

## Cultural resources in the mountain areas



### CRinMA main questions

#### Culture vs. nature

Which is more important in the mountain areas? Can we really protect natural heritage without protecting the cultural heritage? Is it possible to separate the cultural heritage from the natural heritage? How close is the mountain culture and art connected with the nature?

#### Preservation vs. transformation

What is the best way to protect the cultural heritage in the mountain areas? Is creative transformation a chance or a threat for the local traditions and customs? Can the unique mountain heritage survive without creative transformation?

#### Locals vs. strangers

Do local mountain communities need strangers? Should we build open or close communities in the mountain areas, and how does it affect the traditions and customs? How should the local culture be passed to the next generations? How tourism can impact cultural heritage in the mountain regions?



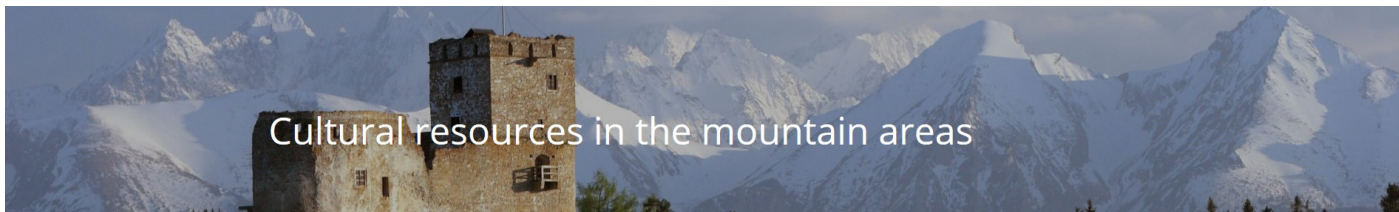
30 June 2019 the first phase of CRinMA project is finishing. During two and a half years CRinMA **partners from Poland, Slovakia, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal** tried to find answers to the main questions on cross-border mountain culture: culture vs. nature, preservation vs. transformation and locals vs. strangers. They identified **20 good practices, engaged ca. 70 stakeholders, organized 15 regional events** devoted to the cultural heritage. The main challenges were exchange of experiences and transfer of solutions between different regions and mountain areas (Carpathians, Alps and Gêres-Xurés Cross Border Park) leading to the elaboration of practical solutions to facilitate valorisation and better protection of the precious cultural heritage in those remote localities. Partners address their activities not only to regional and local authorities or stakeholders but first of all to Cross-border Cooperation Programmes on **three mountain borders: Polish – Slovak, French – Italian and Spanish – Portuguese**. Now CRinMA partners start to work on implementation of **three Action Plans** addressed to three mountain borders.



Transnational workshop in Ecomuseu de Barroso in Montalegre, Portugal, January 2019

*“CRinMA project is important tool to social and economic development. One of the main outputs of the project is elaboration of Action Plan that would improve the results of actions financed under the Cross-border Cooperation Program. The experience in the management of European projects shows us the importance of the sustainability and the connection with the area of intervention. Each area has specific features that should be taken into account to boost the results. It's for that reason that the CRinMA project can help these programs to get a better approach of the main indicators to evaluate.”*

José Antonio Amoeiro Mosquera  
Regional Government of Galicia – Director of  
Biosphere Reserve Gêres-Xurés



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*“As a professional in history and tourism, I have had a unique opportunity to participate in the CRinMA project. The aim of the work group was to survey the life, culture, traditions and history of the foothill areas in some countries of Western and Central Europe. These, at first glance different parts of Europe, uncover a lot of common or even analogical elements. Despite different geography and history, I have found there one common principle - Human and Mountains. Mountains and foothills in all areas of life determine a human being to almost the same performance with the aim to survive and to achieve cultural being and existence. People who, by their approach /physical and mental/, hands and mind, have rebuilt these locations, created a unique relationship with the nature in the form of respect and humility. No wonder that the results of their cohabitation with the “mountain” are admirable and unique.*

*Dalibor Mikulik, Director of Museum of Stara Ľubovna Castle, Slovakia*



## CRinMA Topics



Ecomuseum as a place of protection and promotion of cultural and natural heritage: museum dispersed, museum of idea, museum participating

Educational farms as meeting point of education and cultural heritage: based on traditions in historical architecture and building, oriented for contemporary needs



Regional and local identification: cultural identity as idea for territorial marketing, building of brand name and cooperation with business sector