

Developing European Collaboration in Heritage Science

IPERION HS Academy, 10 May 2022

Alexandre Caussé

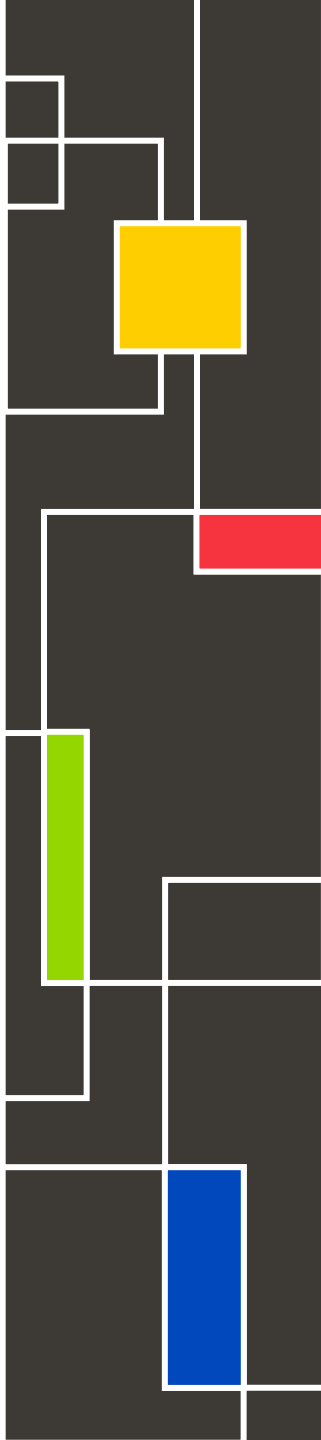


Background

NET-HERITAGE (ERANET, 2008-2011)

- European network on Research Programme applied to the Protection of Tangible Cultural Heritage
- The first significant initiative attempting to coordinate national RTD programmes in Europe and support RTD Programmes in the field of research applied to Protection for **Tangible Cultural Heritage**.
- **14 Countries:** IT (Coord.), BE, BG, FR, DE, EL, IS, LV, MT, PL, RO, SI, ES, UK.
- <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/219301>

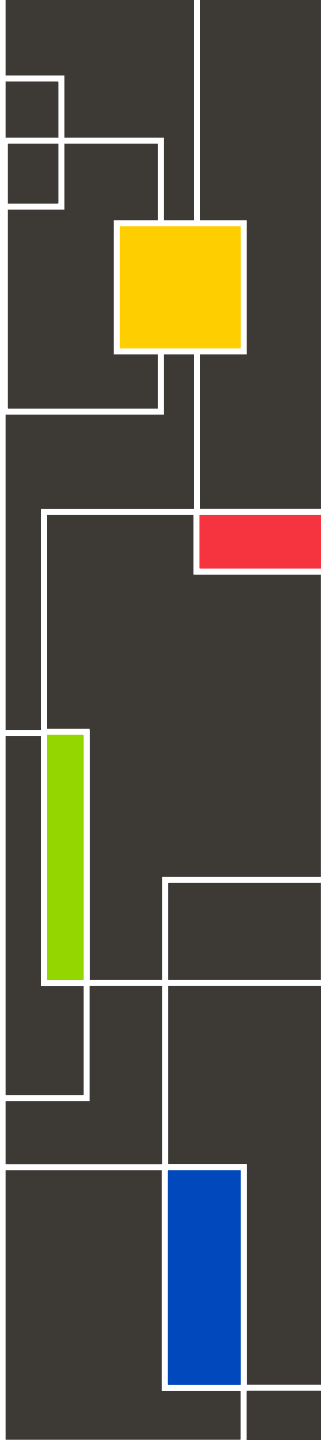
- Construct an information system that maps strategies, research programmes and research institutions in the field of CH protection
- Develop an online resource focusing on research applied to tangible cultural heritage.
- Identify complementarities and common strategic RTD priorities, develop potential common strategies and priorities, generate recommendations for future joint activities.
- Coordinate advanced training in the field of tangible CH through assessment of training opportunities available in partner countries and development of recommendations.

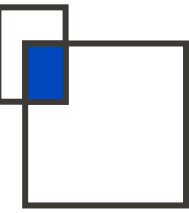


Background

STATE OF THE ART IN 2009:

- **High level of research maturity** of the pan-European cultural heritage sector.
- Need to put CH on the respective **national research agenda**: in 2009, only 2 of the 14 Net-Heritage participating countries have a specifically dedicated strategy.
- Need of **streamlining and coordinating** national research programmes with each other and with the ones of the European Commission, to improve the efficiency of the scarce financial resources, avoid overlaps and exploit synergies.
- Need to develop an **European Research Area** dedicated to CH priorities.
- **Global Change** is the major threat to Cultural Heritage, apart from natural ageing, more research is needed to safeguard cultural heritage against continuous decay.
- Need of more **multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary** approaches, and to consider CH with regards to its political, societal, economical and natural environments, beyond its tangible form.
- Need to integrate CH research priorities within the research policies of other sectors (i.e. energy, construction, ICT, nanotechnologies, smart cities).





Joint Programming

In 2009, the Competitiveness Council recognizes 'CH, Climate Change and Security' as an area where joint programming would provide a major added value to the current, fragmented efforts of Member States in the field of research.

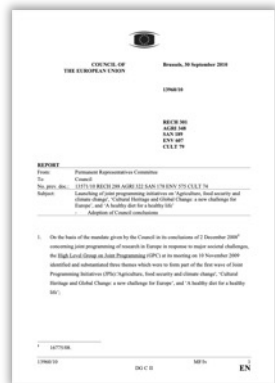


Commission Recommendation of 26 April 2010, on the research joint programming initiative "Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe", (2010/238/EU)

"[...] develop a common vision on how cooperation and coordination in the field of research at Union level can help to preserve cultural heritage in all its forms [...]"

"[...] contributing significantly to construction of a fully operational European Research Area on CH preservation and strengthening Europe's leadership and competitiveness of the research in this field [...]"

"[...] to develop a common strategic research agenda."



Council conclusions on Launching of joint programming initiatives on 'Agriculture, food security and climate change', 'Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe', and 'A healthy diet for a healthy life', 14 October 2010

"Member States would benefit from coordinating their actions in view of constructing a fully operational European Research Area on cultural heritage preservation [...]"

"Emphasizes that Joint Programming in research in (this area) will contribute to the reduction of fragmentation of research efforts of Member States [...]"



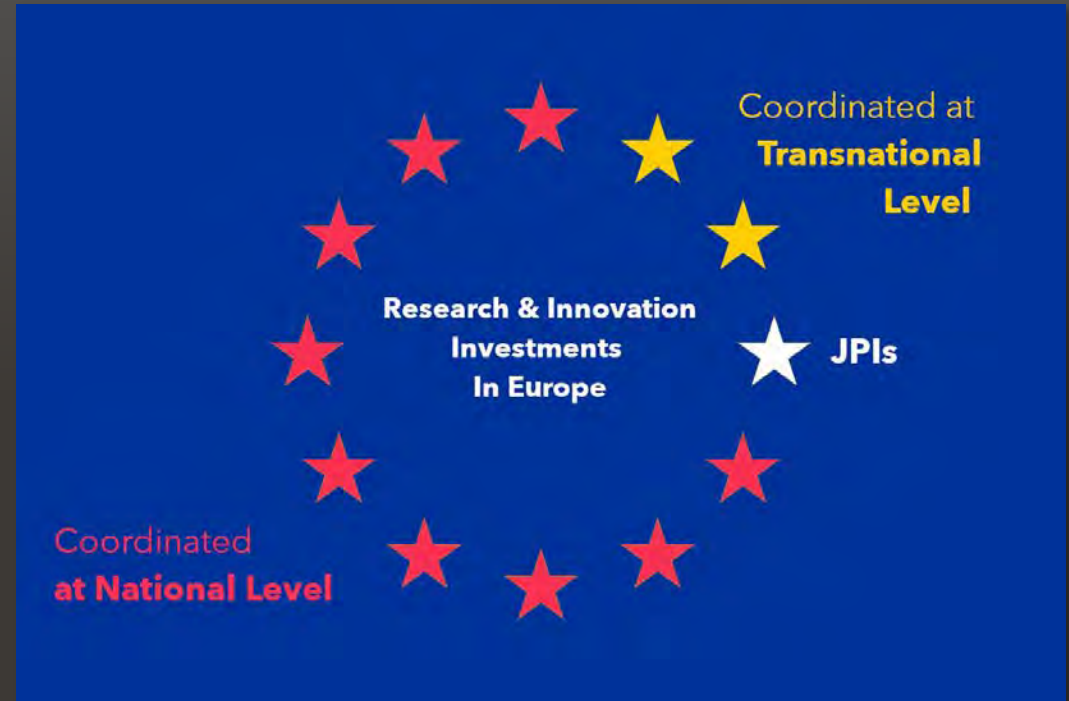
What is Joint Programming?

- Concept introduced by the EC to the European Parliament and the Council of European Union in 2008.
- Aiming to address the so-called Grand Societal Challenges that no country or region can tackle alone, to better implement the European Research Area (ERA).
- Member States-led process enabling to participate in joint research programming activities that are strategically important and offer synergies.
- Bringing together national research funding organizations, ministries and research councils both in Europe and beyond.



What is Joint Programming?

- Avoid duplication and fragmentation for a better use of EU Member States and Associated Countries' public R&I resources.
- Better align the 85 per cent of research and innovation investments spent at national level
- Engage in concerted and joint planning, implementation and evaluation of national research and innovation programmes to define common priorities.
- Shared political visions needed to respond to these grand challenges are translated in the form of commonly agreed Strategic Research and Innovation Agendas (SRIAs) that can also take into account diverse stakeholder needs.



The 10 Joint Programming Initiatives



JPND
www.jpnd.eu
secretariat@jpnd.eu



MYBL
www.jp-demographic.eu



OCEANS
www.jpi-oceans.eu
jpioceans@rcn.no



CLIMATE
www.jpi-climate.eu
secretariat@jpi-climate.belspo.be



URBAN EUROPE
www.jpi-urbaneurope.eu
info@jpi-urbaneurope.eu



HDHL
www.healthydietforhealthylife.eu
jpihdhl@zonmw.nl



AMR
www.jpamr.eu
Secretariat.jpamr@vr.se



CULTURAL HERITAGE
<http://jpi-ch.eu>
info@jpi-ch.eu



WATER
www.waterjpi.eu
waterjpisecretariat@agencerecherche.fr



FACCE
www.faccejpi.com
FACCE-Secretariat@inra.fr



The JPI Cultural Heritage and Global Change

The JPI CH has been launched in 2010, coordinated by Italy. It is now coordinated by the French Ministry of Culture (MC) since 2018, with the support of the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation (MESRI) and its funding Agency, the National Research Agency (ANR).

Its **Vision document**, published in 2010, identified 3 major challenges:



Probe the relation between Cultural Heritage and one of the most serious drivers of future change for communities - climate change.



Probe the issues of protection and security of Cultural Heritage.



Probe the relation between the protection of Cultural Heritage and the uses of CH by society i.e. the transformational challenge of Cultural Heritage.



Objectives of the JPI CH

- Improve coordination at the EU level of research on CH in its broader sense - including tangible, intangible and digital assets - by identifying short and long term needs and priorities,
- Concentrate and increase human, material and financial resources allocated to CH research at the European level,
- Promote joint and multidisciplinary approaches to Cultural Heritage research, improve knowledge,
- Increase awareness of European citizens, policy makers and stakeholders,
- Build an European Research Area dedicated to CH research, and bring it to the international level.



JPI CH Members

28 countries from 2010

Full Members (18)

- Austria
- Belgium
- Belarus
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- France (Coord.)
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Moldova
- The Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

Observers (3)

- Germany
- Slovakia
- Spain

Former full members (4)

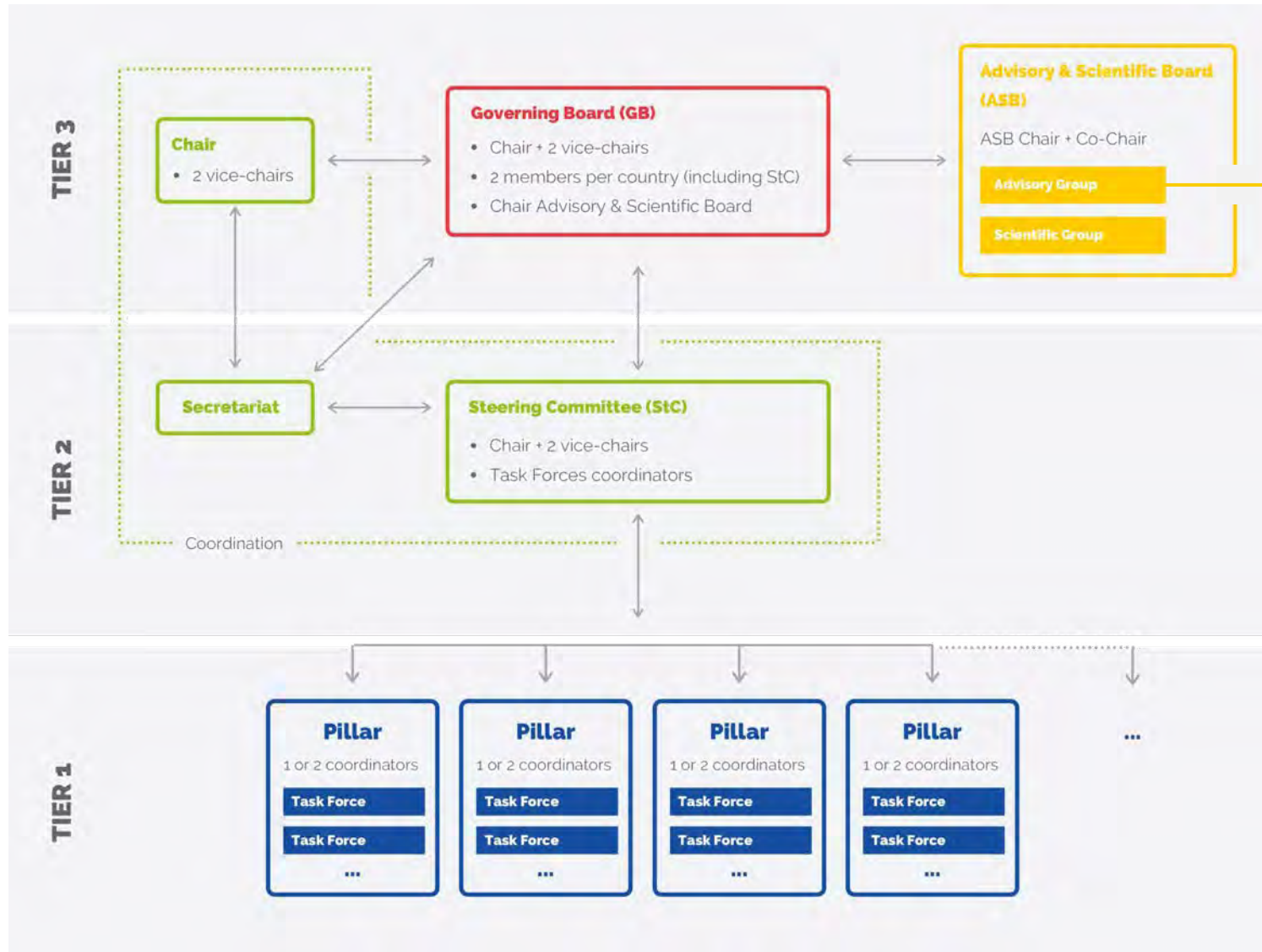
- Turkey
- Slovenia
- Denmark
- Spain

Former observers (4)

- Bulgaria
- Estonia
- Greece
- Israel



Governance

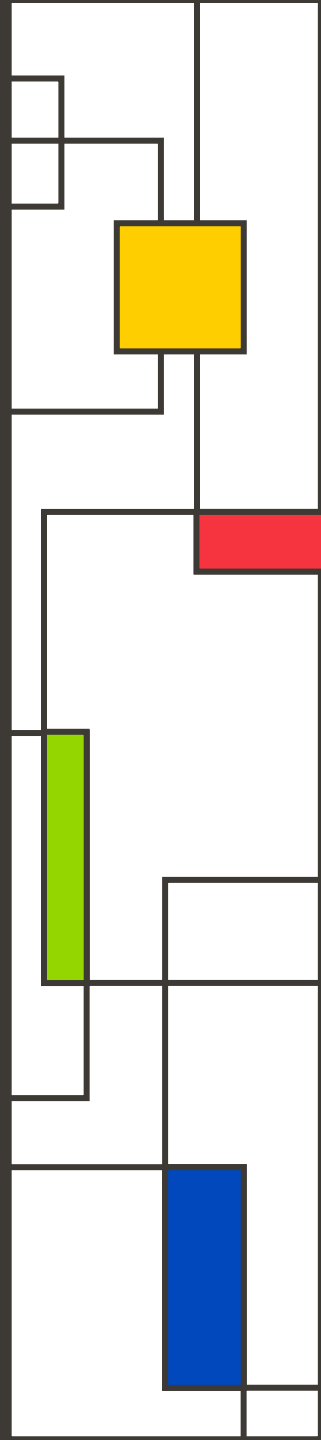


Advisory Group

- Architects' Council of Europe (ACE)
- Council of Europe (COE)
- Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities (DARIAH)
- European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organisations (ECCO)
- ECTP
- European research Infrastructure for Heritage Science (E-RIHS)
- Europa Nostra
- Europeana
- Humanities in the European Research Area (HERA)
- International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)
- International Council of Museums (ICOM)
- International Council of monuments and sites (ICOMOS)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Time Machine Organization
- UNESCO

Intervention Axes

- 1. Strategic planning:** Define challenges, objectives and research priorities for cultural heritage research (Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda);
- 2. Programming:** Define an Action Programme and a roadmap for calls based on these challenges and priorities;
- 3. Funding:** financing european and international research by pooling and coordinating financial resources on these priority axes;
- 4. Communication and networking:** promote these priority axes at the regional, national, European and international levels, lobbying, connect the other similar initiatives on Cultural Heritage, streamline research resources for more efficiency (Heritage Research Hub);
- 5. Policy making and prospecting:** Follow and anticipate the progresses of the research landscape on these prioritized axes, in complementarity with other programmes.



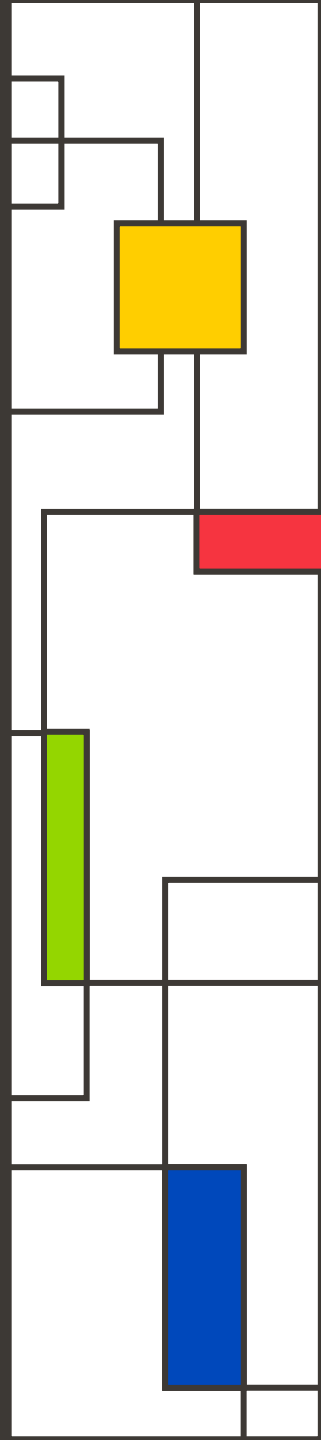
Strategic Planning

Strategic Research and innovation Agenda (SRIA):

- Main instrument of the JPIs alignment policy.
- Presenting cultural heritage as a holistic, integrated research area and overcoming the diverse and potentially conflicting approaches used by the cultural bodies and institutions responsible for Europe's cultural heritage.

The four priority research areas outlined in the first Strategic Research Agenda 2014:

1. **Developing a reflective society:** Research questions, approaches, methods and reporting need to reflect the global change.
2. **Connecting people with heritage:** relating to the way people and communities are enabled to connect with heritage.
3. **Creating knowledge:** develop innovative approaches, applications and tools that create added value for society from cultural heritage.
4. **Safeguarding our cultural heritage resource:** measures needed to safeguard tangible, intangible and digital cultural heritage as a whole.



Strategic Planning

Strategic Research & Innovation Agenda 2020 (SRIA)

The SRIA 2020 builds on the SRA 2014 and reflects the political, economic, socio-cultural and technological changes in recent years. It capitalises on the increasing policy developments both within Europe and beyond, demonstrating the intrinsic and instrumental values of heritage. The document identifies the following underlying research and innovation principles:



Holistic Approach

Collaborative and transdisciplinary research

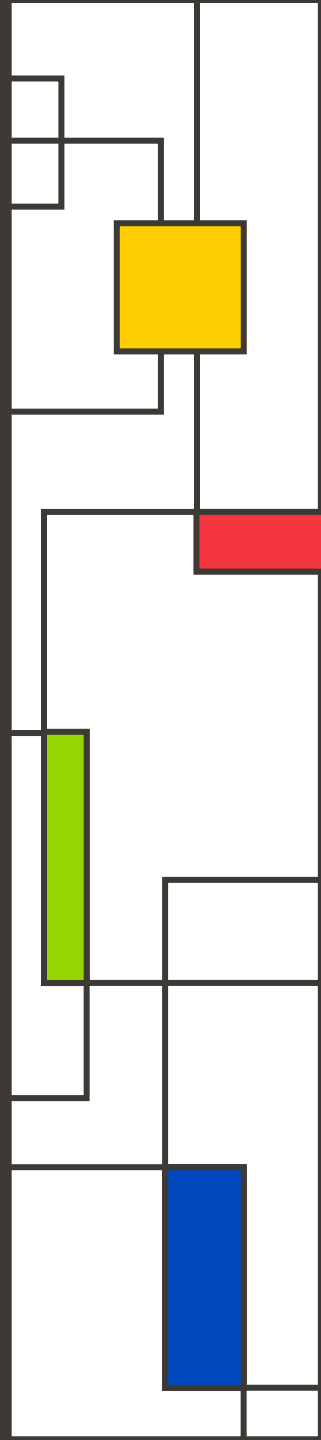
Public-led research and community engagement

Digital

Education and training

Communication, dissemination and impact

Working with other initiatives and infrastructure



SRIA 2020 - Four Priority Areas

1

A REFLECTIVE HERITAGE FOR A RESILIENT SOCIETY

Cultural heritage for society; cultural heritage for inclusion.

2

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Governance and management; Conservation; Cultural heritage in a digital age.

3

CULTURAL HERITAGE IN A CHANGING CONTEXT

Territorial and demographic changes; Sustainable tourism; New threats.

4

CH FACING CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

Measuring and responding to the impact of climate and environmental changes on cultural and natural heritage; Cultural and natural heritage as resources for sustainable development.



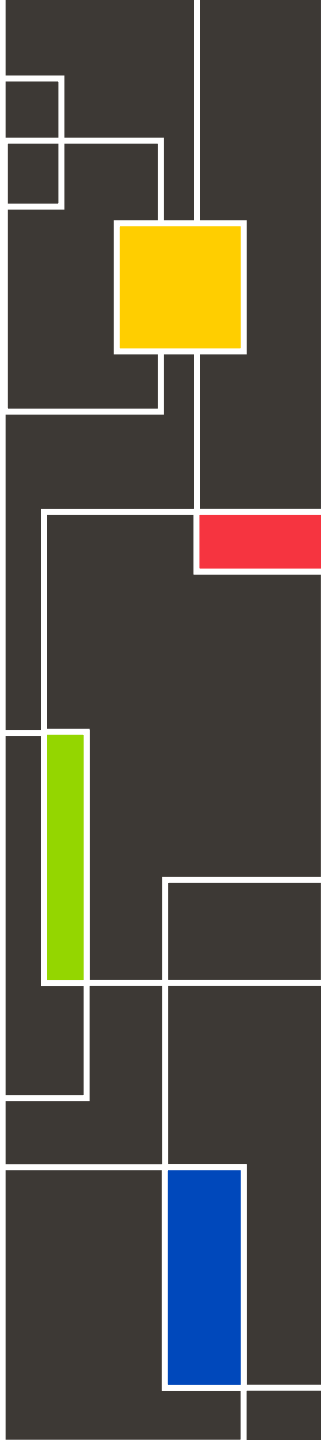
1

A REFLECTIVE HERITAGE FOR A RESILIENT SOCIETY

This Priority Area is broadly based on the recognition that cultural heritage is a dynamic and responsive phenomenon, in a changing world, society and environment. Research in this area explores questions, approaches and methods in a wide and holistic manner, addressing how heritage science can contribute to developing a more reflective cultural heritage for a more resilient society:

Theme 1: Cultural heritage for society

Theme 2: Cultural heritage for inclusion



2

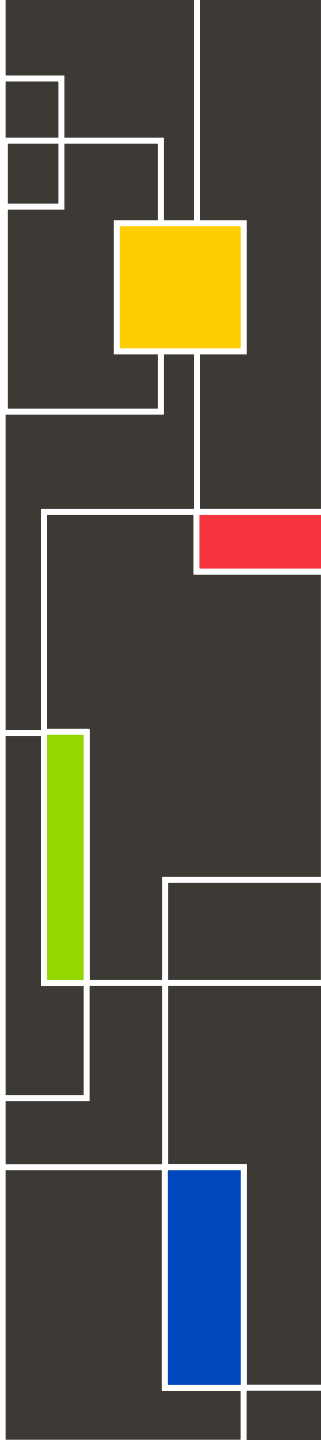
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

This Priority Area focuses on managing heritage in a sustainable way and the governance needed to enable this. What future-oriented management strategies and innovative methods for conservation are required to safeguard and develop cultural heritage? Research and innovation should enable people and communities to engage with heritage and ensure social and cultural equity. How can new knowledge contribute to intersectoral development and a holistic management?

Theme 1: Governance and management

Theme 2: Conservation

Theme 3: Cultural heritage in a digital age



3

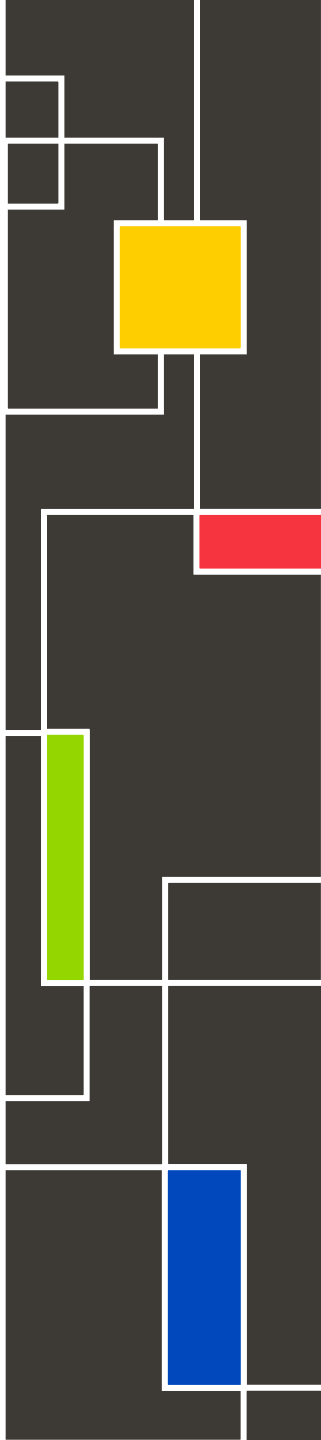
CULTURAL HERITAGE IN A CHANGING CONTEXT

Cultural heritage is faced with a rapidly and widely changing physical, demographic, social, environmental, economic, political and cultural context. How can sustainable management and use of cultural heritage respond to these challenges and also enable social inclusion, social justice, diversity, access, co-creation and co-production? This Priority Area encourages research into the following themes:

Theme 1: Territorial and demographic changes

Theme 2: Sustainable tourism

Theme 3: New threats



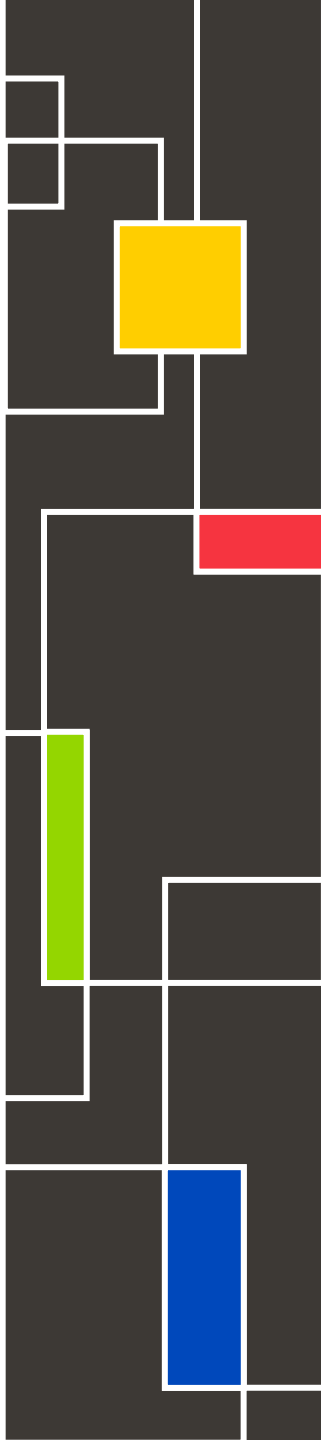
4

CULTURAL HERITAGE FACING CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

Climate and environmental change are having an increasing and lasting impact on cultural and natural heritage. We need risk assessments and strategies to adapt to the effects, mitigate the causes and find creative ways of living with them. Heritage is also a resource for sustainable development and can contribute to climate action through understanding past resilience and adaptation and its role in a post-carbon economy.

Theme 1: Measuring and responding to the impact of climate and environmental changes on cultural and natural heritage

Theme 2: Cultural and natural heritage as resources for sustainable development



SRIA 2020

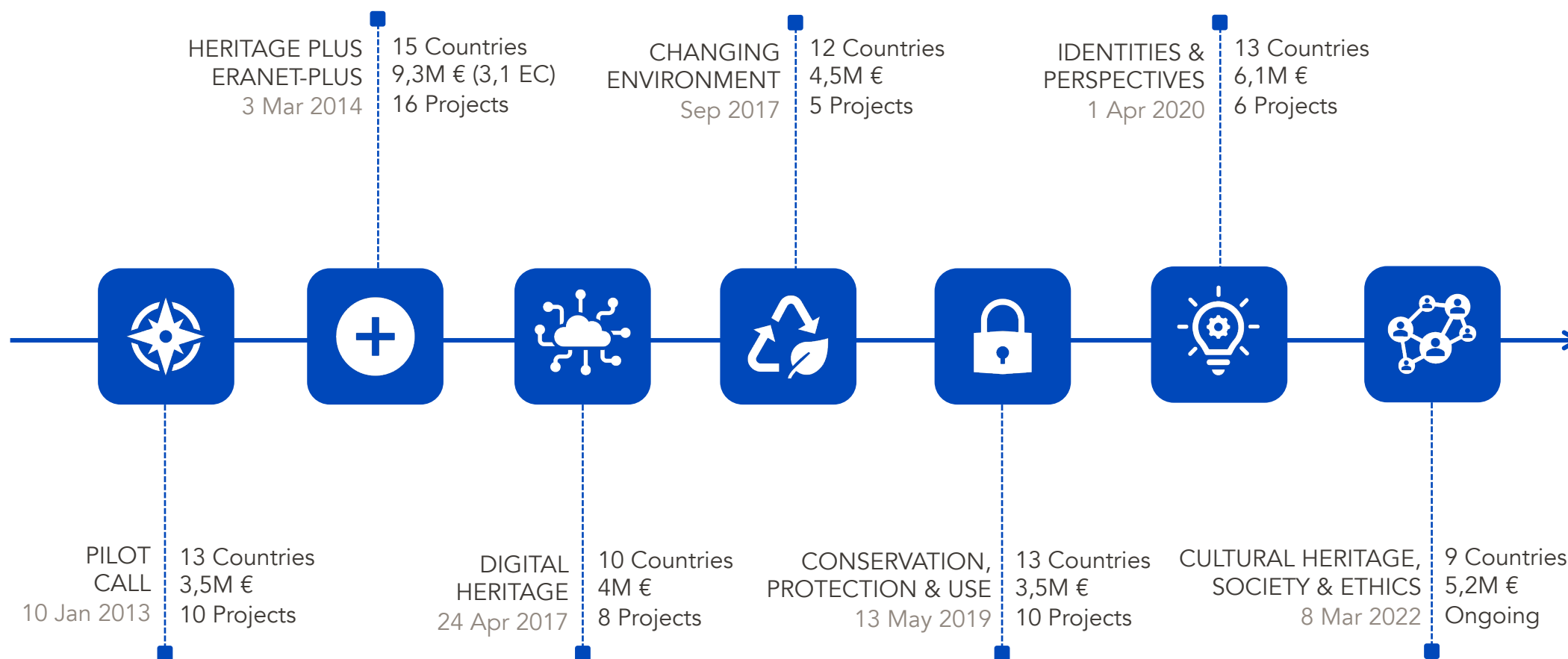
- Clear demand, amongst JPI CH members, for **greater alignment** between JPI CH activities and the implementation of the **SDGs**
- SDGs are highlighted as **an underlying research principle** for JPI CH activities.



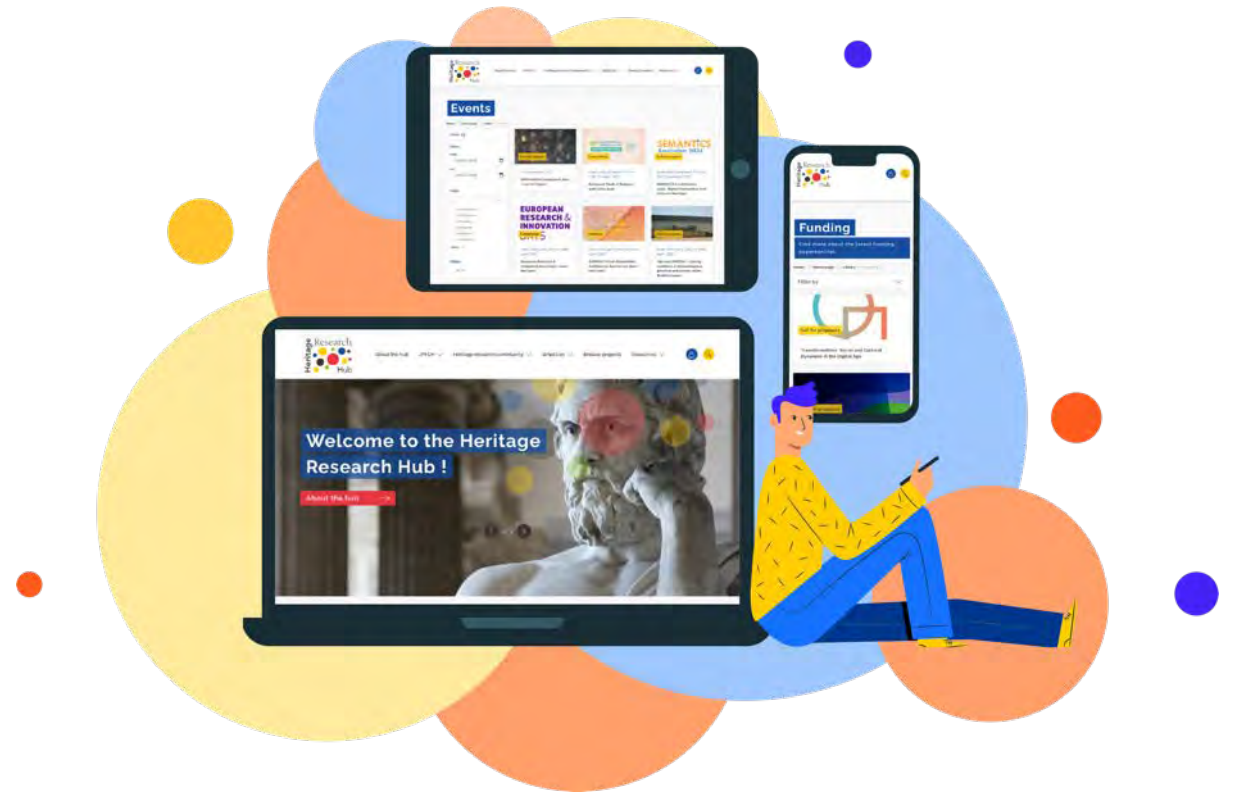
- Increase and **strengthen international action** through the creation of a European Research Area in cultural heritage, in **coordination** and **complementarity** with:
 - Other JPIs, P2P networks and partnerships
 - Research infrastructures
 - Local, regional, national and global funders
 - Large projects and networks
 - International organisations and NGOs
 - Horizon Europe

Programming and Funding

Since the first call in 2013, the JPI CH has launched **7 transnational calls for proposals**, funded **55 collaborative projects**, for a total of more than **30 million euros**.



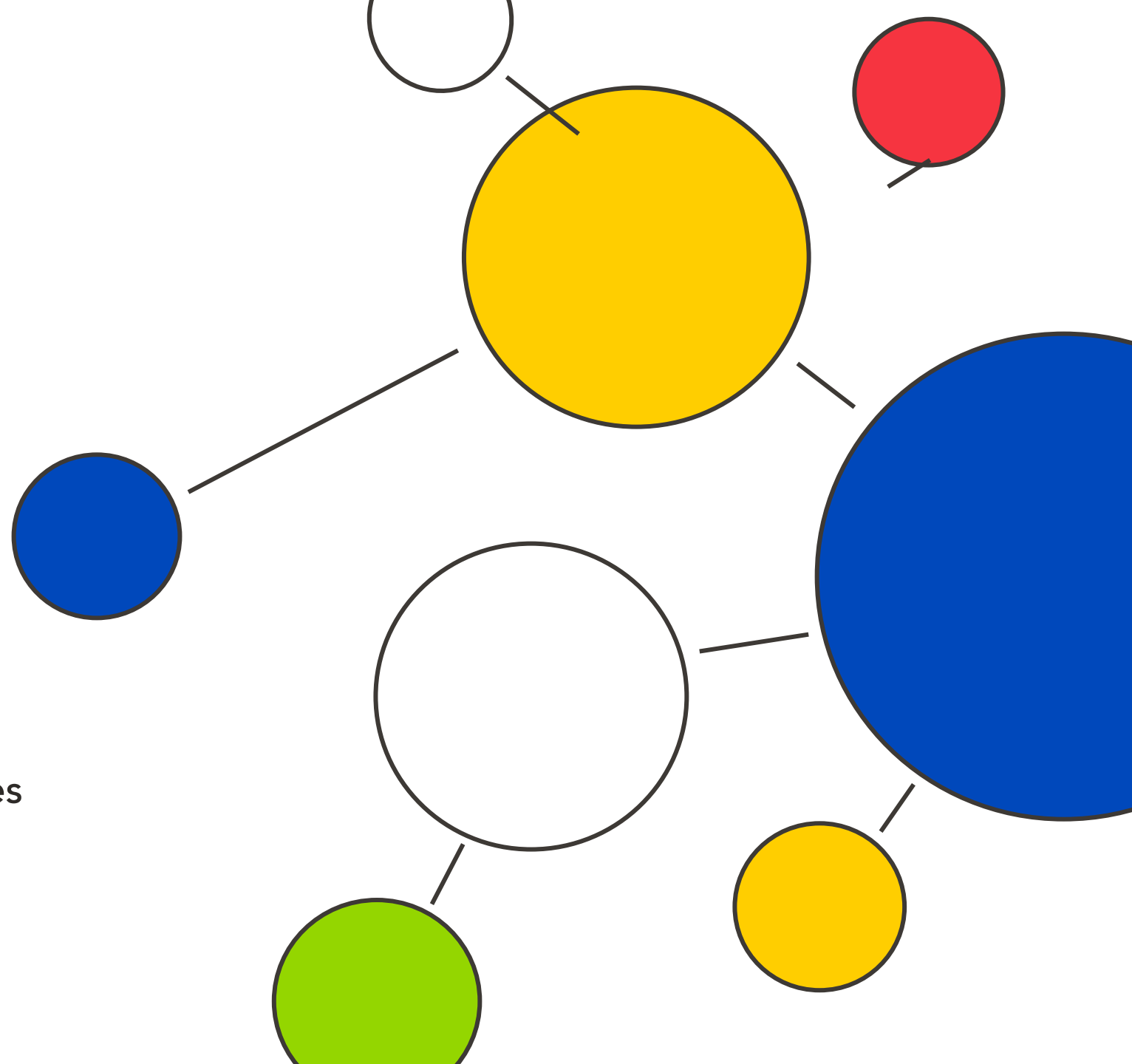
Communication and networking



HeritageResearch-Hub.eu

It aims to:

- Create an online location where everyone who works in or with cultural heritage- related research can share and search for different contents,
- Inform about the cultural heritage research general framework by introducing the heritage research policies, the various stakeholders involved or research projects;
- Collect and display online resources on and for heritage research;
- Provide information about the JPI CH and its activities.



Policy making & Prospecting

- Act in **synergy and complementarity** with H2020 and other European initiatives;
- Identify and participate to shaping mid-term and **longer-term trends** to fully deploy the field of Heritage Science;
- Provide **strategic orientations** to research programmes.
- Foster **alignment** between the JPI CH SRIA and the national programmes for research.
- Contribute to **increase awareness** of the CH's importance for society and demonstrate how the combination of **environmental and humanistic** research can deliver economic returns for Europe.



2015



2016



2018



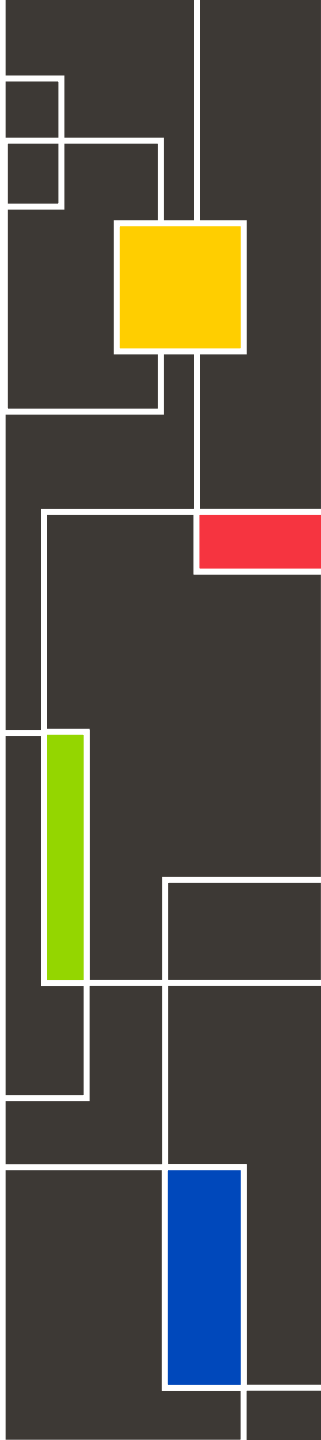
2019



2019

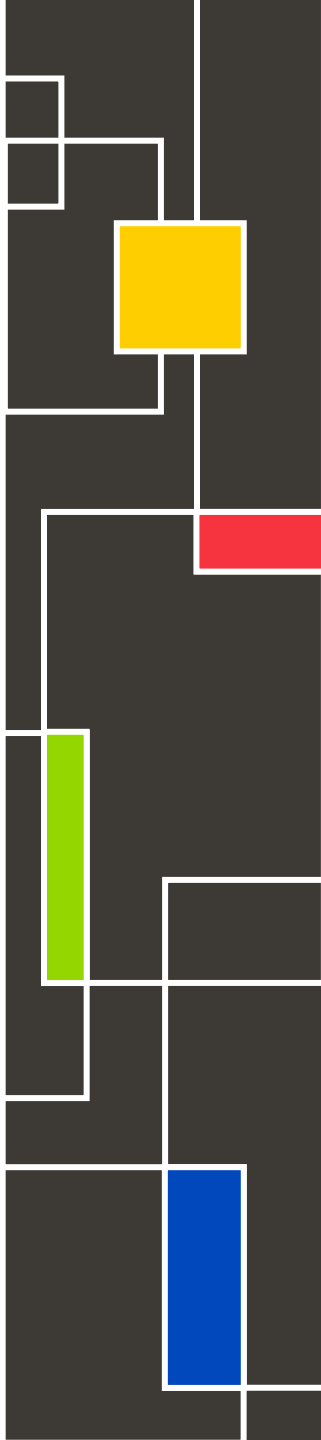


2020



Policy making & Prospecting

Provide consistency to a very **fragmented** research landscape for Heritage Science in H2020, cultural heritage being distributed across the program, without a dedicated area.





What place for JPIs in Horizon Europe?

Key issues for JPIs:

- Commitment of member countries: lack of commitment because most countries are unwilling or unable to co-invest in the central executive resource that is needed to effectively implement the strategic agendas of the JPI.
- The role of the European Commission: the Commission does not support the JPIs equally.
- The strong need to involve end users to increase the relevance of the actions.
- Sustainability of their action: setting the necessary managing structures and national coordination systems (some have no mirror groups).
- Take the SRIAs of the JPIs more into account when designing the EU framework programmes for R&I.





What place for JPIs in Horizon Europe?

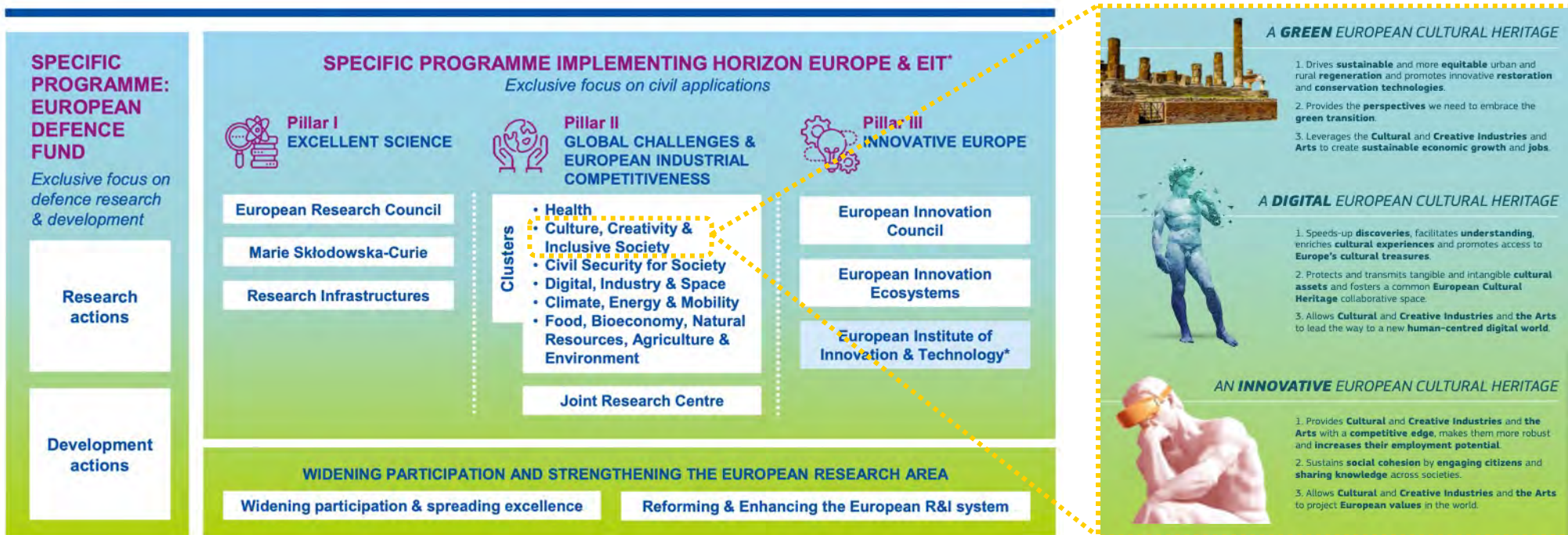
Main benefits of Joint Programming:

- The implementation of the JPI is simpler and more flexible than other EC instruments.
- If JPIs succeed to implement sustainable governing frameworks, they can act independently from the European Commission.
- The guarantee for the return on investments in JPIs funding schemes is greater for Member States than in other European funding schemes.
- European Programmes are building on the work done by JPIs, and the same work has to be done i.e. by JPIs for the instruments that will be built in 10 years.
- JPIs are long-term instruments compared to European instruments, focusing on the short to medium terms.
- JPIs are complementary and agile, and very efficient to fill in the gaps of research programming and funding at European Programmes' level.
- The degree of alignment between many of the national research agendas and the JPIs SRIA has considerably increased since 2009.



Horizon Europe and Heritage Science

Horizon Europe Programme: 2.3 billion € for Cluster 2 (Culture, Creativity & Inclusive Societies), of which almost 35% for Destination 2: « HERITAGE - European Cultural Heritage and the Cultural and Creative Industries » (based on 2021-2022 WP)



Horizon Europe Instruments



Global challenges: Cluster 2 « Culture, Creativity & Inclusive Societies », Destination 2



Research Infrastructures



New European Bauhaus



Green Deal



KIC in the cultural and creative sectors and industries (CCSI)



EU Missions



EU Partnerships



European Collaborative Cloud for Cultural Heritage



New European Bauhaus (NEB)

- Translates the **European Green Deal** into a tangible, positive experience in which all Europeans can participate and progress together
- **Multi-level** from global to local, **participatory** and **transdisciplinary** approaches.
- **Cross-policy** and cross-programmes.

Actions currently contributing to the NEB (up to 44 million €):

- Cluster 2 call on cultural and creative industries (6 million €)
- Cluster 4 call on affordable housing district demonstrators (10 million €)
- Cluster 5 call linked to Built4People Partnership, on sustainability, quality, circularity and social inclusion in the built environment (1 million €)
- Cross-Mission call for NEB lighthouse demonstrators, which will act as pilot projects and examples for future NEB projects (25 million €)
- EU Mission on 'climate-neutral and smart cities' call on collaborative local governance models, linked to renovation of the built environment (2 million €)
- Future Horizon Europe work programmes



KIC on CCSI

- Bringing together partners from business, research centres and higher education institutions.
- Fostering the creation of innovative and self-sustaining Ecosystems
- Strong entrepreneurial mind-sets at national, European and international levels
- Agendas that are long-term, focused and impactful

- EIT Call for Proposals is intended for consortia consisting of leading organisations from business, education and research, the so-called 'knowledge triangle'.
- Last call closed in March 2022
- Start-up grants of up to 6.000.000 €, indicatively, to the designated partnership to cover predefined activities
- 10 % of EIT budget 2021-2027 (approx. 2.9 billion €) will be dedicated to the EIT's new Knowledge and Innovation Communities for CCSI (2021) and water (2026).



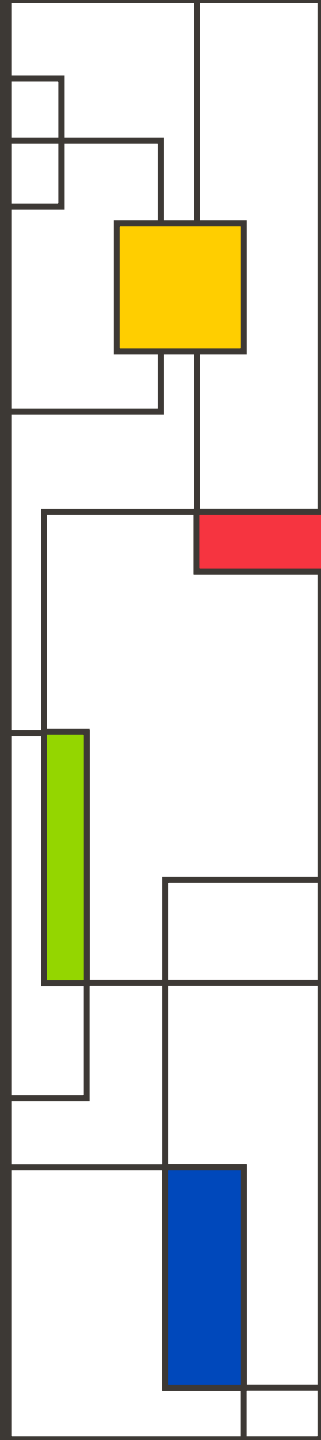
Partnerships

- **European Partnerships** are initiatives in which the EU Commission and private and/or public partners commit themselves to **jointly support** the development and implementation of a research and innovation program.
- **Replace all forms of Public to public (P2P)** collaborations in H2020 (ERA-NETs, EJPs, Articles 169 and 185 and **JPIs**) by three kind of partnerships: 1) Co-programmed partnerships, 2) Co-funded partnerships and 3) Institutionalised partnerships (very high degree of integration).
- European R&I partnerships shall furthermore develop the **European Research Area (ERA)**
- **49 partnerships** and no partnership focusing on Social Sciences and Humanities.
- Several JPIs will be represented embedded within partnerships (such as JPI AMR, JPI MYBL, FACCE-JPI, Water JPI, JPI Urban Europe)
- One partnership including cultural heritage related activities: **Built4people** including in its vision "cultural diversity and respect for heritage"



CHALLENGES

- Risk to returning back to a highly fragmented ecosystem with little or no connections between all the instruments, while there is a need to scale up the coordination between the different actors;
- Risk of multiple duplications in efforts to develop the field of Heritage Science, while European research has to be even more streamlined and coordinated to ensure sustainability, relevance and impact of the results achieved.
- Extensive, long-term and sustained effort needed to develop the field exceeds by far what can be achieved in typical national or European research and innovation projects, or in short to medium term instruments;
- If cultural heritage now benefits from its own destination in Horizon Europe, this should not be to the detriment of the place of heritage and Social Sciences and Humanities in the other clusters and parts of the work program, in order to maintain a high level of transdisciplinarity and allow sufficient funding;
- Need to associate in the process all heritage actors from the beginning, from researchers to professionals, including the general public, and cover the whole continuum from fundamental to applied research (break disciplinary silos).



“Our common ambition is to emerge in the field of cultural heritage a new European Research Area”, “France also advocates, along with Italy and many other European countries, for the launch of a partnership on cultural heritage bringing together research and heritage actors around ambitious research and innovation projects.”

Roselyne Bachelot Narquin, French Minister of Culture
Heritage for the Future, Science for Heritage, 15 March 2022, Paris

ARCHE

ARCHE: Alliance for Research and Innovation in Cultural Heritage in Europe (Grant Agreement in process)

Submission: 7 October 2021

HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-02-02: *Coordination of European cultural heritage research and innovation among Member States*

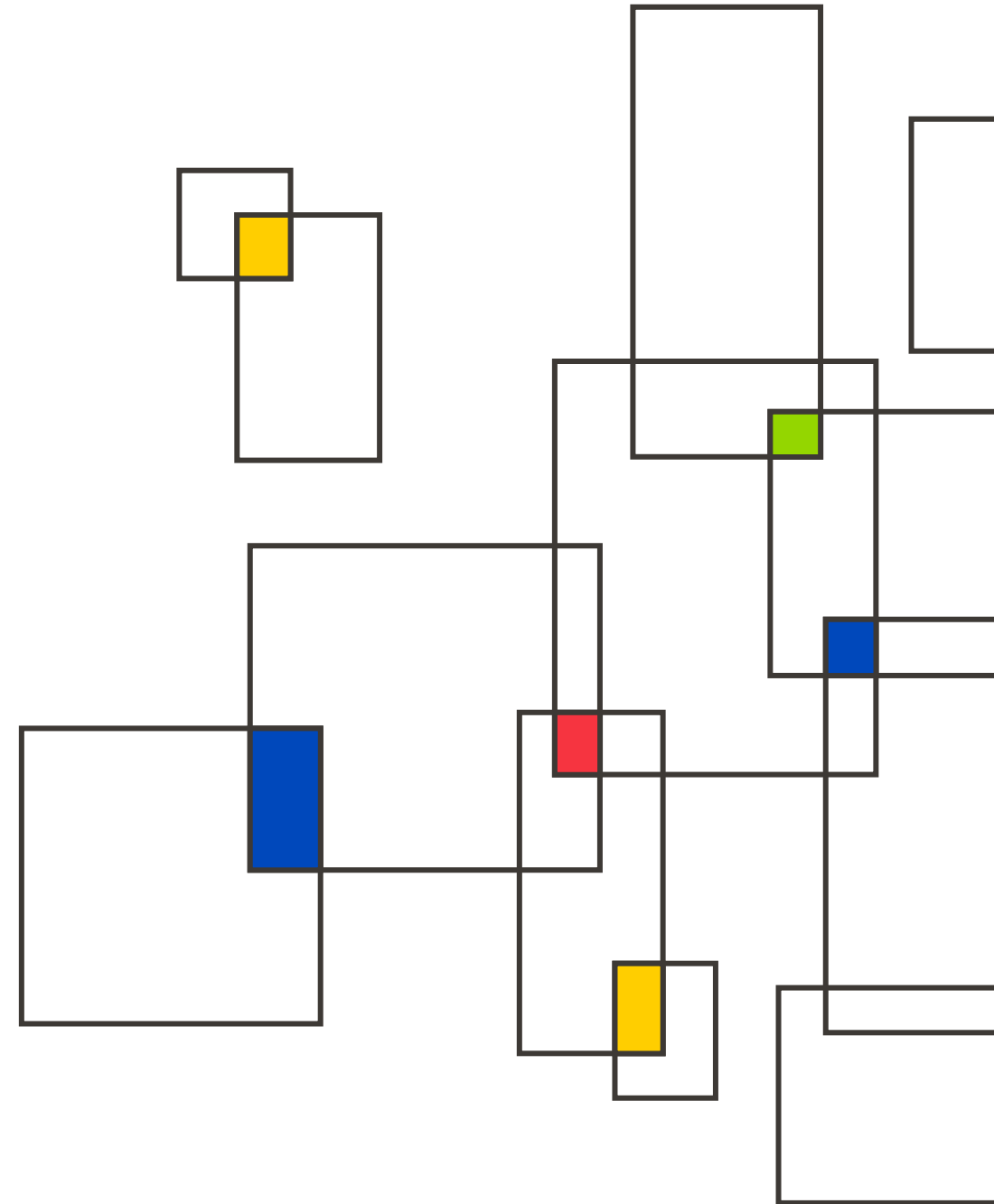
Type of action: Coordination and Support Action

Indicative budget: EUR 3.00 million.

Duration: 3 years

Coordinator: Fondation des Sciences du Patrimoine (FSP, France), in behalf of the JPI CH coordination.

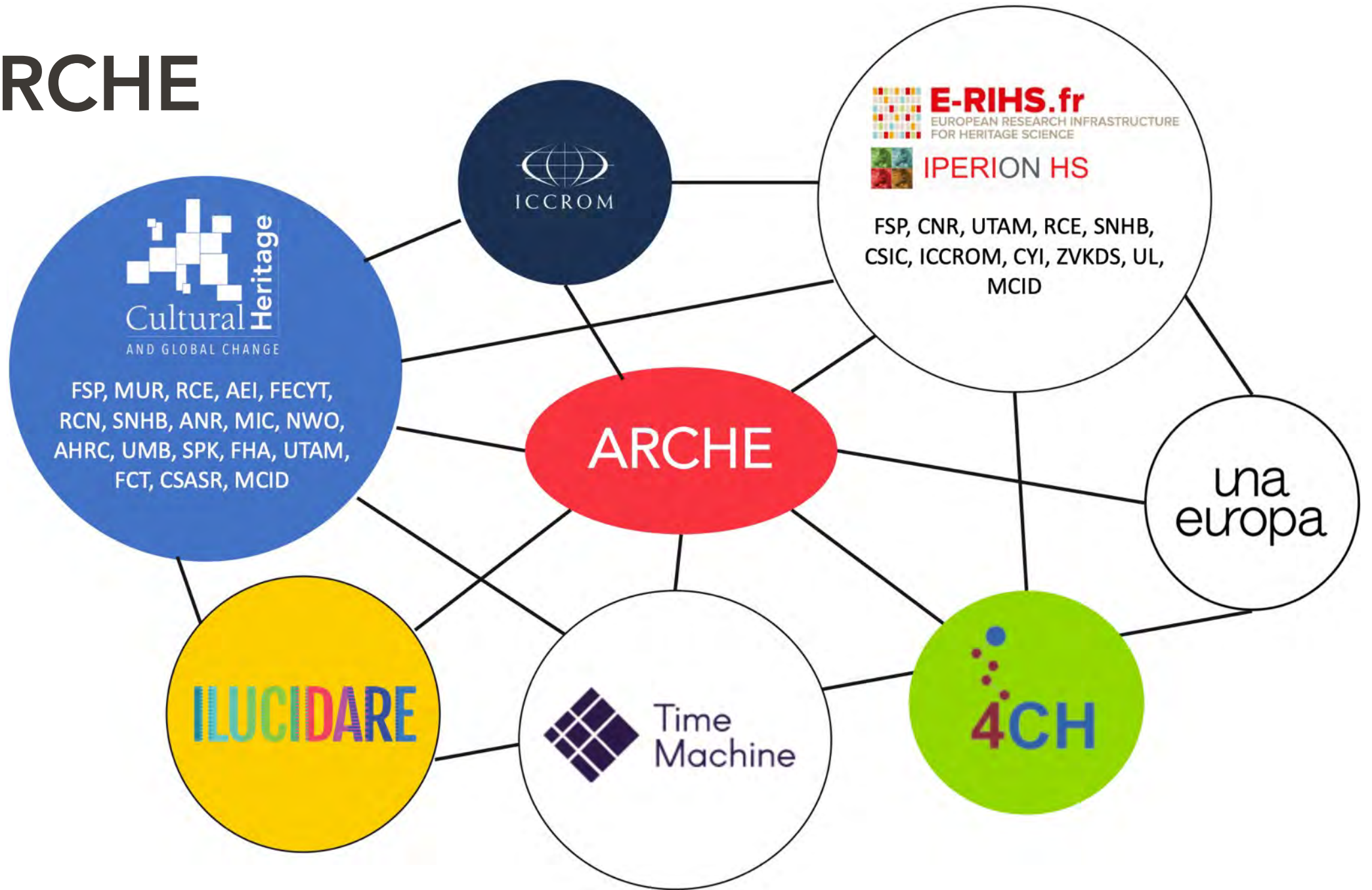
24 beneficiaries, 2 affiliated entities, 4 associated partners,
19 countries represented

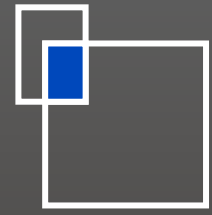


ARCHE: Expected Outcomes

- Prepare a ground-breaking and novel coordination network on cultural heritage research and innovation policies and activities (...).
- Identify research and innovation domains with European added value that would justify future activities.
- Propose new ways to engage stakeholders, users of cultural heritage and the arts (...) with cultural heritage and its role in shaping the perception of European societies as well as a European sense of belonging.
- Develop an open approach to cultural heritage and the arts (...).
- Taking stock of the lessons learnt, (...) explore and identify objectives for a future, ground-breaking and wide network that would increase the impact of national funding at EU-level.

ARCHE





ARCHE Objectives

1. To draw a comprehensive picture of the EU CH R&I landscape and propose joint action responding to needs by efficient use of complementary funding sources.
2. To develop the ARCHE Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) for R&I in Europe based on a holistic approach for CH as an interdisciplinary field for its conservation, preservation and valorisation.
3. To gear the ARCHE SRIA towards innovation and concrete actions for creating and developing innovative value chains.
4. To set-up a purpose-built governance structure promoting involvement and commitment of partner institutions and ensuring efficient coordination.
5. To achieve the critical mass in terms of participating stakeholders and resources needed for the long- term sustainable operation of ARCHE.
6. The project will build on existing EU-level initiatives, tools and instruments - such as ERA-Net co-funding schemes, or Joint Programming Initiatives (JPIs).



Join the next webinar!

 **KARLA BALZUWEIT**

FAIR DATA: THE CHALLENGES OF INTEROPERABILITY

Moderated by Matija Strlič

Webinar 06 / June, 14th 2022 at 3 pm Rome time