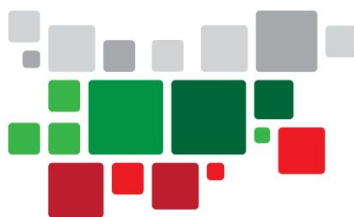


Годишен отчет на фондация "Спаси България" за 2018г.



СПАСИ БЪЛГАРИЯ

Неправителствената организация с нестопанска цел "Спаси България" бе учредена на 6 април 2016г. с решение на Софийски градски съд по дело 270. Целта на фондацията, регистрирана в обществена полза, е **да подпомага гражданското общество и местните институции в София** и останалите български градове чрез подобряване на комуникацията между публичните институции и гражданите, подпомагане на местни общности и инициативни групи, разработване на информационни и аналитични материали, подобряване на градския транспорт в София и останалите градове и др. Членовете на екипа имат дългогодишен опит в неправителствения сектор в България чрез участието си в инициативите Спаси метрото, Спаси София и др.

Структурата на фондацията с дата 31.12.2018г. е управител - Христо Илиев и настоятелство в състав Андрей Зографски, Борис Бонев, Гергин Борисов и Христо Илиев (Виктор Чаушев напусна състава на фондацията в началото на 2018г.). Този членски състав предоставя широка палитра от експертиза, сред които по графичен дизайн, икономика, финанси, териториално развитие, градски транспорт, градско развитие и др.

През **2016г.** стартира дейността на фондацията, като основните проекти, върху които работихме, бяха създаването на Съвет на общността към районна администрация Средец (СОРАС), както и изготвянето на Единен стандарт за визуална информация на наземния градски транспорт на София, приключен в началото на 2017г.

През **2017г.** работихме по редица дейности, най-големите от които са първия етап на проекта за облагородяване на Камбаните по Програма Европа 2017, създаването на нова визуална информация в столичното метро, акцията ни за въвеждането на нощен градски транспорт в столицата, завеждането на първото колективно дело срещу столичната община за мръсния въздух в София, насочването на общественото внимание към некачествения ремонт на бул. Дондуков и проблемите с изпълнението на оригиналното му задание, участието в дискусия за бъдещето на Студентски град, организирането на протест срещу

столичния кмет поради редицата проблеми в управлението на града, инициативата за спасяване на трамвай 6 в Лозенец, създаването на визуална информация за коледния ретро трамвай.

Ето някои от по-важните проекти, по които работихме през **2018г.**:

- Защиствахме възстановяването на Централната минерална баня като баня
- Противопоставихме се на премахването на трамвай 6 в Лозенец, за съжаление - без успех
- Продължихме да следим за некачествени ремонти в София, най-знаковите провали са ул. Граф Игнатиев, бул. А. Дондуков, бул.Константин Величков и др.
- Подехме кампанията "Тротоари за пешеходци"
- Внесохме сигнали в съответните институции за корупционни далавери при ремонта на ул. Граф Игнатиев. Резултатът - оставка на зам.-кмета по транспорт
- Продължихме проекта за Камбаните от 2017г.
- Кандидатствахме за Европейските награди за културно наследство с проекта за Камбаните
- Продължихме да водим делото срещу Столична община за мръсния въздух в столицата
- Участвахме на международното изложение за транспорт InnoTrans Berlin

#СподелиКамбаните - втори етап на проекта за облагородяване и социализация на монумента Камбаните



Обобщена информация за целите, дейностите и резултати по проекта

Проектът “#СподелиКамбаните - втори етап на проекта за облагородяване и социализация на монумента Камбаните” се изпълнява с финансовата подкрепа на Столична община, Програма Европа 2018 от фондация “Спаси България”, в партньорство с Италианския лицей и Чешкия културен център. Инициативата продължава усилията от предходната година, финансирани по Програма Европа 2017, целящи да дадат първоначален тласък на облагородителни и социализиращи дейности за парка и монумента. Осемте предвидени дейности, изпълнявани в периода март - октомври 2018г., осъществиха едно сериозно обновяване на немалко компоненти в парка и сериозно социализиране на монумента, допълвайки редицата дейности от предходната 2017г. - орто-фото заснемане на монумента, почистване на една четвърт от бетонните постаменти с пясъкоструйка, възстановяване на художественото осветление на високия монумент, обновяване на знамената, обновяване на кошчетата, поставянето на

информационни табели, организирането на Камбаните тур, провеждането на дискусия за Камбаните, изготвянето на пътна карта. Новите дейности от 2018г. включват:

- 1 - почистване на останалите бетонни постаменти с пясъкоструйка
- 2 - подмяна на табелките с държавите под всяка камбана
- 3 - пролетно почистване
- 4 - отбелязването на 1 юни
- 5 - организирането на Камбаните тур
- 6 - провеждането на Камбаните тур вече и на английски език
- 7 - провеждането на нова дискусия за Камбаните
- 8 - изготвянето на актуализирана пътна карта

Резултатите от тези дейности са изключително впечатляващи - пълното почистване на бетонните постаменти с пясъкоструйка вдъхна нов живот не само на монумента Камбаните, но и на целия парков комплекс; новите табелки с имена на държавите предлагат една модерна визия, но в същото време съобразена с дизайна и цветовете на логото на Асамблея "Знаме на мира"; почистването през пролетта на парка с помощта на деца от Англо-американското училище беше полезно занятие за тях и важна дейност за опазването на природата в комплекса; отбелязването на детския празник 1 юни на Камбаните вдъхна нов живот на мястото; продължаването на успешната инициатива Камбаните тур, този път и на английски език, доближи до този уникален паметник над 100 души, запознавайки ги с интересната история и перипетии на комплекса; провеждането на нова дискусия за монумента продължи обсъжданията от предходната година и допълни с идеи какво трябва да се случи с мястото в бъдеще; актуализирането на документа обединяващ огромно количество информация за историята и развитието на мястото, дейностите по този проект и нужните бъдещи действия, наречен "Пътна карта за Камбаните".

Подробно описание на изпълнените дейности

Проектът се разделя на три части:

- I - продължаване на облагородителните дейности на паметника;
- II - популяризиране на монумента чрез различни дейности;
- III - изготвяне на заключителен доклад с мерките, които трябва да продължат инициативата за ревитализиране на мястото.

Ето и самите дейности.

I - облагородяване

Първа дейност: почистване на останалите бетонни постаменти с пясъкоструйка

След като през 2017г тествахме технологията за почистване на бетона върху една четвърт от бетонните рингове, тази година изчистихме целите рингове, на които са закачени камбаните. Премахването на стария и овехтял вид на бетона възвърна първоначалния блясък на монумента, вдъхвайки нов живот на Камбаните. Наред с това бе извършено и импрегниране с цел намаляване просмукването на влага в бетона, което да предотврати по-нататъшното влошаване на външния вид. Така бетонът не само бе почистен с пясъкоструйка, но и бе "запечатан" в обновения си вид за няколко години напред. За да се запази подобреното състояние е нужно редовно импрегниране през няколко години.

Втора дейност: подмяна на табелките с държавите под всяка камбана

Старите табелки представляваха сиви пластмасови елементи, в голямата си част увредени и неподлежащи на поправка. Затова създадохме нов дизайн за табелките, в който имената на

държавите се изписват на български, английски и езика на държавата. Също така за първи път присъства и знамето на държавата. В унисон с цветовата гама на Асамблеята (небесносин цвят), както и с няколко от дейностите от предходната година (ново и голямо знаме с логото и цветовете на Асамблеята, нови информационни табели в типичния небесносин цвят), новите табелки са издържани в същия небесносин фон, като за първи път присъства и логото на Асамблеята.

Така обновихме близо 100 табели, а някои от старите, изградени от масивен метал (като тази на НАТО например), оставихме непипнати. Табелките са от PVC материал, издръжлив на външни метеорологични условия, с дебелина 3 мм и качествен цветен печат. Захванати са за бетонните постаменти посредством лепило с висока якост. Табелките лесно могат да се обновяват през година-две с малък финансов ресурс и посредством стикери, които се залепят върху повърхността на табелата.

II - социализиране

Трета дейност: пролетно почистване

Съвместно с Англо-американското училище в Панчарево организирахме пролетно почистване на парка около Камбаните. Над 50 деца отделиха от времето си и събраха десетки торби боклук. За да е по-интерактивно и интересно за тях - разделихме парка на зони, организирахме ги по групи и направихме състезание - коя група ще събере най-много боклук, което послужи изключително мотивиращо за учениците. Така едновременно посетиха изключително интересния парк-комплекс Камбаните, но и установиха колко е важно да пазим природата и да не я замърсяваме.

Четвърта дейност: отбелязването на 1 юни

Десетки деца отбелязаха празника си с игри, рисунки и забавления в парка около Камбаните. Бяха организирани редица дейности, свързани с балони, тебешери, водни игри, както и художник, който да изрисува лицата на малките гости. Проведохме и специален детски Камбаните тур, за да запознаем най-малките с интересната история и факти около Камбаните. Именно "Международният парк на децата от света" е мястото, където децата следва да се чувстват най-свободни да играят и споделят веселите мигове с другите малчугани.

Пета дейност: организирането на Камбаните тур

Продължихме традицията от предходната година чрез организирането на обиколки с гид на монумента и парка. Проведохме няколко тура с десетки гости и любители на паметниците на културата и непознатите места в града ни. На обиколките разказахме за интересната и противоречива история на монумента, както и за подобренията, които успяхме да осъществим с помощта на общинската програма Европа. На обиколките бяха раздавани и брошури със същата информация.

Шеста дейност: провеждането на Камбаните тур вече и на английски език

За първи път организирахме и обиколки изцяло на английски език за чуждоезичните гости и жители на София. Общо 95 души присъстваха на двете английски обиколки, като голяма част от тях бяха деца, които задаваха изключително интересни въпроси, като например "С какво са донесли камбаните", "Коя е най-далечната страна, от която има камбана тук", "Колко тежи най-малката камбана?", "Защо вече няма трамвай по софийските улици с изрисувани картинки, както е имало по време на асамблеите?", "Къде точно е заровена капсулата с послание към бъдещите поколения?", "Защо има повтарящи се камбани?" и други. И тук бяха раздадени брошури, този път на английски език.

Седма дейност: провеждането на дискусия за Камбаните

За втора поред година в Чешкия център в София се проведе дискусия за монумента, този път на тема "Камбаните на 40 години! Подготовка за юбилея". Десетки заинтересовани от историята и бъдещето на монумента до Младост 4 присъстваха на събитието на 27 септември 2018г., заедно с представители на Програмния съвет на Програма Европа, учени в областта на паметниците на културата, артисти, магистри и докторанти по темата.

III - Осма дейност: изготвянето на актуализирана пътна карта

Последната дейност по проекта е свързана с актуализирането на изготвения през изминалата година документ, наречен Пътна карта за Камбаните, който да описва историята на мястото, всичко свършено до този момент по двугодишния проект, както и бъдещи действия и възможности за монумента Камбаните и парка, в който се намира.

Финално събитие

Място на провеждане/дата:

Чешки културен център, 27 септември, 19ч

Описание:

Дискусиите за Камбаните през 2017 и 2018г. са първото такова събитие по рода си, засягащо изцяло развитието и предизвикателствата около Международния парк на децата от света и монумента Камбаните. На миналогодишното събитие гости бяха Румен Доновски - зам. директор на Италианския лицей, арх. Милена Каменова - ръководила орто-фото заснемането и Димитър Димитров от Фрий София Тур.

На тазгодишното събитие говориха Сияна Георгиева - магистър-архитект, която представи изключително интересна дипломна работа по оформяне на парковото пространство около Камбаните, Филипа Русчева - артист и художник, чиято основна цел е да направи търг с картините си за набирането на средства за благородна дейност на Камбаните, Ани Иванова - докторант по монументално изкуство от 70-те и 80-те години в България.

Около 20 души, заинтересовани от историята и бъдещето на монумента до Младост 4, присъстваха на събитието, заедно с представители на Програмния съвет на Програма Европа, учени в областта на паметниците на културата, артисти, магистри и докторанти по темата. Голяма част от присъстващите се включи активно в дискутирането на отделните проблеми и идеи спрямо Камбаните. Бяха представени и дейностите изпълнени по този проект.

Официални гости, лектори, модератори и т.н.: гости - Сияна Георгиева - магистър-архитект, Филипа Русчева - артист и художник, Ани Иванова - докторант по монументално изкуство от 70-те и 80-те години в България. Модератор - Христо Илиев, ръководител на проекта, който изнесе презентация.

Раздадени материали, включително наръчници, брошури: бяха раздадени брошури за проекта и за монумента (приложени към отчета). Приложени са още и покана за събитието, разпратена на гостите и на представители на Столичната община, както и корица на събитието във фейсбук

Публичност и разпространяване на информация - предимно по фейсбук и на сайта на Спаси София (секция Проекти - Камбаните)

Събитието във фейсбук достигна до 18 хил. души, а 273 души са отговорили, че са заинтересовани от събитието, което се вижда от всичките им приятели във фейсбук.

Постигнати резултати и оценка на изпълнението на проекта

Как са постигнати целите на проекта? Целите бяха постигнати чрез създаването на дизайн за новите табели, закупуването и поставянето им, както и чрез пълното почистване на бетонните постаменти. Културните мероприятия допринесоха за популяризирането на местността, като стотици граждани и гости на столицата се ангажираха с историята на монумента било по време на дискусиата, било чрез посещаване на организирани обиколки. Множество деца бяха ангажирани в почистването на парка, както и в отпразнуването на 1 юни. Малка, но важна стъпка към пълното облагородяване на парка беше направена с този проект, а популяризирането му тепърва ще набира сили.

Предвид постигнатите резултати, какъв е приносът на проекта, влияние върху целевите групи и общността?

С финансирането по този проект се улесни обновяването на различни компоненти от монумента, което придава по-притегателен вид на мястото, пряко влияейки на желанието на хората да посещават това място. Популяризирането му пък отваря Камбаните към все повече таргет групи. Цялата общност от граждани в София печели от освежаването на едно място за отдих на границата между града и планината.

Какво е влиянието от изпълнението на проекта в дългосрочна перспектива и устойчивост?

Завършените дейности по проекта са само началото на облагородяването и популяризирането на парка и монумента, като това се предвижда да продължи и в бъдеще - било с общински средства, било с външни спонсори. Целта в краткосрочен план е през 2019г да се отбележи по някакъв начин юбилея на монумента. Дългосрочната перспектива е все повече хора да се запознаят с историята на парка, поддръжката му да стане постоянна и по-всеобхватна, а нетърпимостта към вандализирането на елементи от парка силно да се повиши, което ще повиши значително устойчивостта на всякакви облагородителни дейности.

Делото за мръсния въздух

И през 2018г. продължихме да водим делото, което заведохме през май 2017г. срещу Столичната община, заради бездействието ѝ за периода 2015-2017г. в справянето с проблема с мръсния въздух в столицата. Обновихме сайта на инициативата - chistvazduh.org, предприехме кампания за събиране на дарения за покриване на разходите за делото, като за няколко седмици успяхме да наберем 7000 лв в специално откритата за целта дарителска банкова сметка.

Поддържахме висока активност във фейсбук страницата на "Група за чист въздух", където пускахме интересни факти за мръсния въздух и причинителите му. Публикувахме редовна информация за хода на делото, нужните ресурси, както и обобщаващи графики, които да помогнат на гражданите да се информират по-добре за същината и хода на делото. През декември пък каузата ни получи подкрепата и на Българския хелзинкски комитет, чрез грамота за принос към защитата правата на човека.



КОЛКО ФПЧ ОТДЕЛЯ БИТОВОТО ОТОПЛЕНИЕ



ЗА ЧИСТ
ВЪЗДУХ



ПЕЧИ НА
ТВЪРДО ГОРИВО



НЕСЕРТИФИЦИРАНИ
ПЕЧИ ЗА ДЪРВА ПО
ЕПА



ПЕЧИ ЗА ДЪРВА
СЕРТИФИЦИРАНИ ПО
ЕПА



ОТОПЛЕНИЕ
НА ПЕЛЕТИ



ГАЗОВИ ПЕЩИ
И ПЕЧИ



ОТОПЛЕНИЕ
НА ЕЛЕКТРИЧЕСТВО

критично много

малко

НАЙ-ВИСОКО
ГОДИШНО
ЗАМЪРСЯВАНЕ

110 КГ
ГОДИШНО
ЗАМЪРСЯВАНЕ

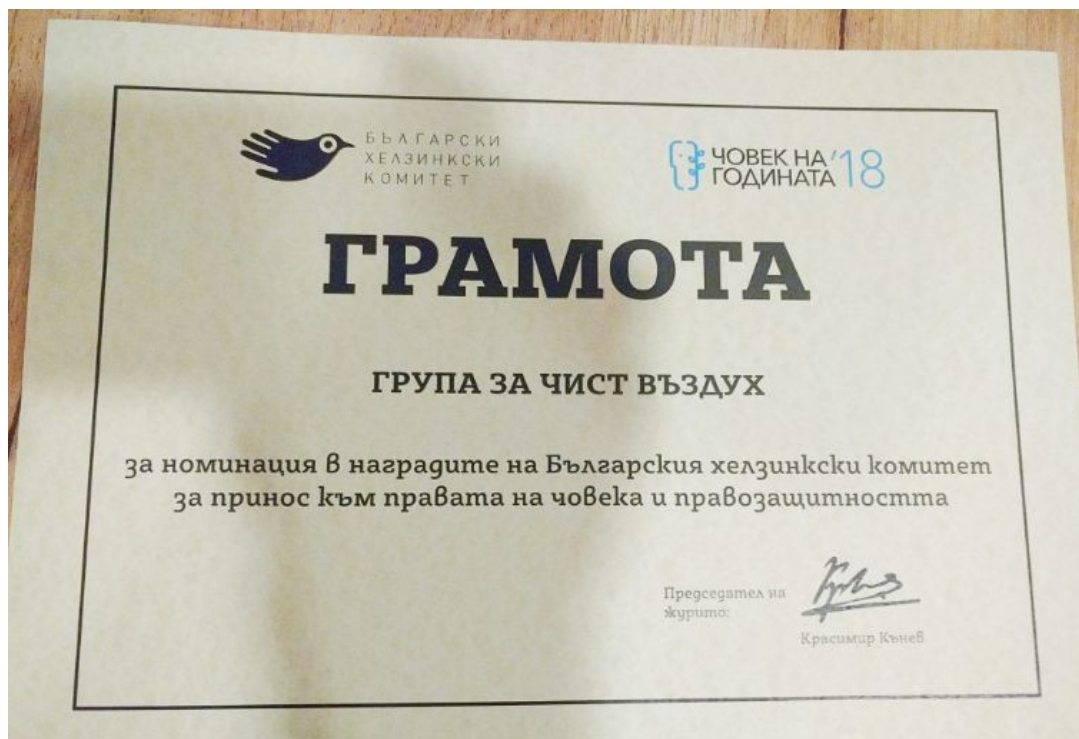
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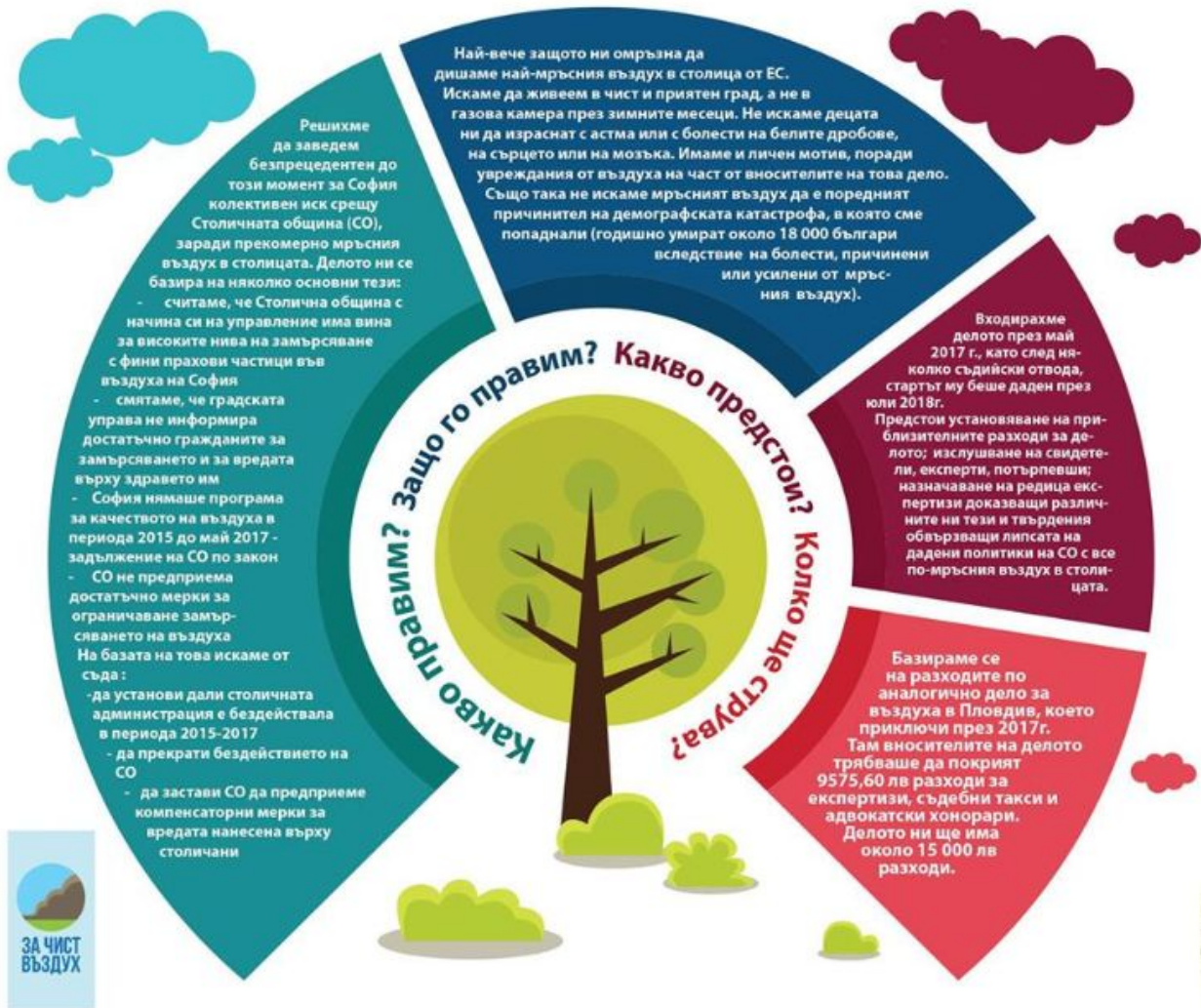
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ЗАМЪРСЯВАНЕ

0,07 КГ
ГОДИШНО
ЗАМЪРСЯВАНЕ

НУЛЕВО
ГОДИШНО
ЗАМЪРСЯВАНЕ

design: LOSTART





Анастас Либрат

Кампанията "Тротоари за пешеходци"



Тротоарите в София са под всякаква критика. Вместо да гарантират безопасно, комфортно и удобно придвижване на всички в градската среда, те създават проблеми, опасни ситуации и недоволство. Основна причина за това е позволеното и регламентирано паркиране върху тях. Тротоарите често са окупирани от множество хаотично паркирани коли, които значително стесняват пространство и принуждават пешеходците да "лавират" между тях или да се движат по пътното платно. Автомобилите унищожават и без това некачествените настилки, а опасното преживяване е комбинирано и от силно нарушение на градската естетика.

Софиянци заслужаваме далеч по-качествена и безопасна градска среда! Затова започваме целенасочена и продължителна кампанията #ТротоариЗаПешеходци - за освобождаване на най-знаковите и използвани софийски тротоари от автомобили. Смятаме, че служебните абонаменти, разположени върху тротоарите на столицата, ползвани от редица държавни и общински институции, трябва незабавно да бъдат премахнати. По този начин, те ще покажат уважение към най-уязвимите в движението, ще мотивират хората да се ориентират към по-екологични и устойчиви форми на градска мобилност и ще дадат своя принос София да изглежда по-малко като ориенталска паланка.

Затова в Столичната община и ЦГМ внесохме мотивирано предложение за премахването на всички паркоместа по южния тротоар на ул. Московска от паметника на Васил Левски до ул. Г. С. Раковски. Ул. Московска се намира в самия център на София и граничи с най-важните сгради в София - храм паметника Св. Александър Невски, църквата Св. София, гробницата на Хонорий и зелени площи с много паметници. Напълно недопустимо е достъпността до всички тези значими обекти да е възпрепятствана от непроходимите и разбити тротоари наоколо. За служителите си общината е закупила десетки служебни абонаменти, разположени не само по тротоарите на ул. Московска, но и в околните улици. Това дава напълно грешен сигнал към гражданите и е особено лицемерно, имайки предвид факта, че същевременно от парите на данъкоплатците се финансират скъпи медийни кампании, приканващи ги да оставят автомобилите и да бъдат по-отговорни към своя град.

Защо Централна минерална баня трябва да остане баня?

За съжаление, Столичната община не се отказва от нелогичното си намерение в емблематичната сграда на Централната минерална баня да бъде направен център за събития и разширение на Музея на София. Неразбираема и подозрителна е упоритостта на зам.-кмета по културата Тодор Чобанов, който е инициатор на идеята банята завинаги да бъде обезличена в името на усвояването на европейски средства. По този начин столицата ни погазва собственото си минало и традиции и лишава поколения софиянци от възможността да се възползват пълноценно от лечебните свойства на минералната вода.

Ние смятаме, че уникалното предназначение на прекрасната сграда, построена върху минералните извори трябва да се запази! Зали за събития и разширен музей на София могат да бъдат приютени в далеч по-подходящи сгради като Царския дворец или Царските конюшни, както и в десетките стари и забравени индустриални сгради. Практиката на градове като Будапеща, където общината управлява 8 големи бани показва, че те следва да се реставрират и опазват, защото представляват основна туристическа атракция, източник на приходи и добър имидж на града.

**ЗАЩО ЦЕНТРАЛНА МИНЕРАЛНА
БАНЯ ТРЯБВА ДА ОСТАНЕ БАНЯ?**

 Сградата е предназначена за баня	 Построена е върху минералния извор
 Национален паметник на културата	 Символ и част от герба на София
 Уникална възможност за туризъм	 Възможност за отгих и приходи
 Повече от достатъчен дебит	 Може да се ползват средства от ЕС

**Централната баня заслужава
да бъде спасена.**

**Помогни и ти – подай жалба срещу
намерението на Общината!**

Кандидатстване за Европейските награди за културно наследство Evropa Nostra с проекта ни #СподелиКамбаните

Европейските награди за културно наследство Evropa Nostra отличават най-добрите проекти на Стария континент за опазването на богатото му културно наследство. Наградите отличават най-добрите практики, насърчават трансграничния обмен на знания и носят значителни ползи за победителите - по-голям международен отзвук, намиране на допълнително финансиране за проекта и увеличен брой посетители на мястото. Също така събитието повишава осведомеността за общото ни наследство, като същевременно подчертава присъщия ѝ европейски характер. Така Evropa Nostra Awards са се превърнали в ключов инструмент за популяризиране на европейското наследство.

През последните 16 години организации и физически лица от 39 страни са подали общо 2883 заявления за наградите, като 485 проекта от 34 страни са наградени. Фондация "Спаси България" също подаде документи за наградите на 12 ноември 2018г. и очаква резултати от оценките на журито през пролетта на 2019г. Ето част от заявлението, с което внесохме кандидатурата на проекта ни "#СподелиКамбаните" за европейска награда за културно наследство 2019:

Brief description of the project

#ShareKampanite is a project having two main goals - to revitalize a unique monument forgotten by the Bulgarian institutions and also to socialize the whole natural park complex around the monument in order to remind the citizens of its importance and glorious past. The International Children's Park is a green door between the city of Sofia and its neighbouring mountain Vitosha and keeps a short but overwhelming story of huge international children's assemblies held between 1979 and 1989. The crown jewel of these events was the inauguration of the biggest percussion instrument in whole Europe - the unique Kampanite ("The Bells") monument where each children's delegation hung up a bell from the originating country.

40 years later the park became very neglected and barely preserved. Fortunately, the current project managed to modernize many of its components and to bring the whole monument back to life both with preservation and popularization activities.

Concise summary

The summary should include: aims of the project and its results, partners involved, implementation, budgetary constraints, phases of development, funding arrangements, approximate total cost, and the qualities which make it outstanding in a European context.

The project had 2 main goals - first, to renovate the untended 40-year old monument and some components of the surrounding park, and, second, to bring people closer to the monument by organizing different informative and celebratory events. The **first goal** was very well achieved by completing 7 activities: cleaning the concrete surface of the monument with sandblasting machine, substituting the old unaesthetic trash bins with more sustainable and aesthetic ones, renovating the broken from decades illumination at the top of the monument, making new banners, creating entirely new informational tourist signs, performing a geodetic survey for the first time from a while, modernizing the country's signs below each bell. The **second goal** was reached by performing several socializing activities - organizing several informative tourist tours of Kampanite with a guide - in English and in Bulgarian, holding a discussion for the monument in a cultural centre in Sofia, organizing a children's fest in the park, organizing a spring clean-up of the whole park. A **final activity** to the project was the

creation of a road map for the current condition and the future of the whole complex comprising of the monument and the park. The main goal of this last activity - to have in one place, in one consistent document, all the relevant information and discussions about the place so that there is a documentary basis for any future projects and activities.

The results were very straightforward - the park and the monument were refreshed and now have much more pleasant looks, thus, ready to welcome new visitors. Also many new people got to know the place and discussed its future during the socializing activities.

The involved partners were the municipality where Kambanite is located - Pancharevo District; the landlord of the whole park - the Italian Lyceum in Gorna Banya, under the Ministry of Culture; and one of the most active cultural institutes in Bulgaria - the Czech cultural centre.

The implementation of all activities of the project was not an easy task as a tight coordination, good management and kept schedule had to be our main priorities. However, with good resource distribution and team work we managed to perform 9 activities within 5 months in 2017 and 8 more activities for the whole 2018. An important key goal was the sustainability of the activities so that they do not become a one-time event. The project was divided in 2 parts - each co-financed by the Sofia municipal funding program named "Programa Evropa". The first stage was completed in 2017, the second - in 2018. For each stage of the project there was a tight schedule prepared by us and approved by the municipality. Also there was a detailed budget for each activity and also a plan for their implementation and expected results. All expenses were backed up with invoices.

Regarding the budget - the first stage in 2017 had a total cost of 13 277 lv (6787 EUR) - 11 934 lv (6101 EUR) coming from the municipality and 1 343 lv (687 EUR) from Spasi Bulgaria Foundation. The second stage of #ShareKambanite project had total expenses of 8700 lv (4448 EUR) - 7000 lv (3579 EUR) coming from the municipal funding program and 1700 lv (869 EUR) coming from the foundation. We must say that if this project had undergone a public tender, the budget for all these activities would have been much much higher.

Why is this project outstanding? Bulgaria is the poorest EU member state and preserving its cultural heritage is extremely difficult with the scarce public finances that we have. Many monuments have been long forgotten, totally abandoned or even demolished. Kambanite monument was going to have the same faith in 1996 but numerous citizens stepped up to save it. Nowadays, there is almost no budget for its preservation and the integrity and future of the whole park is under threat. That's why it was important for us to make some steps towards its preservation but also to start popularizing it among all the citizens, guests and workers of our city. Kambanite was the gathering point of children of numerous countries up to 1989 and is the biggest percussion instrument in whole Europe making it more than outstanding.

Detailed description

A – Description of the heritage, including historical background with dates; value and significance; heritage protection status

The beginning

Let's go back to the far year of 1979 - declared as the International Year of the Child by the United Nations. The aim was to bring world's attention to the children worldwide and to pay more attention and care to their problems. Bulgaria also wanted to celebrate this event and decided to organize a huge assembly of children from all over the world. The main goal was to celebrate diversity, to meet children from different countries and not only from the communist bloc, and most important - to share culture and knowledge between the people, to create together.

Thus, in August 1979 an International Children's Assembly named "Flag of Peace" was held - a children's art festival under UNESCO patronage and with motto "Unity, creativity, beauty". This first assembly included delegations from 77 countries. Also an International Children's Parliament was organized, sending a peaceful message to the world. The culmination of the event was the inauguration of a new monument on the outskirts of Sofia, near the then-built Mladost residential complex.

Monument as a planet

The monument Kambanite was built for only 30 days. It consists of one main high-rise body of 4 vertical pylons and two low-rise horizontal semicircles that accommodate most of the bells. The vertical concrete structures rise to a height of 37 meters and point to the four directions of the world. At the top they form a hollow sphere, which represents the planet Earth, and inside - a helix of seven bells symbolizing the seven continents. The bell itself is a universal symbol of peace. They have a total weight of 12 tons, the largest weighing 3650 kg. At the bottom of the four pillars there are another 18 bells, which together with the main 7 can be used to perform concert compositions.

At the base of the high monument we can see two concrete horizontal semicircles that give shelter to 186 concrete foundations. A bell can be attached on each one and currently there are 110 bells (one of the newest is of Basel football club from Switzerland). Until 1989 only bells from a specific country could be hung but after that all kind of patrons were allowed to have a bell at the monument. The vast majority of the bells were placed by children's delegations participating in the Flag of Peace Assembly, the oldest among them being from 11th century and the Chinese bell being a copy of a bell from 4th century BC. The Bulgarian bell weighs 1,300 kg, as a reverie to the celebrations for the 1300th anniversary of Bulgaria's foundation.

The Assemblies

Along with the construction of the monument an enormous park was created - the so-called International Children's Park. One part of it was an actual botanic garden with dozens of plant species brought from children from different countries. The first Assembly was held in August 1979 and was supposed to be a one-time event only. However, it was so successful that the United Nations, UNESCO, UNICEF and the countries participating in the Assembly declared willingness to support and participate in more similar events in future. Thus, the Flag of Peace Assembly turned into a tradition every three years and formed a new form of diplomacy and cooperation for the sake of peace. Until 1989, four assemblies and four meetings of children from around the world were held in Sofia. A total of 3,900 children from 138 countries and 14,000 children from Bulgaria participated in them. The 1989 event was the most successful - children from the staggering number of 135 countries participated.

After the fall of the socialism in 1989 Kambanite monument fell into oblivion, the assembly was discontinued, several bells were stolen and the International Children's Park shrank almost 4 times in area.

Rebirth

In 1996 it was decided to demolish Kambanite and bulldozers were brought right in front of the tall monument. All bells were taken down (some of them were damaged) and the monument was prepared for destruction. However, many citizens, most of them residents of Mladost, who had been using the park for entertainment, family picnics and walks for decades, gathered at the monument and stopped its demolishment. Thus, the bells were returned back to their original places

There have been several attempts to organize a new Assembly but without great success. In 2002 the first new bell since 1989 was hung - a gift from Pope John Paul II during his visit to Bulgaria. In 2010 a construction company donated new ropes for the high monument bells and also helped to reconstruct the street leading to Kambanite. In 2017 the NGO Spasi Bulgaria together with Sofia Municipality started the project #ShareKambanite to renovate and popularize the long forgotten monument.

Detailed description

B – State of conservation and use of the heritage before the project commenced

The International Children's Park, where Kambanite monument is located, was spreading over 0,38 sq. km in 1979 but is now only 0,15 sq. km due to restitution procedures. The landlord of

the whole park is the Italian Lyceum, an institution within the structures of the Ministry of Culture, which spends on an annual basis a budget of 80,000 lv (40 000 EUR) for the 24-hour on-site security, as well as for everyday expenses, such as electricity, trash waste disposal, technical maintenance, maintenance of the green system in the park, etc. These funds are insufficient to initiate any large-scale improvements of the park or the monument, and that's why only small-scale activities are being carried out by third parties - either with the efforts and resources of local residents or as a result of one-time events organized by local institutions or private organizations.

The Park

The whole park is divided to eastern and western parts by a road leading to its main entrance and parking. In the eastern part there is a designated picnic area with many concrete chairs and tables. Some of them are damaged, others are missing. A serious problem is that the number of trash bins is not enough and also there is no toilet for the people visiting the park. There is a wide parking lot in this area of the park but it is under the threat to be separated from the complex due to investors' interest to use it as a private entrance to nearby residential buildings.

To the west of this picnic area is located the bigger part of the park. There was a botanical exposition of plant species from all over the world here, but there are currently no remnants of this due to vandalism and lack of maintenance and security over the years. Vast green glades have formed in their place and they quickly become full of visitors when the weather is warm and sunny. This is the location where Kambanite monument can be found as well.

As far as the park furniture is concerned, the situation was very dire. On the territory of the park there were 19 bins - 13 of which were metallic blue canisters in complete contrast to the natural environment and the park atmosphere. There was no tourist information telling the history of the park and the monument, nor was there a welcoming entrance title indicating that the visitors are already on the territory of Kambanite. The park can be reached only by car as there isn't comfortable pedestrian infrastructure, nor bike lanes or public transport.

The Monument

Kambanite monument is built entirely of concrete which has deteriorated over the decades. Until 2017 the surface of the concrete bases was in extremely bad condition - its color was turning black and was all covered in moisture spots or fungi. The main cause for this condition is the great exposure to moisture in this location at the foot of Vitosha mountain. This shabby appearance was very revolting and unpleasant bringing a dark atmosphere to the whole place.

The bells, coming from more than a hundred countries and hung on the mentioned bases, were also in a bad shape due to constant exposure to open weather but also lack of maintenance and refinement. Most of them have changed their appearance over the time due to natural chemical reactions, others have been damaged or cracked, and there are even missing or stolen bells. Below each one there was a sign showing the originating country - also in bad shape and with insufficient information for the countries.

The high-rise body of Kambanite monument was in a good shape, however its illumination was not working for decades and ones the sun goes down, the park sinks in darkness. Only few lightbulbs brought feeble light around the monument. The lack of sufficient light was increasing the delinquency in the area and the security guards had great issues securing the whole complex.

Detailed description

C –

a. Scope of the project: aims and objectives

The 2-year project #ShareKambanite had 2 main goals - on one hand, to revitalize and renovate major components of the park and the monument and, on the other hand, to popularize the place among the residents and the guests of the city of Sofia. Each of the 2 aims was to be achieved via numerous activities and using the resources and contacts of Spasi

Bulgaria Foundation. These activities were described in details when applying for municipal financing and were accomplished in the time frames and with the budget planned in the project. A basic principle for completing the project was its sustainability and continuity. The major idea behind this project was to prepare the park and the monument for its 40-year anniversary in 2019 when major events can be organized by the Bulgarian state and the Sofia municipality, e.g. restoration of the discontinued children's assemblies or organizing a concert using the high-rise body of Kambanite. In conclusion, our initial ideas in 2016 had a long-term envision with specific short-term goals which can be achieved by the accomplishment of different objectives and activities.

b. Historical and technical research

The project was a natural development of Spasi Bulgaria's efforts since 2016 to bring people's attention to this monument and its problems. The initial activities that we undertook included the collection of the dispersed information regarding the complex in one place - an article on our website (spasisofia.org/en/kambanite-monument-the-forgotten-memorial.html). This took us several months to be completed. Along with this we used a flying drone with a high-resolution webcam in order to take some footage of the monument. Then we edited it into a modern interesting video promoting the uniqueness and the interesting facts for Kambanite. This video became viral and extremely popular in the social media quickly ranking as #1 among all the videos that we had made thus far reaching 315 000 views and 8096 shares. It was also uploaded in our YouTube page in Bulgarian and English (youtube.com/watch?v=oGj98Q7IPhc&t=2s).

After these first steps, we decided to apply for financing from Sofia municipality and we managed to successfully rank among the fund beneficiaries. The project was duly prepared with the relevant technical research and documentation. The Ministry of Culture was advised, the park itself was visited numerous times in order to check from where to start, the Italian Lyceum (Kambanite's landlord) was drawn as a partner, the local municipality also. Thus, we had not only collected information regarding the past and the current condition of the park and the monument, but also had an advanced preparation for the specific activities which were to be performed. We managed to take many offers for each activity before we were even approved for funding, thus improving the implementation time once started. A special approval from the National Institute for Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture was given so that we can proceed with the renovation of the monument. Different technologies were researched for the concrete cleaning and the best was chosen, contacting the subcontractor in time so that there is no delay.

c. Stages of implementation

As the project spanned over 2 years using funds from 2 different municipal programs - Programa Evropa 2017 and Programa Evropa 2018, the implementation was naturally divided in 2 stages. During 2017 the planned and accomplished activities included geodetic survey, partial concrete cleaning, new trash bins, new flags, new information signs, illumination renewal, Kambanite tour, an open discussion and a road map. The second stage was completed in 2018 with additional concrete cleaning, new country's signs, children's fest day, spring clean-up, new discussion, new road map and more tours with a guide - this time not only in Bulgarian, but also in English.

d. Design and conservation work carried out

Our foundation has vast experience in creating innovative and modern design for leaflets, signage, social media content, websites, etc. Our graphic designer was charged with the design of the performed activities which needed this - the creation of new banners, new information tourist signs, new country's signs, leaflets for the tours, social media information regarding the different social events. The different designs were discussed also with the municipal Programa Evropa team and with the Italian Lyceum.

Regarding the conservation work - the main activity for this was the concrete cleaning with a sandblasting technique, but other activities in this context were also the new country's signs

under each bell, the new trash bins and the new flags. It must be noted that during the first stage we cleaned only one fourth of the low-rise part of the monument in order to check how the chosen conservation technique would affect the structure of the edifice. After everything went more than well, we continued during the second stage with the other three fourths.

e. Context in which the project was undertaken

The project was started because of the poor condition of the park and the monument itself. Many components needed renewal, improvement or mere maintenance. Other components were completely missing or never present in the cultural complex. In addition, the park was visited by families, mainly living nearby or knowing the place from childhood. Hence, the complex consisting of the monument and the surrounding park needed some promotion and popularization among new target groups. Actually, many people in Sofia had too little, if any, information about Kambanite, its location, recreation possibilities and history.

f. Design and technical problems involved and their chosen solutions both before and during the work

Trash bins - me, my colleagues and our partners were unanimous that the bins needed to be changed from metallic, blue and easily breakable to concrete ones - much more stable, sustainable and fit for the whole complex where green nature is mixed with raw grey concrete.

Illumination renewal - here we tested several techniques to illuminate the high-rise body and we reached the conclusion that 16 LED floodlights would be enough. Half were 50W and the other half - 100W. The former were installed inside the hollow sphere at the top of the tall body and the latter - hung from the external part of the same sphere directed downwards or installed at the base of the tall body directed upwards, thus shedding light vertically. Actually, a bigger visual effect would have had if we had installed pylons with floodlights pointing at the monument from a 20-30-metre distance. However, we dropped this idea due to security issues and inability to guarantee the safety of this costly technology if we had chosen this.

Tourist signs - we had no issues here, the design was chosen unanimously, the installation was performed with the help of the Italian Lyceum and the effect on the visitors was extremely positive.

New flags - 2 flags were renewed with bigger dimensions and a thicker cloth - the flags of Bulgaria and of EU and a 3rd one was made from scratch (but still following the original missing flag) - the banner of the children's assembly "Flag of peace". Their dimensions are 150 x 350 cm, almost as double as the old ones.

Country's signs under each bell - we decided to modernize the design of these signs as the previous ones were old and damaged. Hence, we made new colourful design showing the country's name in Bulgarian, in English and in the country's own language. Also each country's banner was added.

g. Use of appropriate building and conservation techniques

The most important activity in our project was the cleaning and the conservation of the concrete surface of the monument. The chosen technique was sandblasting with fine river sand, however during the first stage it was decided to use bigger sand-grains. After seeing the magnificent results of the sandblasting machine with no damaging effect to the monument during stage 1, we continued our efforts to clean the rest of the concrete during stage 2 in 2018. Moreover, we added an additional layer of improvement in this renovation activity by impregnating the cleaned concrete with a substance repelling any moisture and water. The effect is astonishing - the moisture can no longer absorb inside the concrete bases turning it black, favoring fungi creation and eroding the internal structure. This activity not only returned the original appearance of the low-rise part of Kambanite but also helped the preservation of its good shape and looks for years ahead. Here it must be mentioned that funds are needed for a second layer of this impregnated substance so that this activity can have even more sustainable and prolonged effect.

h. Use of traditional crafts and skills

No new elements were added to the monument that could change its original idea or concept. We just restored the original looks of the monument and renovated some of its current elements. No traditional crafts or skills were used.

i. Use of appropriate materials

As the main material in the whole complex is concrete among abundant nature, we respected this - a trend that even the new trash bins follow.

j. Results achieved

The results of this 2-year project are quite promising and positive. From one side, the renovation activities brought new life to the whole complex not only improving the local ambient but also providing more information to the visitors. From the other, more than 315 people attended all the events that we organized (150 people in 2017 and 165 people in 2018) and other tens of thousand internet users understood about the project, the existence of the monument and the possibilities that it provides (as an example, the Facebook events promoting the 2018 "Kambanite tour" sessions reached 11 000 people).

k. Provisions for future use and maintenance

There are many actions that need to be taken in short terms. Here are some examples:

- The complex needs persistent and much bigger efforts including not only maintenance activities but also constant improvements.
- The popularization and the image of the place are not at a high level and more work in this area is needed.
- One of the most important tasks to be done is increasing the security measures as otherwise bells will continue to be stolen or broken, signs to be damaged and benches to be overthrown. Also much more benches are needed as there are only 3 right now.
- The water was cut a decade ago due to nearby construction works and has never been restored.
- The artificial pond near the monument is not working and needs some care.
- There is no entrance sign showing the people that they are entering one of the most beautiful parks in Sofia.
- The extinct botanical garden can be revived as there are documents describing in details the plants that were brought here by each children's delegation.
- There is no public transportation to the monument nor any bike infrastructure.
- The pedestrian infrastructure is also very poor and not maintained.
- Many new business buildings were erected around the park complex which brought many new cars to this part of Sofia destroying the pedestrian infrastructure and also some green park spaces. Urgent measures must be taken from the municipality which would require relevant funding.
- Kambanite monument could become a key place for Sofia cultural life due to its initial concept directed mainly towards the children. A step towards this could be organizing a musical concert using the tall part of the monument which would be a unique experience for Sofia citizens and guests. The silent tall monument could finally fulfil its design and main idea - to be used as a musical instrument. We have already contacted the only band capable of performing on Kambanite - Polirithmia, so we are looking for funding in order to do this great event. Polirithmia is also part of our cultural heritage and must be preserved for the future generations.
- There is no interview or any article taken by the last living sculptor of Kambanite - Krum Damyanov and it's important to have in written form his original ideas, concepts, visions and thoughts about the monument. This is an important activity for the future preservation of the monument and its heritage.
- It would be a great event if a new children's assembly is organized again. However, the resources of our NGO are not enough to handle this as a wide cooperation between the Italian Lyceum, Sofia Municipality and the Bulgarian State is a must if we want to see this happen again. A perfect occasion to revive this event could be the 40-year anniversary of Kambanite in 2019. A support from the European Cultural Heritage organization would be a great boost for this to happen.
- A website must be created collecting all the information in one place.

I. Response to urban or landscape context

During the last discussion in 2018 a student's project for landscape renovation of the park was presented which is exactly what the complex needs. However, there is no such procedure started from the Ministry of Culture. Regarding the urban context, it must be noted that the park is a real door between the city and the mountain Vitosha bringing an enormous potential and ideas for its future development.

m. State clearly if any related work still needs to be completed

The activities performed during the 2-stage project are complete and no further work is needed. However, the park and the monument itself need a lot more attention and several examples for required activities have been pointed out in point k. above.

n. Give a short justification for the decisions taken

The main driving force behind our initiative in support of Kambanite is that this is not very well known place in Sofia, which has a huge potential and hides a really impressive history and past events that need to be shared and preserved with constant efforts. Otherwise, the monument and its fascinating past will go into oblivion and an exciting part of Bulgarian's cultural heritage will be deleted. It's interesting that before 1989 Bulgaria was known in some parts of the world only because of the assemblies held there where children from hundreds of countries were gathered to share their cultures.

Detailed description

D – Costs (Contributions and involvement of each partner should be clearly indicated)

a. Costs (in Euro)

The first stage in 2017 had a total cost of 13 277 lv (6787 EUR) - 11 934 lv (6101 EUR) coming from the municipality and 1 343 lv (687 EUR) from Spasi Bulgaria Foundation. The second stage of #ShareKambanite project in 2018 had total expenses of 8700 lv (4448 EUR) - 7000 lv (3579 EUR) coming from the municipal funding program and 1700 lv (869 EUR) coming from the foundation. The lion's share in the whole project was for cleaning the concrete - 8500 lv (4348 EUR) and the second biggest expenditure was the illumination - 3000 lv (1534 EUR).

b. Financial and management arrangements

The budget for both stages was prepared in advance and sent to Programa Evropa for approval and if there were any comments, we were obliged to change the planned budget if we wanted to proceed with our application. Thus, we had to change our expenses for the 2018 stage from 9950 lv (5089 EUR) to 8700 lv (4448 EUR) optimizing some of the proposed activities.

c. Funding / type of funding

The major part of the funding came from Sofia Municipality in the form of grant funding and the rest - from Spasi Bulgaria's own finances.

d. Funding coming from the EU or EEA / Norway grants

None. The municipal program "Programa Evropa" (translated as "Europe Programme") is made entirely of local funds and has no EU origins.

e. Difficulties overcome in the process of completing the project

In the first stage of the project there were no funding issues, however in the second stage there were some challenges. The total budget for cleaning the concrete in the second stage was 3069 EUR. These funds were enough for using the sandblasting machine but were not enough for impregnating the concrete - an activity which came up as a proposal for more

sustainable conservation of Kambanite after we had prepared the initial project. Hence, we decided to fund the impregnation with Spasi Bulgaria's own finances outside of the approved project budget as otherwise the cleaning of the concrete would be in vain when in 2 or 3 years we go and see that the concrete is again sunk in moisture and fungi. Hence, a decision was made among the members of the foundation to build up the project with own funds for the impregnation for the sake of project's sustainability.

Detailed description

E – Contribution of the project to the conservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage:

a. Impact on conservation policy and practice

Bulgaria is the third country in Europe after Italy and Greece as of archeological remnants of previous historical periods. The cultural heritage of our country is abundant, however the finances for conserving it are within the lowest levels in Europe. Hence NGO projects, such as #ShareKambanite, are important as they support and complement the efforts of the state and the municipalities for conserving different cultural heritage sites. Our project not only paid significant attention to one of the most impressive monuments in Bulgaria and Europe but has also served as an example for other NGOs, citizens and government institutions that with a low amount of money numerous activities can be performed for conserving and popularizing one of the most famous in the past and forgotten in the present Bulgarian cultural heritage sites.

b. Preservation and/or enhancement of the historical, cultural, environmental, educational and/or social value of the site

Kambanite is a multifunctional complex carrying a palette of values:

- historical - erected in 1979, Kambanite had a central role in the children's assemblies which were held every 3 years in the park. As each assembly got more and more popular with always more countries to join, the monument started to have historical meaning for Bulgaria as the unique silhouette of the tall tower became a well known symbol not only of the assembly but also of Bulgaria around the world. After the assemblies were discontinued in 1989 the place sank into oblivion reaching a point of destruction in 1996 which was avoided in a narrow squeak. In the 1990s and 2000s the park still continued to be a favorite place of the nearby residents and nowadays everybody living in the near districts has a positive attitude towards the park and the monument where you can bring your children to play or you can go with your couple for a rest among the nature. Kambanite has a short but intense history and is like a dormant giant waiting to be woken up bringing popularity for Bulgaria and joy for the children.
- cultural - this brutalist monument is a very vivid representative of the socialist monumental art in Bulgaria. One of Kambanite's authors - Krum Damyanov, has several more similar works all over our country. All of them are very close and dear to us and are one of the most famous cultural remains from the socialist era. Kambanite is distinctive from its peers by the carved image of the person who inspired the erection of the monument and organized the children's assemblies - Lyudmila Zhivkova, the daughter of the head of state of People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov.
- environmental - the huge park immerses the visitors in a mountain ambient, with many tree species, pathways among the trees, picnic areas, many birds and insects. It brings fresh air to the nearest neighbourhoods and is a great cooler getaway location during the hot summers in Sofia.
- educational - children are learning a lot of interesting and unknown for them facts by visiting the monument. For example, they see that there were countries which nowadays do not exist, such as Yugoslavia, USSR, East Germany, etc. Also they get to know each country's flag and also some interesting stories about specific bells, such as the fact that the Venezuelan bell has an original crack from a local revolt or that the Chinese bell is a replica of a 6 BC huge bell.
- social - once the weather gets a bit warmer the park gets full of families, children and youngsters. The bells can be heard during the whole day even from distance when the park is full of visitors. From time to time cultural events are organized, however mainly private. Also new bells are hung with ceremonies bringing new visitors. The monument and the surrounding park have enormous potential for socializing, however only a small

part of it has been cultivated. An example of such future events include children's events (assemblies, festive events, games in the nature, etc.) and an interesting fact is that the picnic areas are used by many children for their birthday celebrations in the nature.

The aim of our project was to preserve and develop these values so that they can be kept for the future generations and implemented in the modern society in a new and attractive way.

Detailed description

F – In case the project can be considered innovative, please describe the factors which make it so.

Innovative can be considered the design prepared by our graphic designer as a new pictogram was created based on Kambanite's outline. New country's signs, new tourist information boards, a new flag are among the other design components unified by similar color scheme based on the color of the assembly "Flag of peace" - sky blue. The design spilled over to leaflets, social network promotions, website articles, press releases, etc.

Another activity which can be considered as an innovative idea is the organization of Kambanite tour where a guide from Spasi Bulgaria is leading an exploration tour around the park with a group of visitors informed in advance of the event, the date, the hour and the meeting point. In 2017 more than 110 people in total attended the three tours of Kambanite and in 2018 the visitors were almost 100, including children from the Anglo-American School who visited the place for the first time. This activity is a good example which could be followed with other Bulgarian heritage sites.

The creation of a road map collecting all the known information, the history, the current state and the future needs of the whole complex is something new for a cultural monument. This map should be updated each year with new issues and ideas about the park's development.

Detailed description

G – European dimension of the project.

Please include details of the building / site / work of art / project's link to Europe and, if applicable, how it connects to a wider European network. Describe how it represents or helps construct European identity or European social cohesion.

Kambanite monument is not included in any European network or register. Recently, we were approached by a representative of MAPS (<http://ced-slovenia.eu/en/project/maps-mapping-archiving-public-spaces/>) - Mapping and Archiving Public Spaces in Europe. The project aims to identify, map and archive public spaces, architecture and monuments which are part of our cultural heritage, but are not yet identified as such. Through oral histories, creative digital tools and active audience participation, MAPS develops a methodology of redefining the role of public spaces, and an approach of rethinking monuments as places, which carry significant symbolic power for the inhabitants, the immediate users of those public spaces.

Until 1989 the complex united thousands of children and their delegations' representatives from hundreds of countries, thus creating a unique global event on the territory of a European country. All these children shared their cultures, played together, created unforgettable memories for a lifetime and brought a positive image of Bulgaria and Europe at home. This can be considered the biggest contribution of Kambanite and the children's assemblies to the European identity and the European social cohesion. Even though the assemblies are in the past, the monument is hiding an enormous potential and power to unite again people from whole Europe and even the whole world.