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Support to the implementation of the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) of the Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage and Global Change (JPI CH)

Instrument: Coordination and Support Action

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Second evaluation report of activities of knowledge exchange with heritage practice

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PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
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CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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INTRODUCTION

One of the important functions of JPI CH is to act as a node for research-based heritage practice in Europe. Therefore, the process of knowledge transfer/exchange with heritage practitioners is an important aspect of the JPI. The purpose of Task 2.2 is to reinforce this aspect.

Grant Agreement indicates that at least 3 *different activities* will be undertaken during this CSA aiming to implement this objective. Variable geometry is an important aspect in the activities, drawing on the main priorities of the different partners in heritage practice. It is foreseen the range of possible activities to be explored: dedicated workshops, exchange visits, training modules. At months 18 and 36 a report of the concrete activities, assessing their impact, will be delivered (p. 13).

Deliverable 2.5 aims to give the final evaluation of the task 2.2. Plan of knowledge exchange activities directed towards heritage practice have been presented as deliverable 2.3 (June 2016). The plan foresees three types of actions: identification action (February 2017), discussion action (October 2017), implementation action (June 2018). In deliverable 2.4 (June 2017) the first report on activities of knowledge exchange with heritage practice have been presented. First two actions have been described there: a networking action (as a part of Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage Workshop: Funded research projects Parade, Brussels, 20-21 February 2017) and workshop (“Cultural heritage concepts and theories: value problems in the process of preservation of the 20th century historic urban landscape”, Vilnius, September 28-29th, 2017, Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO).

It is important to mention that on 12th of June 2018 the statement for the “Workshop on the role of JPICH Funded research projects on Heritage Practice” (The Vilnius document) have been signed as a Joint Statement by ICCROM and JPICH (appendix 1). This is a direct outcome of T.2.2. The statement aims to emphasise the role of better communication between heritage research and practice. Along the other issues the statement recognizes: “the participation of a wider range of stakeholders in research would improve the relevance and impact of scientific discovery. Moreover, the prioritization of knowledge exchange and impact can reduce the time-lag for the new research evidence to be translated into practice and enhance value for end-users”.

Considering the material of above mentioned deliverables 2.3 and 2.4., the deliverable 2.5 will present the third action. In the plan of knowledge exchange activities, the third action have been foreseen as a phase of implementation. According to the plan of actions which have been presented in its final form in D.2.4, the summer school for heritage practitioners/students has been foreseen as a pilot instrument for knowledge exchange. International summer school “Promoting the Progressive: Modernism and its Value as a historic Urban landscape” have been organized in Kaunas, 25-29th June, 2018. Summer school have been organized together with European capital of culture Kaunas2022, Kaunas university of Technology and The Bartlett School of Architecture (see: <http://mokykla.modernizmasateiciai.lt/en/>)

ACTION 3: INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

Concept

The driving idea of the international summer school comes from the concept of the T.2.2 “Heritage practice”. First and foremost, the school aimed to provide a tool to transfer academic experience to cultural heritage practice. Therefore, the main **keywords** of the event was: knowledge transfer, interdisciplinarity, progress, historic urban landscape.

Main **organizers** of the international summer school were: the Kaunas2022 – the office of European Capital of Culture, Lithuanian Research Council, Kaunas University of Technology and the Bartlett School of Architecture. Therefore, the team consisted of practitioners and academicians.

The **keynote lecturers** of the school: historian of architecture and theoretician of cultural heritage – asoc. prof. Edward Denison (the Bartlett School of Architecture) and practicing architect as well as a academic teacher – Hannah Corlett (ASSEMBLAGE / The Bartlett School of Architecture). Background of the teachers combines heritage theory and practice. The local team also reflects the idea of cooperation between academic institutions and practice: asoc. prof. Vaidas Petrulis represented Kaunas university of Technology and local architectural office “Office de architectura” represented practitioners working in historic environment.

Participants of the school have been selected aiming to keep balance between local young professionals of cultural heritage and international students with different backgrounds: architecture, sociology, design, history etc. (appendix 2). Part of the Lithuanian participant work in association of Lithuanian municipalities, cultural heritage department and other local institutions and organizations.

The summer school have been organized as one of the events for **2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage** in Lithuania. EYCH 2018 coincide with the centenary of Lithuania’s independence, causing the country to give special attention to symbols of modernisation, especially to modernist architecture, which bears witness to an optimistic and progressive Europe. Therefore, the idea of the summer school concentrated on the legacy of 1918-1940, and Kaunas, former temporary capital of Lithuania, as a case study.

Kaunas possesses the most significant and outstanding modernist architectural heritage in Lithuania. From 1918 to 1940, Kaunas’s urban and architectural characters were forged by the processes that were essential to that period – modernisation and progress. The modernist architecture of Kaunas was granted European Heritage Label status in 2015, while in 2017 it was placed on the nation’s tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage sites. And, in 2022, Kaunas will be the European Capital of Culture. All of these events have been stimulated by a growing appreciation for modernist heritage and its recognition, reinterpretation, and reverence.

The preparation to get into the actual UNESCO World Heritage list is a long, multi-faceted process involving many complex issues of heritage protection. An attempt to strike a balance between the preservation of the historic character of the site and encouraging the city’s sustainable development is an extremely difficult task. Buildings of varying degrees of historic value are at the same time part of the everyday life. This is a universal issue facing the architecture and historic urban environments of the twentieth century. Therefore, the interaction of theory and practice it is crucially important there.

Results

The Summer School focused on the urban fabric of Kaunas. After getting familiar with the historical parts of the city Žaliakalnis and Naujamiestis, participants of the Summer School have been invited to prepare experimental architectural scenarios for the future development of this territory or selected sites within these areas. Ideas aimed to offer a way to preserve the modernist architecture, which is essential to the local character, while also proposing new interventions at different scales that reinterpret, reinvigorate and revitalise the city. The works aimed questioning the concepts of value and authenticity, asking whether authenticity should be perceived in terms of tangible artefacts or can include intangible attributes, such as modernist notions of progress.

During the Summer School students listened to the introductory lectures and did the heritage walks with teachers to discuss the legacy of the modern city of Kaunas. Then the students worked in four groups analysing selected case studies and providing ideas for architectural scenarios. Afterwards the results have been presented to the public in form of public presentation, open air pavilion and a short documentary film.

Photos

Learning process:





Site visits:



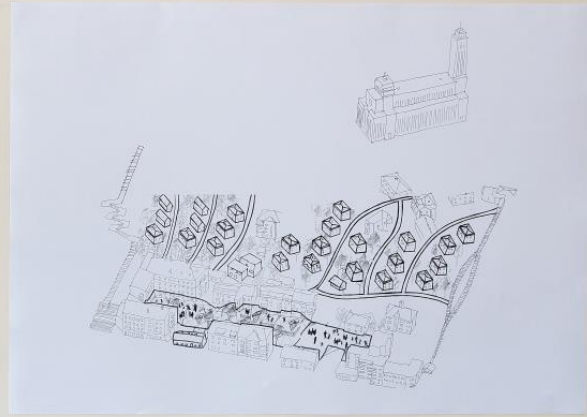
Presentation of the results:



Group B

SustainaBlock

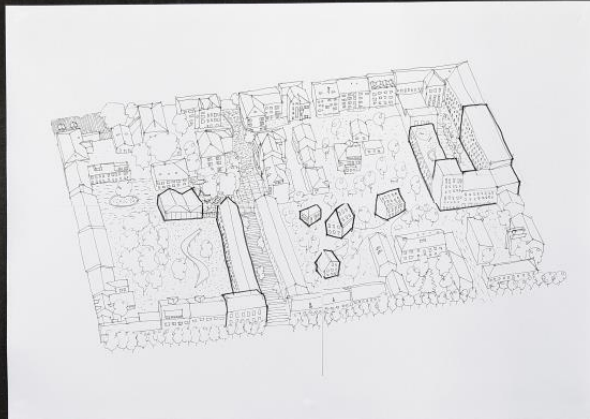
Block B is located in V. Puškinski street at the bottom of the hill between Zlatiborskog and Pompeji Street. The block is distinguished by assorted architectural styles, largely residential function and varied topography. The main problems within the block include the use of public space for parking, the inefficient division of space by low-value construction (garages, fences, locked entrances), poor pedestrian circulation, shabby green spaces, and a derelict 20th-century wooden house. Our concept transforms the block into a buffer zone between the city centre and Zlatiborskog. This plan covers the inner part with a self-sufficient greenhouse featuring rain water collection units, communal spaces inside, and underground parking. The sloped gradients are reserved for sustainable private housing. The iconic wooden house is transformed into a gardening lab while maintaining sightlines to the church. The block therefore connects the city and the hill, creates desirable new communal zones, and provides convenient, safe circulation.



D-STREET

Group D

Is there 'modern' without privacy, but privacy without fences and stop signs? This design strategy proposes the idea of the 'Neo-mate City' - the city block that whispers with the greenery of its communal gardens, that re-investigates with the dispensing of gazinika from the shabby kiosks, and that takes you into a new market space offering abundant contemporary goods and experiences. These transformations are achieved by dividing the block into two parts by a new promenade street, or D-Street. This street is flanked by characteristic inter-war architecture with ground floors dedicated to workshop spaces promoting local artists and artisans. The street leads through a green area to the market, where residential public and commercial functions intertwine. A new residential brick building faces a new contemporary mixed-use building across a new public space of high civic value creating a bazaar-like atmosphere of closeness to other dwellers and encouraging sustainable urban lifestyles.



Outdoor pavilion with the results of the Summer school (September-October 2018, Kaunas):



CONCLUSIONS

1. Three different activities were foreseen to be carried out as a result of T.2.2 “Heritage practice” until the month 36. All three activities have been implemented. Activity 1 – a networking action as a part of Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage Workshop: Funded research projects Parade (Brussels, 20-21 February 2017). Activity 2 – workshop aiming to increase visibility of the research results of the projects funded by JPICH (Vilnius, 28-29th September 2017). Activity 3 – international summer school as a pilot instrument for knowledge exchange (Kaunas, 25-29th June 2018).
2. As an additional result of the activity 2 – the statement for the “Workshop on the role of JPICH Funded research projects on Heritage Practice” (The Vilnius document) have been signed as a Joint Statement by ICCROM and JPICH.
3. Activity 3 has been foreseen as a pilot instrument for knowledge exchange. International summer school for cultural heritage practitioners and students aimed to transfer theory (first of all the concept of Historic urban landscape (HUL)) into practice. It is important to notice that the summer school have been organized with European capital of culture Kaunas2022, Kaunas university of Technology and The Bartlett School of Architecture together with Lithuanian Research Council, Architecture and Urbanism Research Centre of Kaunas University of Technology and Office de Architectura. A wide network of partners will ensure the continuity of the Summer School. Next summer school is foreseen on June 17-23, 2019 in Kačerginė (Lithuania).
4. Overall the actions of T.2.2 have been focused on the exchange of knowledge and mobility of experts through presenting results of the JPICH funded projects and important concepts of contemporary cultural heritage protection (such as HUL) to target auditorium in form of workshop and summer school. Keywords of the T.2.2 “Heritage practices” are: knowledge sharing, networking and training. It is expected that these actions will contribute to the development of awareness on JPICH among cultural heritage professionals.

REFERENCES

1. International summer school *Promoting the Progressive: Modernism and its Value as a Historic Urban Landscape*, 25-29, June 2018, Kaunas, <http://mokykla.modernizmasateiciai.lt/en/>
2. *Kaunas of 1919-1940, Lithuania*, European Heritage Label, 2015, https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/heritage-label/sites/kaunas-1919-1940_en
3. *Modernism for the Future | International Summer School*, 2018, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l2uDfHP4hoQ>
4. *UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape*, 2011, <https://whc.unesco.org/en/hul/>



Statement for the "Workshop on the role of JPICH Funded Research Projects on Heritage Practice"
12/06/18

JPI Cultural Heritage
ICCROM
Cooperation for Strengthening Synergies of
Heritage Actors and Setting Strategic Priorities
for a More Impactful Sector



Statement for the "Workshop on the role of JPICH Funded Research Projects on Heritage Practice"
12/06/18

The Vilnius Document¹

Joint Statement by ICCROM and JPICH on Enhancing Heritage Research Participation and Impact

1. Cultural heritage narrates our past and defines who we are. Its making, appreciation, sharing and preservation strengthen a sense of belonging and cultural awareness, shaping both individual and shared identities.
2. Culture has an important role to play in promoting social integration and sustainability. This has been emphasized by its explicit consideration within the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development². In accord with this, ICCROM³ has aligned its Programme of Work for the next biennium (2018-2019) with the Sustainable Development Goals Framework. Similarly, the contribution of cultural heritage to addressing grand societal challenges has been central to the JPI CH⁴ Strategic Research Agenda⁵.
3. Heritage research aims to enhance the understanding, conservation and sustainable use of heritage, and delivers societal benefit through supporting the work of other actors in the heritage sector and beyond. However, even more cooperation between research institutions and non-academic communities is needed to ensure that research has greater relevance and impact in the heritage field, and society at large.
4. Protection of cultural heritage in the face of global change is becoming a major concern for decision-makers, stakeholders and citizens in Europe and worldwide. JPICH develops the vision for the area of research on cultural heritage in a changing world. Its work focuses on three main goals:
 - i. Strengthen international cooperation in cultural heritage research, within Europe and beyond
 - ii. Ensure visibility, relevance and impact of cultural heritage research
 - iii. Strengthen transdisciplinarity and inclusiveness of cultural heritage research
 - iv. Reinforce promotion, alignment and coordination of cultural heritage research

¹ The document was developed as an outcome of the "Workshop on the Role of JPICH Funded Research Projects on Heritage Practice", 28th-29th September 201, Vilnius, Lithuania.

² UN Sustainable Development Goals <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

³ The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

⁴ The Joint Programming Initiative for Cultural Heritage and Global Change

⁵ JPI for Cultural Heritage and Global Change, Strategic Research Agenda <http://www.jpi-culturalheritage.eu/wp-content/uploads/SRA-2014-06.pdf>

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Statement for the "Workshop on the role of JPICF Funded Research Projects on Heritage Practice"
12/06/18

5. To identify ways to enhance the impact of heritage research, ICCROM has analyzed the heritage research sector from a variety of perspectives. This work has shed light on a number of issues including:
 - i. The need for greater stakeholder participation in research: Though institutional collaborations are thriving, these chiefly occur amongst research-orientated bodies. Greater incentives are needed to enable the involvement of non-academic parties from the early stages of research planning.
 - ii. The need of more diversity in knowledge dissemination strategies: Academic publications are important for new knowledge to reach different communities and actors involved in the heritage sector and achieve impact, but more direct knowledge exchange and communication activities are pivotal to translating research findings into practice and reaching intended audiences. Greater support is also required for open access publications and data sharing initiatives.
 - iii. The need for better research design and evaluation: The implementation of rigorous needs and outcomes assessments that incorporate formal stakeholder consultation is rare. Although a number of tools to guide impact-orientated research design have recently become available⁶, greater preparedness within research institutions – in particular for stakeholder engagement – is needed.
6. Current paradigms in research are focused on the way it is designed and conducted, and on how new evidence is disseminated. These are framed around the concept of "Open Science" which embodies aspirations for greater participation and sharing in science through open educational resources, open scientific data, and open access publishing.
7. Embracing this outward-looking approach for heritage research is both beneficial and pragmatic. The participation of a wider range of stakeholders in research would improve the relevance and impact of scientific discovery. Moreover, the prioritization of knowledge exchange and impact can reduce the time-lag for new research evidence to be translated into practice, and enhance value for end-users. Issues for consideration include:
 - i. Research timeframes are often too short to explore and establish new stakeholder partnerships, especially between institutions with different mandates. Greater support through smart incentives and funding criteria could have an instrumental effect in building diverse stakeholder partnerships.
 - ii. Research benefits are often materialized after the completion of a research project, however opportunities to pursue impacts beyond that point are scarce. Increasing funding allocation mechanisms for project follow-on activities to enhance impact is recommended.
8. Now is the right time to focus on how the heritage sector is seen by others. The contribution made by heritage research to society needs to be enhanced, and also evidenced. However, consolidated data and relevant indicators that make clear the value of heritage research and its ability to deliver benefit have yet to be defined. Concerted action is therefore required to:
 - i. Promote heritage research impact through more rigorous research evaluation processes, greater non-academic stakeholder participation in research, and more effective knowledge sharing.

⁶ An example is the ESRC Impact Toolkit <http://www.esrc.ac.uk/research/impact-toolkit/>



Statement for the "Workshop on the role of JPICH Funded Research Projects on Heritage Practice"
12/06/18

- ii. Gather and provide stronger evidence of the capacity of heritage research to contribute to the grand societal challenges as set out in the UN 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.
9. ICCROM is committed to continuing its work to support greater research impact (point 7.i) and is currently developing a new initiative to address point 7.ii above. This initiative will collect, analyze and disseminate data concerning a number focus areas including: sector capacity, knowledge creation and exchange, and emerging issues of concern for heritage conservation.
10. The JPI CH has also taken notable steps through:
 - i. The structure of its funding call requirements, which incorporate impact-statements as key evaluation criteria for research project proposals;
 - ii. The consultation and foresight studies undertaken for the development of the JPI CH Strategic Research Agenda; and,
 - iii. The Heritage Portal online tool for the dissemination of heritage news and information.
11. It is of vital importance for the heritage sector to align and respond to the bigger questions that reflect the aspirations of society for a better future. It is therefore of joint interest for ICCROM and JPI CH to work together towards enhancing the relevance and impact of heritage research, and to collect evidence such as data and indicators on how heritage and its conservation contribute to sustainable development. Accordingly, new opportunities for collaboration between ICCROM and JPI CH will be explored with a particular focus on strategic priorities, knowledge exchange, and research impact.

**JPI Cultural Heritage
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Webber Nodoro

APPENDIX 2

PARTICIPANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL “PROMOTING THE PROGRESSIVE: MODERNISM AND ITS VALUE AS A HISTORIC URBAN LANDSCAPE”:

Agnė	Sadauskaitė	 Lithuania
Anastasiya	Halauniova	 Netherlands
Elina	Boge	 Latvia
Furkan	Avci	 Turkey
Gabriela	Kušan	 Lithuania
Gustavs	Grasis	 Latvia
Huriye Armagan	Dogan	 Lithuania
Indrė	Ambrazienė	 Lithuania
Iryna	Demianiuk	 Ukraine
Kęstas	Vaikšnoras	 Lithuania
Magdalena	Koczevska	 Poland
Mahrukh	Munir	 Netherlands
Mariya	Benovska	 Ukraine
Nicola	Belli	 Italy – Lithuania
Özüm Ezgi	Satılmış	 Turkey
Paulius	Laurinaitis	 Lithuania
Sigita	Bugenienė	 Lithuania
Silvia	García SÁnchez	 Spain
Tsjalling	Wierdsma	 Netherlands
Vigilija	Bytautaitė	 Lithuania

Source: <http://mokykla.modernizmasateiciai.lt/en/#pinformation>