine

Uvodni dogodek projekta je **septembra 2018 gostila Občina Veszprém (Madžarska)**. Glavni cilj je bil spoznati partnerska mesta, se bolje seznaniti z mestom Veszprém in ozavestiti lokalno prebivalstvo o kulturi in kulturni dediščini. **Osredotočen je bil na skupno evropsko dediščino in naziv Evropske prestolnice kulture.**

Najpomembnejši zaključki srečanja so bili:

- **kulturna dediščina** je most med nami in predniki; je zelo pomembna, saj predstavlja vrednote in prebivalce mesta ter povezuje ljudi, hkrati pa je oblika tradicije;
- **Evropa** je ekskluzivna in vključujoča, obenem si je podobna in raznolika, a

groups; working with (at least at the beginning) unknown people; practicing English speaking and writing; experiencing how to make compromises; familiarizing with tangible and intangible heritage elements; but as the main lesson learned: trying to find the treasures what Europe had given to the towns, and what the towns gave to Europe.

5. About the International ENriCH Events

5.1. On the Way to Explore Our Common European Heritage

This was the **first, debut event** of the project; an important, fundamental occasion **hosted by the Municipality of Veszprém (Hungary) in September 2018**. Therefore, the main goal was to get to know the partner cities, become more familiar with the host city, Veszprém, and raise local people's awareness concerning culture and cultural heritage. This opening event was **focusing on the common European heritage** and the **title of the European Capital of Culture**.

The main statements of the workshop were that

- **cultural heritage** is a bridge between us and ancestors; it is very important, since it represents values and people, connects

tudi zelo prilagodljiva, zato se hitro spreminja;

- **evropska kulturna dediščina** je multikulturna, njena glavna značilnost pa je odprtost;

- **mesto** je edinstveno, če ima resnično povezavo z zgodovino, kulturo in religijo.

Med interaktivnimi sestanki sta bila organizirana dva vodena ogleda, in sicer ogled gradu vključno s palačo Dubniczayter ogled gledališča Petőfi, kjer so si mladi ogledali zakulisje. To sta bili edinstveni priložnosti s pomočjo katerih so mladi spoznali lokalno kulturo in skrite zaklade Veszpréma.

Srečanje je bilo osredotočeno na naziv Evropske prestolnice kulture, saj so že skoraj vsa partnerska mesta bila deležna tega naziva ali pa so bila potencialni kandidati. Naziv EPK mestom omogoča, da predstavijo pomembne elemente kulturne dediščine ter izvedejo nekaj edinstvenih projektov, s pomočjo katerih okrepijo skupnost in ustvarijo kulturna središča regij.

Uvodno srečanje projekta se je odvijalo v okviru Dnevov evropske dediščine, kar je za mlade predstavljalo edinstveno priložnost, da si razširijo znanje o manifestaciji evropske kulturne dediščine in s flashmobom ozaveščajo državljanke o različnih temah.

Dnevov evropske dediščine so se ude-

people, and is a form of tradition;

- **Europe** is exclusive and inclusive, similar and diverse at the same time, very flexible, therefore changing rapidly;

- **European cultural heritage** is something multicultural and openness is its main characteristics;

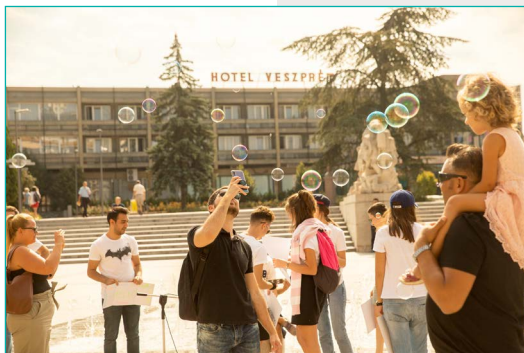
- **a place/city** is unique, if it has a real connection to its history, culture and religion.

As interactive sessions, two, strongly culture-related guided tours took place. One was directed to the castle area, including Dubniczay Palace; the other in the Veszprém Petőfi Theater in the form of a backstage walk. These were unique opportunities to become more familiar with local culture and hidden treasures.

A dedicated session focused on the title of European Capital of Culture, since two of the partner cities are going to wear this title and one of them is a candidate. Owning the title provides the possibility for these cities to present not only their main heritage elements, but also to unfold some unique projects, to strengthen their communities and create a cultural hub in these regions.

Since the opening event was held back-to-back the European Heritage Days, it was a great opportunity to

ležili tako mladi kot odločevalci. To je bila odlična priložnost za poglobljeno razumevanje demokratičnega odločanja in spodbujanje aktivnega državljanstva mladih. Predstavniki odločevalcev pa so na srečanju ugotovili, kako mladi z različnim kulturnim poreklom razmišljajo o določenih kulturnih pa tudi političnih temah ter kako odlične in nove ideje imajo. Ti medgeneracijski in medkulturni dialogi predstavljajo edinstven in učinkovit način razvoja in razumevanja medsebojnih potreb (v primeru mest, potreb prebivalcev).



5.2. Multikulturalnost kot dodana vrednost majhnih mest v Evropi

Lendava (Slovenija) je bila **februarja 2019 prva gostiteljica projekta ENriCH**. S srečanjem v Lendavi smo začeli odkrivati kulturno dediščino mest, ki so sodelovala v projektu. Glavni cilj vsakega srečanja je bil **boljše razumevanje mesta in njegove kulture**, hkrati pa smo preko različnih aktivnosti skušali najti **skupne evropske elemente** v kulturni dediščini slednjega. Da bi

gain more knowledge about the manifestation of Europe's Cultural Heritage, and raise citizens' awareness on different topics through a flashmob. Participants were both young people and decision makers. Thus, it was a great opportunity to strengthen the

understanding of democratic decision making and fostering active citizenship for the youngsters. Also, to present to the decision makers the way how young people with different

cultural backgrounds think about certain topics and how great and new ideas they have. These intergenerational and intercultural dialogues represent a unique and effective way of developing and understanding each other's (in the case of cities, the citizens') needs.

5.2. Multiculturalism as an Added Value of Small Towns in Europe

Lendava (Slovenia) was the **first city where YouropEaN Cultural Heritage Events started in February 2019**. Each and every trip's main goal was to get

to dosegli, so udeleženci skozi različne predstavitve spoznali večkulturni vidik Lendave.

Čeprav je Lendava majhna, je večkulturna, saj v mestu živijo tri narodnosti: slovenska, madžarska in romska. Poleg tega je v Lendavi ohranjena judovska dediščina, četudi judovske manjšine žal več ni. Med dogodkom je bilo poudarjeno, da je multikulturalizem za prebivalce dodatno vrednost mesta.

Udeleženci so si z vodstvom lokalne skupine mladih ogledali mesto. Mladi v Lendavi se zavedajo in so ponosni na kulturno dediščino svojega domačega kraja.

Srečanje je potekalo ob slovenskem kulturnem prazniku, zato so si partnerji lahko ogledali slovenski način praznovanja. Za nekatere udeležence je bilo zanimivo videti, da je v tem mestu v Sloveniji prireditev poteka tako v slovenskem kot tudi v madžarskem jeziku, saj v Lendavi živi madžarska manjšina. Po prireditvi so doma-

a **better understanding about the host city and its culture**, while trying to find the **common European elements** in its cultural heritage. To do so, participants met the multicultural aspect of Lendava through various presentations.

Although Lendava is small, it is considered to be multicultural as three nationalities live in the town: Slovenian, Hungarian and Roma. Additionally,

the Jewish heritage is preserved in Lendava, even if sadly the Jewish minority is not present here anymore. During the event, it was highlighted why

multiculturalism is considered as an added value according to the inhabitants.

With the guidance of the local group of young people, participants had a tour in the city. Youth in Lendava are aware and proud of the cultural heritage of their home town.

This meeting was held back-to-back to the Slovenian Cultural Day, so ENriCH partners could taste the Slovenian way of celebration. For



čini udeležencem srečanja predstavili nesnovni deli lokalne kulturne dediščine, in sicer s pomočjo nekaterih okusnih lokalnih jedi in pijače. Pomemben cilj vsakega mednarodnega srečanja je priprava političnih priporočil. Udeleženci so v Lendavi ustvarili obsežno SWOT analizo mesta s preučevanjem multikulturalizma iz štirih vidikov.

Ključna dejstva so bila naslednja:

PREDNOSTI:

- tveč možnosti za mlade: dvojezične šole, priložnost za učenje različnih jezikov,
- več praznovanj: 3 kulturni dnevi vsako leto,
- priložnost, da se učijo drug od drugega z vidika večine / manjšin,
- bogata kulturna dediščina in kulinarika,
- dober geografski položaj: 200-300 km od 4 prestolnic.

SLABOSTI:

- v senci zaradi večjih kultur,
- ločevanje: vsaka narodnost je majhen svet zase,
- administrativne težave.

MOŽNOSTI:

- Lendava je lahko vzor ostalim mestom,

some of the participants it was interesting to see that in this town in Slovenia, a large part of the event was facilitated not only in Slovenian but also in Hungarian language, as a large minority of Hungarians live in Lendava. Afterwards, intangible parts of local cultural heritage were presented through some especially delicious meals and drinks.

As an important aim of each transnational event was to prepare policy recommendations, in Lendava participants created a comprehensive **SWOT analysis** about the city by examining **multiculturalism** from four aspects. The main takeaways were the following:

STRENGTHS:

- more opportunities for youth: bilingual schools, more languages to practice
- more celebrations: 3 cultural days each year
- opportunity to learn from each other in the aspect of majority / minorities
- rich cultural heritage and culinary
- good geo-position: 200-300 km from 4 capitals

- več priložnosti za delo zaradi jezikov,
- večja toleranca med ljudmi.

GROŽNJE:

- izseljevanje mladih,
- vključevanje etničnih skupin,
- izoliranost zaradi edinstvenosti.

Mladi v Lendavi se vsekakor morajo bolj vključiti v oblikovanje lokalnih politik in imeti možnost, da samostojno odločajo o njihovi prihodnosti. To pa zahteva odprtost lokalne skupnosti, predvsem lokalnih politikov, ki bi se z njimi lahko pogovarjali o njihovi prihodnosti in o njihovih priložnostih za delo, ki vsekakor temelji na multikulturalizmu.

WEAKNESSES:

- overshadowing from bigger cultures
- separation: each nationality is a small world
- administrative problems

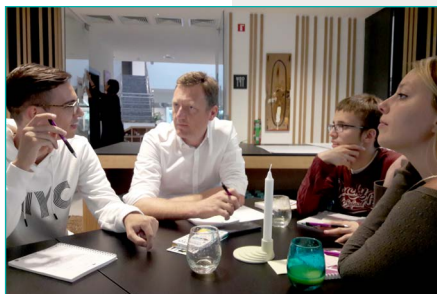
OPPORTUNITIES:

- Lendava is a role model for other towns
- better work opportunities because of the languages
- bigger tolerance between people

THREATS:

- emigration of youth
- integration of ethnic groups
- isolation because of uniqueness

Youth in Lendava definitely needs to be more involved in local policy-making and having the opportunity to give their voice in decisions concerning their future. This also requires openness from the local community, mainly from the local politicians, who could talk with them about their future and about their work opportunities, which is definitely based on multiculturalism.



5.3. „Moj jezik je razumljen po celem svetu!”¹

Kako lahko glasba, ki je nematerialna kulturna dediščina, poveže različne narodnosti? Je bil poudarek **na 2. srečanju YouropEaN**, ki ga je aprila 2019 v Eisenstadtu (Avstrija) organizirala Fundacija Foster Europe. Celoten dogodek je zaznamovalo interaktivno srečanje udeležencev: projektnih partnerjev, učencev, glasbenikov in umetnikov iz Eisenstadta.

Prvi del programa je gostil konservatorij Joseph Haydn. Udeležence so s pomočjo interaktivne igre popeljali na sprehod po Haydnovih delih, ustvarjanju glasbe ter njenemu vplivu na današnje razumevanje glasbe in moderne kompozicije. Gisela Mashajekhi Beer je vodila kolektivno improvizacijo, ki se je izvajala izključno za projekt ENriCH. Pri tem se je opirala na široko paleto instrumentov, od klasičnega klavirja do praznih pločevink.

Kasneje je skupina bila popeljana na vodeni ogled pokrajinskega muzeja Landesmuseum, kjer se hrani ena največjih zbirk v Avstriji. Vsi ogledi so se kaj kmalu spremenili v razpravo o umetnosti, kulturi, pojmu in definiciji ohranjanja kulturne dediščine, pa tudi o razsežnosti Evrope v vsakda-

5.3. 'My Language is Understood Throughout the World!'¹

How can music, this intangible cultural heritage link different nations? This was the focus of the **2nd YouropEaN event** hosted by Foster Europe Foundation **in Eisenstadt (Austria) April 2019**. The whole event was labelled by the interactive encounter of participants: project partners as well as pupils, musicians and artists from Eisenstadt.

The first part of the program was hosted by the Joseph-Haydn Conservatory, preceded by an interactive game in which participants were taken on a tour through Haydn's work, music creation and its impact and influence on today's understanding of music and modern composition. Gisela Mashajekhi Beer contributed to this process, by leading a Collective-Improvisation exclusively performed for ENriCH, relying on a wide range of instruments from classical piano to empty bean cans.

Later on the group participated in guided tours in the Landesmuseum (Regional Museum) – housing one of the largest collections in Austria. The interactive tours turned into a rolling debate of art, culture, the concept and definition of preservation and

¹ „Moj jezik razumejo po celem svetu!” (Haydn Mozartu ob prvem potovanju v London.)

¹ 'Meine Sprache versteht man durch die ganze Welt!' (Haydn to Mozart on the eve of Haydn's first trip to London)

njem življenju ljudi nekoč in danes. Nato so gostitelji tuje partnerje projekta ENriCH odpeljali na vodeni ogled mesta, ki so ga razvili in izvedli lokalni učenci iz Theresianuma v Eisenstadtu. Zvečer so udeleženci bili povabljeni na **Evropsko rojstnodnevno zabavo mladih v čast Josephu Haydnu**, ki so se je udeležili tudi politični in kulturni vodje Eisenstadta ob praznovanju Haydnove 286. obletnice, ki jo je gostil konzervatorij Haydn.

Naslednji dan je sledil voden ogled palače Esterházy, to pa je udeležencem omogočilo nadaljnje iskanje in prepoznavanje skupne evropske dediščine. Ob koncu srečanja so partnerje v projektu ENriCH povabili v parlament Gradišćanske, kjer so se srečali s Christino Krumböck, direktorico parlamenta. V parlamentu so mladi izvedli razpravo o federalizmu, demokraciji, kulturi, mladini in evropskem povezovanju, nematerialni kulturni dediščini in glasbi kot kulturni dediščini. Predsednica parlamenta

cultural heritage as well as of the dimension of Europe in the daily life of people in former times and today. Afterwards, foreign ENriCH partners were taken to a guided city tour, which was newly developed and performed by the local Austrian pupils from



Theresianum Eisenstadt. The day was closed by a very special occasion: participants were invited to the **European Youth Birthday Party for Joseph Haydn**, together

with political and cultural leaders from Eisenstadt, celebrating Haydn's 286th anniversary hosted again by the Haydn Conservatory.

Next day a guided tour through the Esterházy Palace let participants further search and recognize common European heritage. Finally, the ENriCH group was invited to the Parliament of Burgenland, where they met Christina Krumböck, the Director of the Parliament and had an interactive discussion about federalism, democracy, culture, youth, and European integration; intangible cultural heri-

gospa Verena Dunst je mlade pozdravila v plenarni dvorani.

Ta dogodek je okrepil dejstvo, kako pomembni so čezmejni stiki in jezikovne ovire. Dogodek je mladim jasno orisal, kaj pomeni nematerialna dediščina skozi glasbo in glasbeno dediščino Haydna. Ogled palače Esterházy in izjemna razstava o Haydnu pa sta dali nekaj namigov, kaj pomeni otipljiva dediščina. Mladi so imeli možnost odkrivati različne vidike kulturne dediščine, predvsem z lokalnega/ regionalnega vidika. Med drugimi so se z uporabo inovativnih načinov predstavitve kulturne dediščine tudi učili.

5.4. Poglobljeno razumevanje EU in aktivnega državljanstva s posebnim poudarkom na prihajajočih evropskih parlamentarnih volitvah

Temeljni cilj **tretjega srečanja ENriCH v Veszprému** v začetku **maja 2019** je bil poglobiti znanje udeležencev o Evropski uniji, evropskih parlamentarnih volitvah in kulturni dediščini Veszpréma ter proučiti pomen kulture pri evropskem povezovanju. Zato, da bi se mladi tega naučili na prijeten način, smo povabili nekatere pomembne goste, med drugimi tudi gospoda Tiborja Navracsicsa, evropskega komisarja za izobraževanje, kulturo, mladino in

tage; and music as cultural heritage. The president of the parliament, Ms Verena Dunst greeted the group in the plenary hall.

This event again strengthened the fact how important contacts across borders and language barriers are. The event also gave a better understanding of what intangible heritage means through music and the musical heritage of Haydn, and the visit to the Esterházy Palace and Haydn Explosive Exhibition provided some hints on what tangible heritage means. Hence, youth were discovering diverse aspects of cultural heritage from local/regional perspective, such as learning and using innovative ways of presenting cultural heritage.

5.4. Deeper Understanding of the EU and Active Citizenship with a Special Focus on the Upcoming European Parliamentary Elections

The main aim of the **3rd ENriCH event in Veszprém** at the beginning of **May 2019** was to deepen the participants' knowledge about the **European Union**, the **European Parliamentary elections**, and **Veszprém's cultural heritage** as well as to examine the role of culture regarding European integration. To do so, we invited special guests to learn from: among others, Mr Tibor Navracsics, European

šport. S tem so sodelujoči mladi dobili priložnost, da dobijo odgovore na vprašanja iz prve roke, od oblikovalca evropske politike.

Med neuradnim pogovorom o različnih vrstah identitet in možnostih, ki jih imajo mladi po zaslugi EU, je gospod Navracics udeležencem pripovedoval življenjske zgodbe in predstavil poklicne priložnosti. Kot končne izjave razprave lahko izpostavimo naslednje:

- **Evropska identiteta mladih** iz različnih evropskih držav ni posebej močna. Zaradi tega je potrebnega več **ozaveščanja**, da jim pokažemo, kako pomembno je, da ljudje razumejo, kaj lahko dobijo od EU.
- **Mladi, ki so sodelovali v programu Erasmus+**, so v svojo osebnost vključili tudi nekakšno **evropsko identiteto**. Ta identiteta ni razvita v skladu z lokalnimi ali nacionalnimi identitetami, temveč samo bogati osebnost. **Evropski element identitete postane bolj oprijemljiv, ko doživimo življenje zunaj Evrope.**
- V vsaki evropski šoli se učijo o istih **ljudjih / umetnikih / dogodkih** (Moliere, Shakespeare itd.), kKi lahko opredelijo **evropsko kulturo kot pomemben del identitete** in temelj evropske integracije.

Commissioner for Education, Culture, Youth and Sport, thereby creating opportunity for the participating youth to get answers to their questions at first-hand from an EU policy-maker.

During the informal conversation about the different types of identities and the possibilities the youth have thanks to the EU, Mr Navracics shared real life stories and career opportunities for the young participants. Moreover, as final statements of the discussion we can highlight that:

- The **European identity of young people** from different countries of Europe is not specifically strong. Therefore, **more awareness raising** is needed to showcase them how important it is for the everyday people to understand what they can receive from the EU.
- Those **young people, who participated in an Erasmus+ programme**, have integrated into their personality a kind of **European identity** as well. This identity is not developed against local or national identities, just enriches one's personality. **The European element of identity becomes more vivid when we experience living outside Europe.**
- In every European school, the same **people/artists/events** are taught (Moliere, Shakespeare, etc.), they can define **European**

Udeležence smo motivirali, da kot aktivni državljani sodelujejo na parlamentarnih volitvah EU 26. maja. Po mnenju gospoda Tiborja Navracsicsa ima Evropski parlament (in sama EU) v letu 2019 v zakonodajnem postopku močnejšo vlogo kot je imel pred petimi leti.

V popoldanskem delu srečanja nam je dr. Ágnes Raffay-Danyi, izredna profesorica univerze v Panoniji predstavila pomeninvrste kulturne dediščine, ki je lahko oprijemljiva (zgradbe, umetniški deli) ali neoprijemljiva (glasba, jezik, pesmi). Materialna dediščina pa je lahko nepremična (zgradbe) ali premična (umetnine). Predstavljeni so bili lokalni primeri iz Veszpréma, iz Evrope in izven nje. Kasneje so lokalni študenti v okviru procesa priprave novega zemljevida za udeležence pripravili vodeni ogled mesta.

Zadnji dan srečanja je bil posvečen ozaveščenosti ljudi o pomenu EU in raznolikosti evropske kulturne dediščine. Prebivalci Veszpréma, ki sodelu-

culture as a significant part of identity, and the basis of the European integration.

Moreover, participants were motivated to be active citizens and participate in the EU Parliamentary Elections on 26th May, since, according to Mr Tibor Navracsics, the European Parliament (and the EU itself) has a more powerful role in the legislative process

in 2019, than had five years ago.

During the afternoon session, a great overview was delivered by Dr Ágnes Raffay-Danyi, Associate Professor of

the University of Pannonia about the meaning and types of cultural heritage which can be tangible (buildings, pieces of art) or intangible (music, language, poems), whereas tangible heritage can be immovable (buildings) or movable (pieces of art). Local examples from Veszprém, from Europe and outside Europe were presented. Later a guided tour was led by local students as part of the new map's preparation process.

The closing day aimed at enhancing peoples' awareness on the impor-



jejo v lokalnem programu Dnevi Gizelle, so bili povabljeni k sodelovanju v kvizu na info točki projekta ENriCH in v kratkih pogovorih s prostovoljci Krajevne zgodovinske zveze okrožja Veszprém in fundacije Lélektér. To je bil uspešen način vključevanja javnosti v projekt: lokalni in mednarodni projektni partnerji so lokalne prebivalce seznanili z EU, prostovoljstvom, projektom in kulturno dediščino svojih mest.

5.5. Kako ohraniti / oživeti grajeno dediščino? Naša dediščina: kjer se preteklost sreča s prihodnostjo²

Saint-Omer s soseso je prepreden z zgodovino in zgodovinskimi stavbami. Zaradi tega je poglobitno poslanstvo in vsakodnevna tema našega francoškega partnerja ohranjanje zgradb ter vkomponiranje novih zgradb v že obstoječo dediščino. To je razlog, da je na srečanju, ki je potekala **junija 2019 v Saint-Omerju (Francija)**, poseben poudarek bil na ohranjanju izgrajene dediščine.

Pred obiskom mesta ali posameznega elementa kulturne dediščine so se udeleženci seznanili s temeljnimi značilnostmi in razpravljali o razlikah in podobnostih kulturnih vidikov in navad partnerskih držav. Naslednja

² Slogan evropskega leta kulturne dediščine (ELKD) 2018

tance of the EU and the diversity of European cultural heritage. People participating in the local Gizella Days programmes were invited to fill a quiz at the ENriCH info-point and to participate in mini-talks with volunteers of the Local History Association of Veszprém County and Lélektér Foundation. This was a successful way to involve the public in the project: local and international project partners familiarized local citizens with the EU, volunteering, the project and their cities' cultural heritage.

5.5. How to keep / bring built patrimony alive? Our heritage: where the past meets the future²

Saint-Omer and its neighbourhood is rich in history and historical buildings, therefore working on the preservation of built properties, such as sensitization of the new generation with built heritage is an everyday topic for our French partner. That is the reason why the event hosted **in Saint-Omer (France) in June 2019** got the special focus of built heritage.

Ahead of any city walk or heritage visit, participants had a speed dating about patrimony assets in each city, discussing differences and similarities of cultural aspects and habits

² Slogan of the European Year of Cultural Heritage (EYCH) 2018

delavnica je bil obisk nedavno obnovljenih stavb s posebnim poudarkom na predstavitvi, kako so stavbe prispevale k nadgradnji mesta. To je bila odlična platforma za razpravo o izzivih prenove in izboljšav zgrajene dediščine.

Tej edinstveni izkušnji je sledil sprehod po mestu, med katerim je domača skupina mladih udeležencem predstavila glavne znamenitosti Saint-Omerja. Še več, ta sprehod je bil povezan z delavnico. Cilj delavnice pa je bil prikazati pomen ohranjanja graje-
ne dediščine, čeprav je to za občine navadno velik finančni zalogaj.

Poleg tega je iskanje novih funkcij in programov za stare zgodovinske zgradbe velik izziv, saj se funkcije in uporaba lahko čez desetletja in stoletja spreminjajo. Udeleženci so morali rešiti različne izzive, ki so bili povezani z določeno zgradbo/mestom, njihova edina pomoč pa je bilo tisto, kar so videli med sprehodom po mestu. Da bi bili pri reševanju izzivov uspešnejši so jim mladi iz Saint-Omerja predstavili še nekaj primerov umetnosti na

of partner countries. The next workshop was a visit of recently renovated buildings with a special focus on how these buildings contributed to the upgrading of the city. It was a perfect platform to discuss the challenges of renovation and enhancement of built patrimony.

This unique experience was followed by the city walk, during which the local group introduced the main sights of Saint-Omer to the participants.

What is more, this walk was linked with a workshop. The objective of the session was to illustrate the importance of the maintenance of



built heritage, even though it is costly for the municipalities.

Furthermore, finding adaptable functions and programs for the old historical buildings is a big challenge, since the functions and use can change during the decades and centuries. Participants had to solve these challenges by working on the chosen site/building, and their only help was what they have seen during the city walk, and some examples which were shown about art on mon-

spomenikih in cerkvah, ki imajo novo funkcijo.

Ideje so bile predstavljene političnim predstavnikom mesta in regije, predstavljale pa so izhodišče za medgeneracijski dialog. Poudariti moramo, da so bile v primeru Saint-Omerja prejšnje ideje študentov že vključene v glavni načrt mesta, kar kaže na odprtost mestne uprave.

5.6. Ekonomski vpliv kulture

Na srečanjih v okviru projekta ENriCH se je do tega trenutka razpravljalo o različnih vrstah kulturne dediščine, vendar je bil pregled z vidika ekonomskih vplivov povsem nova perspektiva. **Tartu (Estonija)** je kot evropska prestolnica kulture leta 2024 in mesto, ki vsako leto julija gosti Hanseat-ske dneve, bilo najbolj primerno za razpravo o tej temi.

Prvi dan **5. srečanja YouropEaN julija 2019** se je ekipa Tartu2024 z mladimi pogovarjala o tem, kako Tartu meri gospodarski vpliv kulture. Nato je skupaj s strokovnjaki s področja kulture potekala delavnica v obliki svetovne kavarne, na kateri so se udeleženci dotaknili naslednjih tem:

- 1) **Evropska prestolnica kulture:** Kakšen je koncept in vpliv na ljudi?
- 2) **Pomen zgodovinskih znamenitosti za mlade:** Ali mlade sploh zanimajo?
- 3) **Pametno mesto:** Ali veste, kako pa-

uments and churches with new functions.

The ideas were presented to political representatives of the city and the region, providing a starting point to the intergenerational dialogue. It is important to highlight that in the case of Saint-Omer previous ideas of students were already included into the city's Master Plan, demonstrating the openness of the city administration.

5.6. The Economic Impact of Culture

Up until this point, several types of cultural heritage were already discussed during ENriCH events, but overviewing it from the aspect of economic impact was a quite new perspective. However, **Tartu (Estonia)** as the European Capital of Culture for 2024 and the city hosting the Hanseatic Days every year in July was a perfect place to discuss the topic.

On the first day of the **5th YouropEaN event in July 2019**, Tartu2024 team talked about how Tartu measures the economic impact of culture. Then together with experts from Tartu a world café discussion was held by touching upon the following topics:

- 1) **European Capital of Culture:** *What is its concept and its impact on people?*
- 2) **Importance of historical sights**

metno je vaše mesto v resnici?

4) **Kulturni dogodki:** Ali mladi skrbijo samo za zabave?

V medgeneracijski diskusiji so strokovnjaki in mladi udeleženci prišli do številnih zanimivih zaključkov:

Koncept in naziv Evropske prestolnice kulture bi bilo treba bolje promovirati, saj naziv EPK pomeni večjo pozornost ljudi, obenem pa se pojavi veliko razlogov, na katere so mladi lahko ponosni. Poleg tega ustvarja dragocene priložnosti, kot so delovna mesta, prostovoljstvo, partnerstva, mreženje, udeležba.

Da bi zgodovinske znamenitosti mladim postali bolj privlačne, bi morale biti bolj povezane z osebnimi zgodbami in izkušnjami. Prostočasne dejavnosti in priložnosti, povezane z zgodovinskimi znamenitostmi, lahko te kraje / zgradbe naredijo privlačne. Osnovne stvari, kot so ulične luči, kante za smeti in sedeži v bližini znamenitosti, razvijajo privlačnost in udobje obiskovalcev.

Uporaba pametnih rešitev za promocijo zgodovinskih znamenitosti in za promocijo zgodovine ni več prihodnost, ta tehnologija je že na voljo, le uporabiti jo je potrebno. Mesta bi morala razmišljati inovativno in podpirati start-upe pri gradnji novih stvari in oblikovnih konceptov.

Da pa ne bi govorili samo o idejah, so gostitelji za udeležence organizirala

for youth: *Do youngsters care about those at all?*

3) **Smart City:** *Do you know how smart your city actually is?*

4) **Cultural events:** *Do youngsters care only about parties?*

At the end of the intergenerational discussion experts and young participants came up with a number of interesting ideas:

The concept and the title of the European Capital of Culture should be better promoted, since ECoC gives more publicity and reasons to be proud of for local youth. Moreover, it creates valuable opportunities like jobs, volunteering, partnerships, networks, participations.

To make historical sights more attractive to youngsters first of all those places should be connected more with personal stories and experiences. Free activities and opportunities connected with the historical sights can make these places/buildings attractive. Such basic things like street lights, trash cans and seating places near the sights develop their attractiveness and visitor comfort.

Using smart solutions for the promotion of historical sights and generally to promote history is not the 'future' anymore: this technology is already available, why not utilize it? Cities should think innovatively and support the start-up sector to build new things and design concepts.

ogled mesta, vključno z ogledom VR (virtualne resničnosti) (!). Prav to pa je pametni koncept / ideja, ki omogoča uporabnikom, da si sami ogledajo, kako so izgledali deli mesta v prejšnjih stoletjih. To je sicer bila precej čudna izkušnja, a to je prihodnost.



5.7. Tradicionalna raba zemlje in kulturni vidik slednje

Lendava je imela priložnost **septembra 2019** gostiti še eno srečanje in predstaviti nadaljnje zanimivosti udeležencem srečanja. **6. dogodek kulturne dediščine YouropEaN** je potekal sočasno kot tradicionalni festival Lendavska trgatev, ki je prav v tem letu slavil 40. obletnico. Pred leti se je Lendavska trgatev odvijala samostojno, kasneje pa je dogodek postal del tritedenskega festivala Vinarium.

Stolp Vinarium je priljubljena izletniška točka obiskovalcev. Gre za 53,5 metra visok stolp sredi Lendavskih goric, ki omogoča pogled v štiri različne države: Slovenijo, Madžarsko, Av-

In order to speak not only about these ideas, the host group organized a city tour – including a VR (virtual reality) tour (!) – for the group. It was exactly what a smart concept/idea means, providing the possibility to see how the parts of the city looked like in earlier centuries. It was quite a weird experience but this is the future.

5.7. Traditional Land Use and its Cultural Aspects

Lendava was in a great position to host another event and showcase further attractions to the participants **in September 2019**. The **6th YouropEaN Cultural Heritage event** was held back-to-back the traditional Lendava Harvest Festival, which was the 40th occasion in a row since its existence. Previously, harvest was celebrated separately but currently the event has become part of the three-week-long Vinarium Festival. The Vinarium Tower is a popular destination among visitors. It is a 53.5

strijo in Hrvaško. Udeleženci projekta ENriCH niso mogli najti boljšega mesta za predstavitev svojega flashmoba. Gostitelji so za udeležence pripravila igro Kahoot o trgatvi in tradicionalni rabi zemlje, kar je bila odlična igra za ogrevanje, preden so začeli razpravljati o prireditvi Lendavska trgatev in o tem, kako jo je pred 40 leti začelo pripravljati nekaj navdušencev.

Mladim so predstavili tudi stare noše. V tem času je bil zemljevid Lendave v okviru projekta ENriCH že skoraj pripravljen, to pa je udeležencem pomagalo pri raziskovanju mesta. Kljub močnemu dežju je bila to nepozabna dogodivščina, saj so udeleženci morali poiskati zgradbe ter njihove stare in nove funkcije na podlagi starih slik. Med to pustolovščino so se morale skupine sporazumevati z lokalnimi prebivalci v kavarnah, cvetličarnah itd. Nekatere stavbe so bile porušene ali obnovljene, zaradi česar je bila naloga še večji izziv. V resnici pa je to bilo lepo srečanje kultur, izkušenj in zgodb.



meters high construction in the middle of Lendava Hills, which allows views to four different countries: Slovenia, Hungary, Austria and Croatia.

The ENriCH group could not have found a better place to present their flashmob here.

The host group prepared a Kahoot game for the participants

about harvest and traditional land use, which was a great warm-up game before discussing harvest and how a few enthusiasts started it 40 years ago. Old costumes were also presented to the youngsters.

For this time the ENriCH map of Lendava was almost ready, providing useful help during the city walk. Despite the heavy rain it was a unique exercise since participants had to find buildings and their old and new functions, based on old pictures. During this adventure the groups had to communicate with local people in cafés, flower shops, etc. Some of the buildings had been demolished or rebuilt, which made the task even more

Druga zanimiva aktivnost srečanja je bila nevihta možganov, udeleženci pa so govorili o pomembnih tradicionalnih in modernih vrednotah. Opredelili so **tradicionalne vrednote**, ki so pomembne za naslednje generacije, povezane pa so s preteklostjo. Te vrednote so bile: družina, ljubezen, solidarnost, tradicionalna hrana, festivali in prireditve, trdo delo, tradicionalna raba zemljišč, zgodovinska mestna središča, narodni plesi, zgodovina mest, narodna noša. V nasprotju s tem so uspeh, izobraževanje, denar, kultura, digitalne inovacije, prireditve, prenova starih zgradb, šport, festivali in ustvarjalni razvoj opredelili kot sodobne vrednote.

5.8. Grajena dediščina v mestu treh rek

Čeprav **mesto Passau** ni sodelovalo v aktivnostih projekta, gre za pobrateno mesto Veszpréma, je ponudilo možnost za izvedbo **zadnjega srečanja YouropEaN kulturne dediščine**. To čudovito mesto, polno zakladov, je mlade iz petih držav gostilo **oktobra 2019**.

Gostitelji so bili razred iz srednje šole Giselain so se prvič srečali s partnerstvom v okviru projekta. Prav zaradi tega so organizatorji posebno pozornost namenili predstavitvi sodelujo-

a challenge. In the end, it was a nice meeting of cultures, experiences and stories.

Another interesting activity during the event was brainstorming. During this the ENriCH group collected important traditional and modern values. They defined **traditional values** being important for next generations for the connection with previous times. These values were family, love, solidarity, traditional food, festivals and events, hard work, traditional land use, historical city centres, folk dances, history of cities, national costumes. In contrast, they defined success, education, money, culture, digital innovations, events, renovation of old buildings, sport, festivals and creative development as **modern values**.

5.8. Built Heritage in the City of Three Rivers

Although the **city of Passau** did not take part in the activities of the project, as it is a **twin town of Veszprém**, it offered the possibility to hold the **last YouropEaN Cultural Heritage event**. This wonderful city full of treasures gave place to the event **in October 2019**.

Due to the fact that the host group, which was a class from the Gisela High School, met here for the first time with the partnership, the organ-

čih mest in igram za prebijanje ledu. Brez dvoma je bil najbolj zanimiv, interaktiven in navdihujoč del dogodka ogled mesta, ki so ga organizirali domačini. Dekleta so vodila skupine po starem mestnem jedru mimo aleje umetnikov, obiskovalcem so predstavile zgodovinske stavbe mesta in cerkev svetega Štefana ter jih popeljale na izlet z ladjico do Dreiflussecka, kjer se stekajo tri reke.

Skupina ENriCH je odkrila skupne elemente naše evropske dediščine, na primer grob kraljice Giselle.

Dreiflusseck, slikovito mesto v parku, je bilo idealen prostor za ozaveščanje o projektu ENriCH. Mladi so tam posneli flashmob z uporabo predhodno pripravljenih okvirjev „Instagrama“ in petjem skupne himne vseh evropskih držav, Ode radosti.

Mesto je polno starih, zgodovinskih zgradb, a najbolj obiskan del tega mesta je staro mestno jedro na polotoku med Donavo in Innom. Zato

isers paid special attention to the introduction by using icebreaking games and presentations of the participating cities.

Without doubt, the most interesting, interactive and inspiring part of the event was the city tour led by the local group. The girls guided the groups through the old city via the Artists' Alley, including a visit to historic buildings and a

boat trip to St. Stephan's Dom, then up to the riverside and to the Dreiflusseck, where the Three Rivers meet. The ENriCH group discovered common elements of our

European heritage, such as the tomb of Gisela.

Dreiflusseck, a picturesque spot in the riverside park, was an ideal spot to raise awareness on ENriCH and have a flashmob there by using the previously prepared 'Instagram' frames and sing the joint heritage of European countries, the Ode to Joy; which is by the way the hymn of the EU.

The city is full of old, historical build-



so najpomembnejše zgodovinske stavbe, ki jih uvrščamo med kulturno dediščino, v Passau izpostavljene poplavi. To je bila ena od težav, ki so jih mladi med popoldansko razpravo navedli kot težavo pri uporabi stavb v prihodnosti.

Dvodnevni program se je zaključil s pripravo na kolaža. Mešane skupine mladih in odločevalcev so morale razmišljati o rešitvi naslednje situacije: »Mladinsko središče je v stari zgradbi izmišljenega mesta. Mestna uprava odločila za rušenje stare zgradbe, ki jo želi nadomestiti s povsem novo stavbo.« Skupine so s pomočjo časopisov, škarj, opozoril in markerjev pripravile domiselne kolaže in uspešno predstavile možne rešitve.

5.9. Kjer se zgodba konča...

Zaključno srečanje v okviru projekta ENriCH se je odvijalo **marca 2020 v Veszprému (Madžarska)**. Glavni cilj dogodka je bil že od začetka projekta jasen: predstaviti dosežke in pokazati - in še več, uživati (!) - rezultate.

Da bi to storili, je bila glavna aktivnost zadnjega dogodka lov na **sme-tarje v mestih** ENriCH, med katerim so bili eno od orodij zemljevidi, ustvarjeni v projektu. Poleg tega so bile na zaključnem srečanju predstavljene

ings, but the most visited part of it, the old town is on a peninsula between the rivers Danube and Inn. Therefore, the main listed buildings in Passau are exposed to flood. This was one of the problems the groups listed during the afternoon discussion as problems of the future use of buildings belonging to cultural heritage. The 2 days long program ended with a collage preparation. The mixed groups of young people and decision makers were given a situation and had to brainstorm about possible solutions. According to the situation, 'the youth centre of an imaginary city is located in an old historical building, but the city administration decided its breakdown and wants to replace it with a brand new building'. By using mainly newspapers, scissors, post-its and markers, the groups prepared imaginative collages and one by one all the groups successfully presented the possible solutions.

5.9. Where the Story Ends...

The closing event of ENriCH took place **in March 2020 in Veszprém (Hungary)**. The main aim of the event was clear since the beginning of the project: to present the achievements, and to show – and what is more, enjoy (!) – the results. To do so, the final event's main activity was a **scavenger hunt**

končne študije, nadaljnje razširjanje projekta, povzemanje glavnih rezultatov in priporočil politike ter ponovna razprava o najbolj priljubljenih temah (npr. prostovoljstvo).

S pomočjo strokovnjakov, ki se jih je povabilo na srečanje, se je udeležencem z interaktivno predstavitvijo prikazala možnost, kako postati prostovoljec. Obenem se jih je seznanilo s pripravljajočo se strategijo Veszprém-Balaton 2023 Evropske prestolnice kulture kot tudi njihovim delom na področju izobraževanja, Sveta za mladino, kulturo in šport ter z vlogo mladinskih organizacij.



about ENriCH cities during which one of the tools were the maps created in the project. Furthermore, presenting this final study, further dissemination of the project, summarizing the main results and policy recommendations, and rediscussion of the most popular topics (e.g. volunteering)

were in the focus of the closing event.

With the help of invited experts, participants learned interactively about their opportunities

to grow as a volunteer and they also became acquainted with the evolving Volunteering Strategy of the European Capital of Culture Veszprém-Balaton 2023, as well as the work of the the EU's Education, Youth, Culture and Sport Council and the role of youth authorities.

6. Kaj mislijo mladi...³

Izdelava spletnih anket je v takšnih projektih morda nenavadna, vendar so ti v veliki meri pomagali razumeti mnenje ciljne skupine in zbirati pomembna mesta na zemljevidih, obenem pa tudi nadaljevati projektno idejo.

Izvedli smo **spletno anketiranje**⁴, v katerem so sodelovala vsa partnerska mesta, anketiranje pa se je izvajalo v začetnem (januarju 2019) in končnem (januarja 2020) obdobju projekta. Ciljna skupina so bili vsi mladi iz teh mest (na območju največ 40 km) v starosti od 13 do 30 let. Nekaj zanimivih zaključkov bi lahko opredelili kot rezultate⁵.

...o EU

Mnenje anketirancev o EU je v osnovi pozitivno; Avstrijci so najbolj pozitivni, Madžari pa najbolj negativni (vendar je odstotek še vedno zelo nizek). Vključevanje držav članic EU in še tesnejše sodelovanje se respondentom zdi najpomembnejše delo EU. Vendar se

³ Obe spletni analizi sta na razpolagao na spletni strain projekta: <http://enrich.hu/survey>.

⁴ Prekrivanje med anketiranci prvega in drugega vprašalnika v vsaki partnerski državi je še posebej majhno, zato je njihova primerjava nemogoča.

⁵ Ker so bili vprašalniki omejeni na določena mesta v določenih državah, izdelani na omejenem vzorcu, rezultatov ni mogoče šteti kot reprezentativne za starostno skupino od 1 do 30 let v določenih državah ali mestih. Zaradi tega so rezultati okvirni.

6. What the Youth Think...³

Creating online surveys might be unusual in case of such a project, but it did help to understand the opinion of the target group to a great extent, and what is more, helped to collect inputs to the maps and to further project ideas.

We ran **online surveys**⁴ targeting each partner settlement at the first (January 2019) and last (January 2020) period of the project. The target group was all the young people at these settlements (in their max. 40 km area) at the age 13-30. Some interesting conclusions could be defined as outcomes⁵.

... about the EU

The respondents' opinion about the EU is basically positive; the Austrians are the most positive, and the Hungarians are most negative (but it is still a very low percentage)⁶. Essen-

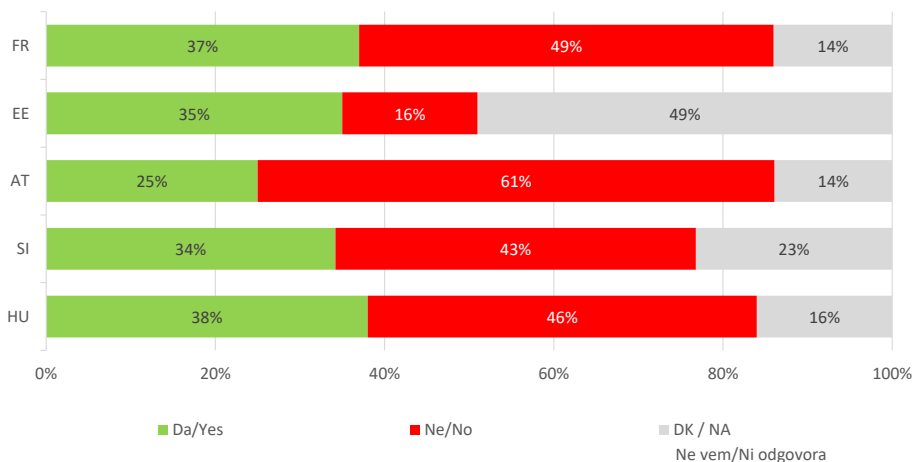
³ Both online analyses are available at the project's website: <http://enrich.hu/survey>.

⁴ The overlap between the respondents of the first and second questionnaire in each partner country is especially low, therefore their comparison is unrealizable.

⁵ Since the questionnaires were restricted to certain countries' certain cities, made on a limited sample, therefore the results cannot be seen as representative to the age group of 13-30 of the countries or cities. For this reason, the results are indicative.

⁶ The country comparison has to be handled with doubt. The results are influenced not only by the above mentioned methodology notes, but the fact that each country's respondents have different demographic background.

Se nameravate v bližnji prihodnosti preseliti iz mesta?
Do you plan to move from your town in the near future?



pojavnajo tudi mnenja o krepitvi nacionalne neodvisnosti. Večina anketirancev od Unije v glavnem pričakuje varstvo temeljnih človekovih pravic in svobode. Državljanstvo EU jim pomeni predvsem možnosti in svobodo. EU se spopada z različnimi izzivi, kot najbolj očitne pa so mladi označili podnebne spremembe, migracije in brezposelnost. Terorizem in nezadostno sodelovanje med državami članicami EU mladi obravnavajo kot grožnje.

Potrebno je opozoriti, da je ozaveščenost o programih EU in o evropskem letu kulturne dediščine povsod precej nizka. Izjema je program Erasmus + (čeprav repondenti najverjetneje vedo le za program izmenjave, ki se tudi financira iz programa Erasmus +).

tially the integration of EU member states, their even closer cooperation is seen as the most important way. However, opinions on the strengthening of national independence also appear. Most respondents mainly expect from the Union the protection of fundamental human rights and freedom. EU citizenship mainly means opportunities and freedom for them. Among the main challenges the EU faces climate change, migration and unemployment are the most serious ones. However, terrorism and insufficient cooperation among EU member states are also seen as threats. It is important to note that awareness of EU programmes and the European Year of Cultural Heritage is rather low everywhere. One exception is Eras-

...o projektu ENriCH

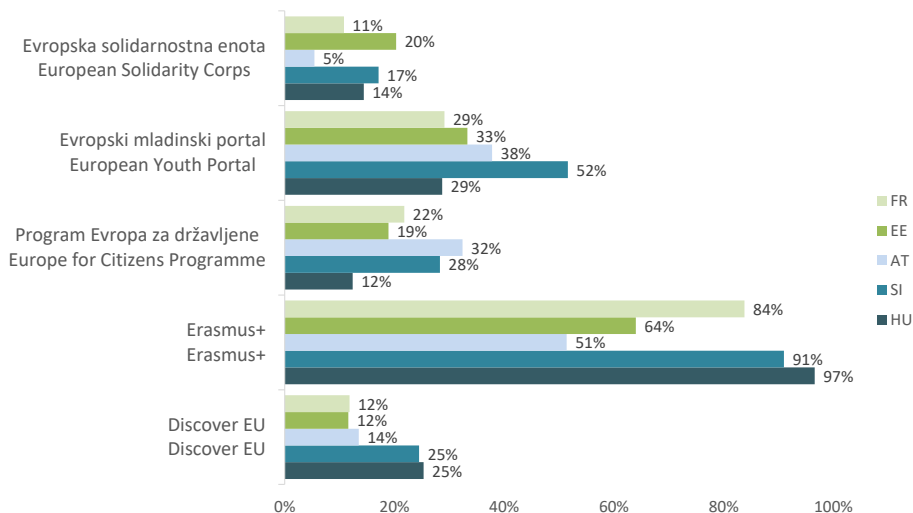
Glavna motivacija za sodelovanje v projektu je bilo odkrivanje tujih kultur, priložnost za potovanje in boljše poznavanje lokalne kulturne dediščine. Glede dolgoročnih vplivov projekta ENriCH lahko rečemo, da je slednji v glavnem vplival na kulturni interes mladih: večina jih je mnenja, da bodo v prihodnosti več pozornosti namenili kulturni dediščini. Poleg tega je ENriCH povečal odprtost mladih: tudi v prihodnosti se bodo pridružili podobnim mednarodnim programom. Poleg tega se je povečalo zanimanje za lokalno javno življenje in za vprašanja, povezana z EU.

mus+ programme (though it is most likely that they were aware only of the exchange programme funded also through Erasmus +).

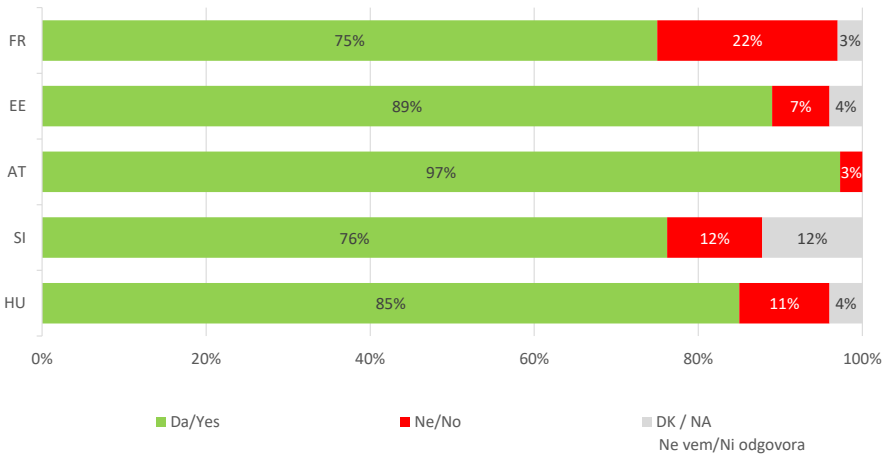
... about ENriCH

The main motivation behind participating in the project was the discovery of foreign cultures, the opportunity to travel and getting a deeper knowledge of the local cultural heritage. As regards to the long-term impacts of ENriCH, we can say that the project mainly **influenced the cultural interest** of young people: in the future they will pay more attention to cultural heritage. In addition, ENriCH has also **increased the openness of young people**: they will con-

Poznavanje programov EU
Awareness of certain EU programmes



Ali radi živite v svojem mestu?
Do you like living in your town?



...o njihovem mestu

Značilno je, da mladi anketiranci radi živijo v svojem mestu (Madžari jih imajo najmanj radi). Kljub temu je tistih, ki se v bližnji prihodnosti nameravajo preseliti, približno 30% (najmanj slovenskih). Negativno mnenje o mestu in načrtovanje selitve iz mesta ne gresta z roko v roki. Mnogi razmišljajo o selitvi, ker želijo nadaljevati šolanje nekje drugje, mnogi mladi pa iščejo pustolovščine. To prepričanje pa ne pomeni, da se mladi za vedno želijo izseliti iz mesta. Po drugi strani veliko anketirancev načrtuje, da bi se preselili, da si izboljšajo življenje ali dvignejo zaposlitvene priložnosti; to so mladi, ki se v svoje mesto ne bodo vrnili tako hitro. Za mlade iz

tinue to join similar international programmes. Furthermore, interest in local public life and in issues related to the EU has also increased.

... about their city

It is typical that young respondents like living in their city / town (Hungarians are the least fond of it). Despite this, those who plan to move are around 30% (Slovenian the least). Negative opinion about the city and planning to move do not go hand in hand. Many consider moving because they want to study somewhere else, and many seek adventure. These motivations do not necessarily mean moving forever. On the other hand, many respondents plan to move to

Madžarske je pomembna motivacija za selitev večji zaslužek, za Slovence je to zaposlitvena priložnost.

Če povzamemo, obstaja velik delež mladih, ki se nameravajo preseliti; njihov **domači kraj** bi se moral **osredotočiti na to, da bi jih pritegnili in sprejeli**, ko končajo študij in jim omogočal dogodivščine, ki si jih želijo. Mesto raste in se razvija tudi s pomočjo tistih prebivalcev, ki se vanj vrnejo z izkušnjami od drugod. Jasno je tudi, da je zagotavljanje privlačnih in zahtevnih zaposlitvenih priložnosti eden ključnih elementov ohranjanja/privabljanja dobro izobraženih mladih (brezposelnost je eden prvih petih velikih izzivov v skoraj vseh državah).



make a better living or for job opportunities; these are the people who will not come back to their city easily. Earning more money is an important motivation for Hungarian respondents, for the Slovenians it is job opportunities.

To sum up, there is a high share of young people who plan to move; their **home town** should rather **focus on attracting and welcoming them back** when they finished

studying and had the adventures they sought for. The city itself is also gaining with inhabitants who resettle with experiences from elsewhere. It is also clear that providing attractive and challenging job opportunities is one of the key elements of retaining/attracting well educated young residents (unemployment is seen as one of the first 5 major challenges in almost every country).

7. Kaj smo se naučili in kaj predlagamo

Leto in pol dolgi projekt nas je naučil veliko, pa ne le o kulturni dediščini, kulturi, narodih in navadah, ampak tudi o razumevanju, samozavesti, sodelovanju in ustvarjalnosti.

Med dogodki YouropEaN je imela **lokalna mladina** več vlog. Morali so stopiti v vlogo domačinov, turistov, turističnih vodičev, odločevalcev in na koncu biti tudi mladi. Mladi iz vsakega mesta so bili v času ustvarjanja zemljevidov ENriCH v vlogi turistov in domačinov hkrati. Morali so biti izjemno ustvarjalni, saj je bilo potrebno pripraviti nekaj drugečnega od obstoječega. Med mednarodnimi srečanji so mladi postali turistični vodiči in tujim udeležencem predstavili svoje rojstno mesto. Odlično so se znašli in veliko naučili med vodenjem in zabavanjem mladih iz različnih držav v EU, saj so morali uporabljati angleščino. Poleg tega je bila to odlična izkušnja doživljanja samozavesti, konverzacije v angleškem jeziku, učenja in razumevanja kulturne dediščine lastnega mesta. Poleg tega so bili na delavnicah prisotni tudi odločevalci, skupaj z njimi pa so morali reševati zanimive situacije in zaščititi svoje rojstno mesto.

Brez dvoma so te situacije vplivale na njihovo razumevanje lokalnih odločitev,

7. What We Learnt and What We Propose

The one-and-a-half-year long project taught us a lot not only about cultural heritage, culture, nations and habits, but also about understanding, self-confidence, cooperation and creativity.

During the YouropEaN events **local students** had several roles. They had to step into the role of locals, tourists, tour guides, decision makers, and finally, be young as well. These young people from every settlement were in a role of tourists and locals at the same time during the process of creating the ENriCH maps. They had to be profound but creative to prepare something different than the existing ones. During the international events, the local youngsters became tour guides and introduced their hometown to the foreign participants. They were great in it and learned much from the situation of guiding and entertaining different nations in English. Moreover, this was a great practice of experiencing self-confidence, English speaking, learning and appreciating their own city's cultural heritage. Additionally, they were decision makers during the workshops where they had to solve interesting situations and protect their hometown.

Without doubt, these situations have

varstva dediščine in nenazadnje odgovornosti. Udeleženci projekta ENriCH so prišli do pomembnega zaključka, da lahko mednarodni projekti, v katerih je vključena lokalna mladina, rešijo vprašanja, kot so ločitev in izseljevanje, saj je to odličen način za sodelovanje z ljudmi iz različnih kulturnih okolij in med različnimi generacijami.

Po drugi strani pa so tudi **lokalni odločevalci in strokovnjaki** na podlagi srečanj v njihovih mestih dobili nekaj novih izkušenj, saj delo z mladimi, zlasti iz tujih držav, ni vsakodnevna možnost v nobenem od mest. Kakor koli gledano lahko medgeneracijski dialog privede do odličnih idej. Odprtost lokalnih skupnosti je potrebna, da se ozavešča lokalno mladino in se jo vključi v oblikovanje lokalne politike. Če imajo priložnost dati svoj glas pri odločanju o njihovi prihodnosti, so veliko bolj povezani z mestom.

Med izvajanjem projekta ENriCH so se pojavila konkretna priporočila za oblikovalce politike in zainteresirane strani:

1) Pomembno je povečati priložnost učenja o EU v srednjih šolah

- z zagotavljanjem primerov iz resničnega življenja: mladim je potrebno dati možnosti za srečanje z ljudmi, ki delajo v ustanovah EU, ali tistimi, ki so sodelovali v programu Erasmus+ ali pa so bili prejemniki druge vrste prostovoljne ali izobraževalne štípendije, tudi na ravni šole ali mesta.

2) Mlade je potrebno vključevati v

influenced their understanding about local decision making, heritage protection and all in all, responsibility. ENriCH participants came to the important conclusion that international projects in which local youth are involved could provide a solution to the issues such as separation and emigration, since this is a great way to work with people of different cultural backgrounds and also in an intergenerational environment.

On the other hand, **local decision makers and experts** might have takeaways from the events, because working with young people, especially from foreign countries is not an everyday possibility in none of the cities. However, an intergenerational dialogue can lead to great ideas. This requires the openness from the local communities, to raise the local youth's awareness and involve them into local policy making. When they have the opportunity to give their voice in decision making concerning their future, they are much more connected to the city.

Concrete recommendations for policy-makers and stakeholders turned out during the implementation of ENriCH:

1) It is important to increase the opportunity of learning more about the EU in high-schools

- by providing real life examples:

procese, ki vplivajo na prihodnost mesta

- z zagotavljanjem priložnosti za vključevanje v oblikovanje lokalne politike - odlična možnost je aktivno delujoč, dobro pripravljen mladinski svet, ki se redno udeležuje občinskih sej/sestankov.
- 3) Lokalno mladino je mogoče bolj koristno in aktivno vključiti v ohranjanje kulturne dediščine**
- s povabilom k soustvarjanju, kjer naj sodelujejo v diskusijah ali pri nevihtih možganov, saj imajo na svoj rojstni kraj precej drugačen pogled;
 - z implementacijo njihovih idej;
 - z vključevanjem v realne aktivnosti, npr. pustiti jim, da so turistični vodniki itd. ;
 - z zagotavljanjem lokalnih in mednarodnih prostovoljskih možnosti za mlade na področju ohranjanja kulturne dediščine.

Kljub temu se v projektu ENriCH nismo ukvarjali le z medkulturnim in medgeneracijskim dialogom, ampak poskusili odgovoriti tudi na vprašanje „Kako evropski dogodki in kultura oblikujejo kulturno dediščino mojega mesta in obratno?“ Projekt je pomenil pot do odgovora na to vprašanje, obenem je pomenil preučevanje posameznikovega odnosa do kulture in tega, kako smo povezani z njo in med seboj.

Zavedanje, znanje, spoštovanje in identiteta. To je ključ, ki ga je treba povezati s kulturo. **Zavedati** se moramo kulturnih vidikov in vrednosti stvari in navad, ki smo jih podedovali in ki jih ustvarja-

possibilities to meet people working on stage at an EU institution, or alumni who participated in Erasmus+ or another type of voluntary or educational scholarship, even on school or city level.

2) It is important to involve youth in the processes that influence the future of the city

- by providing opportunities to be involved in local policy making - an actively working, well prepared Youth Council that regularly joins municipal assemblies/meetings is a great option.

3) It is possible and beneficial to involve local youth into cultural heritage preservation more actively

- by inviting them to co-create during open brainstorming sessions and discussions, since they have a rather different perspective of their hometown;
- by facilitating the implementation of their ideas;
- by involving them into real processes, e.g. letting them to be tour guides, etc.;
- by providing local and international volunteering possibilities for the youth in the field of cultural heritage preservation.

Nevertheless, ENriCH was not only about intercultural and intergenerational dialogue, but worked with the

mo prav zdaj. Več znanja si pridobimo iz svoje bogate človeške dediščine, bolj razumemo kulturo. Širjenje **znanja** utira pot do odprtega dojemanja razlik in do **spoštovanja** drugih kultur. Zavedanje, znanje in spoštovanje lahko vplivajo na vašo identiteto, razširijo vaše obzorje in vam pomagajo najti čudovite stvari in navade, na katere nikoli niste pomislili. Torej, bodite previdni, *če se odločite za študij, se učite, bodite radovedni, odprti za nove načine, boste morda končali z OGNJENIM umom in življenjem.*

question 'how European events and culture shaped the cultural heritage of my city and vice versa?'. The project served as a long path to find the answer to this question, and to find our relation to culture and how we are connected to it and to each other. Awareness, knowledge, respect and identity. These are the key to be connected to culture. We need to be **aware** of the cultural aspects and value of things and habits that we inherited and that we are creating right now. The more **knowledge** we collect from our rich human heritage, the more we understand about culture. Growing knowledge paves the way to an open minded perception of differences, and to the **respect** of other cultures. Awareness, knowledge and respect may influence your **identity**, widen your horizon and help you to find wonderful things and habits you never thought of. So, be careful, *if you decide to study, to learn, to be curious, to be open to new ways, you might end up with an ENriCHed mind and life.*

Misli svobodo

10. maja je bila v Veszprému na Trgu svobode odprta posebna instalacija. Misli svobodo je urbani spektakel in večdisciplinarna umetniška instalacija priznane bosansko-ameriške umetnice Edine Seleskovič. Projekt se je začel v Sarajevu leta 2015 in od takrat nadaljuje svojo pot skozi različne države. S pomočjo umetniškega ustvarjanja povezuje mlade od povsod, tako da izbira njihova sporočila o svobodi in miru. Končni cilj je New York leta 2022. Pomislite, tako bo svoboda nameščena v mestu na Daag Hammerskjold Plazi s pogledom na stavbo Združenih narodov.

Think Freedom

On 10th May a special installation was opened in Veszprém, in Freedom Square. **Think Freedom** is an urban spectacle and multi-disciplinary art installation, incorporating sculpture, light, sound, film, the art of literary word etc. by renowned Bosnian-American artist Edina Seleskovic. The project began in Sarajevo in 2015 and since then, continues its way through different countries to connect young people from all over the world through art creation, and collect their messages about freedom and peace. In Veszprém it also paid tribute to the 30th anniversary of the democratic change of regime. The final destination is New York in 2022. Think Freedom will be installed in the city at Daag Hammerskjold Plaza, overlooking the building of the United Nations.





*„Izkoristite priložnosti, ki nam jih ponuja Evropa, priložnosti, ki jih doslej še nismo ponudili nobeni drugi generaciji na tej celini.“
(Stefan August Lütgenau, direktor Fundacije Foster Europe)*

*‘Use the opportunities Europe is offering to us, opportunities that have not been offered ever before to any other generation on this continent.’
Stefan August Lütgenau,
Director of Foster Europe Foundation for strong European Regions*

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