



# 2019

## European Heritage Volunteers Projects and Partner Projects all over Europe



**European Heritage Volunteers**

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## European Heritage Volunteers

European Heritage Volunteers has been active in heritage-related volunteering for more than twenty years. Its objective is to establish links between the fields of heritage and volunteering by continuously working to foster a deeper understanding of heritage and volunteering among those active in either field, and by linking the two fields through practical hands-on projects and educational activities.

European Heritage Volunteers organises volunteering and educational activities at cultural heritage sites. The projects are aimed at both students and young professionals, and to young adults with and without previous education in the field of heritage. The groups usually consist of twelve to fifteen participants and are interdisciplinary and international. While using different heritage-related methods all projects combine a hands-on part with an educational part which provides the necessary background knowledge about the particular heritage site, the region and the applied methodology as well as about relationships with similar sites in other regions of Europe.

The projects – organised either entirely by European Heritage Volunteers or in partnership with other institutions and organisations – take place all over Europe, stretching from Portugal in the West to Armenia in the East, from the North of Russia to the South of Albania.

## Sharing Heritage – Sharing Engagement

Within the framework of the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018, European Heritage Volunteers had developed, organised and evaluated volunteering projects for European Cultural Heritage in various contexts, in order to apply the experiences gained here to other heritage sites and to initiate later similar projects at these and other sites.

As an outcome of the European Year for Cultural Heritage, the project “Sharing Heritage – Sharing Engagement” has been developed. The project roots in the theme of the European Year of Cultural Heritage “Sharing Heritage”, but it is going beyond that while including the aspect of active engagement for heritage.

“Sharing Heritage – Sharing Engagement” is carried out by a network of different stakeholders from all over Europe – heritage administrations, heritage site management authorities, public administrations, non-governmental organisations, foundations and universities.

“Sharing Heritage – Sharing Engagement” illustrates the wide variety of European Cultural Heritage and focuses on categories of heritage which are often overlooked by the public and urgently need support, such as sites without use, archaeological heritage, historic gardens and parks, industrial heritage and heritage in rural regions. The projects aim to raise awareness of these heritage sites, to provide the necessary knowledge for their rescue, preservation and restoration and to encourage the local communities to engage with their endangered heritage.

**Project duration.** The first date indicates the arrival day; the preferred arrival is between 4 and 7 p.m. The second date indicates the departure day; the departure is in the morning.

**Age.** Formally, the minimal age to participate at a European Heritage Volunteers Project is 18 years; there is no formal upper age limit. Nevertheless, the organisers prefer an age range between 22 and 35 years and will undertake the selection in accordance to that.

**Languages.** The project language is English. Beside the official programme of the project there is in addition the opportunity to practice in contact with the local population the language which is spoken in the country where the project takes place.

**Accommodation.** In most of the European Heritage Volunteers Projects the accommodation is located in a certain distance to the working site, in some cases also at the site at which the project takes place. The accommodation is usually quite simple; but fair. There are shared rooms with simple beds or mattresses at most of the places. Shower, toilet and kitchen are at the place, but sometimes not in the same building. More detailed information can be found next to the description of each project.

**Food.** In most of the projects the meals will be prepared together as they are part of the community life. This means that every participant will be responsible for the meal at least once during its stay. At some projects either some of the meals, either all meals will be provided by local partners.

**Finances.** All costs linked to a European Heritage Volunteers Project are covered by the organisers, including food, accommodation and transportation during the stay at the project. Travel costs to and from the project place are not covered. Participants should organise their journey to and from the project place by themselves and on their own expenses.

**Fee.** The participation fee for a European Heritage Volunteers Project resp. a European Heritage Volunteers Training Course of a duration between ten and fourteen days is usual 80 €. The fee has to be paid within seven days after the confirmation of participation to the applicant to European Heritage Volunteers’ bank account. The bank transfer costs shall be covered by the applicant.

**Visa.** The project organisers will undertake all necessary means to enable the applicants to obtain the necessary visas. However, they cannot guarantee that the visa will be provided in every case.

**Application procedure.** Applications can be undertaken either for one or more specific projects. The application should contain the application form which can be downloaded from European Heritage Volunteers’ website, curriculum vitae with photo, motivation letter and the time frame of the availability of the applicant and shall be sent by email to [info@heritagevolunteers.eu](mailto:info@heritagevolunteers.eu). There will be no confirmation that the application has been received, but European Heritage Volunteers will come back to the applicant within two weeks after the application has been received.

## European Heritage Volunteers Projects and Partner Projects 2019

Date	Code	Topic	Location	Vols
<b>07.07.-20.07.</b>	H01	Restoration of the roof construction	Gantikow, Germany	8
<b>14.07.-28.07.</b>	P01	Mapping & conservation of an early Christian Basilica	Palmatis Fortress, Bulgaria	12
<b>21.07.-02.08.</b>	H02	Uncovering of the original state & marking the outline of a former chapel	Former Grand Hotel Waldlust & Marksburg Castle, Germany	14
<b>21.07.-02.08.</b>	P02	Traditional wood techniques at a farm museum	Laitila, Finland	12
<b>21.07.-02.08.</b>	P03	Excavation & archaeological collections management	Bolgar, Russia	14
<b>21.07.-03.08.</b>	H03	Traditional wood & clay techniques	Düppel, Germany	14
<b>21.07.-03.08.</b>	P04	Conservation of Baroque marble elements	Benedictine Abbey Tyniec, Poland	12
<b>03.08.-17.08.</b>	H04	Recultivation of a former hotel park	Freudenstadt, Germany	14
<b>04.08.-16.08.</b>	P05	Excavation & anastylosis of an Antique necropolis	Amantia Archaeological Park, Albania	12
<b>04.08.-16.08.</b>	P06	Preservation of a traditional wooden chapel and a wooden water mill	Kenozero National Park, Russia	14

## European Heritage Volunteers Projects and Partner Projects 2019

Date	Code	Topic	Location	Vols
<b>04.08.-16.08.</b>	P07	Conservation & restoration of tabernacles	Univ Monastery, Ukraine	12
<b>04.08.-17.08.</b>	H05	Restoration of plasters & coloured surfaces	Erleben Castle, Germany	16*
<b>04.08.-17.08.</b>	H06	Restoration of historic windows	Erleben Castle, Germany	16*
<b>17.08.-31.08.</b>	H07	Documentation of gravestones at Jewish cemeteries	Halberstadt, Germany	12
<b>17.08.-31.08.</b>	H08	Valorisation of mining heritage	Annaberg, Germany	14
<b>17.08.-31.08.</b>	H09	Restoration of historical parks	Weimar, Germany	14
<b>18.08.-31.08.</b>	P09	Preservation of a church from 1303 and of surrounding monuments	Zorats Church, Armenia	15
<b>18.08.-31.08.</b>	P10	Traditional masonry & rebuilding of traditional vaults	Tematín Castle, Slovakia	12
<b>01.09.-12.09.</b>	P11	Mapping & documentation of industrial heritage	Ivanić Grad, Croatia	12
<b>01.09.-13.09.</b>	P12	Excavation of fountains from the 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Altea, Spain	10
<b>12.11.-23.11.</b>	P16	Archiving of documents & restoration of <i>trencadís</i>	Barcelona, Spain	10

\* This number is the total number of volunteers of the project H05 and H06, that are taking place at the same time.

**Carpentry techniques**

Gantikow manor

Restoration of the roof construction



**ACCOMMODATION:**

shared rooms with beds, warm shower, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next towns: **Kyritz** (5 km), **Neuruppin** (40 km). Region: **Brandenburg**

**TERMINAL:** Next railway station: **Kyritz** (5 km)

Next airports: **Berlin** (TXL, SXF, 100 km),

**Rostock** (HRO, 150 km)

**AGE:** at least 18

**FEE:** 40,00 €

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

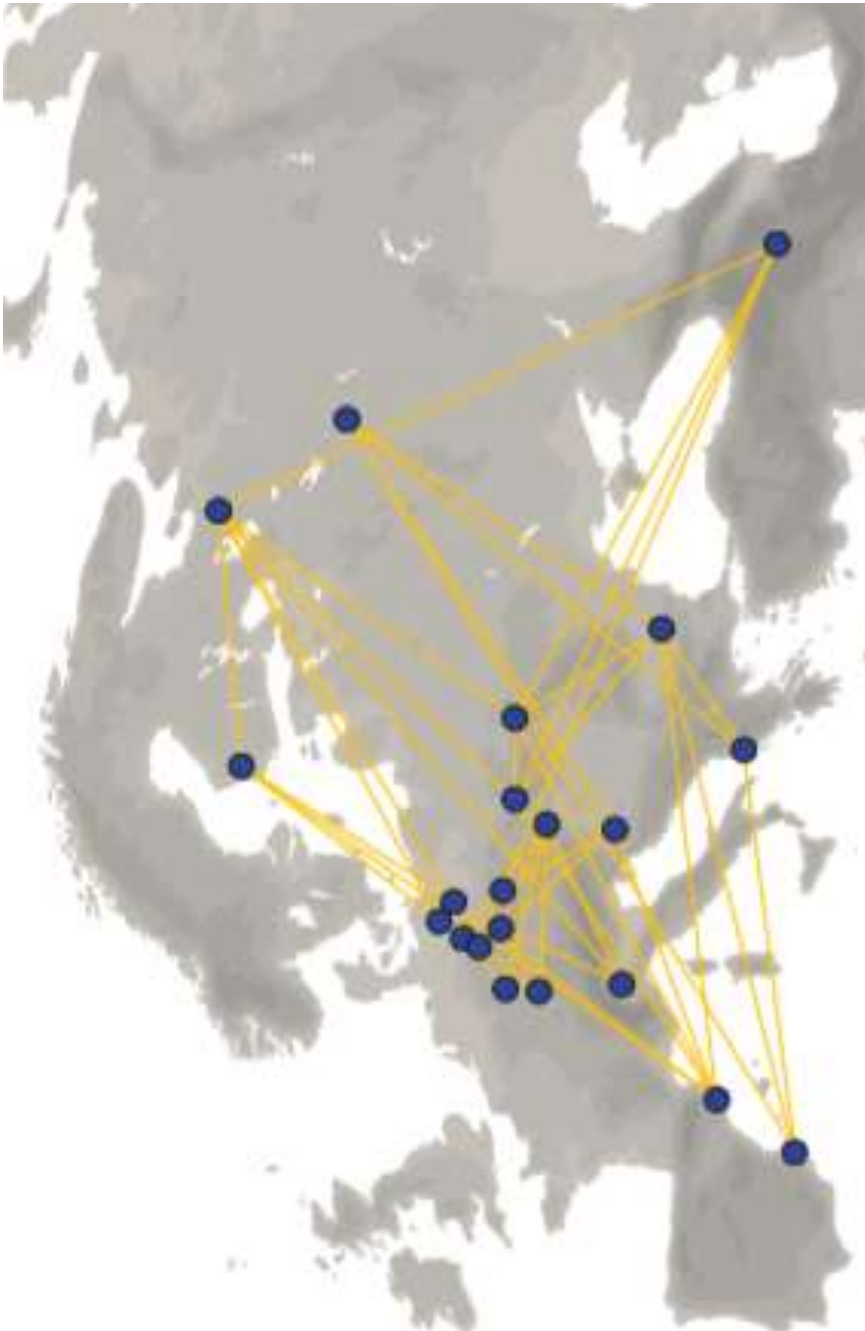
**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

**Gantikow manor** is situated hundred kilometres north of Berlin. The manor is surrounded by a nice village with a medieval church and a lake. The building is a picturing example of a former baroque building which has been changed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in neo-baroque style. Over centuries, the houses belonged to the Earls von Platen, which sold it in 1872 to a civil family which started soon, in 1877, with the modernisation of the house and kept it in their ownership till 1945. After World War II, the house was first used as a refugee shelter and after that the community used the house as a village centre, hosting the community office, the local store, the school, the kindergarten, the doctor's room, the kitchen of the agricultural cooperative and several apartments. Since around ten years it is used as a seminar house, mainly by non-profit organisations, youth initiatives and universities. The house is surrounded by a beautiful garden with old trees which originally reached up to the lake.

**Project Description**

**Carpentry - Restoration of the roof construction of the oldest part of the manor**

The manor has a comparable small annex which remains from the original Baroque building. Its current roof construction had been erected in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but it was badly designed and got broken in the meantime. Originally, it was planned to replace only the broken parts of the construction, but when opening the ceiling it became obvious that the beams had been made from cottonwood which is not appropriate material for roof construction. Therefore a **new roof construction** will be erected which follows the shape of the original one. Finally, the construction will be reroofed. The works will be lead by a master of carpentry who has additional education as "Restorer in Handicraft". Within the framework of the educational part other historic roof constructions in the village and the region – in the manor house itself, the village church and in the town nearby – will be studied and discussed.



**Archaeological Heritage**

Palmatis Fortress, Bulgaria



Palmatis is an Ancient Roman city with a large fortified territory of 225,000 square meters. It is situated near the village Onogur in North-East Bulgaria, a region known as Dobrudzha. Back in old times this was a Roman province called Moesia Secunda. Palmatis occupied a strategic location on a high plain, naturally defended by the branches of the river Suha Reka. Palmatis prospered alongside the important road that went from the city of Durostorum (today's Silistra, close to Danube river) to the city of Marcianopolis (today's Devnya, close to the Black Sea coast).

During the last three years, the Regional History Museum in Dobrich and the Municipality of Tervel launched a research program on the site of Palmatis. So far, there has been excavated an Early Christian basilica. It has the common three-aisle structure with wide naos flanked by narrow side aisles. Many original elements are luckily preserved, including the base of the altar table, the bases of the baldachin's columns and the base of the chancel screen that encloses the altar. The whole church is spectacular in size: nearly sixty metres long.

However, the most astonishing part of the basilica is the *synthronon*. This is a semicircle structure, situated in the central part of the temple that combines the bishop's throne and seats for the rest of the clergy. The *synthronon* of Palmatis is, according to the archaeologists' researches, unusually high – it rises up to two and a half meters above the floor. Three of the nine stone steps of the *synthronon* have been preserved.

During the excavations many other architectural artifacts have been discovered such as fragments of columns, capitals, and ornate stones. As a safety measure, the most valuable of them have been transferred to the museum in the nearby city of Tervel. The excavation works are still going on and the site is not open to the public. No conservation works have been carried out so far. It appears unspoiled by tourism, hidden, and wondrous.

Mapping & conservation  
of an early Christian Basilica

**ACCOMMODATION:** local guesthouse with shared rooms with beds, warm showers, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next town: **Dobrich** (46 km)

Region: **Dobrich**

Next airport: **Varna** (VNR, 90 km)

**FEE:** 80,00 €

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

**Archaeological Heritage**

Palmatis Fortress, Bulgaria



**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**.

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

The project will contribute to the immediate **conservation of the archaeological structures of the Early Christian basilica**. The works will be carried out in two groups at two separate locations on the site. The first group will work on the **synthronon** and the second group will work on the **base of the chancel screen at the altar**. During the project the volunteers will have the opportunity to alternate between the two locations.

The volunteers will be engaged in **all levels of the conservation process**. During the first week, both groups will be engaged in **planning a conservation strategy** by recording archaeological structures, surveying architectural elements, and mapping damaged areas. During the second week, both groups will be engaged in **implementing the conservation strategy** from the previous week. The work will consist of various **hands-on tasks** such as cleaning and applying repair techniques. At the end, the project will close with activities related to the promotion of the cultural heritage of Palmatis and compiling a documentation report.

Every stage of the project will be preceded by a short theory introduction by the work instructors, who are well-known experts in the field. The educational part of the project will not only provide knowledge about the cultural heritage from the Late Antiquity, but also will provide the opportunity for the volunteers to become acquainted to the region of Dobrudzha. It will include a hike to the canyon of the river Suha Reka and a guided tour of the picturesque rock-hewn monasteries nearby. During the project the volunteers will be living in an original Dobrudzha village and will get to know the local community who are ancestors of the Crimean Tatars. The Crimean Tatars are a minority which settled on Bulgarian lands in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and have managed to preserve their traditions and identity.

*The project will take place from July, 14<sup>th</sup>, to July, 28<sup>th</sup>, 2019 and is organized by the local Regional History Museum Dobrich, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*

**Buildings & Monuments**

Former Grand Hotel Waldlust  
& Marksburg Castle

Abolishment of recent conversions  
and uncovering of the original state  
& marking of the excavated outline  
of a former chapel with flagstones

**ACCOMMODATION:** shared rooms with beds, warm  
showers, toilets for both places

**LOCATION:** Next town: **Tübingen** (59 km)

Region: **Baden-Wuerttemberg**

Next railway station: **Freudenstadt**

Next airport: **Stuttgart** (STR, 81 km)

**AGE:** at least 18

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project  
and CV + photo required**



The “Waldlust” Hotel in Freudenstadt, founded in 1899, was a first choice resort of a noble society of spa guests. It stands as a historic architecture building, as a cultural heritage treasury, as a long time social meeting place in a high rank – a unique symbol of a former golden period of town development. During the 1<sup>st</sup> third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and also during the second blooming period after World War II, the “Waldlust” was a catwalk for the high society with many famous guests – kings, queens, princes, poets, artists and also the international jet set. Today the old palace with its impressive size and scenery and its glorious history offers us a review back to a golden era, almost unimaginable for such a small town deeply embedded in the Black Forest woods. The association “Denkmalfreunde Waldlust” (Heritage Friends Waldlust) is focused on preserving the former Grand Hotel and gathers citizens of Freudenstadt which are interested in the revitalisation of this remarkable heritage site.

The Upper Middle Rhine Valley, is an outstanding organic cultural landscape and a dominant of the Rhine scenery is Marksburg Castle – the only medieval stronghold on the hills which has never been destroyed, a rare example of history virtually undisturbed by the march of time. All the other castles along the Rhine were destroyed during the centuries and left to ruins, either by devastation – most of them only during the Palatine War of Succession in 1689 – or through disuse. Nowadays they are either ruins or they have been rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, during the Age of Romanticism. The value and the significance of Marksburg Castle can be found in particular in its complete preservation as a medieval fortress. The impressive stronghold with most buildings dating back to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century consists of wall rings containing keep, residential buildings, baileys and bastions all on top of a hill above the small romantic town of Braubach, and with its interesting, typical interior rooms such as castle kitchen, great hall, bedchamber, chapel, armoury, wine cellar and battlements it allows to travel back into the Middle Ages. The castle was exemplarily restored and opened to the public.

**Former Grand Hotel Waldlust  
& Marksburg Castle**

**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**. The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

In the ground floor of the Grand Hotel “Waldlust” the legendary night club Zwitscherstube” (“Birdy Club”) was the only part of hotel which was accessible for its guests, but also for the inhabitants of Freudenstadt. Thus, this part of the building plays a special role for the identification of the inhabitants of the city and their memories. In the last period of “Waldlust”, the “Zwitscherstube” has been changed concerning use, structure and design. The aim of the project is to search for the remains of the original situation to support a new design concept for the interior of this part of the house. The works will include **the abolishment of recent conversions** and the clearance of new dividing walls, wallpapers and other elements. Under the guidance of a local architect an **interior design concept will be established** and therefore the needed furniture which is currently stored in other parts of the “Waldlust” will be prepared. The “Denkmalfreunde Waldlust” plans to re-open the “Zwitscherstube” in 2019.



The second part of the project is dedicated to the Marksburg Castle. During archaeological excavations, the foundation walls of a Romanesque chapel that had been turned down in 1588, were uncovered. After the excavations had been completed, the findings were again backfilled in order to preserve them. The former chapel is of big historical significance since it is possible that the castle's name, "Marksburg" – meaning “St. Mark's Castle” had been derived from the chapel's patron St. Mark. In order to make the former chapel more comprehensible for visitors, **the outline of the former chapel shall be marked** in the ground with flagstones. In addition, the volunteers will work in the area of the Outer Bailey, which is supposed to be opened for visitors. Therefore the **area shall be cleared** of undergrowth such as thistles, blackberry bushes and ivy, which have grown rampant along the escarpment. With the educational part the participants **will gain background knowledge** about Marksburg Castle history.

*The first part of the project will take place from July, 20<sup>th</sup>, to July, 27<sup>th</sup> and the second part will take place from July, 27<sup>th</sup>, to August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2019. The project will be organised by European Heritage Volunteers, in cooperation with Denkmalfreunde Waldlust (Heritage Friends Waldlust), with support of the City of Freudenstadt and Evangelische Diakonissenanstalt Stuttgart (Evangelic Deaconess Organisation Stuttgart) and Deutsche Burgenvereinigung (German Fortresses' Association).*

**Kauppila Farm Museum**

Laitila, Finland

Traditional wood techniques  
at a farm museum**ACCOMMODATION:**In a school in the village, with shared rooms,  
beds, warm showers, toilets**LOCATION:**

Next towns: Laitila (160 km)

Region: **Finland Proper Region**

Next airports: Turku (TKU, 170 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €**Motivation letter related to the project  
and CV + photo required**

The Kauppila farm is a monument of south-west Finnish vernacular building tradition and museum of agricultural life. The farm is preserved in situ at its original location in the medieval village of Koukkela. The oldest buildings in the farm complex date back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The farm was owned by the Kauppila family for over 200 years, and remained inhabited until the 1950ies. The last owners, Arne and Martta Kauppila, donated the farm to the City of Laitila in 1971, and it was opened as a museum in 1975. The National Bureau of Antiquities led its restoration.

The museum area is a cultural landscape, formed by traditional methods of building and utilizing the land. Old paths circle cross meadows, pastures and vegetable patches, passing by traditional fences, and many kinds of outhouses before reaching the enclosed courtyard. Closed courtyards, surrounded by buildings on all sides, used to be a common way to build houses in this region. Today, Kauppila remains one of just a few preserved examples of this building tradition. This is why it has been listed as a cultural environment of national value.

All in all, the Kauppila complex consists of nearly twenty buildings including stables, storehouses, cattle-sheds, stone cellars, a smoke sauna and a *riihi* barn for smoke-drying grain. Some of the outhouses have been moved here from other villages to replace buildings that have earlier been lost.

Today, Kauppila functions as a living museum. The landscape is tended by sheep and the museum hosts popular events during the summer season. The museum interiors display life on the farm in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The museum is owned and run by the City of Laitila.

**Kauppila Farm Museum**

Laitila, Finland



**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**.

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

The wooden buildings of Kauppila farm need constant maintenance and many of them have fallen into disrepair. The core problems almost always circle around the decomposition of the building materials due to exposition to moisture. Many of the buildings at Kauppila farm have roofs made of thin wooden shingles (*"päre"*) which have a particularly limited life span. An important feature of the cultural landscape are also the traditional spruce fences (*"riukuaita"*), which are made from split trunks of young spruce trees, which are tied together with spruce branches.

The maintenance of wooden architecture requires constant renewal of building materials and knowledge of traditional skills and materials. The volunteers will be able to experience and learn about the **methods and challenges of preserving traditional wooden architecture** in the north. In particular, they will learn **to repair and renew wood shingle roofs** and the method **of building traditional fences from young spruce trunks**. If there will be time left also some timber reparations might be carried out.

The main building of Kauppila farm is painted with a red paint that is characteristic for the North, especially for Finland and Sweden. The water-based red paint has been easy to cook from mostly basic household materials, with only pigment added. It is very well-suited for wooden surfaces as it does not form a dense layer. Within the framework of the project, the participants will learn how to **produce the red paint**, cooking it over an open fire for several hours, and repaint the main building.

*The project will take place from July, 21<sup>st</sup>, to August, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2019 and is organized by the Regional Museum of Finland Proper and the City of Laitila, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*

**Archaeological heritage**

Bolgar Historical Complex, Russia



Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex lies on the shores of the Volga River in the Republic of Tatarstan, Russia. It contains the remains of the medieval city of Bolgar that existed from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Bolgar was founded by the Volga Bulgarians and later it became the first capital of the Golden Horde and one of the major trade and culture hubs of the Kazan Khanate. The city was located at the crossroads of northern Silk Roads and served as an interaction point for urban and nomadic cultures.

Bolgar is also an important place for Muslim pilgrims as the symbolic place of acceptance of Islam in 922 by the Volga Bulgars.

Bolgar Historical and Archaeological Complex was inscribed to the World Heritage List in 2014. The site preserves its spatial context with its historic moat and wall as well as religious and civil structures, including a former mosque, a minaret and several mausoleums, bath houses, remains of a Khan's palace and shrine.

Although many historical facts are known about Bolgar and are proven by various archaeological findings, the site offers manifold potentials for future research. Only 5 % of its total area of 424 hectares has been excavated, whereas 95 % remains unexplored.

Excavation & archaeological  
collections management

**ACCOMMODATION:**

camping with shared locked tents with beds,  
warm showers and toilets

**LOCATION:**

Next towns: Bolgar (1km)

Region: **Republic of Tatarstan**

Next airports:

Kazan International Airport (KZN, 200 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project  
and CV + photo required**

**Archaeological heritage**

Bolgar Historical Complex, Russia

**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**.

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

The project aims to contribute to the conservation, documentation and interpretation of the World Heritage site. The volunteers will participate in **archaeological excavations** of the Medieval marketplace and a jewelry workshop located in the central part of the complex. The volunteers will also help to process the findings by cleaning and labeling artifacts.

Afterwards, the volunteers will assist the Department of Museum Collections of the site management in **digitalizing its archaeological and archival collection**: they will scan historic maps and documents as well as conduct photo documentation and measurements of metal, glass and ceramic artifacts found in Bolgar.

The final stage of the project will include the interpretation of the heritage of Bolgar, namely, the volunteers will be engaged in the **creation of short videos** about the monuments and museums of Bolgar in English, Russian and Tatar languages. The videos will be further used for the development of the interactive e-map of the World Heritage site as well as for social media to promote the diverse heritage of Bolgar among regional, state and international public.

The study part of the project will include introductory lecture on the history of Bolgar. The participants will also learn about the day-to-day operation of the World Heritage site and the local culture via insiders' guided tours, local community events and traditional crafts workshop.

*The project will take place from July, 21<sup>st</sup>, to August, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2019, and is organized by Bolgar State Historical and Archaeological Museum-Reserve, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*





## Middle Age Building Techniques

Village Museum Düppel



During the 12<sup>th</sup> century Slavic tribes as well as incoming Germanic groups occupied the area of the modern city of Berlin. Towards the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, a small village was established some twenty kilometers to the south-west of the early villages of Berlin and Cölln on the River Spree. There is still ongoing debate whether the Village in Düppel was a Germanic settlement, or if it was also influenced by Slavic traditions. Although the settlement in Düppel was discovered already in 1939, it was only in 1967 that archaeologists began excavating the site. The village was almost excavated to its full extent, which is why the idea was born to re-build the houses posthole by posthole. Today the reconstructed houses form a u-shaped village setup around a picturesque common.

The Village Museum Düppel (*"Museumsdorf Düppel"*) is a hidden, green oasis on the edge of a modern capital city. The Village Museum Düppel is renowned for its active volunteers, who bring the medieval village to life with a variety of craft activities and experiments through their longstanding commitment. At the weekends, visitors can experience how ceramic vessels are made, how the smith produces artefacts made from iron, how willow baskets are made as well as the production of pitch and tar. Over one hundred articles have been published, containing activities and experiments carried out by the different groups in Düppel. Domestic animals, especially old breeds, are also a special research focus in Düppel. The nine hectares of the museum area are also used to grow and experiment with different crops and forest types. Special events around the year invite the visitors to experience festive occasions, themed workshops and living history groups. The products of the museum are sold in the Museum shop. The Museum Village Düppel belongs to the City Museum Berlin, which is responsible for the day to day running as well as the strategic planning and development of the site. An association made up about 800 members of which around fifty are active throughout the season, is responsible for the presentation of the medieval everyday life through living history and craft demonstrations as well as organizing donations for the upkeep of the historic houses.

Traditional wood  
& clay techniques

### ACCOMMODATION:

shared tents with beds, warm showers, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next towns: Potsdam (17 km),  
Berlin (25 km). Region: **Berlin**

### TERMINAL:

Next airports: Berlin (TXL, SFX)

**AGE:** at least 18

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project  
and CV + photo required**

**The project consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** which will last six hours per day and a **study part**, which takes place in the evenings and during weekends.

Houses built from wood and clay do not have as long a lifespan as houses made from stone or brick. Especially when they are not heated on a day to day basis, the natural decay sets in a lot faster. This is why archaeological reconstructions in open air museums need regular upkeep and rebuilding, a time consuming enterprise. As all visible aspects of the houses need to be worked with authentic tools and materials for the medieval period, the know-how needed for the upkeep of the houses is very specialized. Not only the houses, but also the skills necessary for building them need to be collected and preserved as immaterial heritage.



One of the houses at Museum Village Düppel needs a new roof quite urgently. At the moment, all roofs are thatched with reeds, however in order to make the visitors understand better that the roof covering is open to interpretation, as it was not discovered during the archaeological excavations, we want to show different types of roofs. As part of this project, the roof of one of the smaller houses will be covered with wood shingles. Volunteers will **learn to work with medieval tools**, taking off bark of thin beams to renew the sub-roof construction. For **shingle production**, beam sections will be split with shingle splitters and carved with a drawknife. To cover the roof, shingles are layered onto the sub construction and fixed with wooden nails. Volunteers will be able to **take part in every step of the process**, learning to rebuild an entire roof the medieval way. The houses are not only made from wood, walls and floors are also made from clay. In order to experience the whole repertoire of medieval house building, there will also be a **clay project**. Working with clay is always fun, the mixing can be done with bare feet. The techniques for different wall types and a rammed earth floor are subtly different. **Wood and clay working specialists will share their experience and knowledge with the volunteers.**

There will be plenty of opportunities to sit around a fire in the evenings, to get to know each others. Especially at weekends, the museum volunteers bring the houses to life when they cook, sow, weave and carve in medieval dress. Thus, the museum is a wonderful oasis in the busy capital of Berlin.

*The project will take place from July, 21<sup>st</sup>, to August, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2019 and is organized by European Heritage Volunteers, in collaboration with Museum Village Düppel as a part of the City Museum Berlin.*

**Conservation & Restoration**

Benedictine Abbey, Tyniec, Poland



Conservation of Baroque marble elements

**ACCOMMODATION:** shared rooms with beds, warm showers, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next town: Kraków (12 km)

Region: **Malopolska**

Next airport: Balice airport (KRK, 9 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

The Benedictine Abbey in Tyniec is the oldest monastery in Poland, with almost one thousand years of history. Over the ages, it went through periods of prosperity and decline, until its dissolution in 1816 and re-opening in 1939. Today, rebuilt from ruins, it is open to guests wishing to experience the living Benedictine tradition.

Its rich history and centuries-old tradition makes the Abbey, along with its museum, a unique place to encounter Polish history, culture and art.

The architectural complex of the abbey combines Romanesque austerity with Gothic lightness and Baroque opulence.

However, Tyniec is not just history, but a living Benedictine community, the largest in Poland, where the daily rhythm is marked by the hours of prayers and work. By taking part in Vespers and Compline one can listen to Gregorian chant, resounding in Tyniec every day, unchanged for many years.

After the Second World War, Tyniec Abbey played an important role in the Polish Church – here the initiative of translating the Bible from the original languages to Polish found its origin; here the Polish translations of new liturgical books, introduced after the Second Vatican Council, were prepared. Today the monastery in Tyniec is open for pilgrims as well as for tourists, being a place of meeting and dialogue.

**Conservation & Restoration**

Benedictine Abbey, Tyniec, Poland



**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts – a practical working part and a study part.**

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

The volunteering project at Benedictine Abbey in Tyniec is an opportunity to be in close touch with cultural heritage – the volunteers will have the chance to live and work for two weeks in a 1.000 years old monastery.

The 2019 project is the continuation of a project with same content which took place in 2018.

The volunteers will be engaged in supporting the actual **conservation of marble decoration** in the church at Tyniec Abbey. The programme is designed to let the whole group be closely involved into the conservation process at all levels that are possible for non-professionals – **cataloguing, photographic documentation, measuring, drawing, reconnaissance and documentation of the state of preservation, objects' cleaning from surface dirt** – such as wax, paint or plaster splashes, **removing of weathered surface from marble decorations, polishing and marble surface preservation.**

Depending on the time the conservatory works may be supplemented with conservation and **restoration of wooden sculptures** from the church.

The conservation activities will be preceded by the theoretical introduction on history, history of art as well as conservation and restoration techniques.

Except field works the volunteers will be asked to prepare a short presentation of issues in cultural heritage current in their countries. During their free time the volunteers will have opportunities to visit monuments and sites iconic for the cultural heritage of Kraków and Lesser Poland.

*The project will take place from July, 21<sup>st</sup>, to August, 3<sup>d</sup>, 2019, and is organised by Fundacja Chronic Dobro, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*

**Historic Gardens & Parks**

Former Grand Hotel Waldlust

Recultivation of a former hotel park

**Historic Gardens & Parks**

Former Grand Hotel Waldlust



**ACCOMMODATION:** shared rooms with beds, warm showers, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next town: **Tübingen** (59 km)

Region: **Baden-Wuerttemberg**

Next railway station: **Freudenstadt**

Next airport: **Stuttgart** (STR, 81 km)

**AGE:** at least 18

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

The “Waldlust” Hotel in Freudenstadt, founded in 1899, was a first choice resort of a noble society of spa guests. It stands as a historic architecture building, as a cultural heritage treasury, as a long time social meeting place in a high rank – a unique symbol of a former golden period of town development. During the 1<sup>st</sup> third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the hotel took a breathtaking career, carried by the arrival of many world famous guests – kings, queens, princes, poets, artists and also the international jet set. Also during its second blooming period after World War II the “Waldlust” had been a catwalk for the high society. “Waldlust”, the leading hotel of Freudenstadt, came to success by the entrepreneurial genius of a widespread hotel dynasty, the Luz family, who owned and managed several well known houses in Freudenstadt, Baden-Baden and Austria.

Today the old palace with its impressive size and scenery and its glorious “personal” history offers us a review back to a golden era, almost unimaginable for such a small town deeply embedded in the Black Forest woods. The “Denkmalverein Freudenstadt” (Freudenstadt Association for Heritage) is highly ambitious to preserve the splendid architecture as cultural heritage site of a great age. Therefore it undertakes rooftop repairing, water containment and other constructive measures, carries out conservation works as well as preventive measures against the loss of art and assures the houses’ safety by constant controls. The association also informs about the great history of the heritage site by guided tours and by public relation efforts of all kinds.

The “Waldlust” Hotel is surrounded by a wide park area, which formerly served as an old style wellness and leisure time retreat for the noble high society clientele: with broad promenades, nicely built in the steep hillside, with stone walls and stair cases as well as intimate sitting opportunities, which offers marvellous outlooks far to the East up to the “blue ribbon” of the Swabian Alb. This once very characteristic grand hotel leisure ground had been fallen to oblivion in many years. Due to the absence of any gardening, cultivation forms and structures had gone lost – until the “Denkmalverein Freudenstadt” started to restore paths and interesting places of this traditional ground.

The project consist of two parts – a practical **working part** which will last six hours per day and a **study part**, which takes place in the evenings and during weekends.

The European Heritage Volunteers Project 2019 will be a continuation of similar projects that took place at the same heritage site in 2017 and 2018.



The project will focus on **the recultivation of the former hotel park**. While restoring and cultivating further parts of the historic hotel park the old concept of “Parkwald” (“park forest”) should be regained und brought into presence. This concept, being founded during the first decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century solely in Freudenstadt, means a specific and delicate kind of cure and wellness infrastructure. The “park forest” idea had come out as a unique pioneer act made by the Freudenstadt town builders of those years.

The project will include a **conceptual und intelligent sweep of the green wilderness**, which has captured the originally garden site. This means the **clearing of small or middle aged trees and plants that are not typically for the park** as well as the **excavation of garden structures** with century old origin currently covered by leaves.

In addition, the **reconstruction of a historic path** which has been started in the previous project will be continued. Finally, a **sand stone wall** that accompanies the main access path to the former hotel will be repaired.

All those measures will help the city of Freudenstadt, its citizens and guests, to realise the enormous treasure of air-bath heritage and livelihood during the golden age, when this formerly rural town deep down in the woods became a world famous spa resort. In 2025, when Freudenstadt will host a half year “green exhibition” for the state of Baden-Württemberg, the hotel park shall contribute to the exhibition with singular and outstanding historic scenery.

*The project will take place from August, 3<sup>rd</sup>, to August, 17<sup>th</sup>, 2019, and is organised by European Heritage Volunteers, in cooperation with Denkmalverein Freudenstadt (Freudenstadt Association for Heritage) and with support of the City of Freudenstadt and Evangelische Diakonissenanstalt Stuttgart (Evangelic Deaconess Organisation Stuttgart).*

**Archaeological heritage**

Amantia Archaeological Park, Albania



**ACCOMMODATION:** shared rooms with beds, warm showers, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next town: Vlora (37 km)

Region: **Vlora**

Next airport: Tirana (TIA, 181 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

The ancient city of Amantia has been one of the most important cities of South Illyria and because of the historical, archaeological, architectural and environmental values it has been declared as a First Category Culture Monument and it is one of the National Archaeological Parks of Albania. The ancient city ruins of the fortification of the Acropolis, the Ancient Stadium, the Early Christian Basilica and the Temple of Aphrodite as well as remains of other buildings have been preserved.

The trait of Amantia and one of its most attractive elements is the necropolis, rich in monumental tombs, dating back to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. The ancient tombs of the necropolis have a wide stretch and are scattered across many hills which are surrounding the ruins of the ancient city. Most of them are tombs of "archway type" or of the "Macedonian type". A special grave type is the circular tomb called "Tomb 107". Another special type is a monumental tomb characterized by burial on a rectangular or quadratic platform on which a Π-shaped superstructure is raised, which has been identified solely in the necropolises of Amantia and Bylis. Three specimens of this type of tombs can be found here, among which the most representative is the so called "The Jew's Tomb".

Due to their monumental construction and rich inventory, these graves have become the object of theft, illegal excavations and vandalism, starting from antiquity to nowadays. One of the most sensational cases was the violation of "The Tomb of the Jew" by unidentified persons, while archaeologists of the Tirana Institute of Archaeology were excavating the tomb to document it. This episode caused the termination of the archaeological excavation project of this monument, leaving it in a damaged condition. Also, the monumental "Tomb 107" which has been excavated and documented contains structures of several tombs, which are being damaged due to their exposure to atmospheric elements and are in risk of breakdown. In the North-Eastern part of the Necropolis there are also some simple cist tombs clandestine excavated, whose structures risk being damaged.

Excavation & anastylosis of an Antique necropolis

**Archaeological heritage**

Amantia Archaeological Park, Albania



**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**. The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

The project aims to **rehabilitation, archaeological rescue excavation and documentation of damaged funerary structures** in the North-Eastern area of the necropolis. Interventions for their conservation are indispensable.

The intervention will consist of the **removal of soil** caused by the clandestine digging activities, the **opening of a survey of the archaeological structures** and their **documentation**.

Due to the violation of the "Tomb of the Jew", some of its blocks collapsed. During the project the **vegetation will be removed, the harm will be cleaned up** and the **architectural elements will be returned by anastylosis to their original places**.

The stone cist graves will be **cleaned of soils and documented** in order to enable their later conservation. Brick-structure tombs located within the "Tomb 107" **will be conserved**.

The final objective of the project is not simply the rehabilitation of the necropolis and interventions for the conservation and the protection of monumental graves. The entire process of interventions will be carried out in accordance to the ongoing **musealisation** of the necropolis. The monumental tombs shall be better accessible thus to become an attraction for the visitors of the Archaeological Park of Amantia. For this reason, besides the interventions in the monuments, paths to the tombs will be created. At the end of the interventions, the entire itinerary will be equipped with orientation and explanatory tables.

*The project will take place from August, 4th, till August, 16<sup>th</sup>, 2019, and is organized by the Directorate of Cultural Monuments Vlora, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*

### Traditional Wooden Architecture

Kenozero National Park, Russia



Preservation of a traditional wooden chapel and a wooden water mill

**ACCOMMODATION:** shared rooms with beds in a youth accommodation traditional house, warm showers, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next town: Plesetsk (220 km)

Region: **Archangelsk**

Next airport: Moscow

(VKO, ZIA, SVO, DME, 1010 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

Kenozero National Park was established in 1991. It is situated in the south-west of the Arkhangelsk region. Since 2004, Kenozero National Park is a part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

The specific mission of the Kenozero National Park consists in preservation, exploration and promotion of the tangible and intangible natural and cultural heritage of Russian North.

When Kenozero National Park had been established most of monuments were in a poor condition. It took years and years to change situation. Kenozero National Park is the only Protected Area of Russia which owns architectural monuments, including masterpieces of wooden architecture of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries – ten churches and a bell tower, thirty three wooden chapels and two water mills.

Kenozero National Park is known throughout Russia due to the high preservation of painted “heavens” in churches and chapels. These are unique patterns of monumental painting kept here as a collection which does not have any analogues in the world. Kenozero National Park has the biggest collection of this special type of heritage in Russia – seventeen “heavens”.

Kenozero National Park has a long tradition in working with volunteers. Since 2012, volunteers were supporting the preservation and restoration of the heritage sites as well as the maintenance of chapels and churches located in Kenozero National Park.

### Traditional Wooden Architecture

Kenozero National Park, Russia

**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**. The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

The project will focus on conservation and restoration works at the chapel of St. Apostle John the Evangelist from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and a water mill from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century both located in Zekhnova village. The **chapel of St. Apostle John the Evangelist** which is located in the centre of Zekhnova village has been mentioned for the first time in 1846, but it dates originally back to the 18th century - the exact date of its foundation is uncertain. In 2008, a team of local carpenters performed a series of restoration works on the bell tower and the roofing. Nevertheless, there are still interventions needed in order to preserve the chapel. In particular, during the project following works are planned: **corrective actions at the bell tower and at the porch, a partial replacement of the roof construction, the dome-drum and supporting beams as well as a partial replacement of the wooden shingles.**



The **water mill** in Zekhnova village exists since 19<sup>th</sup> century. But already at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century there was no miller in the village – every family grinded grain in turn. To provide the necessary water flow, a channel of 390 meters length was trenched. By the end of the 40ies, local carpenters restored the watermill, but at the end of the 70ies it was abandoned. The restoration of the mill began in 2004 and was finished in 2008, but the water channel is still in poor condition. During the project **the channel will be deconstructed, damaged logs will be replaced by new logs, the necessary treatment measures will be undertaken and the channel reconstructed.**

During the project, volunteers will have the opportunity to obtain knowledge about using traditional carpentry tools and to learn basic techniques of working with axes. They will learn ways of marking and replacing logs as well as other wood processing technologies. In addition, volunteers will understand how water mills work and will have the chance to see the construction from inside.

The program will be completed by excursions.

*The project will take place from August, 4<sup>th</sup>, to August, 16<sup>th</sup> 2019 and will be organized by Kenozero National Park, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*

**Conservation & Restoration**

Univ Monastery, Ukraine



**ACCOMMODATION:** shared rooms with beds in the guest house of the monastery, warm showers, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next town: Lviv (46 km)

Region: **Lviv**

Next airport: Lviv(LWO, 59 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

Univ Holy Dormition Lavra of the Studite Rite is a large monastic complex, the only *lavra* of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. *Lavra* is a type of monastery, which is, by its historical name, by the number of monks and by its influence, the largest centre of the religious culture. Lavras are erected within the Orthodox and other Eastern Christian traditions; in Ukraine there are three lavras in total.

Univ Lavra houses about twenty-five Studite Brethren. It is situated in Peremyshliany district, Lviv region. Univ Lavra was established around 1400. This sprawling religious compound contains a wooden church, a massive monastic complex, fortress-like walls, an old bell-tower and a church which date back to 1548. The old church incorporates ancient frescoes as well as several religious jewels and paintings. During the rule of the Austrian Empire, the monastery was closed. Monastic life in the church revived again thanks to Andrew Sheptytsky. He conferred the status of the monastery church. Under Soviet rule the monastery was closed again.

During its long history at the Univ Monastery were established a library, a shelter and an icon painting workshop. After the Soviet period, the Museum of Sacred Art has been formed, which till nowadays it is operated in the Univ Lavra. Nearby Univ Lavra there is an archaeological place – the settlement of White Croats, called Volodymyriv Grad that dates back to the 9<sup>th</sup> century. From the monastery it is possible to climb the Chernecha mountain belonging to Hologor Mountains, where the former settlement is placed. The surface of the Hologor Mountains is divided by the tributaries of the Western Bug and Dniester, that is, the main European watershed passes along it. Today, Univ Lavra is one of the most important pilgrimage centres in Ukraine. Set on a picturesque land, this place breathes of tranquillity and peace. It is beautiful and peaceful place to spend two weeks in an intercultural environment, to learn about preservation of wooden art pieces, to help the monastery museum.

Conservation &amp; restoration of tabernacles

**Conservation & Restoration**

Univ Monastery, Ukraine

**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**.

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.



The project will focus on the preservation and conservation of the **church tabernacles** from the collection of Univ Holy Dormition Lavra.

Before starting the preservation and conservation processes, all the objects will be measured. **Documentation, description of their condition and photo fixation** will be done by participants.

Based on the documentation, the **restoration process of the wooden tabernacles** will start. All the explanations of the materials and processes, that are needed, will be provided during the project.

Within the framework of the educational part the participants will learn about the history of the Univ Holy Dormition Lavra of the Studite Rite, about the current architectural features of the buildings and about the wall paintings of the main church as an example of the traditional wall painting and icon wall decor of the Orthodox churches. They will get to know the Univ Lavra Museum and its collection and will be informed how it was created, what exposures are currently operating, what is the tabernacle, its place in the church and how it is accompanied in Orthodox tradition.

Participants will be asked to prepare information on how and where sacred elements (similar to the tabernacles) are stored in their religion, in their region, their country. They are invited to tell about the history of those elements, about their current state and aspects of their development. At the end of the project an exposition of church tabernacles in the Museum Hall will be inaugurated.

*The project will take place from August, 4<sup>th</sup>, to August, 16<sup>th</sup>, 2019 and is organized by Union Forum and Univ Holy Dormition Lavra of the Studite Rite, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*

**Historic Plasters & Surfaces**

Erxleben Castle

Restoration of plasters and coloured surfaces  
in a Renaissance castle**ACCOMMODATION:** shared rooms with beds, warm showers, toilets in the community centre**LOCATION:** Next town: Magdeburg (40 km)

Region: Sachsen-Anhalt

**TERMINAL:**

Next railway station: Magdeburg

Next airport: Hanover (HAJ, 118 km);

**AGE:** at least 18**FEE:** 80,00 €**Motivation letter related to the project  
and CV + photo required**

Exrleben Castle is an originally mediaeval mooted castle that was built by the Alvensleben family which lived there till 1945. Afterwards it was used as a technical school, and since 1990 it had been out of use.

Relevant parts of the castle – also called “Joachimsbau” (Joachim’s building) – are dating back to Late Gothic., Renaissance and Baroque periods. A “donjon” from the 14<sup>th</sup> century is still preserved as well as a big Renaissance hall. The building contains medieval fire places, spiral staircases and sandstone door frames from the Late Gothic period, roof constructions from Renaissance time, a Renaissance kitchen with huge fireplaces and chimneys, Baroque stucco ceilings, a library in a neo-Romanic style, ornamental paintings from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century – all showing the high historic and architectural quality of the castle which belongs to the most important heritage sites of the region.

Due to lack of maintenance the castle was highly endangered – roofs and ceilings were damaged, walls in decay. Beside the imminent loss of an important heritage site, the dramatic situation of the castle had negative influence on the image of the community and lead to a decreasing identification of the inhabitants with their village. The community, consisting of seven villages with all together less than 3, 000 inhabitants, could not effort the needed preservation of the castle on its own.

Thus in 2015, Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum Quedlinburg (German Half-Timber Centre Quedlinburg) started with interventions and achieved while repairing the ceilings, the roof construction and the roof as a first step the constructive stabilization of the building and its protection against climatic influences. Currently, the step-by-step preservation of the interior of the building is going on.

**Historic Plasters & Surfaces**

Erxleben Castle

**The project consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** which will last six hours per day and a **study part**, which takes place in the evenings and during weekends.

For more than fifteen years Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum Quedlinburg, a non-profit association, has been working on the preservation and restoration of historic buildings as a living testimony of architectural heritage.



Practical work and seminars take place at cultural heritage sites of national significance in Saxony-Anhalt. While doing so, Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum’s approach is characterized by the use of sustainable and resource conserving technologies for the preservation of historic buildings. In addition, it aims not only to protect and sensitively to restore heritage sites, to convey their value and significance and to teach traditional crafts, but to involve in the process people of different origin and different cultural backgrounds as for instance when involving refugees in the preservation of monuments.

The Training Course “Historic plasters and surfaces” will focus on **restoration of a Renaissance hall** which had been used during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as class room. By careful restoration the room shall be transformed into a Renaissance hall again. In addition, a **kitchen from Renaissance** time which’s current shape dates back to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, will be restored.

In the Renaissance hall the participants will learn to **restore the original plaster**, to **produce lime plaster** in accordance to the traditional technology and to plaster the walls while using traditional multi-layered techniques. In the kitchen from the 16<sup>th</sup> century they will **discover the historical plaster and remove younger layers with thermal treatment**, will **close the damaged parts with new plaster and paint**, and **restore the decor painting** from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, the participants will learn how to **manufacture colour of curd or beer** and how to create and to work with pigments. The Training Course will be lead by conservators and masters of handicraft. And for the educational programme, excursions to heritage sites restored by Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum will be organised.

*The project will take place from August, 4<sup>th</sup>, to August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2019 and is organized by European Heritage Volunteers, in cooperation with Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum Quedlinburg (German Half-Timber Centre Quedlinburg.)*

**Traditional Wooden Techniques**

Erleben Castle



Restoration of historic windows and doors  
in a Renaissance castle

**ACCOMMODATION:** shared rooms with beds, warm showers, toilets in the community centre

**LOCATION:** Next town: Magdeburg (40 km)  
Region: Sachsen-Anhalt

**TERMINAL:**

Next railway station: Magdeburg  
Next airport: Hanover (HAJ, 118 km);

**AGE:** at least 18**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project  
and CV + photo required**

Erleben Castle is an originally mediaeval mooted castle that was built by the Alvensleben family which lived there till 1945. Afterwards it was used as a technical school, and since 1990 it had been out of use.

Relevant parts of the castle – also called “Joachimsbau” (Joachim’s building) – are dating back to Late Gothic., Renaissance and Baroque periods. A “donjon” from the 14<sup>th</sup> century is still preserved as well as a big Renaissance hall. The building contains medieval fire places, spiral staircases and sandstone door frames from the Late Gothic period, roof constructions from Renaissance time, a Renaissance kitchen with huge fireplaces and chimneys, Baroque stucco ceilings, a library in a neo-Romanic style, ornamental paintings from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century – all showing the high historic and architectural quality of the castle which belongs to the most important heritage sites of the region.

Due to lack of maintenance the castle was highly endangered – roofs and ceilings were damaged, walls in decay. Beside the imminent loss of an important heritage site, the dramatic situation of the castle had negative influence on the image of the community and lead to a decreasing identification of the inhabitants with their village. The community, consisting of seven villages with all together less than 3, 000 inhabitants, could not effort the needed preservation of the castle on its own.

Thus in 2015, Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum Quedlinburg (German Half-Timber Centre Quedlinburg) started with interventions and achieved while repairing the ceilings, the roof construction and the roof as a first step the constructive stabilization of the building and its protection against climatic influences. Currently, the step-by-step preservation of the interior of the building is going on.

**Traditional Wooden Techniques**

Erleben Castle

**The project consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** which will last six hours per day and a **study part**, which takes place in the evenings and during weekends.

For more than fifteen years Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum Quedlinburg, a non-profit association, has been working on the preservation and restoration of historic buildings as an authentic living testimony of architectural heritage. Practical work and seminars take place at cultural heritage sites of national significance in Saxony-Anhalt. While doing so, Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum’s approach is characterized by the use of sustainable and resource conserving technologies for the preservation of historic buildings. In addition, Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum aims not only to protect and sensitively to restore heritage sites, to convey their value and significance and to teach traditional crafts, but to involve in the process people of different origin and cultural backgrounds as involving refugees in the preservation of monuments.



The project will focus on the **restoration of a Renaissance hall** which had been used during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as class room. By careful restoration the room shall be transformed into a Renaissance hall again. During the Training Course “Traditional Wood Techniques” the participants will gain practical skills in **restoration of historic windows**. They will learn **methods as boat-shaped insetting**, the use of **fish and bone glue** in the restoration of historical wooden elements and others. The works will focus on windows from the Baroque time as well as from 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Depending on the progress of the work the **restoration of doors** can be included in the programme, too. In addition, the **restoration of historical half-timbered structures** from the 18<sup>th</sup> century will be taught. The participants will gain theoretical **knowledge about traditional timber joints** such as mortise and tenon joints and gain practical skills in their restoration.

The Training Course will be lead by conservators and masters of handicraft. Within the framework of the educational programme, excursions to heritage sites restored by Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum will be organised.

*The project will take place from August, 4<sup>th</sup>, to August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2019 and is organized by European Heritage Volunteers, in cooperation with Deutsches Fachwerkzentrum Quedlinburg (German Half-Timber Centre Quedlinburg.)*



**Research & Documentation**

Jewish cemeteries



A Jewish community in Halberstadt had existed since 13<sup>th</sup> century. Around the year 1700 the famous royal resident of Poland and agent of the Saxon court, Berend Lehmann, established a house of learning, the so called *"Klaussynagogue"*. The community was characterised by eruditeness and developed from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century on into one of the centres of the Jewish orthodoxy.

The three Jewish cemeteries in Halberstadt with in total more than 1,000 grave stones from a period of more than 300 years sire of the clarity of past days. The inscriptions represent a value that has to be saved for upcoming generations and is still waiting to be discovered. At cemetery Nr. 1 (*"Am Roten Strumpf"*) that had been used from 1644 till ca. 1800 around 250 of originally more than 1,600 grave stones are preserved. At cemetery Nr. 2 (*"Am Berge"*) that had been used from ca. 1800 till ca. 1896 around 450 grave stones are preserved. At cemetery Nr. 3 (*"Klein Quenstedter Straße"*) that had been used from ca. 1896 on around 380 grave stones are preserved.

The Baroque grave stones at the oldest cemetery are rich decorated and therefore very important from the art history point of view. Important persons as Berend Lehmann are buried at this cemetery, the inscriptions provide an impression about 200 years history of the Jewish community in Halberstadt. The two younger cemeteries offer long invariably Hebraic inscriptions of a period of 140 years – from the beginning of the Jewish orthodoxy till the end of the Jewish community in Halberstadt.

In an era of growing assimilation and acculturation when elsewhere the percentage of German inscriptions on Jewish gravestones was increasing, both cemeteries are representing a special feature in Middle Germany. Jewish gravestones are not only materialised evidences of Jewish culture – in difference to Christian gravestones they content numerous information about the deceased person and are therefore often the only evidences of the disappeared Jewish culture of a town or a village.

Rescue and documentation  
of gravestones at Jewish cemeteries

**ACCOMMODATION:**

shared rooms with beds, warm showers, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next towns: **Magdeburg** (55 km)

Region: **Saxony-Anhalt**

**TERMINAL:**

Next railway and bus station: **Halberstadt**

Next airport: **Halle/Leipzig** (LEJ, 121 km)

**AGE:** at least 18

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project  
and CV + photo required**

**The project consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** which will last 6 hours per day and a **study part**, which takes place in the evenings and during weekends.

The European Heritage Volunteers Project is the continuation of a similar project that had taken place in 2018. In 2018, around 85 % of the gravestones at the oldest cemetery could be documented; in 2019 the works will be finished. After having done so, the documentation of the gravestones at the cemetery Nr. 2 will start. Most of the gravestones at the Jewish cemeteries in Halberstadt are endangered by efflorescence, and the inscriptions become from year to year less readable.



On the oldest cemetery the **vegetation around the grave stones will be removed** and the moss at the stones will be carefully eliminated in order to **prevent the ongoing impairment of the grave stones** by plants. In addition, that part of the cemetery that had in 2018 not been accessible due to the high vegetation will be measured and the **exact position of every grave stone will be marked**. The so completed plan will serve as base for the detailed documentation of the remaining 15 % of the grave stones at the oldest cemetery. In continuation of the 2018 project the documentation will include **a digital photographic part and a verbal part** and may be complemented at one or the other grave stone by manual drawings, to create a second transmission as well as cautious restoring measures.

The works at cemetery Nr. 2 will be comparable except the clearance of the vegetation since the gravestones are significantly better accessible than those at the oldest cemetery.

Within the framework of collaboration with Technical University Braunschweig a **special scan technology** will be used at selected gravestones at the oldest cemetery that enables to make parts of the inscriptions readable that are due to erosion already not readable by human eyes.

In the frame of the **educational part** various lectures and guided tours as well as an excursion will be organised that the participants can gain comprehensive and detailed **knowledge about the Jewish history** in Germany and Europe, about Jewish heritage, but also about the rich history and the high valuable heritage of Halberstadt in general.

**Research & Documentation**

Jewish cemeteries

**Technical & Industrial Heritage**

Markus Röhling Mine, Annaberg

Valorisation of mining heritage



**ACCOMMODATION:** shared space in a bungalow of an educational center and in a flat, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next town: Annaberg

Region: **Saxony**

**TERMINAL:**

Next railway station: Annaberg

Next airport: Leipzig (LEJ, 152 km)

**AGE:** at least 18

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

The Annaberg-Frohnau Mining Landscapes developed during the second phase of the silver mining activities in the Ore Mountains when the activities were reaching the upper parts of the Ore Mountains at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Annaberg is the first planned mining town in the region and is characterised by an exceptional town layout and architecture, with mine workings located directly beneath the town.

The Frohnau silver mining landscape, immediately associated with the town, has been shaped by a large number of historic mines from the late 15<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The landscape is an extensive mining area characterised by countless historic open cast and underground mining sites. These include the large waste heap landscape with small heaps from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries following the ore lodes, the larger waste heaps of the main shafts from the 18<sup>th</sup> century as well as the major waste heaps attributed to uranium ore mining in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The heaps differ both in their appearance and nature of the deposited material and vegetation growth. Mining ceased at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but resumed in 1946 in connection with uranium ore mining in the *Markus Röhling* mining concession. These efforts, however, did not result in the extraction of any significant amounts of uranium ore.

The Markus Röhling mine with its adit and silver and cobalt mining underground galleries from the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, wheel chambers from the 18<sup>th</sup> century as well as the uranium mining galleries of the 20<sup>th</sup> century became the most important mine in the Annaberg-Frohnau Mining Landscape in particular due to the opening up of high-grade ore zones.

**Technical & Industrial Heritage**

Markus Röhling Mine, Annaberg

**The project consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** which will last six hours per day and a **study part**, which takes place in the evenings and during weekends

The historical mining site “Markus-Röhling-Stolln” in Annaberg is as visitors mine open for the public.

The project includes various works focussing on the maintenance of the site, its over- and underground objects and machines, and the improvement of its presentation to the public.

The main focus of the project will lay on the **reconstruction of historic waterworks** in accordance to historic drawings. Under the guidance of a carpenter specialised in **historic mining techniques** the volunteers will reconstruct wooden waterworks in the mine that were used for water management. The works will include **the reconstruction of a pumping system**, both over- and underground, for driving the water wheel and a replica of a four-man winch according to the hoisting shaft – both over- and underground. Both reconstructions will improve the presentation of the site to visitors.

In addition, the volunteers will support to **maintain the collection of historic mining machines** that are partly still functioning and are used for demonstration purposes. The work includes the **installation and reparation of a historic loader** in the outdoor area, protecting machines from corrosion, and the erection of a roof to protect the outside equipment.

Finally, the volunteers will **improve the accessibility and visibility of the area of the Markus Röhling Mine**. The mine covers over ground a larger area that is accessible by an educational path. The intervention shall improve the condition of the path and related structures by removing the vegetation of the 1<sup>st</sup> Lichtloch (shaft) and renewing the barrier.

*The project will take place from August, 17<sup>th</sup>, to August, 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 and is organized by European Heritage Volunteers, in collaboration with Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg, Institute for Industrial Archaeology and History of Science and Technology and the Markus Röhling Mine Association.*

### Traditional Stone Techniques

World Heritage Site Classical Weimar



Restoration and maintenance of historical parks and gardens

#### ACCOMMODATION:

shared 6- or 8- bed-room in a hostel in the city

**LOCATION:** Next towns: Erfurt (20 km),

Jena (20 km) Region: **Thuringia**

Next railway station: **Weimar**

Next airports: **Halle/Leipzig** (LEJ, 120 km)

**Berlin** (TXL, SXF, 275 km)

**AGE:** at least 18

**FEE:** 80,00 €

Basics of German are very helpful.

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries the small town of Weimar in Thuringia saw a remarkable cultural flowering. Enlightened ducal patronage attracted many leading German writers, composers and artists to the town, including Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich Schiller and Franz Liszt, thus making Weimar the cultural centre of Europe at that time. This development is reflected in the high quality of many of the buildings and parks in the surrounding area.

“Classical Weimar” was added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1998, the 20<sup>th</sup> site in Germany to be recognised as World Heritage. “Classical Weimar” comprises twelve individual buildings and ensembles, all of which portray tangible and intangible elements of Classical Weimar’s cultural heritage. Weimar’s City Castle, the Duchess Anna Amalia Library, Goethe’s and Schiller’s residences, the Town Church, the Ducal Vault with the Historic Cemetery and many others are included on the World Heritage List.

Weimar’s historical parks and gardens connect the historical buildings and their surrounding grounds and are a key feature in the “Classical Weimar” collection: the Park on the Ilm with the Roman House and Goethe’s Garden House, Belvedere Park with its Castle and Orangery, Tiefurt Park and Castle and Ettersburg Park and Castle.

The European Heritage Volunteers Project “Parks and Gardens of Classical Weimar” has been taking place since 2011. As in all years since 2012, also the 2019 project will be carried out within the framework of the UNESCO World Heritage Volunteers initiative, which takes place continuously for the longest period.

### Traditional Stone Techniques

World Heritage Site Classical Weimar

**The project consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** which will last six hours per day and a **study part**, which takes place in the evenings and during weekends.

The practical part usually consists of two elements: a **park restoration** part on one hand; and a **maintenance part** on the other hand. Due to a rotating system the volunteers have the opportunity to get to know both fields.



The restoration part will take place at the so called “kitchen garden” at the Southern edge of Belvedere Park that had been arranged in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a combined fruit, vegetable and flower garden. The **dry stone walls** as the formative element of the garden are ruinous and shall be protected against progressive decay. Since the dry stone walls are an important habitat for wild bees and other rare insects the restoration needs to be carried out extremely carefully. **Plants that damage the walls will be carefully taken away, the walls will be documented**, the stones that had fallen down over decades will be collected, their original places determined, smaller areas will be restored and the cap stones will be placed back. The works will be guided by a bricklayer specialised on historic walls and traditional techniques that will provide during the study part more theoretical knowledge in this field.

Another part of the group will carry out **maintenance works in other parks and gardens of the UNESCO World Heritage site “Classical Weimar”**, thus supporting Weimar Classic Foundation, the responsible site management, in works that can be undertaken only manually, such as cutting long-grass meadows on slopes. At the same time the volunteers will gain a detailed knowledge about the different parks and gardens of the World Heritage site and the challenges in managing them.

The educational part of the project will inform the volunteers about the background of the project, provide knowledge about historical garden and park architecture, traditional gardening and other related topics and will include **lectures and guided tours about “Classical Weimar”** as well as excursions to related heritage sites. The opportunity of free entrance to museums and exhibitions will enable in addition individual study.

*The project will take place from August, 17<sup>th</sup>, to August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 and is organized by European Heritage Volunteers, in cooperation with Klassik Stiftung Weimar (Weimar Classic Foundation).*

**Buildings & Monuments**

Zorats Church, Armenia



Zorats church (“Soldier Church”) is located in the Vayots Dzor district, in the Eastern part of Yeghegis village on a hill overlooking the river. It was built in 1303 by archbishop Stepanos – a grandson of Prince Tarsaiyich Orbelian. At the time, from 1242 to 1344, Armenia was a tributary of the Mongols, Armenian lords and troops requisitioned to fight against the Mamluks and renegade Turko tribes were vying for the kingdom’s rich lands.

Recent excavations around Zorats Church have uncovered a number of foundations, well preserved walls and window casings from early medieval times, when a monastery was established on the place. Zorats Church is completely unique among Armenian churches; no other similar structures have been conserved in the whole country. Zorats Church has no inner hall or a closed space with vaulted or domed ceiling – the only roofed spaces are the eastern altar apse and its flanking annexes, all of which are open to a large western yard. In addition, the altar is raised more than usual, at about the height for someone to dismount from a horse, which is indeed why it was built in such a way. The church was created so in order to enable warriors sitting on their horses to receive the sacrament and the blessing of the church before leaving to battle. The blessing of troops and their horses before battle were commonplace, but no other church in Armenia was built exactly for that purpose, and with the idea of bringing both steed and soldier into the outdoor sanctuary.

The church and the cemetery were surrounded by walls. A number of rough tomb stones lie on the ground in front of the church, and they are quite revealing; each bears a carefully carved eye hole at one end. The purpose for these holes is unclear, though researchers believe the stones are ancient and that they suggest this is a very old worship site, converted to Christian use at an early age. Other stones are from later periods; including several nicely carved *khachkars* (“cross stones”).

Preservation of a church from 1303  
and of surrounding monuments

**ACCOMMODATION:** shared space in a wooden house with toilets in a near former school

**LOCATION:** Next town: Yeghegnadzor (21 km)  
Region: **Vayodz Dzor**

Next airport: Yerevan (EVN, 144 km)  
Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project  
and CV + photo required**

**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**.

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

The project will include various **preservation, cleaning and maintenance activities** at Zorats Church and its direct surroundings.

The main focus will lie on the **consolidation and preservation of the fortification walls** and the **ruins of the former buildings in front of the church**.

Beside that, the **roof of the church** which is covered by flagstones will be **cleaned from vegetation, loosened flagstones fixed and damaged parts repaired**.

Finally, under the supervision of local **expert tomb stones and cross stones will be cleaned, re-erected and fixed**.

Within the framework of the educational part the volunteers will participate in workshops and presentations, discuss with locals, heritage administration and churchmen the importance of heritage preservation. They will also gain knowledge about Armenian heritage, local history and regional traditions. During the project guided tours and excursions will be organized to nearby located heritage sites of the region as for instance to the “Birds’ Cave” where archaeologists found a 5.500 years old leather show, the oldest known leather shoe in the world.

*The project will take place from August, 18<sup>th</sup>, to August, 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 and will be organized by the Service of the Protection of Historical Environment and Cultural Museum Reserves of the Republic of Armenia, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*

**Buildings & Monuments**

Zorats Church, Armenia

**Traditional stone techniques**

Tematín Castle, Slovakia



**ACCOMMODATION:** shared rooms in the castle with dry toilets and field shower

**LOCATION:** Next town: Luka (12 km)

Region: **Trencin**

Next airport: Bratislava (BTS, 97 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

Tematín Castle is situated on a side ridge of the Považský Inovec mountain range at an altitude of 605 above the sea level. It was part of the chain of border castles and it was built far from any settlements and is now considered one of the least accessible castles in Slovakia.

As to its early history, archaeological research indicates that the first brick buildings of the castle were built around the year 1250, under the spell of the Tartar invasion and served as both guard and refuge in case of threat. In 1311 a large defensive tower was built. The first documentary evidence of the castle was found in the written instruments of the year 1347 when King Louis I donated it to Vavrinec Tót of Raholec, the administrator of the counties of Nitra, Wallachia, and Sopron. It witnessed several battles due to which it was partly damaged, but never conquered. It began losing its renown of unconquerable fortress towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, since the nobility were at that time building more luxurious and more comfortable mansions in the lowlands. The individual parts of the castle changed owners over time, such as by the house of Berčeni mainly known for Mikuláš. After their suppression of the uprising and the prosecution, the castle was damaged by the imperial troops in the year 1710. The last written document dates back to 1721 and it says that the castle was devoid of any property and that it was no longer manned or guarded.

As of the year 2007, the castle has remained in the care of the Tematín Castle Association. With the help of volunteers and staff, its members explore and preserve the castle. During these years, they have managed to stabilize several objects of the castle before their complete downfall. The ambition is to maintain the atmosphere of the castle as part of the beautiful countryside without allowing any massive interferences or new constructions. In performing the necessary work, they employed contemporaneous procedures of the mortar composition and used traditional ways of laying the stone.

Traditional masonry  
& rebuilding of traditional vaults

**Traditional stone techniques**

Tematín Castle, Slovakia



**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**.

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

The project will focus on **traditional technologies of stone and brick masonry**.

The preservation works will be carried out directly at the **historic walls and vaults of the medieval buildings** which have been rebuilt and changed in Renaissance style, where the stone – and at vaults the brick – are the dominant building materials. Under the supervision of experts and skilled craftsmen in the field of cultural heritage restoration the volunteers will take part in the whole process, from **lime preparation and lime burning, mortar mixing and stone selection up to stone laying technology in stonework**. Pointing of historic masonry will be part of **masonry work**, too.

In addition, the participants will be involved in the **process of preserving historic plasters, stabilizing sandstone architectural elements and traditional carpentry**.

The practical work will be prepared, preceded and complemented by theoretical instruction.

During the weekend, a trip will take place to the surrounding castles in order to know the conservation practices of various surrounding castles.

*The project will take place from August, 18<sup>th</sup>, to August, 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019 and will be organized by the Tematín Castle Association, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*

**Research & documentation**

Ivanić Grad , Croatia



**ACCOMMODATION:** rural guest house with shared rooms, toilets

**LOCATION:** Next city: Zagreb (40 km)

Region: **Western Moslavina Region**

Next airport: Zagreb (ZAG, 55 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

Ivanić-Grad is located forty kilometres east of Zagreb and has around 14,000 inhabitants. It is part of the Zagreb County and geographically belongs to the Western Moslavina.

The railway line built in 1899 has boosted modernization of wider area around Ivanić-Grad. Therefore, the industrial heritage of the city can be traced throughout the 20th century. In the first half of the 20th century, the industry consisted mostly of mills, sawdust, alcoholic beverage and brick factories. Thanks to the electric power plant, Ivanić-Grad had electric power already in 1913. Rich deposits of oil and natural gas, discovered in the period after World War II in the fields and forest areas of the rural hinterland of the historic settlements of Križ, Kloštar Ivanić and Ivanić-Grad were one of the main reasons for significant changes in the economic and social structure of the population.

In addition to the oil industry, Ivanić-Grad has other industries which started to develop such as: Ivasim (chemical industry), Ivasim elektronika (computer manufacturing), Antilop (production of protective clothing), TMPK (metal products and constructions factory), Ivakarton (paper production cartons of paper and cardboard packaging), Ivanićplast (production of plastic items), Croatia (battery factory), DIP (wood processing industry).

The basis of its economy is nowadays apart of the oil, gas and chemical industry and metal processing also agriculture and livestock. Much of the industrial heritage is not documented or valorised.

Mapping & documentation  
of industrial heritage

**Research & documentation**

Ivanić Grad , Croatia



**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**.

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.

The International **workshop** "Mapping and Documentation of Industrial Heritage in Ivanić-Grad" will consist of **material research in archives, identification of relevant industrial heritage monuments, photographic documentation production and creation of a website as a final product**.

The aim is to make industrial heritage more visible and accessible by providing based on research coherent information about these monuments as well as to contribute to its valorisation through photo documentation and website.

In addition, in order to involve the local population and make use of their knowledge, **interviews with people who worked in these companies will be conducted** to get a more comprehensive overview of how the industry has influenced everyday life in Ivanić-Grad and to use the process of storytelling to raise awareness.

Given that the industrial heritage in Ivanić-Grad is not documented, the main objective of this project is to provide a systematic overview of industry development and to contribute to the awareness of the local community about the importance of preserving industrial heritage. The results of the workshop will be the basis for the future work towards its sustainable management.

Through social activities in the framework of the workshop, the volunteers will have the opportunity to discover traditions of Ivanić-Grad: local arts and crafts, customs and gastronomy as well as rural tourism and beautiful nature in surroundings of the city.

*The project will take place from August, 31<sup>st</sup>, to September, 11<sup>th</sup>, 2019 and is organized by Culture Hub Croatia and the Friends of Heritage Association (Amici Hereditatis) Ivanić-Grad, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*

**Archaeological heritage**

Altea, Spain

Excavation of fountains from the 18<sup>th</sup> century

**ACCOMMODATION:** one shared room with beds and toilets next to the sea

**LOCATION:** Next town: Alicante (57 km)

Region: **Alicante**

Next airport: Valencia (VLC, 141 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €

**Motivation letter related to the project and CV + photo required**

*El Poador del Pontet* in Altea is a monumental fountain complex dating back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century which was serving as water supply for the inhabitants of the town. *El Poador del Pontet* has a semicircular shape, where twelve jets of water sprang up on a ninemeters long rectangular raft.

The fountain had been used for nearly two hundred years – in 1782 *El Poador del Pontet* was mentioned for the first time in a document; and in 1963 the ditch was coated.

When *El Poador del Pontet* was re-discovered in the end of 2014 it was covered by one meter thick layer of soil. In 2015, excavations started by two archaeologists which were supported by volunteers of *De Amicitia*.

The excavations showed that the circular structure of the fountain had been gradually filled due to the contribution of mud from *Barranquet* ravine, which runs through the Western part of *El Poador del Pontet*.

This process started in the middle of the 19 century, taking into account the materials found during the excavations. Among the older people in the neighbourhood, historians pointed out, no one remembers seeing or hearing their parents or grandparents talking about this structure, but they did use the same section of the ditch as a scrubber until the 50ies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archaeological heritage**

Altea, Spain

**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**.

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.



Within the framework of the project the **excavations will be continued**. The volunteers will work together with **local archaeologists** who will explain them the work and the background of the site.

The tasks will content physically demanding **digging works as well as the documentation of the excavations, the cleaning and the catalogisation of the findings**.

*The project will take place from September, 21<sup>st</sup>, to September, 13<sup>th</sup> 2019 and is organized by the Association De Amicitia, in partnerhsip with European Heritage Volunteers.*

**Research & documentation****Conservation & restoration**

Barcelona, Spain

Archiving of documents  
& restoration of *trencadis***Research & documentation****Conservation & restoration**

Casa Batlló, Spain

**ACCOMMODATION:** shared room in a hostel  
in the city**LOCATION:** BarcelonaRegion: **Barcelona Province**

Next airport: Barcelona (BCN, 16 km)

Details will be sent later in the infosheet.

**FEE:** 80,00 €**Motivation letter related to the project  
and CV + photo required**

Casa Batlló, a modernist style building in Barcelona, is the result of the renovation of an austere building designed in 1877 by Emilio Sala Cortés who, was Antoni Gaudí's teacher during his architecture studies. Although the initial idea was to knock down the house, thanks to the courage shown by Gaudí, it was ultimately decided to carry out a full renovation, transforming a classic style building into a masterpiece of modernism, full of imagination and creativity from 1904 and 1906.

Natural light illuminates every corner of Casa Batlló thanks, to a large extent, to the main skylight and two central patios decorated in blue tones, where the light is distributed. The upper tiles on the patios are darker than the lower ones and the windows increase in size the lower we descend. Thanks to these two innovative ideas, the colour graduations and the size of the windows, Gaudí was successful in equally distributing light through the different floors. Gaudí designed an original ventilation system, including different openings on the House's windows. These openings are manual and make it possible to regulate the air with precision, without having to open the windows fully. In turn, the design of the central patios, where the majority of air enters, helps to maintain the heat in winter and ventilate in summer. Gaudí, the engineer, achieved maximum comfort following energy efficiency criteria.

*Trencadis*, a type decoration with of broken mosaic, is a fundamental element in Gaudí's work, especially on the façade of Casa Batlló. Created through pieces of broken glass and tile, it was one of the architect's preferred techniques due to its sustainability and aesthetic value. At the house, it is one of the main decorative elements resulting in the light and colour emanating from the façade. Gaudí, a visionary, sought beauty in balance with nature. Due to its Outstanding Universal Value, Casa Batlló was inscribed in the World Heritage List in 2005.

**The project will be very intensive and consist of two parts** – a practical **working part** and a **study part**.

The practical working part, which will be at different parts of the site, will last six hours per day. In the evenings and during the weekend, educational and cultural activities will take place.



The project will combine elements of research and documentation on one hand and restoration elements on the other hand.

In order to support the documentation of Casa Batlló the participants will archive and organize historical documents incorporating them in a digital database. Despite their good state of conservation, the documents are not yet incorporated into an electronic database. This task is a big priority due to the risk of loss in case of potential influences of fires, moisture and other natural phenomena. In addition, the electronic way of saving the documents enables easier to support current and future restoration projects at Casa Batlló.

The second activity will be dedicated to *trencadis*. The participants will learn the technique of *trencadis* and contribute to the restoration of original *trencadis*. The artisan that will lead the workshop is an expert in the matter and in addition to its collaboration in the restoration of Casa Batlló, he has experience in doing *trencadis* workshops with university students.

The educational part will provide the necessary background knowledge as well as inside views about the challenges and potentials of Modern Heritage and the management of World Heritage sites which are highly frequented by the public.

*The project will take place from November, 12<sup>th</sup>, to November 23<sup>d</sup>, 2019, and is organized by Casa Batlló, in collaboration with European Heritage Volunteers.*