

Joint Programming Initiative on
Cultural Heritage and Global Change

Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda 2020

Annexes



Self-portrait by Van Gogh at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Photo: Shutterstock/Jaroslav Moravcik.

Contents

Annex A: Research projects funded through the transnational research calls	4
Annex B: SRIA 2020 methodology	8

Annex A:

Research projects funded through the transnational research calls

Pilot Call (2013-2015)

Acronym	Full title and website (where available)	Countries involved
ArCO	Ageing Study of Treated Composite Archaeological Waterlogged Artifacts	Norway, Denmark, France, Italy
CHERISCAPE	Cultural Heritage in Landscape	UK, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway
EMERISDA	Effectiveness of methods against rising damp in buildings: European practice and perspective	Belgium, Netherlands, Italy
H@V	Heritage Values Network	UK, Netherlands, Norway, Spain
KISADAMA	Kinetic of Salt Crystallization and Mechanical Damage in Historic Masonry	Italy, Belgium, Netherlands
LeadArt	Induced decay and ageing mechanisms in paintings: focus on interactions between pigments and organic binders	France, Netherlands, Italy, Cyprus
REDMONEST	Monitoring dynamic network for existing structures of concrete Cultural Patrimony	Spain, France, Belgium, Italy
SHUC	A Sustainable Future for the Historic Urban Core	Netherlands, UK, Ireland
Smart-VALUE	Scientific modern analysis of research topic; Values and valuation as key factors in protection, conservation and contemporary use of heritage – a collaborative research of European cultural heritage	Poland, Netherlands, Lithuania, Denmark, Italy, Slovenia
TANGIBLE	Technologies and tools for the beneficial diagnosis and preservation of TANGIBLE cultural heritage	Cyprus, France, Italy, Spain

Heritage Plus (2015-2018)

Acronym	Full title and website (where available)	Countries involved
CHANGES	Changes in cultural Heritage Activities: New Goals and benefits for Economy and Society	Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden
CHIME MUSICA	Cultural Heritage & Improvised Music in European Festivals	UK, Sweden, Netherlands
CHT2	Cultural Heritage Through Time	Italy, UK, Spain, Poland
CLIMA	Cultural Landscape risk Identification, Management and Assessment	Italy, UK, Cyprus, Denmark
CMOP	Cleaning Modern Oil Paintings	Netherlands, UK, Italy
EnDOW	Enhancing access to 20th century cultural heritage through Distributed Orphan Works clearance	UK, Scotland, Netherlands, Italy
EUROMAGIC	Magic Lantern Slide Heritage as Artefacts in the Common European History of Learning	Netherlands, UK, Belgium, Spain
EUWATHER	Re-evaluating the European Secondary Rivers and Canals as Cultural landscape	Italy, UK, Netherlands, Spain
GASTROCERT	Gastronomy and Creative Entrepreneurship in Rural Tourism	Sweden, Italy, UK, Spain
HeAT	Heritage and Threat	Denmark, Romania, Poland, Italy
HERITAMUS	(In)Tangible: a research on the relationship between tangible and intangible heritage	Portugal, Spain, France
HEURIGHT14	The right to cultural heritage – its protection and enforcement through cooperation in the European Union	Poland, UK, Italy
HIMANIS	Historical MANuscript Indexing for user-controlled Search	France, Spain, Netherlands
PICH	The consequences of urban planning and governance reform for the historic built environment and intangible cultural heritage	Netherlands, UK, Italy, Norway
PROTHEGO	PROtection of European Cultural HEritage from GeO – Hazards	Italy, UK, Cyprus, Spain
REFIT	Resituating Europe's First Towns. A case study in enhancing knowledge transfer and developing sustainable management of cultural landscapes	UK, France, Spain

Digital Heritage (2018-2020)

Acronym	Full title and website (where available)	Countries involved
Arch	ARCH: Ancient Coinage as Related Cultural Heritage	UK, Spain, France
Cadeah	European History Reloaded: Curation and Appropriation of Digital Audiovisual Heritage	Netherlands, Czech Republic, Sweden
DigiConflict	Digital Heritage in Cultural Conflicts (DigiCONFLICT)	UK, Poland, Sweden, Israel
DigiDogon	Digitizing Dogon heritage: The legacy of Abirè, the Dogon prophet	UK, Netherlands, France
Dream	The Dictionary/Grammar Reading Machine: Computational Tools for Accessing the World's Linguistic Heritage	France, Netherlands and Sweden
Home	History of Medieval Europe	France, Czech Republic and Spain
Read It	Reading Europe Advanced Data Investigation Tool (READ IT)	France, Spain, Czech Republic
Schedar	Safeguarding the Cultural HEritage of Dance through Augmented Reality	UK, Czech Republic, Netherlands, France

Changing Environments (2018-2021)

Acronym	Full title and website (where available)	Countries involved
CARE M-SOC	Community Archaeology in Rural Environments - Meeting Societal Challenges	UK, Netherlands, Poland, Czech Republic
CONSECH20	CONSErvation of 20th century concrete Cultural Heritage in urban changing environments	Netherlands, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Belarus, Italy
EXINCT	Thinking Through Extinction	UK, Norway, Poland
HOMEE	Heritage Opportunities/Threats within Mega-Events in Europe	UK, Italy, Cyprus, Poland
WETFUTURES	Wetland Futures in Contested Environments: an inter- and transdisciplinary approach to wetland heritage in the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Ireland	Netherlands, UK, Ireland

Conservation, Protection and Use (2019-2022)

Acronym	Full title and website (where available)	Countries involved
CRYSTINART	Crystallization damage at the interfaces of artworks	France, Italy, Netherlands
CURBATHERI	Curating Sustainable URBAAn Transformations through HERItage	Italy, Norway, Spain, UK
EHEM	Enhancement of Heritage Experiences: the Middle Ages. Digital layered models of architecture and mural paintings over times	Cyprus, Italy, Spain
F-ATLAS	Franciscan Landscapes: the Observance between Italy, Portugal and Spain	Italy, Portugal, Spain
IRIS	Inspiring rural heritage: sustainable practices to protect and conserve upland landscapes and memories	France, Italy, Spain, UK
PHE	The Past Has Ears	France, Italy, UK
PROCRAFT	PROtection and Conservation of Heritage AirCRAFT	Czech Republic, France, Italy
SHIELD	Safeguard Heritage in Endangered Looted Districts	Cyprus, Italy, Portugal
StAr	Development of Storage and Assessment methods suited for organic Archaeological artefacts	France, Italy, Norway, Poland
WOODPDLAKE	Archaeological Wooden Pile Dwelling in Mediterranean European Lakes: strategies for the exploitation, monitoring and conservation	France, Italy, Spain

Annex B: SRIA 2020 Methodology

The methodological approach taken for this process involved participating countries to comment on the research priorities identified in 2014 and confirm whether or not these remained the same, whilst also considering the recent advances in technology, research and innovation that would lead to a change, or gaps, in the identified Priority Areas. In addition to revising the SRA, the consultation provided an opportunity to reflect on the successes of the JPI CH on a scale not done before. This reflective process has been an important stage in the life of the JPI CH and will support the implementation of the SRIA and the development of the long-term strategy.

For the consultation, the existing JPI CH Advisory and Scientific Board was consulted. SmartSurvey was used to create an online survey for the Board. Ten out of the 12 committee members responded. The datasets were analysed by the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC).

Each participating country was asked the same questions and the national representative organisation summarized the responses from its National Consultation Panel. The panels were asked to answer the questions in relation to developments within their own country. Discretion was given in terms of how countries set up and engaged with their National Consultation Panels. Some countries used the panel of experts from the 2014 SRA consultation, others used existing formal expert groups or created new groups for this specific task. Formal meetings, workshops and surveys were some of the methods of engagement chosen by the JPI CH partners. Thirteen out of 18 participating countries contributed to this stage of the process. Once collated, the datasets were analysed by the AHRC.

Four focus groups were appointed, with two members of the JPI CH in each. Each focus group was responsible for one of the four Priority Areas of the 2014 SRA and for rewriting the relevant section of the document.

A workshop was organised in London in October 2019 where members of the Advisory and Scientific Board worked through the collated responses with the focus group leads. The workshop provided the opportunity to identify changes to Priority Areas, themes and research questions, and add elements identified to the research gaps. As part of the JHEP2 final conference in Rome in December 2019, a session was held entitled 'Towards a New Cultural Heritage Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda: Implementation and Impact'. This session allowed delegates to consider the successes of the JPI CH to date, and new opportunities to implement the SRIA and maximise the visibility and impact of JPI CH-funded research. The responses from this were invaluable in informing the SRIA implementation plan.

Coordinated by the AHRC with support from the focus group leads an update was given at the JPI CH Steering Committee and Governing Board meetings in November 2019 and a first draft of the SRIA Priority Areas was circulated to all members of the Advisory and Scientific Board in December 2019. Final comments were considered by the JPI CH members in advance of June 2020 meeting.

A summary of the responses from the National Consultation Panels and the Advisory and Scientific Board members follows:

Summary of National Consultation Panels responses

Priority Area 1: Developing a reflective society

Is this still a priority?

Yes: 8

No: 1

Please expand on your yes or no answer. Please comment on the relevance of the description questions.
Do they reflect the current heritage landscape across Europe?

- Demographic change and urbanisation
- Colonialism and decolonisation
- Cultural democracy, tolerance and inclusion
- Participatory governance, co-creation and co-design
- Politicisation of heritage including heritage policy, fake news and nationalism
- Valorisation of heritage
- Heritage and well-being

Priority Area 2: Connecting people with heritage

Is this still a priority?

Yes: 9

No: 0

Please expand on your yes or no answer. Please comment on the relevance of the description questions.
Do they reflect the current heritage landscape across Europe?

- Co-creation
- Digital access
- UN Sustainable Development Goals
- Education and training
- Valorisation of heritage
- Intellectual property rights
- Well-being

Priority Area 3: Creating knowledge

Is this still a priority?

Yes: 9

No: 0

Please expand on your yes or no answer. Please comment on the relevance of the description questions. Do they reflect the current heritage landscape across Europe?

- Emerging technologies
- Education, capacity building and skills development
- Data management and infrastructures

Priority Area 4: Safeguarding our cultural heritage resource

Is this still a priority?

Yes: 8

No: 1

Please expand on your yes or no answer. Please comment on the relevance of the description questions. Do they reflect the current heritage landscape across Europe?

- Climate change
- Emerging technologies

Have the priorities of your National Consultation Panel changed? These were ranked in terms of research areas which were national priorities and those which were European collaboration priorities. If yes, please comment how.

You should refer to the summary of individual National Consultation Panel priorities as presented in Annex B of the Strategic Research Agenda.

- Climate change
- Sustainable society
- Digital transformation
- Ecosystem services
- Participation, engagement and access
- Heritage of the 21st century
- Political uses of heritage
- Emerging technologies
- Well-being

Have there been advances in technology, research and innovation which would alter/change the Priority Areas in any way? If so, please make suggestions to amend/alter the text.

- Emerging technologies: Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality
- International development research

Are there any gaps in the Priority Areas?

- Participatory governance and citizen involvement
- Skills and education
- Climate change
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Decolonisation

What have been the successes of the JPI CH over the last five years?

What has been the added value of the JPI CH to research and innovation?

Please name specific initiatives, deliverables and activities.

- International, intersectoral and interdisciplinary collaboration
- Transnational funding calls
- Alignment of research programmes
- Capacity building
- Knowledge exchange

Any other comments? [Nil return]

Case study

For example, the project Cleaning Modern Oil Paints (CMOP) has enabled Tate to build on its existing area of expertise in the conservation and stewardship of modern and contemporary paintings, and painted sculpture, to address new challenges presented by the changing formulation and use of oil paints by artists in the 20th and 21st centuries. This has had a direct impact on our ability to safeguard our collections. It has enabled us to not only develop in collaboration with a multidisciplinary European research team, new knowledge about the materials used, often experimentally, by artists in our collections, but also bring this work to a broader public by exploring ways to share this research with our audiences more broadly through films such as these: <https://www.tate.org.uk/about-us/projects/cleaning-modern-oil-paints/cleaning-modern-oil-paints-video>

Summary of the Advisory and Scientific Board responses

Priority Area 1: Developing a reflective society

Is this still a priority?

Yes: 9

No: 1

Please expand on your yes or no answer. Please comment on the relevance of the description questions. Do they reflect the current heritage landscape across Europe?

- Role of cultural heritage in addressing global challenges and UN Sustainable Development Goals
- Role of cultural heritage in negotiating collective identity
- Reflect socio-political changes in Europe

Priority Area 2: Connecting people with heritage

Is this still a priority?

Yes: 10

No: 0

Please expand on your yes or no answer. Please comment on the relevance of the description questions. Do they reflect the current heritage landscape across Europe?

- Sustainability
- Heritage and mass tourism
- The role of emerging technologies

Priority Area 3: Creating knowledge

Is this still a priority?

Yes: 9

No: 1

Please expand on your yes or no answer. Please comment on the relevance of the description questions. Do they reflect the current heritage landscape across Europe?

- Top priority; however, also underlying principles
- Access
- Sustainability

Priority Area 4: Safeguarding our cultural heritage resource

Is this still a priority?

Yes: 9

No: 1

Please expand on your yes or no answer. Please comment on the relevance of the description questions. Do they reflect the current heritage landscape across Europe?

- Concern about the term safeguarding
- Climate and environmental change
- Adaptation, resilience and mitigation
- Born-digital heritage

Have there been advances in technology, research and innovation which would alter/change the Priority Areas in any way? If so, please make suggestions to amend/alter the text.

- Digitalisation and emerging technologies
- Awareness of climate change
- Critical heritage studies

Are there any gaps in the Priority Areas?

- Threats to heritage
- Cultural-natural relationship
- Climate change
- Well-being

What have been the successes of the JPI CH over the last five years? What has been the added value of the JPI CH to research and innovation? Please name specific initiatives, deliverables and activities.

- Transnational research teams
- International events

Any other comments?

- Heritage and Brexit
- Diversity in researchers
- Heritage infrastructures
- UN Sustainable Development Goals
- Structure of the SRIA





Martinique "yole" (skiff) training, an example of French intangible heritage. The crew is leaning out on the "bwa dressé" (wooden poles). This requires the synchronisation of the "yoleurs" for the boat to remain stable. The number of crew depends on the coxswain or "boss". The wind force and the sail used are the key elements in the choice of the number of crew.

Photo: Le Robert, 2018/Martin Fichez, 2018.