



## At the start the U4V Training School

by *Giuseppe Pace (ISMed-CNR)*

The first U4V Training School is starting in Naples from 10 to 15 of February, in the awesome Castel dell'Ovo scenery, involving about 30 trainees and 26 trainers coming from 15 countries. With the aim of training new skills for planners, decision-makers, promoters, and local development facilitators, U4V network develops, organises and conducts a one week intensive programme in Underground Built Heritage conservation and management to be held at the Castel dell'Ovo in Naples. The Training School will deal with innovative approaches to surveys, analyses, monitoring and testing in regards to Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), foster the uptake of new tools for empowering local communities, as well as for supporting planners and decision-makers. The training integrates multi-disciplinary knowledge about the underground heritage in a planning framework based on HUL, boosting new job profiles on cultural planning, strategic spatial planning, transition planning and management. These new job profiles will guarantee interaction with local communities, dissemination of innovative thinking, and methodologies for supporting the exploration of alternative social trajectories in an adaptive, forward-looking manner. Organized in lessons and tutored research teamwork modules, the school is based on scientific approaches (regional sciences, urban geography, computer sciences, and economic policy), with the input of disciplines in the humanities, for taking into account cultural issues, as well as strategies and tools for urban/rural regeneration policies, sustainable tourism, community empowerment, and UBH conservation. Finally, it will produce a training toolkit for decision-makers, practitioners, stakeholders and local communities and will integrate a procedure for testing and validating the new training and learning methods. In particular, the training will expand the HUL framework by developing new specific modules about UBH and introducing Strategic Transition Management (STM). It will provide the participants with tools for stimulating, developing and supporting real-life experiments (Living Labs) in a goal-oriented modulation, aimed at shaping processes of strategic dialogue, co-evolution and co-creation. Trainers and trainees will work together on specific topics related to four case studies, by exploring and preparing discussion arguments. These researches will provide a first moment of confrontation among participants – trainers and trainees. In particular, by applying the STM approach, students will interactively learn how to facilitate communities' dialogue, and develop new social, economic and cultural behaviours from the opportunities offered by the UBH reuse also in terms of new lifestyles.

**IN THIS ISSUE:** The First U4V Training School in Naples with an explanation of goals and activities. The case studies of Naples, Göreme, Murcia, and Postojna, with writings of the host researchers and STSM winners about their Living Lab experience. Flashnews on the main conferences where U4V was present in 2019.

## #1 U4V Newsletter

January 2020

### Values to be shared

by *Renata Salvarani (Università Europea di Roma)*

**Underground4Value** is a network of research groups working crossover Europe in close interaction with local stake holders with the aim of enhancing community values. The specific focus on the underground heritage is opening new challenges. The very topic of the Action, together with its special features, facilitates the discovery of unexpected places and opportunities, makes easier the involvement for citizens and local policy makers; stimulates the development of innovative interdisciplinary tools of survey and of intervention tested on the ground. That's why this newsletter is, first of all, a container to be filled with experiences. As swift tool to share knowledge and new strategies, this first 2020 issue introduce events, meetings and preliminary results of field studies. The Living Labs carried out at Goreme, Postojna, La Union and Naples highlight problems of conservation, tourism sustainability, involvement of local actors, but at the same time draw innovative perspectives of change. The School scheduled in Naples is a further step: the training of operators will connect studies and methodologies with actual activities of valorization. Meanwhile, **Underground4Value** is growing up: the Action has been presented in several international meetings and new partners joined us. All this allows us to look forward the 2020 with an optimistic glance and to start positively our rich program of meetings, surveys and proposals.

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# Into the Deep

## Naples short trip into the Subterranean City between past and present

by Giuseppe Pace, Roberta Varriale, and Elisa Bellato (ISMed-CNR)

Located in Southern Italy, Naples has about one million inhabitants, administratively subdivided in 10 districts. It is the third largest municipality by population after Rome and Milan. This city has an ancient history with a stratigraphic dimension. In fact, Naples is characterised by a strong interdependence between the aboveground city and its subsoil, with a history that can be read through a sequence of underground layers. The first layer dates back to the Greek colonisation, when the yellow tuff material was used for aboveground buildings, and the underground was excavated for the burial sites and for water supply management. The second layer dates back to Roman times, when the city grew and the underground accommodated new facilities, such as aqueducts, thermal buildings, and catacombs. During the Middle Age, underground quarries supplied yellow tuff material for supporting the intensive aboveground urban development. Once dismissed, those quarries underneath the buildings were adapted as warehouses for local transformation activities or commercial activities. In modern times, some tuff cavities became burial places for the frequent epidemics triggered by overcrowding and poor sanitary conditions. Underground spaces were also important during the Bourbon Kingdom, when tunnelling and infrastructural works allowed the extension of the city, and continued to play a role in the Kingdom of Italy, when as part of the *Risanamento* of Naples (1885) the underground was used to build the sewerage system. During the Second World War, the underground continued to have a vital role, when urban cavities, equipped with electricity and water facilities, became air-raid shelters for citizens. After the war, cavities remained abandoned, or inaccessible, or used as storage for supplies or waste. Since the 60's, that abandonment provoked recurrent structural failures and demanded for investments in underground investigation, classification and monitoring. Since the 80s, the new subway, Linea 1, discovered and incorporated historical stratifications in its network of galleries and stations. In 1995, the Historic Centre of Naples was recognised UNESCO World Heritage Site (cultural), and it begun a new era with the heritagisation of the Naples underground, connected

to both touristic valorisation and exploitation. Over time, many underground routes have been opened to the public becoming more and more popular and visited. In that regard, the catacombs of San Gennaro and the catacombs of San Gaudioso are two virtuous examples of cultural tourism developed by a project of recovery of underground historical sites. They are paleo-Christian burials restored and managed (Catacombs of San Gaudioso in



Catacombs of San Gennaro (Naples) Photo: G. Pace



Fontanelle Cemetery (Naples) Photo: G. Pace

2006; Catacombs of San Gennaro in 2008) by a cooperative of young people, "La Paranza" of the Rione Sanità, one of the most ancient and poorest areas of the city. Given the precarious situation of the district, La Paranza's program can be properly considered a social experiment, and demonstrate that underground built heritage has the potential to become a resource for local communities.

U4V COST Action provided the opportunity of establishing a Living Lab for supporting a sustainable management of the Fontanelle Cemetery in the Rione Sanità, by organising meetings among the main stakeholders, and providing technical expertise.



## Rione Sanità - Cimitero Delle Fontanelle



Interior view main gallery



Details of the chapels of the Cimitero delle Fontanelle



Rione Sanità, Napoli-Infrastructure Map



Juan interviews a stakeholder Photo: G. Pace

## A Living Lab at the “Fontanelle”

by Juan Valle Robles

My research was focused on assisting ISMed team to conduct detailed studies for mapping the Living Lab of Fontanelle Cemetery and assessing the technical and social viability of the activities, identifying risks and challenges and their mitigation. At the same time, it provides research-based options for the development of future lines of research including a phasing plan, and, recommendations for increased UBH participation and local community involvement. The STSM research and recommendations focused on analysis of the Living Lab of Fontanelle Cemetery to get an overview of the UBH in Rione Sanità and contribute to detect bottlenecks constraining the valorisation of the Fontanelle Cemetery site. Furthermore, recommendations are being sought to further mainstream sustainable urbanism and tourism development principles and actions within European regulations in heritage conservation (CEN/TC 346 Conservation of cultural property, 2007), the Habitat III (NUA) (New Urban Agenda, 2016) and the Agenda 2030 (SDG) 8, 11 and 12). The Short Term Scientific Missions (STSM) had as a main goal to describe the context and circumstances of the process of decision making in the Fontanelle Cemetery. On November 20th was held a second Living Lab meeting (Focus Group Discussion FGD) at ISMed-CNR, as a part of the process of engaging the main stakeholders involved in the project. It was useful to create a list of potential problems of collaborations between the stakeholders involved on the projects of cultural and heritage of Fontanelle Cemetery. There are many potential benefits to move the different stakeholders involved in Rione Sanità cultural heritage to collaborate and to agree policies and plans on Fontanelle Cemetery (Comune di Napoli, Municipality of Napoli, Fondazione di Comunità San Gennaro, La Paranza) and about how they should proceed. For instance, collaboration can help to avoid the long-term costs of adversarial conflicts between interest groups. Adversarial conflicts can be wasteful as stakeholders entrench their mutual suspicions, improve their confrontation skills a play out similar conflicts around each subsequent issue. Some potential problems of collaboration in cultural and heritage communities in Rione Sanità between the stakeholders involved are: 1. Stability analysis of surrounding rock/landscape and treatment structures; 2. Risk and security for visitors; 3. Ordinary maintenance and repair; 4. Extraordinary maintenance; 5. Accessibility to the site; 6. Visitors facilities; 7. Communication; 8. Training for guides.

# Cappadocia unique landscapes

## Analyzing cultural community experiences

by Muge Akkar Ercan (METU)

In the heart of the Cappadocia region, Göreme is situated 200 kilometers to the southeast of Ankara. This small town was founded in a moon-like landscape of giant rock cones, which are locally called 'fairy chimneys'. The natural landscape of the Cappadocia region was formed by the out-spills and ash of two volcanoes that were later hardened and became tufa, a soft porous rock. Over millions of years, this rock has eroded to form natural cones and columns on the landscape. For centuries, inhabitants carved and hollowed these rocks to build cave-dwellings, stables, and places for worship. Göreme is one of these settlements in the region, which constitutes historic cave dwellings and a significant concentration of Byzantine monastic settlements. In the valleys of this region, there are more than 300 cave



Goreme Photo: D. De Gregorio

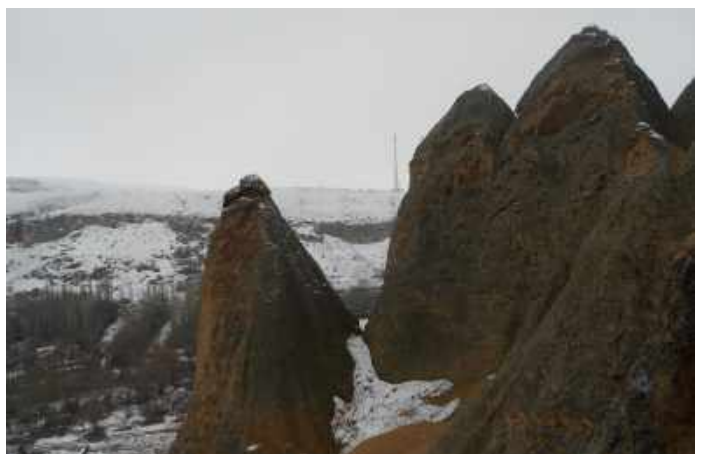
churches and monasteries built between the 9th and the 13th centuries. This small town was settled as a Turkish farming village on the ruins of an earlier Byzantine settlement. In 1950, the Turkish government turned a part of the valley into Göreme Open-Air Museum. Since then, the governments have continued to restore the natural, archaeological and historical heritage. In 1985, Göreme Open-Air Museum became a UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS). Afterward, both the Open-Air Museum and Göreme National Park have become the main tourism destinations. Concomitantly, tourism has become the primary economic sector of Göreme and the Cappadocia region. The conservation efforts of the region have gone hand in hand with its local economic and spatial development. Similar to many towns in Cappadocia, Göreme has transformed rapidly with the emergence of cave hotels, boutique hotels, and pensions exhibiting traditional lifestyle, a variety of winery, restaurants, pottery and ceramics workshops, and souvenir shops. Local tourism development has continuously generated new businesses and activities. Besides underground heritage visits, horse and ATV rides on a two- or four-hour trail ride, trekking tours on many fascinating valleys and mountains, and balloon ride to experience the dramatic landscape of Cappadocia from the sky are some of these activities.



Goreme Photo: D. De Gregorio

Tourism has also led to the development of the entertainment industry (e.g., Turkish nights and pottery kebab tours for tourists), the gastronomy and wine culture, the art and cultural festivals, and sports events. The picturesque village life are other characteristics of Göreme and its surroundings. The villagers and farmers on the small volcanic areas still carry out their usual daily agriculture and husbandry activities within the Göreme National Park, in spite of the strict rules of the Turkish Conservation legislation that have made it more and more challenging to continue.

The economy of the Cappadocia region is very lively. The investments of the private sector have intended to attract more tourists, thereby increasing economic benefits to the region, while the possible adverse outcomes of this mass tourism have not been considered sufficiently. This necessitates the development of comprehensive, sustainable, and integrated heritage conservation and tourism management plans and programs, accompanied by integrated and long-run local development plans. Additionally, it is critical to raise awareness about underground built heritage and its tangible and intangible heritage values among local communities to complement the government's conservation endeavors. Local communities in Göreme have the potentials to start bottom-up initiatives, with the support of local and regional government agencies, **universities, private enterprises**, and voluntary groups.



Goreme Photo: D. De Gregorio



# A Living Lab in Göreme

by Daniela De Gregorio (ISMed-CNR)

From 1st to 14th December 2019, I performed a Short Term Scientific Mission (STSM) in Göreme, Cappadocia Region. The hosting Institution was the Middle East Technical University in Ankara. My experience was mainly based on conducting interviews to the most representative stakeholders of Göreme, performing on field surveys, and participating to the Second Living Lab Stakeholder workshop. During my experience, Ahiler Development Agency of Turkey supported me in understanding in depth not only the cultural and heritage values of Göreme but even the spirit and the intangible values of the Region as well as local people attitude and character. All the information and data collected during the STMS wouldn't make sense if they weren't deeply connected to the atmosphere and the Cappadocia Region local magic. All stakeholders that I interviewed, as well as all tourists, storeowners or ordinary residents I met told me their vision of the area, their values, their solutions, their hopes about the future of Göreme area. Everything and everyone in Göreme contributed to my report, even the Fairy Chimneys covered by the snow in a silence broken only by the muezzin and in a fairy-tale image where cats are also leading characters.



The second part STSM was based on the designing and organization of the second Living Lab workshop that took place on December 11, 2019 at the Ahiler Development Agency of Turkey. More than 20 stakeholders joined the workshop. The event aimed at taking the first steps of implementation of stakeholder dialogue testing brainstorming methodology through raising awareness among local entrepreneurs, universities, companies, institution on the issue of preservation and valorisation of the "Göreme archeological site" considering main constraints and barriers. At first, I was frightened because I had to animate a "Laboratory" made up of people who were very expert in the field of the cultural heritage and tourism; I was faced with people who knew more about it than me, what could my contribution be? The enthusiasm and energy that all the participants, including me, transmitted during the day overcame all barriers, including language barriers, and the final results went beyond expectations. Stakeholders agreed that while tourism contribute to socio-economic development and cultural exchange of the area, it has, at the same time, the potential for degrading the natural resources, social structures and cultural heritage. They identified a small area (Karaya), where villagers lived before moving to Göreme area to valorize within eco tourism business proposal. Karaya is a very suggestive, unexplored and not yet valued area with a volcanic water source with sulfur coming out of the ground and a land art park made by a famous Australian artist Andrew Rogers . [https://www.HYPERLINK](https://www.hyperlink) "<https://www.andrewrogers.org/land-art/turkey/>". [HYPERLINK](https://www.andrewrogers.org/land-art/turkey/) "<https://www.andrewrogers.org/land-art/turkey/>" andrewrogers.org/land-art/turkey/ After the meeting a delegation of the participants went to visit and explore the area to start thinking about development, valorization and reuse ideas.



Photos: D. De Gregorio

## Looking for Union elements

### The case study of Murcia

by Susana Martínez Rodríguez, University of Murcia (UMU)

Esteban Bernal became the proud mayor of La Unión in 1960. The young man wanted the best for the town. Therefore that year, he hired Juanito Valderrama, a famous music idol at the moment, for the local festival. Juanito Valderrama wanted to offer the audience of La Unión something more authentic than his great hits - melodic songs that bring him fame-, and at his repertoire, he started a sad flamenco song. The public began to shout at him, asking for those songs that bring him fame. The singer stopped his performances and explained with anger to the audience that he felt ashamed for their rudeness, but even more for the fact that they had forgotten their traditional: the songs of the mine. As it was said before Esteban was a proud man, and he took the singer's words as a personal challenge. With the help of some good friends, they created from scratch a festival of flamenco. So why flamenco? La Unión was a small and new town settled in 1860 for a group of localities that decided to stop to pay taxes to the big city of Cartagena. Their own identity was based on the secular tradition of mining exploitations and since the 19th C the flow of migrants from Andalucía to work inside the mines. Flamenco roots and mining works gave birth to a style of music characterised by the sadness. The "cante of the mine" does not necessarily speak about mining tragedies - even though a lot of times it did it - but it has a blue feeling. The festival is a story of success: the oldest festival of Spain, active since 1961, and with international repercussion. The festival recovered a forgotten heritage; the "cante de las minas" was an untangible heritage of those migrants and sons of the migrants who combined their popular folklore from Andalucía with the personal living experience in their new home, the mine. But the impact of the festival in the town is limited at different levels. Even though the organizer develops a constant activity during the year, there is a punctual economic contribution to the local economy. Could it be possible to develop a non-statitonal strategy for a model of sustainable tourism? The enclave of La Unión is also linked to another unique fact: the greatest ecological disaster of the 20th C in Spain. During the second half of the 20th C the bay of the municipality was used as a massive landfill dumping site by private mining companies. The project of regeneration and decontamination of the bay is a nest of interest in which the private owner of the old mine complex, the regional and national administration must agree with (and invest in) a common plan and strategy. In this impressionistic picture, the side of the local community has been ignored. Those mines' roots are not present in the current population, even though the ecological catastrophe is present every day. When the mine definitively closed in 1991 hundred of miners' families had

already migrated. Another activity is linked to the rich geologic heritage of the area. Once a year, collectors from around the world come to La Unión to sell, buy or exchange minerals and metals in the National Fair of Minerals and Fossils. In a certain way, this activity combines a hobby and informal source of income; the searching and exchange of minerals has become a secondary activity for a number of members of the community who collect minerals from the more than 1000 mines of the area. There are even physical shops and online businesses. Once more time the institutional effort had been focus towards the outside: promotion at the national and even international level. Positive sides could bloom from this last activity. The mines, the mountains should be identify as a element of leisure and joy. And joy has been a word absence in the collective imaginary of the miners and mine life. La Union is a young municipality of 20,000 inhabitants with five primary schools and two secondary schools. It is a key element to insufflate to the new generations this new and positive identity with the underground. La Union seems to look at the mines as part of their past, a dusty past without value nowadays. It is essential to find elements in their daily life and activities that allow show them that the mining culture is also an instrument to learn about sustainability in a complex and natural ecosystem that is alive and change with the pulse of their people. The milestones of the Study case La Unión have been at first the interviews with most representative stakeholders (CARM- Patrimony Service of the Regional Government; CEEIM- Business Angels; Fundación del Cante de la Mina; Asociación de Vecinos de La Unión; Politechnical University of Cartagena; Europe Direct). Secondly have been carried on: First and Second Living Lab session at the University of Murcia; Field Analysis (Giuseppe Pace and Susana Martínez-Rodríguez); Deep interviews with the mayor and members of his team. The next steps are: involve other private agents in the living lab to learn more about people identification with the territory; identify business dynamizers of the area.



Living Lab meeting Photo: Murcia University

## Green Karst Region case-study (SI)

by Luisa Errichiello (ISMed-CNR)

What is really exciting about research is that it always reserves you the emergent and the unexpected. When I arrived in Postojna, I believed that the focus of my research would be an in-depth understanding about the governance and management of the amazing Underground Built Heritage (UBH) of Postojna show cave. Once on the field, however, I realized that it is hard to consider it as a “best practice” for catalyzing Community Valorisation. Indeed, although



Visiting Križna cave

successful in the re-establishment of a declining profitability, the private management of the famous show cave has been showing an almost exclusive interest in increasing profits, with no commitment in sustaining the economic growth of the area neither interest in a sustainable tourism development through community engagement and collaboration with local stakeholders.

During my stay I also had the valuable opportunity to know “more virtuous” models of sustainable management of UBH: Križna cave, particularly attractive with several underground lakes and watercolours, really offers you not only an authentic experience but also a true understanding of how the management - constituted by a NGO – is very careful of the vulnerability of the cave. The association constantly strives for a balance between heritage preservation and valorization in the pursuit of sustainable tourism development and is highly committed to increase local awareness about the importance of natural resources and the vulnerability of the underground eco-system. Beyond caves, I also visited what instead would have been the main focus of my scientific mission, i.e. some remains of underground military heritage of the so-called Alpine Wall Fortification built by the Italian army along the entire land border in the period between the First and the Second World War. Indeed, through a bottom-up process based on the involvement of the Regional Development Agency and a dialogue with local actors, the planning and implementation of re-use and valorization strategies of these remains were selected as suitable terrain to sustain the goals of the Cost Action through the experimentation of a Living lab approach and a process of incremental involvement of stakeholders, including the local community. All these caves are currently

ownership of the State of Slovenia and strategic decisions about them are on the Ministry of Defence. However, almost all of them are today in a state of abandon since huge investments would be required to restore and preserve them from further deterioration and acts of vandalism already registered in the past.

I visited the caverns on Primož hill (above Pivka town), Milanja (above Ilirska Bistrica) and Unška koliševka. Interviewing main people involved or interested in the process of re-use and valorization of the Alpine Wall ruins, I could understand the main challenges, risks and opportunities of undertaking it. It is worth reporting that in the case of the Alpine Wall fort on Primož Hill, managed by the public-owned Park of Military History, the process of re-use and valorization has already started and turns into tourist interest in visiting the fort; the situation is very different for other two groups of ruins that lay in a state of abandonment and are exposed to act of vandalism.

On 28th November 2019 the first meeting of the Living Lab was organized by the host institution, RDA Green Karst ltd, and hosted by the park of Military History in Pivka. Twelve people from different organizations, including the Regional Development Agency, the municipality of Pivka, representatives of the Park of Military History, two local associations, the former director of Notranjska regional park and the director of a local Tourist Information Center, participated at the meeting, sharing their ideas and taking decisions about the process of re-use and valorization of the remnants of the Alpine wall fortifications in the region. The focus of the discussion was the identification of the most urgent issues to address and the set up of the trajectory of development to follow in future years. After identified main concerns and bottlenecks along with benefits and expected impacts of the process of re-use and valorization, participants discussed potential trajectories and advantages deriving from the re-use and valorization and finally, established future steps. In particular, they agreed to first map all underground military heritage spread in the Green Karst Region, through their geographical localization, and then to create a cadaster for all of them. To this end a group of experts would be involved to set up a suitable methodology of classification. Indeed these steps would be required to start a dialogue with State representatives as owners of these military structures and agree about the legalization of the activities of their re-use and valorization.



Meeting at the Park of Military History



## Starring U4Value: some 2019 international events

### **IV Annual PhD Annual Workshop- Doctorado en Economía Interuniversitario, UNED-Madrid (National Distance Education University), 27 - 28 May 2019**

Susana Martínez- Rodríguez introduced “CA18110 – Underground Built Heritage as Catalyser for Community Valorization” as ongoing project and case study.

Permanent link at UNED-tv: <https://canal.uned.es/video/5cecd12a3eeb01a418b4567>

### **II Seminario de la Red Española de Historia del Trabajo: “Fuentes y métodos en el estudio histórico de los salarios y otras formas de remuneración del trabajo”, Universidad de Murcia – Murcia, 14- 15 June 2019**



Susana Martínez- Rodríguez analyzed research implications of “CA18110 – Underground Built Heritage as Catalyser for Community Valorization”.

### **ERSA 59<sup>th</sup> Congress, University of Lyon, France, 27 – 30 August 2019**

Invited in the Special Session on “Maintenance and regeneration of the territory and the city as an occasion for their ecological transformation”, the Action Chair presented the paper “Underground Built Heritage as catalyst for strategies of community engagement and regeneration policies”, providing an ecological interpretation of U4V.

### **ISOCARP 55<sup>th</sup> World Planning Congress, Jakarta-Bogor, Indonesia, 9-13 September 2019**

The Congress attracted a record number of 700+ international and local attendees. Structured in 3 plenaries, 7 tracks, 19 special sessions, and 3 technical tours, co-organised with the Indonesian Association of Urban and Regional Planners(IAP), it main topic was the sustainable metropolitan urbanisation. U4V concept and activities were presented by the Action Chair, Giuseppe Pace, in the Track 4 (Knowledge economy and identity), session 3 (Historic cities, local identity and city branding). The presentation, together with the main finding, proposed open questions to discuss, receiving interesting feedback.

### **Workshop on the Ancient Quarries of**



### **Paros, Parikia, Paros, Greece, 16 November 2019**

Invited by the Association “The Friends of Paros” to support them in joining their action for the protection and promotion of ancient queries. Giuseppe Pace presented concept and activities, with specific regards to the case-study methodology and the creation of a living lab approach. At the end, the Mayor of Paros promised to apply for becoming a U4V case study for the next grant period. The U4V approach became, in the conclusions, a relevant part of the proposed action plan, which is based on participatory processes with the objective of ensuring the protection of the underground galleries of ancient quarries and the character of the archaeological site.

### **Europeana Conference 2019: Connect Communities, Lisbon, Portugal, 27-30 November 2019**

At the Europeana Conference, a unique interdisciplinary event bringing together

communities from tech, communications, impact, research, education and copyright, U4V participated with a poster session, presenting the concept, activities, and in detail the living lab approach. The poster has become the basis for the U4V Brochure and for the Poster.

### **ICOMOS Hellenic Conference “The value framework for the protection and management of mining monument and sites. Present uses, future synergies”, Athens, Greece, 29-30 November 2019**

Discussing the ICOMOS “Principles concerning rural landscapes as heritage”, adopted in 2017, the Greek section decided to focus on the Mining Monuments, which are relevant asset of Underground Built Heritage. Invited to present the U4V action, Giuseppe Pace provide a general view of concepts and activities, including success stories specific to the mines.

### **International congress “New anthropological challenges between memory and visions of the future” promoted by European University of Rome at Notre Dame of Jerusalem Pontifical Institute, Jerusalem, 11-12 December 2019**



Yosef Preiss, Dov Winer and Renata Salvarani presented a poster on “CA18110 – Underground Built Heritage as Catalyser for Community Valorization” discussing the methodology adopted for the Action during the session dedicated to Archaeological and Historical Heritage.