

From Abandonment to Interpretation: The Industrial Heritage Tour as a Tool for Safeguarding Albania's Industrial Past

DOI: 10.37199/o41011115

Dr. Erida CURRAJ

Polytechnic University of Tirana

Abstract - *This article proposes Tirana as a pioneering case for integrating industrial heritage into emerging museum networks in the Balkans and wider Europe. Although countries across Eastern Europe have, for several decades, developed systematic approaches to preserving and valorizing their industrial past, Albania despite possessing a rich portfolio of industrial-era infrastructures has not yet institutionalized such efforts. Tirana, with its emblematic sites such as the former "Kombinat and Porcelan" sites or Stalin Textile Combine and associated industrial-residential complexes, represents a unique urban laboratory where the material, social, and ideological dimensions of industrialization intersect. These sites witness not only technological and architectural histories but also the lived experiences of workers, the socio-economic transformations of the socialist period. Drawing from contemporary scholarship on industrial heritage, memory studies, and adaptive reuse, the article argues that Tirana's industrial remains hold significant potential to be reinterpreted as cultural assets within a transnational framework. Developing an industrial heritage tour connected to European and Balkan networks would allow the city to reposition itself as part of a broader narrative of modernity, labour, and collective memory. Such an initiative would also fill a notable institutional gap in Albania, where engagement with industrial heritage has thus far been fragmented, sporadic, and primarily driven by academics or the media rather than public institutions. The proposed model emphasizes three pillars: (1) systematic identification and documentation of Tirana's industrial sites; (2) reinterpretation of these sites through contemporary museological and participatory approaches; and (3) integration into existing European cultural routes, thereby enhancing visibility, educational value, and sustainable urban development. By situating Tirana within a regional and European heritage ecosystem, the article demonstrates how industrial heritage can shift from being overlooked or derelict to becoming an engine for cultural tourism, memory work, and community regeneration. Finally, the paper presents Tirana not merely as a repository of industrial remains but as a potential leader in shaping a new cultural geography of industrial heritage in the Balkans one that aligns preservation with innovation, and local narratives with transnational networks.*

Keywords - Industrial Heritage, Albanian Industry, Balkan Tour, Museum Network.

Being part of the Network

Discussion of the importance of the Industrial Heritage and touring

Industrial heritage has shifted from the conservation debates discourse to a central field where technology, labour, memory and urban regeneration intersect. The European consolidation of this field is evident in the European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH), which frames more than 2,500 sites as a shared memory landscape and translates dispersed infrastructures into coherent cultural itineraries and event platforms (e.g., ExtraSchicht in the Ruhr; Industriada in Silesia). ERIH demonstrates that networking is not merely promotional but epistemic: it stitches together heterogeneous remains into a legible narrative for

publics, policy and markets. Kenneth Hudson's early texts "Industrial Archaeology: An Introduction and World Industrial Archaeology" shifted industrial remains from antiquarian curiosity to public-facing practice. He argued that documentation, access and didactic presentation are integral to preservation, positioning industrial archaeology as "fieldwork for industrial history" and, implicitly, as a museological endeavor. Such framing underwrites the later insistence that sites must be interpretable at scale precisely what networks enable. (Gregorio, S., Vita, M., Berardinis, P. ,2020) At the level of heritage theory, David Lowenthal's (1998) pioneering thesis that heritage is a present-centered construction warns against treating industrial residues as neutral evidences. The value and meaning ascribed to factories, machinery and

workers' districts are negotiated in the here-and-now; hence interpretive frameworks must remain reflexive and plural. This insight frames museum networking as a governance practice concerned not only with logistics but equally with the interpretation of heritage: multi-site collaborations temper monologic narratives and open space for contestation and learning. Castilo, J.J., (2011) Patrick Wright's critique of nostalgia emphasizes the argument. For Wright, heritage risks becoming a shelter for consoling myths unless it is curated as a dialogic rather than celebratory practice. Industrial heritage, loaded with memories of discipline, gendered labour, environmental damage, and unforeseen deindustrialisation, is particularly tended towards simplification. Networked museum practices, by distributing the story across places, voices and media, are structurally better suited to multi-vocality and critical reflection than isolated site-museums. (Wright, P., & Davies, J. 2010). This attention to memory is extended and operationalised by Hilary Orange and collaborators in Reanimating Industrial Spaces (2020), which demonstrates "memory-work" as a curatorial method (oral histories, ethnography, digital archives) capable of re-activating post-industrial landscapes. The book's comparative cases show that when communities co-produce interpretation, industrial heritage becomes social infrastructure rather than static relic an ethos that meshes naturally with network models where knowledge production is shared across nodes. From the planning and design side, contemporary scholars on adaptive reuse have equipped industrial heritage with tools for sustainable urbanism. Coscia, Lazzari and Rubino (2024) argue that decisions about industrial sites should surface multiple values including intangible ones and integrate community preferences (e.g., willingness-to-pay) early in the process to reduce conflict and align redevelopment with identity and memory. Networked museums, in turn, provide the institutional backbone that can carry such negotiated values into stable cultural products and routes. Complementing this, De Gregorio, De Vita and colleagues propose methodological matrices for context-sensitive, circular-economy-oriented reuse, linking building-level diagnostics with territorial readings. Their approach is particularly

apt for industrial ensembles that exceed single-parcel logics; a museum network can map and stage these relations, transforming scattered fragments into a legible urban "system" with educational and touristic traction. (Gregorio, S., Vita, M., Berardinis, P. 2020). If these works define how industrial heritage should be read and reused, spatial analytics explain why networking is structurally necessary. Mi Yan, Qingmiao Li and Jiazhen Zhang (2023) show that industrial heritage in the EU is unevenly clustered "dual cores, dual centres, a belt, three zones and multiple scattered points" and shaped by natural and social factors. In such a geography, single-site interventions cannot achieve narrative or territorial coherence; only networked approaches can connect peripheries and densify meaning across distances. Orange, H., (2021) Within Europe's practice, the Wieliczka Salt Mine exemplifies how industrial operations can be transformed into high-impact public heritage through sophisticated interpretation, multi-layered visitor experiences and integration into broader routes. Wieliczka's success underscores the scalability of industrial narratives and the feasibility of sustained audience development when heritage is articulated beyond its immediate locality. (www.wieliczka-saltmine.com) Tirana is a city abundant in industrial sites yet vulnerable to loss through demolition piece by piece and opportunistic redevelopment. Studies highlight the prevalence of unused or abandoned buildings built during the 1950s-1990s and call for integrated regeneration strategies that reconnect remaining structures with their historical and social contexts, precisely the kind of connecting narrative that museum networking can provide. This state of the art defends the thesis that without networks, industrial heritage risks remaining a distributed archive; with networks, it is transformed into a living educational, economic and identity ecosystem.

Methodology

This article undertakes a qualitative methodology, integrates historical analysis, spatial reading of industrial landscapes, and comparative heritage studies to assess Tirana's potential role within emerging industrial-heritage museum networks

in the Balkans and Europe. The research design unfolds across four complementary steps. First, the study undertakes a systematic documentary analysis of Tirana's industrial infrastructures and will provide a list of sites in Tirana. Second, the article uses a heritage-theory lens informed by scholars on industrial heritage, memory studies, and adaptive reuse to evaluate how these remnants can be reinterpreted within contemporary cultural-tourism frameworks. Third, a comparative regional analysis positions Tirana within wider European and Balkan practices of industrial-heritage revaluation. By facing Albanian conditions with established models elsewhere, the methodology reveals both the gaps in Albania's institutional engagement and the opportunities for alignment with transnational cultural routes. Finally, the article develops an applied interpretive model of the Former Industrial Tour integrated into European heritage networks.

Limitation

This study is subject to several methodological limitations that shape its analytical scope. First, the research relies predominantly on secondary sources, including scholarly literature, archival accounts, and existing documentation of Tirana's industrial sites. Given the absence of comprehensive institutional inventories in Albania, the article will not analyze a fully list of surviving industrial infrastructures, but it will bring a pioneer case study how we can promote nationally and internationally some of these sites. This article will propose a model for integrating Tirana into transnational heritage networks. Second, the comparative perspective is limited by unequal data availability across Balkan and European contexts. While some countries maintain extensive industrial-heritage datasets, Albania and several neighbours do not, creating asymmetries that may affect the balance between conceptual arguments and empirical grounding.

A short discussion among scholars

If we summarize the different point of view to the above state of art it will be: Hudson's programme insists in an establishment of a baseline, a rigorous documentation and public-oriented interpretation ensuring that material and technical histories are legible among the experts. More, Lowenthal and Wright, concluded that networked museums are more effective than an isolated museum in a specific or isolated location, they spread history widely, raise the voice and are among the better infrastructures. In continually, Coscia Lazzari-Rubino and De Gregorio, did write that planning should measure processes, analyses and design reuses that connect building diagnostics or better said "health check-up" with neighbourhood and city systems. Finally, as identified by Yan, Li and Zhang, the spatial dispersion, the whole must be assembled as a network, digital archives and temporary programs, should be aligned with pan-European routes (ERIH) to ensure visibility, standards and market access. In this light, Tirana's industrial heritage is neither a set of isolated ruins nor a single-site museum in waiting. It is not part of any network or any institutional initiative, its importance depends on curatorial strategies, community participation, and trans-local action. The European precedent shows what is achievable when all decision-making and participating parties work in coherence and harmony with each other; Wieliczka Salt Mine in Poland (one of the most famous mines in the world) is part of the European Historic-Industrial Site, the visitor economy potential of technically rich narratives. Another example is the former Eastern Bloc cities such as Ostrava

(Czech Republic), Katowice (Poland) and regions of Slovakia have old mining and metallurgy industries integrated into tourism.

The Albanian researcher, Pashako, F. and Salihaj, O () researches on former Stalin Textile Combine in Tirana identifies community memory, spatial deterioration, and strategic location as key factors justifying its regeneration, proposing adaptive reuse approaches that reconnect the site to contemporary urban life. Blerim Nika, whose international doctorate explores the adaptive reuse of Albanian industrial structures through energy-efficient and passive architectural systems. His research frames abandoned industrial buildings as strategic assets for sustainable development rather than burdens. Therefore, the conclusion of academics and researchers is that industrial heritage is not only important as a document of preservation of technology and work, and as a testimony of social and economic life, but also that networking of museums is the most promising methodology to protect, interpret and activate it in ways that are intellectually honest, socially inclusive and economically sustainable. In this point of discussion Tirana is well positioned to lead this change in the Balkans. While Europe and parts of Eastern Europe have long operationalized industrial heritage through networks and events, Albania's engagement has been sporadic, almost non-existent, and mainly personal initiatives, outside of institutional commitments. More broadly, Albanian scholars argue that industrial heritage in and around Tirana is a potential driver of sustainable urban development if addressed through adaptive reuse and networked planning rather than isolated preservation.

A Narrative Analysis: To be or not to be an Industrial-Heritage Tourism

Tirana is a city with a rich historical heritage, rich urban morphology and has always been in the focus of the economic strategy that has been even more developed in recent years, an even greater boost came when it was named the European Youth Capital. This lends support to the hypothesis of this article to include Tirana as a broader model of industrial heritage and post-industrial tourism. Referring to the archive and field visits as well as evidenced by contemporary research, Tirana possesses a vast infrastructure built during the industrial era, although today almost all of it is inactive. They are a treasure trove for research, reflecting the technological, social and ideological layers of Albania's socialist industrialization. Academic studies on the urban regeneration of Tirana's industrial heritage emphasize that the city still contains numerous former factories, production buildings, and industrial districts whose abandonment has resulted from post-1990 deindustrialization, yet whose potential for adaptive reuse remains significant. This body of evidence demonstrates that Tirana's industrial traces are not marginal anomalies but embedded elements of its urban fabric, creating a legitimate foundation for industrial-heritage tourism. (Curraj, E. Hasanaliaj I., 2025)

Tirana as a Post-Industrial Urban Destination

An additional point of view of the Tirana potential role is the emerging profile as a post-industrial urban tourism magnet. A study assessing Tirana as an "attractive modern urban area for tourism" reveals that the city's appeal no longer depends on antiquity but on its modern landscape, urban vibrancy, new commercial centers, and post-communist transformation, all of which have

contributed to significant increases in tourist numbers. This aligns directly with the global trends towards post-industrial tourism, where visitors are drawn to cities that exhibit the urban, spatial and social transitions of industrial production to contemporary urban life. Tirana's rapidly evolving cosmopolitan identity places it firmly within the emerging typology of cities where industrial inheritance coexist with contemporary development history.

Existing Cultural-Heritage Initiatives as Institutional Foundations

Although Albania has yet to institutionalize industrial-heritage tourism, there are signs of emerging frameworks capable of supporting it. The Tirana Heritage Roots initiative, new initiative by DMO Albania, funded by Boost Balkans. launched in 2025, focuses on digitally documenting the city's heritage, developing thematic itineraries, and engaging communities in storytelling and heritage interpretation. While its core mission is cultural rather than industrial heritage, it establishes regional and methodological foundations digital archiving, thematic routing, community participation that are highly transferrable to industrial-heritage contexts. This demonstrates that the city already possesses the institutional scaffolding needed to integrate industrial sites into broader heritage tourism offerings. (Veleshnja, J.,2024) .

Tirana in the European Post-Industrial Context

Other post-socialist capitals like Warsaw, Poznań, Bratislava, Bucharest etc where industrial heritage forms a central component of post-East tourism itineraries, shows us that Tirana is walking in the same path. Tourists increasingly seek to understand the socio-economic transitions of such cities, exploring themes of deindustrialization, socialist production systems, and the reclaiming of industrial spaces in contemporary urban life. Although this argument is discussed at the conference of UPT on 2025 Curraj, E. Hasanaliaj I., 2025) still it is more a concept, an analogous perspective built from models documented in the broader literature and is consistent with the situation described for Tirana in academic works.

Industrial Sites as Narrative Anchors

Crucially, Tirana contains industrial sites with strong narrative and spatial potential, most notably like the Stalin Textile Combine (Kombinati), one of Albania's most significant industrial complexes. Document its scale, socio-economic impact, and transformation from an industrial hub to a fragmented post-industrial district. According to Word Bank 2025, such sites are ideal candidates for industrial-heritage walking tours, post-industrial regeneration tours, and memory-based storytelling routes, aligning with contemporary European practices of linking industrial spaces to labour histories, gendered experiences of production, everyday socialist life, and post-transition urban changes.

Industrial Sites in Tirana

In 2019, the Central Technical Construction Archive undertook an important initiative with the Polytechnic University of Tirana, digitalizing the former industrial sites in Tirana. This remains the first and only project in which a government institution has partnered with academia to document and preserve Albania's Industrial Heritage. The Archive provided to the team, students and professors of this university, the original plans, photos and

historical material which then were digitized. The publication by Bushati, E., Mezezi, I., and Thomai, G., "Documenting the Industrial Building of 1945-1990" (2019), represents an essential contribution to this field. However, the documented materials cover only a portion of the existing industrial sites in Tirana. Many others remain to a limit excited explored, lacking detailed historical, technical, and architectural analysis. Therefore, I warmly encourage other researchers, scholars, and practitioners to engage further with the study of these industrial sites. Their histories, typologies, social impact, and architectural evolution present a significant and yet largely unexploited field of research, one that is important for understanding and urgent for preserving Albania's industrial heritage as a whole. This list is not exhaustive; rather, it represents an initial foundation for continued research and documentation. Many industrial sites remain insufficiently studied, and their historical, architectural, and technological narratives are still to be uncovered. Among the sites in Tirana requiring further investigation are the: "Partizan" Factory, Electromedical Factory, Wooden Board Factory, Beer Factory, Bread Factory, Oil Painting Factory, Transformer Plant, Ceramic Factory, Silicate Brick Factory, Construction Enterprise "21 Dhjetori", Educative Equipment Enterprise

Tirana: A Pioneer in Industrial Heritage Tourism (Scenario)

This session will design an action plan introduces the Tirana Industrial Heritage Circuit, a cultural route that connects multiple sites to narrate the intertwined histories of technology, labour, everyday socialist urbanism, and post-1990 transition. Designed in accordance with European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH) criteria, the initiative aims to position Tirana as a future reference point and thematic route node within the broader European network. Interpretation across the circuit will combine themes such as technology, gendered labour, ideology, ecological transformation, and post-socialist transition, reflecting scholarly analyses of Tirana's degraded post-industrial zones and the urgent need for responsible, community-

Year	Name of the Industrial Buildings
1947	"Stalin" Textile Plant; "Enver" Plant; "Misto Mame" Plant
1952	"Mihal Duri" Plant; TEC; Passenger Automobile Park
1957	State Construction Enterprise (NSHN) "Rruga Ura"; "Josif Pashko" Combine
1960	"Ali Kelmendi" Food Complex; "Dinamo" Plant
1967	Pipe Factory
1970	Polygraphic Plant; Antibiotic Plant; Glass Factory
1974	Antibiotic Plant
1978	"Enver Hoxha" Tractor Plant; "Dajti" Plant; Agricultural Equipment Plant
1980	OAN Construction Vehicle Plant
1981	Electromedical Plant
1982	Officine Geological Park

Tab. 1. Industrial buildings.
Source/ Authors

oriented reuse. This interpretive strategy follows ERIH's multilayered approach to public education and cultural valorisation, keeping the narrative both rigorous and easy to engage with. Advancing from this starting point, a complementary module on Communist/Red Heritage will further situate Tirana within the wider post-socialist tourism networks of Bucharest and Central/Eastern Europe. This module will operate under strict ethical guidelines, embracing multiple perspectives, avoiding nostalgia-driven propaganda, and centering lived contradictory memories that characterize the socialist past. Through this approach, the framework maintains a clear distinction between European practices of interpreting communist heritage and the state-driven "Red Tourism" model seen in China.

The circuit will be operationalized through three scalable visitor experiences:

- Industrial Tirana – Core Loop (5–6 hours): Kombinat, Uzina Autotraktori, Porcelain/Bread
- Factory, supported by layers, archival media, and pop-up micro-exhibitions.
- From Factory to City (Full Day): Core loop plus satellite visits (e.g., former glass/tile plants) and a hands-on adaptive-reuse workshop.
- Memory Night Walk (Evening): Archival projections (Porcelain 1980; Kombinat 1950-80) and community storytelling.

Structuring the Circuit: Three Thematic Corridors

The first phase consists of defining and curating three interpretive corridors, each capturing a different industrial typology and historical narrative.



Fig. 1. Kombinat Site View 1963



Fig. 2. Textile Plant Site View 1963



Fig. 3. "Traktore" Plant, Air View 1965



Fig. 4. "Traktore" Plant, Drone View 2021

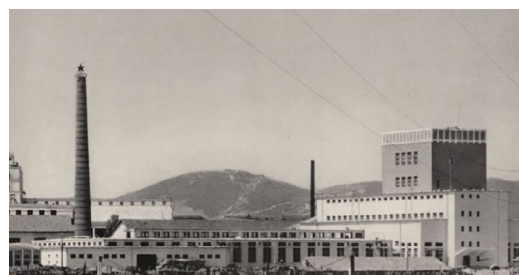


Fig. 5. Food Processing Plant "Ali Kelmendi"



Fig. 6. Meat and Milk Processing Plant 1976

Corridors Corridor 1: Textiles & Energy – Kombinat

Centred on the Stalin Textile Combine, an integrated industrial-residential complex built between 1949–1951 with its own thermal power plant (TECI), this corridor interprets production processes, workers' housing, social services, and the lived experience of labour in a "factory-city" that once employed thousands. Urban reading tools entry panels, interpretive stops, and oral histories enable visitors to reconstruct the rhythms of socialist industrial life. Ongoing initiatives to transform former industrial zones into eco-industrial parks provide a contemporary frame for discussing sustainability and future reuse.

Corridor 2: Mechanics & Mobility – Uzina Autotraktori

The 1976–1978 Tractor Plant, once the largest mechanical enterprise in Albania, represents the apex of socialist engineering and the symbolism of producing the first Albanian tractor. Surviving structures enable thematic stops on machining, prototyping, and industrial organisation across three work shifts.

Corridor 3: Food, Porcelain & Industrial Craft – Central/Peripheral Tirana

This corridor connects former food-processing infrastructures, such as the publicly recorded case of the state bread factory and the post-privatisation evolution of Miell Tirana, illustrating shifts from socialist distribution chains to market-economy diversification. It further includes the Tirana Porcelain Factory, documented in the 1980 film "Our Porcelain," offering material for an exhibition

on industrial design and decorative production. The Migjeni Artistic Enterprise complements the narrative through its hybrid "industrial-artisan" output. The successful implementation of this initiative depends on coordination of collaboration among key actors, including the Municipality and its Destination Management Organization, academic institutions, local communities, and private/ tour operators. Universities and academics play a particularly important role through the collection of oral histories, spatial mapping, and research that grounds the route in lived experience. Community involvement ensures that local knowledge and memory guide the interpretive direction, while private operators help operationalize the circuit within the city's tourism ecosystem. A central step in formalizing the initiative is submitting an ERIH membership application, which would position Tirana within established European industrial heritage networks and enhance its international visibility. To monitor progress, the action plan proposes a clear set of Key Performance Indicators, such as route adoption, visitor volume, increased dwell time, the number of recorded oral histories, operator participation, and engagement from educational institutions. These KPIs align with broader regional trends in heritage education and experiential cultural tourism.

Conclusion

The combination of Tirana's material heritage, its evolving urban landscape, and its emerged institutional initiatives together make a strong case for its inclusion in industrial heritage tourism networks. The city brings together the visible remains, rich narratives, and initial institutional efforts that make the creation of industrial heritage routes not only possible but promising. With strategic interpretation and integration into European cultural networks, Tirana can evolve from a city whose industrial relics have long been neglected into a meaningful reference within the broader geography of post-industrial tourism in the Balkans and Europe. As highlighted by Coscia, Lazzari and Rubino (2024), the long-term success of industrial heritage preservation depends fundamentally on the meaningful involvement of local communities. Their study shows that industrial sites carry multiple layers of value, social, cultural, historical, and emotional, that cannot be fully understood through technical assessments alone. By integrating community perspectives into decision-making, adaptive reuse projects become more legitimate, more context-sensitive, and ultimately more sustainable. Community engagement not only enriches the evaluation of what should be preserved, but also strengthens public ownership, ensures continued use, and promotes redevelopment that responds to local priorities. In this light, industrial heritage preservation is most effective when it becomes a collaborative process, co-produced with the people who live with, remember, and give meaning to these places through lived experience. In this context, the creation of a museum network for industrial heritage becomes deeply aligned with these principles, offering a platform where community values, memories, and interpretations can be actively integrated into preservation and interpretation efforts. Although many European and Eastern European countries have long established their industrial heritage through organized networks and recurring initiatives, Albania's engagement with industrial heritage has been irregular and largely driven by individuals, rather than institutional support. Albanian researchers note that the

industrial sites in and around Tirana present a valuable opportunity for sustainable urban growth. They addressed it through adaptive reuse and coordinated planning, rather than isolated conservation actions, these sites could contribute meaningfully to sustainable urban development. Moving from isolated efforts to coordinated strategies is therefore essential for realizing this potential. The challenge now is to shift from sporadic engagement to coordinated, long-term strategies capable of unlocking this potential.

Reference:

Bushati, E., Mezezi, I., and Thomaj, G., (2019), "Documenting the Industrial Building of 1945–1990", FLESH Publisher

Castilo, J.J., (2011), "The Memory of Work and the Future of Industrial Heritage: New Issues Five Years Later", *Forum Qualitative Social Research* Vol 12 N;3 Art3

Coscia, C., Lazzari, G., and Rubino, I., (2024), "Industrial Heritage, Adaptive Reuse and Sustainable Redevelopment Scenarios: Including Local Communities' Multiple Values in the Decision-Making Process", *Science of Valuations*, Springer

Curraj, E. Hasanaliaj I., Nov (2025), "Unrecognized Heritage: The Legal Status of Albania's Industrial Sites", *5th International Forum for Architecture and Urbanism POWER, SPACE, AND CULTURE Contemporary Dialogue in Architecture, Urbanism, and Heritage*

Gregorio, S., Vita, M., Berardinis, P. (2020), "Designing the Sustainable Adaptive Reuse of Industrial

Heritage to Enhance the Local Context", *MDPI Journal, Susta*, Vol 12, Issue 21

Hudson, K., (2014), "Industrial Archeology, An Introduction", *Routledge 1st Edition reprinted*, Page 218

Lowenthal, D., (1998), "The Heritage Crusade and the Spoils of History" (paperback), *Cambridge Core; CHRC*

Nika, B., (2022) "Adaptive Reuse. Albanian industrial heritage reuse through passive systems in architecture". *PhD Publication, Polis Press*

Orange, H., (2021), "Reanimating Industrial Spaces Conducting Memory Work in Post-industrial Societies", *Routledge*, Page 254

Pashako, F. and Salihaj, O (2023) "Industrial Heritage Site Analysis of Former Textile Combine "Stalin" and Strategies which would Regenerate the whole Social Space", *Academia.edu*

Rhodes, M., (2020) "Geographies of Post-Industrial Place, Memory, and Heritage", *Routledge Research in Sustainable Urbanism*

Veleshnja, J., (2024), "Urban Regeneration of Industrial Heritage, Tirana Case", *Conference Paper, Greening Our Cities: Sustainable Urbanism for a Greener Future Conf paper*

Yan, M.; Li, Q.; Zhang, J. (2023), "Rethinking Industrial Heritage Tourism Resources in the EU: A Spatial Perspective", *Land* 2023

Wright, P., & Davies, J. (2010). *Just start digging: memory and the framing of heritage*. Patrick Wright interviewed by Jeremy Gardiner. *Memory Studies*, *Open University* (3), 196-203.

World Bank (2025), *How Heritage Tourism Is Creating Jobs and Revitalizing Southern Albania*, World Bank URL [How Heritage Tourism Is Creating Jobs and Revitalizing Southern Albania](https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/heritage-tourism)