FP7-ERANET-2013-RTD –G.A. No. 618104 – HERITAGE PLUS
ERA-NET Plus on Cultural Heritage and Global Change Research

Instrument: ERANETplus

Work package 4:   Project monitoring and impact assessment
Task 4.2:   Monitoring of trans-national projects progress

Deliverable 4.2
Title: 2nd Annual progress Report of funded projects and explanation on the use of the EC funding
Due date of deliverable: 1 April 2017
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Start date of project: 1st October 2013   Duration: 5 years
Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (Italy)
Project coordinator: Antonia Pasqua RECCHIA

Project co-funded by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme (2007- 2013)	
Dissemination Level	
PU	Public	
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	**X**

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In this deliverable, the progress review of sixteen transnational research projects granted within the ERA-NET Plus call on Cultural Heritage and Global Change Research - hereafter referred to as "Heritage Plus call" - is summarized. The projects have submitted annual progress reports that have been evaluated in terms of scientific progress, impact, and a financial/technical check. As a service to the European Commission, these integral progress reports and the full reviews and project responses have been included as annexes to this deliverable.

1. <u>Procedure for annual reporting</u>

The Heritage Plus Management Board has established (and refined) a procedure for annual reporting and progress review that are described here.

Reporting format established and refined

In the first semester of 2015, a procedure for the monitoring of the transnational research projects has been developed and approved by the Heritage Plus Management Board. A format for the annual reporting by the projects was developed, based on good practices of HERA and the ERA-NET Co-fund BiodivERsA. The format furthermore includes the relevant indicators of the JHEP monitoring and evaluation methodology (key performance indicators 17-19), in order to feed into the JHEP2 monitoring and the analysis of the contribution of the transnational projects to JPICH goals.

As announced in the Grant Agreement's Description of Work, the reporting covers scientific progress, impact and a financial summary. In line with that, the mandatory reporting format consists of:
- A guideline and description of the reporting requirements
- An .xls file of ten predefined tables, wherever possible standardized
- An outline of the main structure of the report, including directives for each of the components:
    1. **Cover Page** with project details and contact information
    2. **Declaration** by the Project Leader regarding the authenticity of the information included in the periodic report.
    3. **Table of Contents** with pagination
    4. **Scientific Progress and Impact Report,** with a publishable summary, describing the progress of work towards the overall goals of the CRP accomplished within the reporting period:
    4.1 Publishable summary for the period
    4.2 Project objectives for the period
    4.3 Work progress, achievements and future activities of the Project
    4.4 Project meetings and internal collaboration for the period
    4.5 Project Impact: Dissemination, Networking and Knowledge Transfer for the period
    5. **Financial summary** consolidating the total amounts (grants received and expenditure) declared by all Principal Investigators of the project for the reporting period.

After the experiences gained at the first round of reporting and technical review (deliverable 4.1), the Heritage Plus Management Board decided in November 2016 to slightly adjust the format. Only modest

changes were made in order to not hamper longitudinal comparison, while clarifying frequently asked questions, removing unused questions, better specifying categories, and facilitating reporting on the project's contribution to EC programme goals. The adjusted format (guideline, predefined tables and outline of report) were sent to all project-leaders on December 6 of 2016.

Reporting obligation and due dates
It has been made explicit that reporting is a contractual obligation for Heritage Plus collaborative research projects (i.e. announced in the Grant Agreements between national research teams and their funding agencies, a standard reference has been provided by the WP-leader to all funders), and that the format and its guidelines/requirements are mandatory. Also the projects were informed that this integrative reporting does not replace any obligations by individual consortium members to provide their national funder with information as agreed upon by contract.

The periodic reports are to be submitted on the day after the final day of the reporting period:
- RP1) Grant start date - 31 January 2016
- RP2) 1 February 2016 - 31 January 2017 (or up to grant end date if prior to 31.12.2017)
- RP3) 1 February 2017 - Grant end date (31 May 2018 the latest)
- A Final Report, over-arching and summarising the periodic reports, shall be submitted together with the last periodic report.

Since, due to the administrative processing of the call, the majority of projects could not start before June 1 2015 and several have a three year duration, the deadline for the third and final report was set on June 1 2018. In line with this, the Heritage Plus Management board agreed with a prolongation of the last deliverable 4.3 to 1 August 2018.

Review procedure established and elaborated
At the first round of annual progress reporting, given the short duration of the projects (3-9 months), the projects are evaluated in technical-administrative terms only by the monitoring work package leader RCE. The technical review focuses primarily on whether the projects are on track (milestones, deliverables) and summarizes the early outputs. For the second and final reports, this technical review is enriched with a more critical assessment of scientific progress and societal impact of the projects. The procedure was elaborated and approved in November 2016. The review is organized by RCE and performed by the Scientific Committee of JPICH. Reports are distributed according to expertise; RCE makes a proposal and the Scientific Committee members can choose which projects suit their field(s) of expertise. Each report is reviewed independently and remotely by two Scientific Committee-members. The critical assessment is finalized during a review workshop following the annual Heritage Plus Parade events, at which the Heritage plus projects present themselves. At the review workshop, the Scientific Committee can refine or complement their reviews/comments. Although not foreseen in the review procedure, several members of the scientific commission expressed their desire to verify their comments and recommendations with the projects. This extra step has been organized by RCE.

2. General overview of financed projects

The projects are highly diverse in terms of geographical coverage, disciplines involved (focus), and objectives/foreseen results. This shows in their publishable summaries (part 4.1) and the project sheets available on the JPICH website. In this section, we first briefly summarize these often highly specialist projects, and then position them along two dimensions[1].

2.1 Summary of projects' rationale and objectives

A brief summary of each project's rationale and goal is provided here, complemented with a list summarizing the objectives during the reporting period, as provided by the projects in their second annual reports. The full descriptions of each projects' objectives is included as an annex (part 4.2).

CHANGES: Cultural Heritage Activities: New Goals and Benefits for Economy and Society
The research aims at identifying and understanding the diversity of impacts and of skills needed for quality protection, conservation and management of built cultural heritage. The outcome could be useful inside the heritage sector and to job creation within the construction industry at large. A comparative analysis of three existing (preventive) conservation models will give input to further research and to investigation of societal and economic impacts. The final expected results will give the scientific foundations for a funding scheme providing the conditions to support the transition toward a sustainable process for protecting and managing cultural heritage.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Conceptualization of the previous experiences (WP2).
• Set up of methodologies and identification of tools for the following action research (WP2).
• Assessment of built heritage maintenance interventions in terms of effectiveness (quality), relevant craftsmanship and expertise (knowledge) (WP3, WP4, WP5).
• Evaluation of built heritage maintenance interventions in terms of costs and additional external benefits (WP6, WP7).
• Analysis of built cultural heritage contribution to inclusive and sustainable development (WP6, WP7).
• Dissemination of project themes and knowledge transfer (WP8). "

CHIME: Cultural Heritage and Improvised Music in European Festivals
CHIME examines how changing relationships between music, festivals, and cultural heritage sites renegotiate established understandings and uses of heritage. Through its focus on festivals, which reflects the important position that festivals occupy in Europe's cultural ecology, it studies the boundaries between tangible, intangible and digital heritage. Jazz and improvised music is used as a lens through which to explore key issues in heritage research, drawing on the music's relationship to concepts of high and low culture, tradition, innovation, authenticity and (non)-European identity. The project will move from national analysis to transnational synthesis, covering seven thematic issues. It will establish several new knowledge exchange opportunities that have a direct impact on the cultural and creative sector.

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[1] Note that the summaries and typologies have been prepared for the sake of this annual report and not verified with the project leaders and therefore should not be used for other purposes without due notice.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Gather Data in support of Literature Reviews
• Conduct Case Studies and Interviews
• Develop a Digital Heritage Tool
• Engage in KE, public engagement and conferences
• Undertake Fieldwork & a Marketisation Study
• Develop Academic Outputs"

CHT[2]: Cultural Heritage Through Time

The main aim of the CHT[2] project is to merge heterogeneous information and expertise to deliver enhanced four-dimensional (4D) digital products of heritage sites (landscapes, cities, buildings). CHT[2] is working on the full integration of the temporal dimension, its management and visualization, for studying and analysing Cultural Heritage structures and landscapes through time. After analysing existing tools for web-based publishing of 3D models, a geographical information system (GIS) will be built to access visualize and analyse the collected data in a spatio-temporal way over the internet.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• WP1: The first objective was to guarantee the financing for the PoliMI unit for keeping the project alive
• WP2: The development of an integrated methodology capable to include a multidisciplinary approach
• WP3: The collection of pieces of information in different forms, ranging from archival data (maps, images, etc.) to current data collected on the field
• WP4: Concentrating the resources on WP3
• WP5: Start of the project website with all its functionalities"

CLIMA : Cultural Landscape Risk Identification, Management and Assessment

The CLIMA project's objective is to promote interdisciplinary research in order to identify changes in landscapes due to climate change and anthropic pressure. In particular, the CLIMA project addresses the design and development of a multi-task WebGIS-based platform, combining advanced remote sensing technologies for mapping and long term monitoring of archeological cultural landscapes. The platform will provide specific products (e.g. vulnerability maps, risk forecasting models, 'walk over' geophysical tool), in order to enable the authorities responsible for the preservation of the archeological and cultural landscape to carry out an effective planning and implementation policy of preventive maintenance. CLIMA will also address a goal of the JPI-CH by developing an multi-task tool providing risk and warning maps of the archaeological sites as input for decision making authorities responsible for their preservation.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Completing the activities related to WP 1 "Analysis and Design" (second part of T1.1; T1.4; T1.5; T1.6).
• Achieving WP2 activities related to remote sensing data processing chains (Tasks 2.1-2-3-4).
• Achieving WP2 activities regarding the soil disturbance prototype unit (Task 2.5).
• Performing the detailed design, development & test of the software components and related interfaces by Web Portal of the CLIMA Platform (T 2.6).
• Starting to perform the assembly, integration and testing of all components within the CLIMA platform (T 2.7).
• Continuing dissemination and exploitation activities (WP 4).

• Organizing management project meetings (Copenhagen and Viterbo) (WP4)."

CMOP: Cleaning Modern Oil Paintings
The CMOP project aims to make essential progress in the safeguarding of modern unvarnished oil paintings. The primary research question consists of two key aspects: first, to investigate the causes of solvent sensitivity and secondly to use this knowledge as the basis for developing methods for cleaning that safely and effectively remove soiling.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• To make an inventory of degradation phenomena of modern oil paintings
• To make an inventory of model samples to be used for the project
• To develop analytical procedures to fully characterise the molecular composition of modern oil paintings
• To identify and explore potentially problematic paint additives
• To explore pigment-medium interactions that may influence solubility
• To investigate the influence of the environment on curing, ageing and solvent sensitivity of paint films
• To explore the effects of solvents on vulnerable paint films
• To investigate surface cleaning methodologies and materials in accordance with the results of scientific research, by performing cleaning trials on prepared model and archival paint samples."

EnDOW: Enhancing access to 20th Century cultural heritage through Distributed Orphan Works clearance
The 'diligent search' for rightholders that is a condition for lawful digitisation of cultural heritage whose copyright status is uncertain, trigger prohibitively high costs for institutional users. EnDOW will design a cost effective de-centralized system for determining the copyright status of works in collections. Through analytical and empirical approaches to mass digitization, the project will foster knowledge exchange between cultural heritage stakeholders, including small and medium size institutions. It will produce a high-value tool to maximise sustainable management of recent cultural heritage and use and re-use of related cultural artefacts.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Flowchart of DOW operations (month 12)
• Workshop with institutional users (month 12) Amsterdam
• Progress Meeting Amsterdam
• Advisory Board Meeting Amsterdam
• First Public Release of EnDOW (intermittent releases from month 15)
• Models and Specifications of DOW published on EnDOW (month 16)
• Progress meeting Glasgow"

EUROMAGIC: **A Million Pictures: Magic Lantern Slide Heritage as Artefacts in the Common European History of Learning**
The magic lantern was the most important visual entertainment and means of instruction across nineteenth-century Europe and many libraries and museums hold tens of thousands of lantern slides in their collections. However, these slides remain under-researched and there is a lack of standards for documentation and preservation. EUROMAGIC addresses the sustainable preservation of this heritage resource and will provide guidelines for the (digital) documentation of lantern slides. On the base of four case studies, the expected outcomes are: standardized vocabulary and working procedures; a virtual

documentation centre for access to digital copies of lantern slides and research results; protection-through-use projects to go beyond the immediate research community.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Work on the collections has started and yielded first results in the form of academic papers and articles (WP 1, 2, 3, 4)
• Work on defining guidelines for description, cataloguing has produced first results that will lead up to a successful completion of WP 4.
• Creative re-use projects initiated and partly already successfully presented.
• Organisational issues that were planned for the period have all been dealt with successfully.
• Public outreach of the project has exceeded the expectations. "

EuWatHer: European Waterways Heritage: Re-evaluating European Minor Rivers and Canals as Cultural Landscapes

EuWatHer aims to promote the knowledge and rehabilitation of the cultural heritage of minor waterways and historic canals in four European pilot regions. The project is aimed at generating a body of data that can reveal the cultural and artistic heritage of minor waterways, in order to make a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), interactive maps, and promote associated ways of communicating this heritage to a range of audiences through dedicated apps. The overall objective is to develop new opportunities for eco-tourism and outdoor recreation as a driver for sustainable development, together with better management and planning of secondary waterways networks.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Fieldwork and archive research to digitize data and all relevant waterways heritage materials (painting, pictures, videos, interviews…) in the 4 pilot regions.
• VRE - Virtual Research Environment: setting of a common working environment in the cloud where the compare census' activities, main typologies and definition of metadata.
• Common methodology for census' activity: formulation of a standardized Protocol for cataloguing the waterways' heritage (templates to describe objects, upload instructions, etc)
• Common methodology to develop the App routes/itineraries: formulation of a standardized Protocol (format) for itinerary building and storytelling.
• Completed database of waterways' heritage in the VRE for all case studies (IT, NL, UK, SP)
• Release of a prototype App: released on the free platform IZI.TRAVEL
• Local Workshops: involvement of local communities organizations, and policy makers to co-design App itineraries and strengthen dissemination of projects outputs.
• Dissemination of EUWATHER in the cultural heritage research community through paper publications; contributions to national/international conferences; social media communication."

Gastrocert: Gastronomy and Creative Entrepreneurship in Rural Tourism.

Sustainable landscape management in rural areas requires opportunities that treat landscapes in their historical, cultural and social context. The growing popularity of gastronomy efforts calls for study of the dynamics between 'heritage', 'tourism' and 'creative entrepreneurship'. Gastrocert explores how the development of local gastronomy can help to protect rural heritage values and how entrepreneurial culture can enhance locally produced food as a value-added touristic experience. This includes the role food plays in cultural identities, the use of local markets to sustain local producers, the involvement of SMEs, public bodies and destination marketing organisations and the role of 'narratives'. The results will be presented to policymakers, to develop a better understanding of how gastro-tourism can

contribute to economic development and understanding and preservation of gastronomic cultural heritage.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Implementation of partner area case studies
• Generate understanding of existing culinary landscapes, and the ways different interests interact
• Analyse key policy documents at national, regional and local level, and explore the ways they are interpreted and implemented
• Explore how visitors engage with food, events and the landscape
• Trans-national comparison of case studies
• Detailed literature review and mapping of theoretical and empirical state of the art of gastronomy and creative entrepreneurship in rural tourism and development
• Systematic and interdisciplinary analysis of project findings
• Understand how cultural heritage can be used and re-used in sustainable ways
• Understand strategies for protecting and managing cultural heritage in different contexts and at different levels"

HeAT: Heritage and Threat
There is a dearth of systematic information about the broad palette of threats to cultural heritage, that constitutes a gap in our general knowledge and an obstacle to the purposeful activity of governments and institutions at times of crisis evaluation and intervention or post-crisis reconciliation. HeAT aims to address this situation through systematic analysis of threat to heritage in four different localities and situations. Outcomes will include the production of a sophisticated cross-cultural typology of threats to heritage in the form of practical manuals for use, among others, by governmental organs, global organisations, NGOs and peace-keeping forces, as well as thought-provoking exhibitions to popularise academic findings.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Denmark. Identify and map threats to cultural heritage, in the context of the current conflicts (Syria/Iraq).
• Development of a typology of threats (project database) towards a manual.
• Launch HeAT- project website
• Romania Theoretical approach to define a concept to identify and map sites of memory and the local de-patrimonialisation processes;
• Review of case studies regarding threats specific to each of the selected periods.
• Poland. Identify the relation between social and individual attitudes toward multi-layered heritage.
• Identify threats those attitudes pose in connection with the post-World Wars transformation of state borders, characteristics of the population, and political system.
• Italy. Explore the long-term impact of dam constructions and artificial lakes on heritage, archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes."

HeritaMus – (In)Tangible: a research on the relationship between tangible and intangible heritage
A significant amount of historical sound recordings of Fado and Flamenco are available for study and dissemination. HeritaMus aims at developing an innovative approach through a cooperative research program with the stakeholders of in Portugal and Spain. It will deepen the intricate relationship between

intangible and tangible heritage, by focusing on the relationship between heritage practices, historical sound documents and current uses and re-uses of community heritage. The main result will be the digital tool, new ethnographic data on Fado and Flamenco knowledge and the adoption of the digital tool by practitioners, stakeholders and researchers.

The digital tool will provide the intangible heritage community with a technical resource to organize and retrieve ethnographic data and deepen the knowledge about their practice. That ethnographic material will be published in scientific journals.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Define the ground-base characteristics of the digital tool (its structure, concepts, items, a. o.) in articulation with data gathered in WP4 (WP2 and WP3); [2016 future activities point1]
• Produce an ontology of conceptual and ethnographic (tangible and intangible heritage) items from the two communities (WP3); [2016 future activities point1]
• Design the tool's architecture (WP3; second phase) [2016 future activities point1]
• Coordination (and articulation) of previous databases already designed by the different consortium partners [2016 future activities point2]
• Installation of Telemeta at Portuguese team server [2016 future activities point3] and organization of a workshop to showcase Telemeta among archival professionals [2016 future activities point4]
• End preliminary fieldwork on heritage already inscribed in UNESCO's lists (Fado and Flamenco) (WP4) [2016 future activities point 5]
• Involve the associated partners in the baseline assessment process (Museu do Fado and Centro Andaluz de Documentación del Flamenco) (WP2); [2016 future activities point6]
• Define project's image and logo (WP1) [2016 future activities point 7]
• Close Consortium agreement legal dispositions (WP1)
• Identification of the problems and needs that the new research tool should answer. This action was based on previous and new ethnographic and historical knowledge of the stakeholders, practitioners, and researchers, as well as other operators in the field (like copyright organizations, artists managers, phonographic companies, museum technicians, archives, mass-media industries, etc.) (WP2)
• Start of Fieldwork (second phase) articulating tool' concepts and framework (WP5)
• Showcase the project in academic meetings (WP6) "

HEURIGHT: The Right to Cultural Heritage – Its Protection and Enforcement through Cooperation in the European Union

Acknowledging the changing nature of the right to cultural heritage, HEURIGHT is designed to map how this affects the forms of protection, access to and governance of cultural heritage. HEURIGHT investigates how human rights guarantees in relation to cultural heritage are being understood and implemented. It focuses on Poland, the United Kingdom and Italy. The added value of the project consists in combining an analysis of the relevant laws, their implementation and enforcement. It provides a theoretical re-conceptualization of the right to cultural heritage, focusing on positive law and jurisprudence, soft-law rules, diplomacy and cultural cooperation as possible alternative devices for fostering inter-cultural dialogue and understanding. In its practical perspective, the project analyses how the technical tools used to manage and protect cultural heritage are currently considered and how they could be further developed to strengthen the enforcement of the right to cultural heritage throughout the EU.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

"• Research agenda, internal cooperation and dissemination of the Project's results, including the organisation of an international conference, workshops, public events and guest lectures.
• Data gathering, archival and library research.
• Evaluation of research results and outputs (including the elaboration of the final strategy of promoting the Project's research results).
• Project's website and Digitalised Heritage platform (including photographic galleries online).
• Team capacity building.
• Outreach – cooperation with external experts and stakeholders."

HIMANIS: HIstorical MANuscript Indexing for user-controlled Search

Manuscripts are among the most important witnesses to our European shared cultural heritage. They need to be made accessible and usable. Automated methods are needed to allow the users to search and to add value to massdigitisation and preservation efforts of cultural heritage institutions. HIMANIS aims at developing cost-effective solutions for querying large sets of handwritten document images. Innovative keyword spotting, indexing and search methods will be developed, tested, adapted and/or scaled up to meet the real-world conditions required. Automated methods for writer identification and for conjecturing the date of a document will be investigated. The proposed approaches and the corresponding query interfaces will be evaluated taking into account the data relevance and the user-feedback from different types of users.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Corpus selection and preparation
    - Collecting image data
    - Production of ground truth, text/image alignment and linguistic resources
    - Image pre-processing and layout analysis
• Training the HTR and generation of lattices
    - Training and adaptation of HTR models
• Indexing, search and integration
• Communication and dissemination of HIMANIS scientific and technological results "

PICH: The impact of urban planning and governance reform on the historic built environment and intangible cultural heritage

The conservation of the urban landscape heritage in Europe faces a considerable challenge arising from the effects of the banking crisis, austerity measures and increasingly neoliberal government policies. A rapidly changing approach to urban governance will have implications for both the built and intangible part of the urban landscape heritage. PICH aims to provide understanding and practical guidance that helps to ensure that new approaches to urban planning enhance rather than undermine conservation of this heritage. The PICH project will provide a comprehensive assessment of the impact of fundamental reforms in urban planning and governance on the historic built environment and place identity, in four countries: Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom. The project will evaluate and assess the impact of planning and governance change in three settings: the historic urban core, sites of industrial transformation, and the wider landscape heritage.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Programme of project meetings and workshops including full partner meetings in January 2016 (conceptual framework and pilot - Delft) and June 2016(historic urban cores - Trondheim), and preparation for January 2016 (industrial heritage - Newcastle)

• Agreement on conceptual framework and template for first round case studies
• Completion of country reports on the historic urban core
• Completion of comparative synthesis report on historic urban core
• Completion of draft industrial heritage reports for discussion at workshop January 2017
• Contributions to outreach through conference papers, short articles and conference abstracts
• To maintain contact with the associate partners through meetings and field visits
• To seek out additional sources of research funding to maintain momentum on the wider project concerning heritage management and urban planning"

PROTHEGO: PROTection of European Cultural HEritage from GeO – hazards
Monuments and sites are continuously impacted and weathered by several internal and external factors, worsened by climate change and human interaction. PROTHEGO aims to make an innovative contribution towards the analysis of geo-hazards in areas of cultural heritage. In order to provide an overview of such threats and potential remote sensing monitoring, the project is focusing on more than 400 World Heritage sites in Europe. PROTHEGO applies novel space technology to monitor sites which are potentially unstable due to geo-hazards. It's goal is to enhance cultural heritage management practices, reinforcing institutional support and governance through knowledge and innovation, identifying, assessing and monitoring risks, and strengthening disaster preparedness at heritage properties in the future. The final result will be a freely available georeferenced database, for spatial analysis of geo-hazards, ground instability and risk, as well as following risk management and planning activities in the heritage properties.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:
"• Management of the teamwork within the Project Partners of PROTHEGO, including internal Project Meetings and Skype conferences (WP8 activities)
• Dissemination and awareness of the project at national and international level (WP7, Tasks 7.1 and 7.3). Great importance was given to the presentation of the project during national and international conferences, congresses, workshops and forum. The PROTHEGO project website was launched and all the dissemination material produced and disseminated
• Creation of a network of public and private decision-makers and end-users involved in planning and management of cultural heritage (WP7, Task 7.2)
• Specific and targeted involvement of Associate Partners of PROTHEGO and definition of their roles in the project (WP7, Task 7.2)
• Collection of all the data on the UNESCO cultural heritage in Europe and on presence, distribution and availability of datasets on geo-hazards at European scale; contact with national UNESCO Focal Points have been made for all the EU Countries (WP1). The final database with all the UNESCO European CH polygon boundaries in GIS format was carried out. A dedicated Prothego geo-database was implemented. An update impact scenario in Europe of Natural Hazards Vs Cultural Heritage was produced
• The analysis of satellite InSAR and PS datasets available at European scale started. The Harmonization of InSAR and PS ground motion information and a creation of digital factsheets began
• The Integration of PS and geo-hazard products and implementation of multi-criteria methodology started. A novel procedure was implemented in order to define risk level for the European Heritage vs Geo-Hazard. The GIS-based multi-criteria methodology was implemented
• Local scale investigations and advanced modelling was started in advance. Case studies investigation was carried out in all the proposed case studies"

REFIT: Resituating Europe's first towns: A case study in enhancing knowledge transfer and developing sustainable management of cultural landscapes

Understanding and integrating stakeholders as active creators and beneficiaries of cultural landscapes is an under-developed element of heritage research. Through research focusing on Late Iron Age oppida, REFIT explores how communities understand and experience cultural landscapes. The project recognises that the ecology, heritage and wildlife of these landscapes cannot be divorced from each other or their economic value. It aims to develop a broader understanding of the perceptions and needs of stakeholders whilst integrating them into archaeological research. Building on best-practice REFIT will implement a range of engagement strategies and resources for four case study sites. Through this, the project aims to enhance knowledge transfer and develop the sustainable management of these cultural landscapes.

The second progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

"• Completion of the evaluation of stakeholder awareness and understanding of oppida case study landscapes, their values and management through interviews and surveys.

• Complete evaluation of perceptions of oppida cultural landscapes through digital media to make comparisons with the data from objective 1.

• Review of current management strategies for European 'oppida' landscapes identifying areas of conflict and best transferable practice across Europe; through surveys and Workshop 1 (France).

• Develop digital guides/resources to promote the holistic nature of cultural landscapes at the 4 case study sites.

• Carry out trial events to engage stakeholders and the wider public and raise awareness of integrated approaches to cultural landscape management.

• Hold REFIT Workshop 2 (Spain) to further develop engagement strategies and plan for events in 2017.

• Complete publications and promote the REFIT project at European landscape and heritage conferences/forums and via the projects' website and social media. "

2.2 Typology of projects: focus and results

In the following matrices, the research projects have been positioned in terms of focus (heritage sectors) and type of expected (main) results. It indicates the coverage of the research granted, although other typologies could be just as valid. The explanatory sentence following each project's acronym is not the full project title but a concise characterization.

	Digital	Intangible	Built	Archeology	Moveable	(cultural) Landscape
CHANGES - effective maintenance of built heritage			▓			
CHIME - understanding value of music festivals		▓	▓			
CHT2 - 4D representation of archaeological sites			▓			
CLIMA - effect of climate change and anthropic pressure on heritage				▓		▓
CMOP - improved methods of cleaning modern oil paints					▓	
EnDOW - copyright clearance for orphaned cultural heritage	▓				▓	
EUROMAGIC - conserving and re-using magic lanterns slides					▓	
EuWatHer - generating knowledge on European historic waterways		▓				▓
GASTROCERT - value of regional gastronomy for identity & economy		▓				▓
HeAT - understanding and preventing threat to heritage from conflict	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
HeritaMus - documentation of and access to Fado and Flamenco	▓				▓	
HEURIGHT14 - understanding the changing nature of the right to CH	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
HIMANIS - improving access to manuscripts	▓				▓	
PICH - new approaches to urban planning & governance that effect CH		▓	▓			
PROTHEGO- understanding geohazards to cultural heritage			▓			▓
REFIT - engaging stakeholders in archeological research/ landscapes		▓		▓	▓	▓

	Improve methods	Economic / sustainable models	Inventory/ documen-tation	Develop typology / concepts	Develop (digital) tools
CHANGES - effective maintenance of built heritage	X			X	
CHIME - understanding value of music festivals			X	X	X
CHT2 - 4D representation of archaeological sites			X		X
CLIMA - effect of climate change and anthropic pressure on heritage	X				X
CMOP - improved methods of cleaning modern oil paints	X				
EnDOW - copyright clearance for orphaned cultural heritage	X				X
EUROMAGIC - conserving and re-using magic lanterns slides	X		X		X
EuWatHer - generating knowledge on European historic waterways	X		X		X
GASTROCERT - value of regional gastronomy for identity & economy	X				
HeAT - understanding and preventing threat to heritage from conflict	X			X	
HeritaMus - documentation of and access to Fado and Flamenco	X		X		X
HEURIGHT14 - understanding the changing nature of the right to CH	X		X		
HIMANIS - improving access to manuscripts	X				X
PICH - new approaches to urban planning & governance that effect CH	X	X			
PROTHEGO- understanding geohazards to cultural heritage		X	X		X
REFIT - engaging stakeholders in archeological research/ landscapes	X	X			

3. **Financial summary**

In this integral annual report, a summary of the financial situation is provided. Detailed financial reporting is a matter between the national teams and their domestic funder, according to their Grant Agreements that also specify the timing, frequency and size of tranches of grants transferred. The financial reporting on JPICH-level comprises two elements: the grants received by each national team during the reporting period, and a general overview of the main budget items (costs).

Grants received

The first component of the financial summary by the projects consists of an overview of the grants received per national team. All projects have received funding, totaling € 2.321.966,74 during this period, and € 3.679.071,59 since the start of the projects. All national teams except for the Italian researchers received grants. The Italian funder has illuminated on the status of the transfer; the first tranche (80% of total grant) for five projects is pre-authorized, for three projects pre-authorization will be given after the teams request it, for two projects the GA is yet to be signed. The Italian team in project, PICH, will not be funded even though it was approved at JPICH level. The research teams concerned can continue their activities, based on letters of commitment, if their organizations provide them with advances. For some teams, and hence projects, this situation has become problematic, as reflected by a letter of complaint sent to the Heritage Plus Management Board (02.23.17). The Management Board has sent the head of department of the funder involved an urgent request (03.09.17) to release the funding in the shortest possible time-frame.

Received versus transferred

An initial confrontation of the grants received as specified by the projects, with the funding transferred as stated by the funding agencies, indicated significant differences for the majority of the projects. Part of these have been explained by the divergent use of exchange rates (i.e. by funders the rate specified in the GA, by the projects the real sum or rate of Jan 2 2017). Other causes for variation have been identified and solved as well. Several project teams reported on what their institutions released to them, rather than what their institutions received, or misunderstood the reporting period, including for instance all tranches since the project start.

Grants received and transferred, RP2 / total project duration

| Project accronym | Reporting Period 2 | | since start of projects | |
	total grants received	total grants transferred	total grants received	total grants transferred
CHANGES	€ 195.677,36	€ 195.292,23	€ 276.547,36	€ 276.162,23
CHIME	€ 209.392,95	€ 218.186,23	€ 328.228,07	€ 339.232,02
CHT2	€ 113.258,99	€ 137.454,75	€ 167.683,89	€ 192.603,31
CLIMA	€ 132.906,84	€ 127.350,39	€ 203.835,50	€ 198.279,06
CMOP	€ 191.665,16	€ 210.490,38	€ 235.494,97	€ 256.804,38
ENDOW	€ 111.307,85	€ 120.694,87	€ 211.520,46	€ 224.413,18
EUROMAGIC	€ 208.918,18	€ 223.923,32	€ 328.314,44	€ 345.409,83
EUWATHER	€ 242.481,25	€ 257.767,40	€ 344.712,54	€ 361.341,94
GASTROCERT	€ 148.107,36	€ 150.408,34	€ 271.758,19	€ 274.060,17
HeAT	€ 55.106,37	€ 56.698,24	€ 129.416,37	€ 130.884,24
HeritaMus	€ 29.153,30	€ 29.152,30	€ 76.058,30	€ 76.021,30
HEURIGHT14	€ 100.258,39	€ 107.488,95	€ 153.297,65	€ 162.373,29
HIMANIS	€ 56.971,00	€ 56.970,00	€ 196.316,00	€ 196.315,00
PICH	€ 314.647,06	€ 310.032,14	€ 355.353,97	€ 350.738,14
PROTHEGO	€ 83.493,26	€ 96.892,93	€ 165.242,29	€ 179.820,24
REFIT	€ 128.621,43	€ 145.289,05	€ 235.291,59	€ 254.928,35
Total	€ 2.321.966,74	€ 2.444.091,53	€ 3.679.071,59	€ 3.819.386,68

Generally, the project leaders have adjusted their financial statements and revised their annual reports accordingly. The resulting country by country information is to be found in annex A. Here we display the aggregated funds transferred and received during this period and in total. The remaining variances are mostly due to exchange rate divergence. During the second reporting period, the funders have transferred €2.444.091,53 while since the project start, €3.819.386,68 was released.

Expenditure

In the financial summary, the projects specify the costs for the reporting period in general terms, breaking down the expenditure into main budget items (employment, equipment, publication, traveling, other, overheads) per partner. Detailed information can be found in the full reports. In the table below, we summarize these figures by displaying the total spending per project. (RP2 and since the start). In order to position these spending figures, the table also shows the funds received. The balance between income and costs is visualized schematically in the chart to the left. For 9 of the projects, the expenditure exceeds the grants received. This also holds for the entire portfolio, as in total € 3.801.196,38 has been received since the project start, while the spending exceeds the income with € 667.322,44 which is enabled by prepayments (advances) by the researcher's institutions.

Spending vs. income since project start
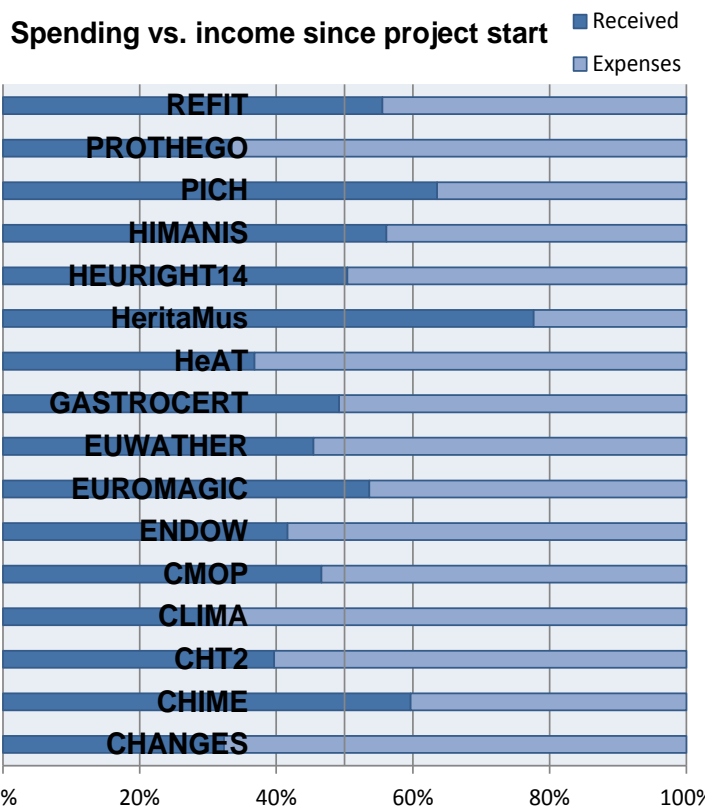
Project	expenses			received			
	RP1	RP2	total from project start	RP1	RP2 initial statements	RP2 revised statements	total from project start
CHANGES	€ 169.362,86	€ 408.472,22	**€ 577.835,08**	€ 80.870,00	€ 226.547,36	€ 195.292,23	**€ 276.162,23**
CHIME	€ 79.791,94	€ 147.962,60	**€ 227.754,54**	€ 118.835,12	€ 256.102,95	€ 218.186,23	**€ 337.021,35**
CHT2	€ 36.885,15	€ 254.730,49	**€ 291.615,64**	€ 54.424,90	€ 101.033,99	€ 137.454,75	**€ 191.879,65**
CLIMA	€ 119.672,39	€ 323.429,77	**€ 443.102,16**	€ 70.928,66	€ 142.648,84	€ 127.350,39	**€ 198.279,06**
CMOP	€ 72.560,17	€ 218.603,90	**€ 291.164,06**	€ 43.829,81	€ 218.603,90	€ 210.490,38	**€ 254.320,19**
ENDOW	€ 71.833,39	€ 237.490,27	**€ 309.323,66**	€ 100.212,61	€ 111.307,85	€ 120.694,87	**€ 220.907,49**
EUROMAGIC	€ 81.650,25	€ 215.145,71	**€ 296.795,96**	€ 119.396,26	€ 199.692,18	€ 223.923,32	**€ 343.319,58**
EUWATHER	€ 91.781,45	€ 340.615,27	**€ 432.396,72**	€ 102.231,29	€ 242.481,25	€ 257.767,40	**€ 359.998,69**
GASTROCERT	€ 95.342,00	€ 187.827,54	**€ 283.169,54**	€ 123.650,83	€ 211.495,38	€ 150.408,34	**€ 274.059,17**
HeAT	€ 87.958,90	€ 136.925,02	**€ 224.883,92**	€ 74.310,00	€ 129.416,37	€ 56.698,24	**€ 131.008,24**
HeritaMus	€ 444,66	€ 21.434,19	**€ 21.878,85**	€ 46.905,00	€ 57.806,30	€ 29.152,30	**€ 76.057,30**
HEURIGHT14	€ 49.194,38	€ 108.806,41	**€ 158.000,79**	€ 53.039,26	€ 100.258,39	€ 107.488,95	**€ 160.528,21**
HIMANIS	€ 10.849,44	€ 142.616,63	**€ 153.466,07**	€ 139.345,00	€ 154.056,00	€ 56.970,00	**€ 196.315,00**
PICH	€ 35.034,80	€ 166.302,22	**€ 201.337,02**	€ 40.706,91	€ 264.100,00	€ 310.032,14	**€ 350.739,05**
PROTHEGO	€ 81.124,19	€ 273.023,80	**€ 354.147,99**	€ 81.749,03	€ 118.173,26	€ 96.892,93	**€ 178.641,96**
REFIT	€ 44.358,05	€ 157.288,78	**€ 201.646,83**	€ 106.670,16	€ 171.942,43	€ 145.289,05	**€ 251.959,21**
total	€ 1.127.844,02	€ 3.340.674,81	**€ 4.468.518,83**	€ 1.357.104,85	€ 2.705.666,45	€ 2.444.091,53	**€ 3.801.196,38**

Explanation of use of EC funding

According to the Heritage Plus project Grant Agreement the Project Coordinator, after the approval of the ranked list and its submission to the European Commission has received the first payment of the top up that was distributed to all Heritage Plus participants.

In specific the Coordinator received in July 2016 the amount of 1.685.430,45 Euro for the Top Up which was distributed as indicated in the table below:

No.	Countries	Partners	Total Top Up (€)	Advance Payment(€)	Payment date
P1	IT				
P2	IT	MIBACT +MIUR	548.412,15	323.131,01	13/10/2016
P3	BE	BELSPO	46.200,39	27.221,82	28/07/2016
P4	CY	RPF	46.108,11	27.167,45	28/07/2016
P5	DK	FKK	28.203,56	16.617,88	28/07/2016
P6	FR	ANR+MCC	80.601,48	47.491,36	28/07/2016
P8	NO	RCN	95.796,76	56.444,60	28/07/2016
P9	PL	MKDN	81.312,90	47.910,53	28/07/2016
P10	PT	FCT	27.120,10	15.979,49	28/07/2016
P11	RO	ANCSI	17.325,19	0,00	
P12	ES	MINECO	204.612,75	120.560,29	13/09/2016
P13	SE	SNHB	117.954,60	69.500,26	28/07/2016
P15	ND	NWO +RCE	495.125,33	291.733,78	02/09/2016
P16	UK	AHRC	1.071.708,98	631.463,78	28/07/2016
Total			2.860.482,30	1.675.222,25	

4. Progress – technical check

This section contains the technical-administrative progress check of the second annual progress reports. A summary of the scientific progress and impact on society is provided in the next section.

Achievement of objectives and deliverables

Of the sixteen projects, five have fully achieved the objectives for the second reporting period (R2). The other eleven achieved most of their objectives with only minor deviations; none are not on schedule at all. Compared to the first report, three projects that were fully on track now show minor deviations, while one project managed to remove its delay.

The projects that reported minor deviations had 61 deliverables planned during the reporting period, out of which 46 have been achieved, a score of 75%. All deliverables that were delayed in the first report, have been now been realized, except for two that were regrouped/rescheduled. Some of the projects that showed minor delays, have realized other deliverables earlier than foreseen.

project	Fully achieved objectives		Minor deviations		Not on schedule	
	R1	R2	R1	R2	R1	R2
CHANGES			X	X		
CHIME	X	X				
CHT2			X	X		
CLIMA			X	X		
CMOP			X	X		
ENDOW	X	X				
EUROMAGIC	X	X				
EUWATHER	X			X		
GASTROCERT			X	X		
HeAT			X	X		
HeritaMus	X			X		
HEURIGHT14			X	X		
HIMANIS	X	X				
PICH			X	X		
PROTHEGO	X			X		
REFIT		X	X			
total	**7**	**5**	**9**	**11**	**0**	**0**

Indeed the indicated cause for delay was in some cases in the planning of the activities. Other causes brought to the front were in the content (complexity of topic), personnel organization (delayed onset of postdoc position), strategic timing (strategic combination with external events), and, most often cited, the complexity of the national call handling procedure, causing delays in receiving national funding, particularly from Italy. In total, 5 deliverables were realized earlier than planned, while some projects 'over performed' by actualizing 6 deliverables more than foreseen in the initial description of work (DoW).
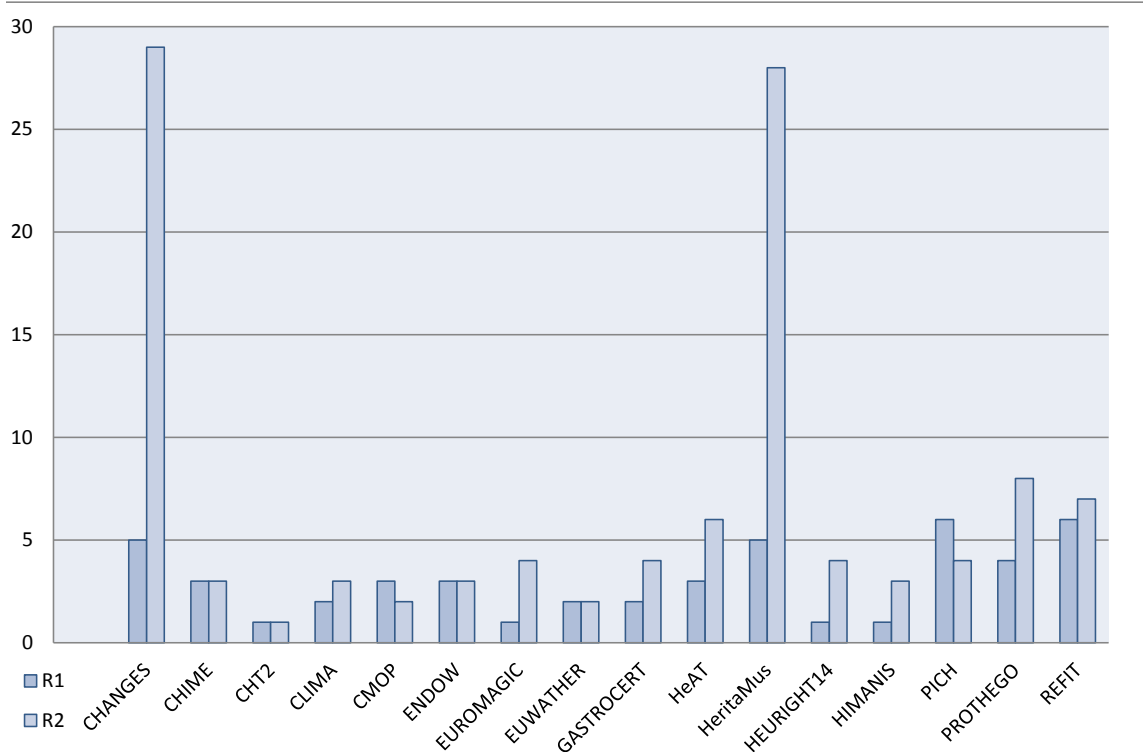
Project meetings and internal collaborations

All projects have organized at least two internal project meetings, and the majority of these was face-to-face (42 virtual, 117 live). The number of internal meetings in total has more than doubled as compared to the first reporting period (R1: 48, R2: 111) which is in line with expectations since the second reporting period is generally longer (depending on the exact start date) and projects are now at full pace.

Besides these internal meetings, several other forms of exchange between project members has been pursued, varying from exchange of people (researchers, students) to tools and technologies. The total amount of exchanges rose significantly in the current reporting period (R2: 49) in comparison with the first phase (R1: 19). During the second reporting phase, most exchanges concerned researchers (13), followed by tools (11) and joint publications (8).
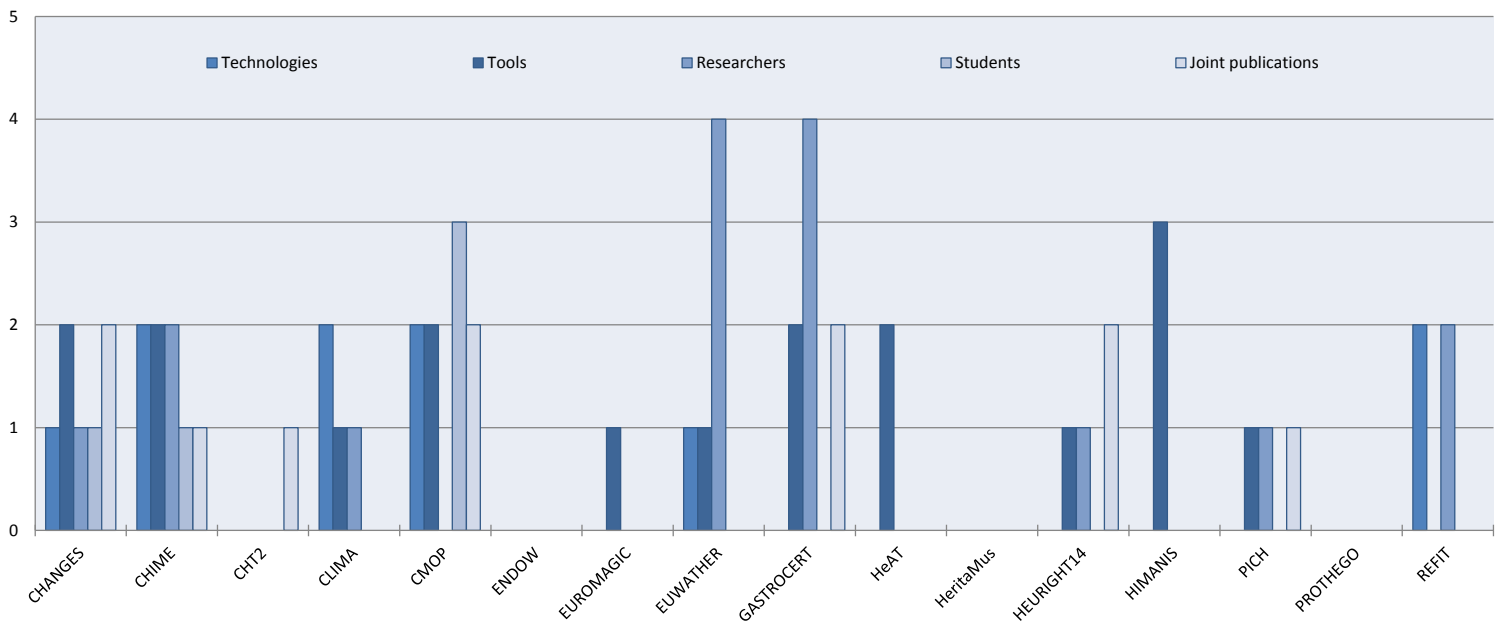
The graph below shows the total of the internal meetings per project, specifying between the first and the second reporting period.

Project meetings (virtual + live)

The following graph specifies the types of exchanges between project members since the start of each project.

Exchanges between project members (R1 + R2)

Start and end dates

The chart below shows the start/end dates as specified in the annual reports. At the time of reporting, most projects are halfway their duration. All projects that started in the second semester of 2015 generally run shorter than the maximum duration of three years. All projects report an end date before the general deadline of 1 June 2018), except for ENDOW, exceeding this due date by a month. The project leader has been informed of the strict deadline, and assured a timely finish. Some projects facing minor delays consider to prolong their duration (see section 5.2 and Annex E), which is to be settled between the teams and their national funders. In each case, the final end date of 1 June 2018 will be maintained.

Since the projects are composed of up to five national teams, and the funding procedures vary between funding agencies/ Member States, in most cases the funding deadlines are also divergent. There are various reasons for this, including the distinction made by some funders between financial project ending (deadline for reimbursements), the end of project activities, and the deadline for national reporting. The chart shows per project the first (green) and last (red) deadline included in the various Grant Agreements (GA). As discussed in last year's Heritage Plus mid-term meeting (17 March 2016) and through email, potential difficulties arising from this situation will be solved. If a national deadline precedes the project end date, while the work plan foresees activities by that national team afterwards, the national funder at stake is informed. If a national deadline comes after June 1 2018, the funder is informed that the project needs to finish and report *integral* (JPI level) by that date, while national reporting can continue afterwards according to national procedures, as long as payments are made before 1 October 2018, in order to assure a timely finish of the Heritage Plus project.

Chart 1: Project start+ end date (according to annual report) and deadline by national fundinge agencies (Grant Agreement) — first deadline (GA) — last deadline (GA)

Start date	End date	month	Project
01-05-2015	01-05-2017		CHANGES
01-09-2015	31-01-2018		CHIME
01-09-2015	28-02-2018		CHT2
01-06-2015	31-05-2018		CLIMA
01-06-2015	31-05-2018		CMOP
01-07-2015	30-06-2018		ENDOW
01-06-2015	31-05-2018		EUROMAGIC
01-09-2015	30-08-2017		EUWATHER
15-04-2015	15-10-2017		GASTROCERT
01-05-2015	30-04-2018		HEAT
01-06-2015	31-05-2018		HERITAMUS
15-06-2015	31-05-2018		HEURIGHT
01-11-2015	31-10-2017		HIMANIS
01-06-2015	31-05-2018		PICH
01-09-2015	28-02-2018		PROTHEGO
01-07-2015	28-02-2018		REFIT

## 5. Scientific progress and societal impact

In this section on scientific progress and societal impact, first the sheer numbers are presented in an aggregated form. Then the progress is considered more critically, based on the progress review performed by the Scientific Committee.

5.1 Scientific output and outreach

Scientific output

Halfway through the project duration, and thus in the middle of achieving results and translating these into publications and other forms of scientific production, a considerable scientific output[2] has been reported by the projects. Since the start of the projects, in total 274 publications and other outputs were realized, 81% of which during this reporting period. The chart below indicates that the distribution over the various types of scientific output is quite similar between both reporting periods. Moreover the three categories are almost equally served, even though 'other scientific output' scores highest amounting for 38% of the output (see specified below), while the share of peer reviewed publications has risen from 28% to 31%.

Total scientific output since the start of the projects
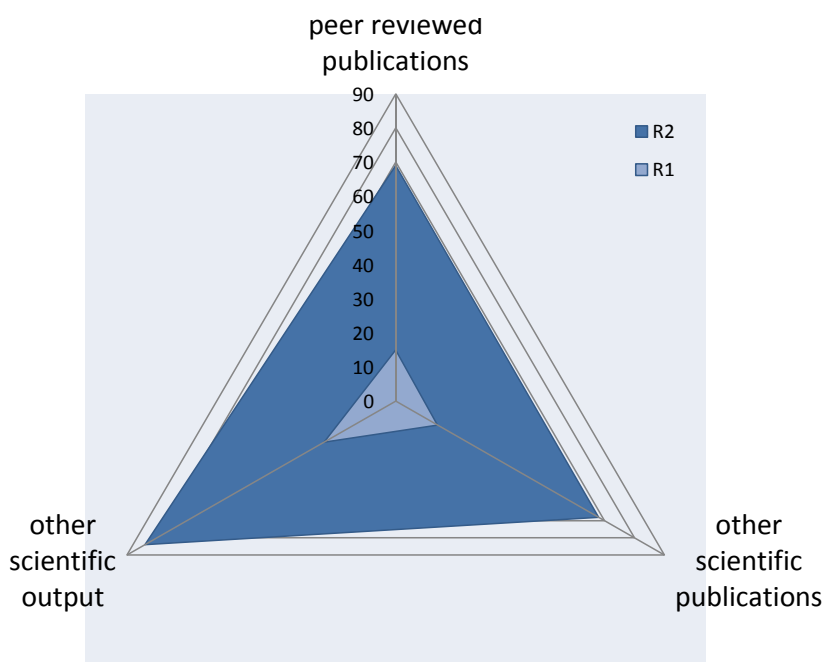
Specification of 'other scientific output' (R1 +R2)
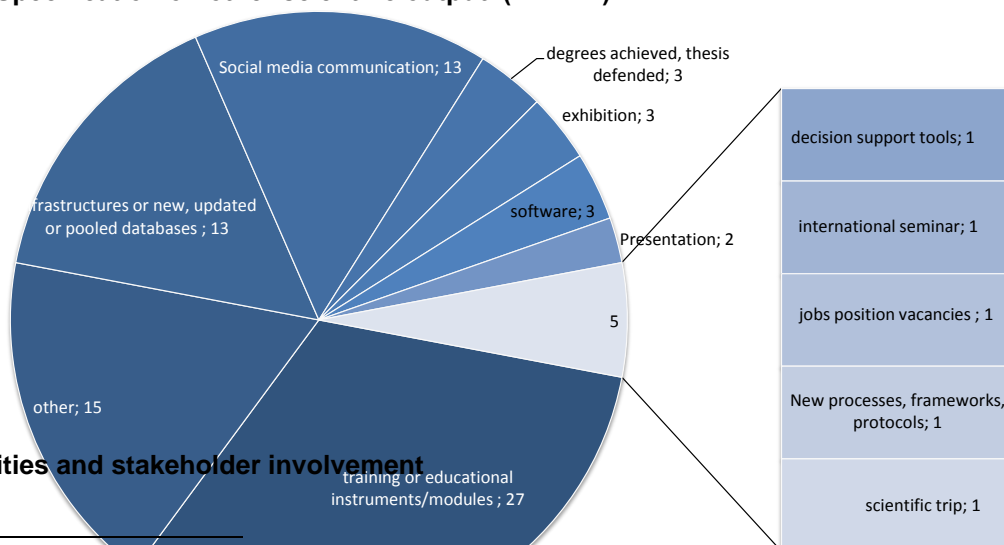

Networking activities and stakeholder involvement

[2] In the reporting template, the projects have been instructed to report up to a maximum: peer-review (20), other publications (10), other scientific output (10). Thus the total scientific output can be higher than presented here.

The outreach illustrated in this section first looks into active interaction, as opposed to more passively received dissemination, which is described afterwards. In terms of external networking activities and profound involvement of stakeholders, projects have been invited to share a brief description of each activity, also indicating the outcome and the number of stakeholders reached. In line with JPICH's communication strategy, stakeholders were predefined into four categories.

As the bar chart indicates, the number of stakeholders interacted with during this phase (R2: 8148) is more than four times higher than the total number involved during the first reporting phase (R1: 1842).

Furthermore, all four categories have been involved. Since the start, the largest groups which are close to equal in size are the cultural heritage research community (2255 stakeholders) and the industry/ SMEs/ civil society (2240 stakeholders). Their mutual distribution has somewhat shifted; during the second reporting period, the heritage research community became the largest group (R1: 21%, R2: 42%), swapping position with industry/ SMEs/ civil society (R1: 48%, R2: 33%). While the share of industry/ SMEs/ civil society slightly dropped, in absolute numbers there is a significant rise observable (RP1: 685, RP2: 1555).

Stakeholder involvement since projects started
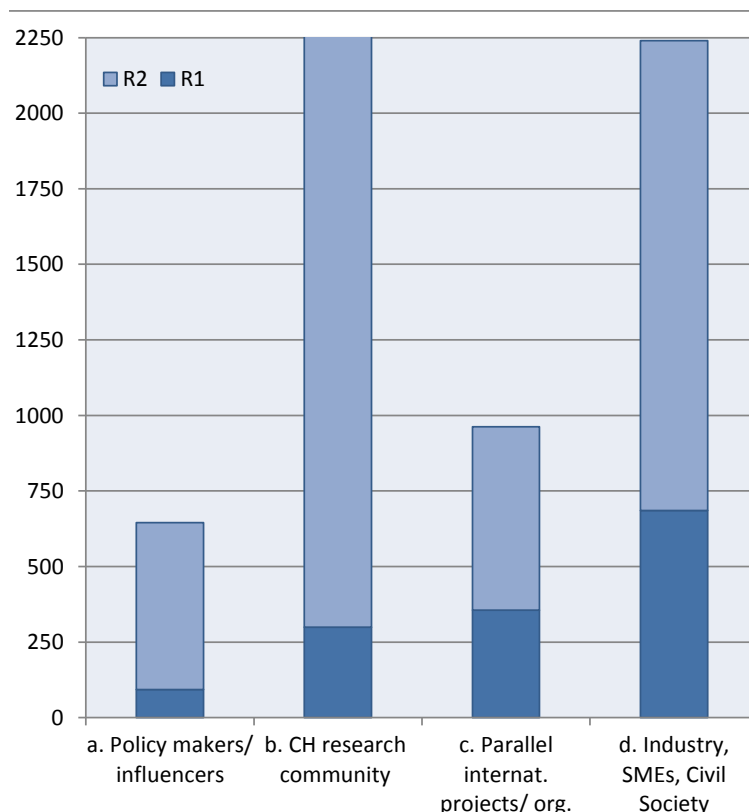
In the table below, the numbers are broken down per project. For certain stakeholder activities some of the projects did not distinguish the outreach between the stakeholder categories, resulting in partially combined categories (e.g. a/b: see lower rows in the table below). As the table shows, all projects have involved stakeholders. The vast majority of projects (15 out of 16) reached out to all four stakeholder categories (9 projects) or three categories (6 projects). The projects do show a high variation between the number of stakeholders reached. However, this quantitative indication does obviously not specify the nature of the involvement, which may be quite intensive with a small group (for instance a workshop with children in a museum) or rather large-scale and less intensive. The nature of the involvement varies, as does the mode, from end user workshops to conference sessions, from focus groups to intensive collaboration with other international projects. The outcomes are just as diverse, from informing comparative analyses to refining a tool, from raising awareness to the development of joint strategies. All descriptions of stakeholder events by the sixteen projects have been integrated in the extensive table in annex B.

Stakeholder involvement per category during second reporting period

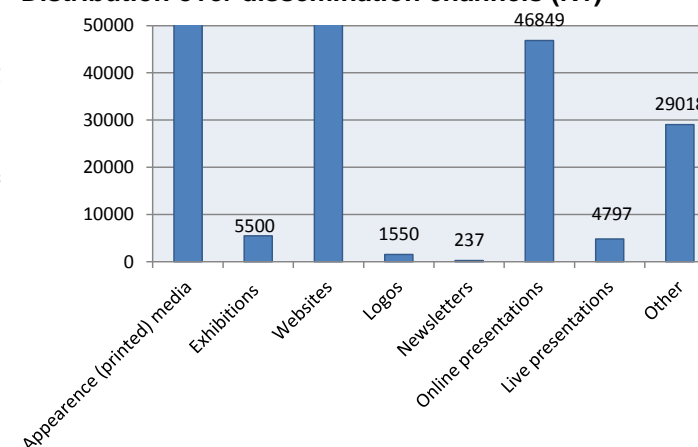| Report 2 stakeholder category	CHANGES	CHIME	CHT2	CLIMA	CMOP	ENDOW	EUROMAGIC	EUWATHER	GASTROCERT	HeAT	HeritaMus	HEURIGHT14	HIMANIS	PICH	PROTHEGO	REFIT	total
a. Policy makers and influencers	86	15		2	60		10	28	214		0	40		4	90	3	**552**
b. Cultural Heritage research community	235	55		2	240	4	173	35	787		100	60			265		**1956**
c. Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations		30		1	130	8	60		141	60	112			2	57	6	**607**
d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	300	688	5	3	100		79	37	333		0			6		4	**1555**
a/b											0	10				60	**70**
a/d									100		0					57	**157**
b/c													2				**2**
b/d						160					0					73	**233**
c/d											0					105	**105**
a/b/c										1520	0						**1520**
a/b/d						480					0	20				117	**617**
b/c/d						9					0						**9**
a/b/c/d.							665				90	10					**765**
total	**621**	**788**	**5**	**8**	**530**	**661**	**987**	**100**	**1575**	**1580**	**302**	**140**	**2**	**12**	**412**	**425**	**8148**

Dissemination and knowledge transfer

Comparable with stakeholder involvement, projects have indicated the reach of their knowledge transfer and dissemination activities. Based on (predefined) forms of dissemination, the nature and number of (target) audiences have been explicated. Also a description of the topic and of the overall impact/benefit is provided. For the rich data we refer to the full reports, below we provide a table indicating the audiences reached and the media employed. Some projects claimed a reach of audiences without quantifying these (here indicated with "?").

The first reporting led to suggestions by the Heritage Plus management board about some of the categories, that seemed to overlap, too generic, or not fully self-explanatory. Accordingly, the format for the second report was slightly adjusted, for instance the category on- and offline media presentations was split into online presentations (e.g. TED talk) and live presentations. As a result, the distribution over different categories is slightly more balanced (see graph on the right, discarding the two highest scoring categories for reasons of visibility). The new classification however complicates detailed comparison between both reporting periods. Overall, an exponential rise in (projected) numbers of people reached is observable (RP1: 53.000, RP2: 820.113). Below, the full specification of dissemination during the second reporting period is displayed. All activities are described in the full reports (annex F). Regarding the peaks (EUROMAGIC, HEAT, REFIT): 'Websites' concern visitors to the project website, and news items/ dedicated articles on other websites. Printed media concern the print run of dedicated articles in newspapers and the public of television shows.

Distribution over dissemination channels (R1)

Chart values: Appearence (printed) media; Exhibitions 5500; Websites; Logos 1550; Newsletters 237; Online presentations 46849; Live presentations 4797; Other 29018

Dissemination and knowledge transfer during second reporting period

	Appearence (printed) media	Exhibitions	Websites	Logos	Newsletters	Online presentations	Live presentations	Other	total
CHANGES	16000					32000	330		**48330**
CHIME	750		2.000	?		150	1.000	100	**4.000**
CHT2			1000	1000		9000			**11000**
CLIMA			4.356				?	230	**4.586**
CMOP							1800		**1800**
ENDOW			3.800			500			**4.300**
EUROMAGIC	362000	2500	75500	500	237				**440737**
EUWATHER			86				452	119	**657**
GASTROCERT	1000		650				75	22025	**23750**
HeAT	120.000		320						**120.320**
HeritaMus		3000						450	**3450**
HEURIGHT14			?	?		?	50	?	**50**
HIMANIS			100	50			192		**342**
PICH			900					6.094	**6.994**
PROTHEGO	200					5000	660		**5860**
REFIT			143.500			199	238		**143.937**
total	**499950**	**5500**	**232212**	**1550**	**237**	**46849**	**4797**	**29018**	**820113**

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5.2   Progress review and recommendations

The critical review of the project scientific progress and their impact on society has been performed by the Scientific Committee of the JPICH. Each project has been reviewed remotely (according to a template specifying progress, rating and recommendations) by two members of the Scientific Committee, distributed in line with their fields of expertise and precluding potential conflict of interest.

Scientific Committee member	Projects/reports for review		
Mr Etienne Anheim	HIMANIS	ENDOW	EUROMAGIC
Mr Gert-Jan Burgers	REFIT	CHT2	CLIMA
Mr Axel Christophersen	GASTROCERT	PROTHEGO	CHANGES
Mr Jose Delgado	PROTHEGO	CLIMA	HEAT
Ms Veerle van Eetvelde	REFIT	CHIME	
Ms Eva Falleth	PICH	EUWATHER	CHANGES
Mr Rodney Harrison	HEURIGHT	HERITAMUS	EUROMAGIC
Mr Juan Carlos Prieto Vielba	CMOP	HERITAMUS	GASTROCERT
Mr Boguslaw Szmygin	PICH	HEAT	
Ms Susan Schreibman	HIMANIS	ENDOW	
Ms Laurajana Smith	HEURIGHT	CHIME	
Mr Piotr Targowsky	CMOP	CHT2	EUWATHER

Findings were verified, refined and complemented at the review workshop after the Heritage Plus Parade on Feb 21 2017 in Brussels. As articulated during that workshop, the reviews were shared with the project-leaders both for verification and for a response on if and how recommendations will be embraced. The full reviews are attached in annex E. Here we provide a schematic overview in the table below, followed by a brief summary per project, and some general reflections.

Overview of project progress rating and recommendations

Project	Review 1	Main suggestions	Review 2	main suggestions
CHANGES	good	make handbook for wide audience	good	focus on remaining activities / Funding issue / explain cause + effect of lack of stakeholder interest
CHIME	excellent	interested in synthesis	good to excellent	link activities with objectives / emphasize link with heritage / implications for other heritage domains
CHT2	good	active stakeholder involvement / broaden heritage landscape concept / peer-reviewed publications / report progress / funding issue	good	status Del 3.1 / 4.1: funding issue?
CLIMA	good	funding issue (contingency) / update on communication plan / outreach to (local) communities	good	end user workshop / conceptual clarification (vulnerability, exposure/consequence of threat)
CMOP	good	elaborate website, including reporting past/coming (public) events	good	recover delays, deliver M2.1 asap
ENDOW	good	ensure launch of platform / expand to other JPI countries and image reproduction rights / peer-reviewed publications	excellent	quantify outreach / elaborate crowdsourcing
EUROMAGIC	excellent	present results (further) in scientific journals	excellent	synthetic book/special issue (academic)
EUWATHER	good	focus on remaining activities / Funding issue / explicate case-study challenges	excellent	Del 2.7? / Funding issue
GASTROCERT	average	serious delay due to funding issue / limit objectives of prolongue the project	average	complete WP 1 and 2 asap.
HEAT	good	present method / synthesize case-studies / elaborate typology +use in heritage practice	average	Integrate results into manual (rather than further fieldwork) / further conceptualize threat & impacts
HERITAMUS	average	get computer expert / strategy to meet objectives, particularly the central digital tool	average	develop, sustain (after project) digital tool / develop project website / ensure scientific publications
HEURIGHT	good	is outreach broadened from UNESCO to other stakeholders (non-expert)? / Funding issue	good to excellent	prioritize planned open accces publication, dissemination / Funding issue
HIMANIS	good	ensure functionality of tool / elaborate potential uses / link with other (e-humanities) medieval text projects	average	professionalize website (including funder logo, misleading post) / quantify results / specify action for multiple language tool objective
PICH	good	Funding issue / consider comparative methods / be aware of effects of changing research question	good	specify how to achieve objectives / specify comparative method and results / open access / reassess division of project tasks
PROTHEGO	excellent	international seminar / clarify (free?) availability of results to end users	good	add heavy rainfall as hazard / how to deal with entangled "human/natural" events
REFIT	good	diversify in (historical depth of) communitiy perceptions of oppida / generalisations from oppida to cultural landscape unrealistic	good	move from findings on oppida to general cultural landscapes / link with other JPI projects

Summary of review per project

CHANGES | Project-leader: Stefano Della Torre, POLIMI Italy | 01/05/15 – 30/04/17

Summary of evaluation
- Both reviewers agree that the project progress has been "good".
- The multitude of activities is coordinated well, minor delays are caused by external factors (funding), the project is close to successfully fulfil its objectives.
- The project has investigated the technical needs and economical mechanisms of high quality and effective conservation procedures. The next step of analysing and developing a theoretical model for a funding scheme, will be an outcome of uttermost importance to the heritage field.
- The project contributes to the JPI strategic agenda. It is an integrated research project addressing several kinds of knowledge and skills to improve governance. It also addresses tangible as well as intangible values and focuses on broader societal context.

Main recommendations
- Next to conferences and the website, outreach to the industry and other stakeholders could be pursued through a manual/handbook. Also focus on the remaining activities (publications).
- Reflect on the limited participation amongst some stakeholders (reasons, effects, methodology).

Response by project-leader:
- Agrees with the reviews, considers an executive summary targeted on stakeholders, complementing the scientific output. Next period will focus on finances and stakeholders.

CHIME | Project leader: Tony Whyton, Birmingham City University UK | 01/09/15 – 31/01/18

Summary of evaluation
- The reviewers consider the project progress "good to excellent" and "excellent".
- Well-structured and -written report, that shows some changes and remedies, due to changes in the project team, but overall the project has a strong progress.
- Data gathering (literature, at festivals, archives), public engagement, a digital tool and scientific output have been realized. The project is supported by a very nice webpage and twitter account.

Main recommendations
- Link data/activities (so far mostly national) to the project objectives.
- The next step of synthesizing the case-studies is important, looked forward to.
- Specify the link with heritage more clearly for some of the activities.
- How can results be transferred to other heritage fields?

Response by project-leader:
- Research objectives are built into the project methods (e.g. focus groups). Research questions will be responded to in the synthesis. The final report will link outputs and objectives.
- The link with heritage in the activities could have been stressed more, but is there, for instance in the app, the festivals, and fieldwork and will be specified in the final report and publications.
- Our publications will seek to engage more broadly with different Cultural Heritage domains, including a special issue in International Journal of Heritage Studies and at heritage events.

CHT2 | PL Gabriele Guidi, POLIMI Italy | 01/09/15 – 28/02/18

Summary of evaluation
- Both reviewers agree that the project progress has been "good".
- Project is generally proceeding according to plan, although 2 partners started 4 months later and congruent project prolongation (including delay of two deliverables) is justifiably expected.
- All four partners report significant progress in examination of their case studies and present both data acquired and first 4D reconstructions generated.
- The report is well-structured but lacks some details.
- The methodology is impressive and highly relevant.

Main recommendations
- Delays in funding are major threat and must be resolved. Explicate contingency measures.
- Next to dissemination, active stakeholder involvement is recommended.
- Consider to widen the concept of landscape (from conservation areas, to entire landscapes)
- Progress/deliverables could be more clearly reported
- Publish in peer reviewed journals.

Response by project-leader:
- Some deliverables are rescheduled in order to overcome delays caused by funding procedures.
- 5 stakeholders are actively involved.
- The proposed widening of the concept of landscape is embraced.
- Next report will specify all deliverables, this report included progress but in a different section.
- Peer reviewed publications are underway.

CLIMA | Stefano De Angeli, University of Tuscia Italy | 01/06/15 – 31/05/18

Summary of evaluation
- Both reviewers agree that the project progress has been "good".
- Well-structured report. All major tasks and deliverables of WP1 and 2 have been met (risk identification, webgis platform, data processing chains, software kits). The Italian funding problem has caused 4 months delay, and late start of the laborious WP3.
- The aim of developing a multi task tool on risk management usable by authorities and curators is relevant. The organization of the end users workshop in 2015 is to be rated as very positive.

Main recommendations
- Delay in funding seems a major threat and must be resolved. Explicate contingency measures.
- Provide more insight in the announced dissemination and communication plan. A final dissemination event is recommended. Engage stakeholders (civil society, local communities) next to academia and heritage managers.
- A clearer representation of the concept of threat is desirable; in the report there is no clear separation of the vulnerabilities, the exposure and the consequences of threats,

Response by project-leader:
- The institutes have provided advances, WP3 starts in March and a contingency plan is ready.
- A final end user meeting is indeed foreseen, and activities with local communities are planned.
- Threat is being better defined, with reference to literature.

CMOP | projectleader: Klaas Jan van den Berg, Univ. of Amsterdam, NL | 01/06.15–31/05/18

Summary of evaluation
- Both reviewers agree that the project progress has been "good".
- "co-operation among partners is intense. Obtained results are of scientific importance: some papers in good journals have been submitted already, more is in preparation. Consortium pays attention to dissemination of results: a meeting in Tate Britain (Nov. 2016) included a public session for discussion and dissemination of results."
- "Some delays in delivering of Deliverables must be noted. However, apart from M2.1, the delays are not significant and shall not influence the punctual achievements of the project goals."

Main recommendations
- Complete WP2, especially M2.1 (inventory) as soon as possible
- The project website could be enriched with (intermediate) results and next events

Response by project-leader
- Project-leader agrees and will finish task M2.1 soon
- The website is being and will be regularly updated.

ENDOW | project leader: Maurizio Borghi, Bournemouth University UK | 01/07/15 – 31/05/18

Summary of evaluation
- The reviewers consider the project progress "good" and "excellent".
- The project is mostly proceeding satisfactory according to plan, although some elements have been delayed. The delay of the realisation of the ENDOW platform hinders an accurate judgment of the progress, since it is a central deliverable with "potential to change our ability to confidently make use of orphan works."
- Impressive is the conduct of interviews and research in 20 countries for the second report.
- There has been good outreach and consultation with the relevant communities.

Main recommendations
- Launch the ENDOW platform and assess eventual malfunctions rapidly.
- An expansion to other European conservation institutions (like national libraries) is desirable.
- Increase the number of scientific publications in peer-reviewed journals.
- Consider the comparative issue of image production rights for the prolongation of the project.
- Make clear how the crowdsourcing will work.

Response by project-leader
- An explanation of the revised deadlines is given. Particularly the tender of technical development of the ENDOW platform was complex. The platform will be available for testing by the end of May.
- Major conservation institutions will be informed about the Platform. The project is building a database with contacts in 20 countries.
- Two new articles have been submitted to peer-reviewed journals and two articles are planned.
- Rights of images in written works are an integral part of the platform. Stand-alone images are not yet part of the EU directive on Orphan works, but indeed interesting to consider in the future.
- The project will measure institutional readiness to work with crowdsourced communities and compare the costs with those of the traditional archival approach.

EUROMAGIC | project leader: Frank Kessler, Univ. of Utrecht NL | 01/06/15 – 31/05/18

Summary of evaluation
- Both reviewers consider the project progress "excellent".
- The project has evolved according to the calendar proposed and de progress is highly satisfactory and has delivered additional outcomes (public engagement, making available primary data to other academic audiences).
- The creative reuse activities have facilitated strong public engagement with the research and the additional offshoot of digitizing sales catalogues is significant.

Main recommendations
- Publish results even further in international peer-reviewed journals.
- Plan to leave recognizable academic and public legacies after the project has finished, with a final project synthetic book publication or guest edited journal volume.

Response by project-leader
- Several academic publications have been submitted/accepted.
- "Having received the submissions for the conference, which are of a very high quality, we are indeed considering an edited volume bringing together this research, as it would indeed be one of the first scholarly publications covering the magic lantern in an international context."

EUWATHER | project leader: Francesco Vallerani, univ.of Venice c F Italy | 01/09/15 – 30/08/17

Summary of evaluation
- The reviewers consider the project progress "good" and "excellent".
- The project has overall a good progress, reported delay is due to challenges in the data collection and lacking funding from Italy. Under the condition that this last issue is solved promptly, the goals of the project are fully achievable.
- The project reports several future activities, some of them time consuming and demanding.
- The results of the pilot application izi.travel are impressive, the blog provides interesting and well readable information.

Main recommendations
- The project should have high focus on remaining future activities and outcomes.
- The issue of the Italian funding should be clarified and solved.
- Reflect more on methodological challenges in the case studies and the effect on the outcomes.
- There is a need to address other research questions than the digital part as soon as possible.

Response by project-leader
- We will deal with the completion of the foreseen activities, with special regard to the collection of information on the spatial data infrastructure.
- A clarification with the Italian funders is going on.
- Concerning the methodological challenges in the case studies, a diagram is presented.
- Research questions are refined on geo-referencing, geographical information and heritage sites.

- A target for the project is to develop this technology further, and to develop instruction tools with which other future developers can work, using the EUWATHER models.

GASTROCERT | PL Annelie Sjölander-Lindqvist, univ. Gotenborg Sweden | 15/04/15–15/10/17

Summary of evaluation
- Both reviewers consider the project progress "average".
- The project has encountered serious obstacles in the progress caused by delays of funding from the Spanish and Italian partners. The "emergency measures" (task rescheduling) are fully approved of.
- No substantial research highlights or outputs can be pointed out, primarily due to the fatal situation of too late funding.
- The considerations on the future activities show positive perspectives, but few convincing strategies for fulfilling the remaining goals.

Main recommendations
- Seen the problematic funding situation, the project should consider reducing its multitude of goals and concentrate on fulfilling one or two. An alternative solution is to prolong the project, which is preferable, since the project is "interesting and innovative and, when fully developed, is expected to offer much to stakeholders and local societies both economically and culturally".
- WP1 and 2 should be completed as soon as possible in order to evaluate the progress.

Response by project-leader
- It will be difficult to prolong the project for all the involved partners, but the Italian partner will need more time. As for the other teams, it is anticipated to finalize the project by 2017 without progress problems. Through the implementation of some emergency solutions, we will speed up our efforts and will be able to answer the majority of the objectives.
- Findings have been presented at conferences. It is expected that publication and impactful findings will be ongoing and continue to influence academia-policy collaboration (currently, Gastrocert findings are being utilised in a Leader project, which includes continued collaboration of partners from Italy, Spain, Scotland and Sweden).
- A policy-digest book(let) drawn from the cases, written in English and include chapter summaries in Italian, Spanish and Swedish The book(let) will also serve as a 'toolkit' and 'blueprint', outlining how gastronomy can be linked effectively to the wider landscape in sustainable rural development.

HEAT | Project leader: Ingolf Thuesen, univ. of Copenhagen Denmark | 01/05/15–30/04/18

Summary of evaluation
- The reviewers consider the project progress "average" and "good".
- Difficulties with the Italian funder have contributed to delay in the project. The report does not specify how the deficiencies in the budget affected the project implementation.
- It is not clear how the different activities will converge to produce the main deliverable, the Manual.

- The objective to "e*xplore the long-term impact of the construction of dams and artificial lakes on heritage"* seems to be focusing on the production of lists of dams and of sites, but not on the identification of long-term impacts and on how to tackle them.
- The report does not contain information on the methodology of the actions (which is expected to be published in 2017), the project implementation in this aspect cannot be evaluated.

Main recommendations
- The "threat complex model" should be focussed on. Deepen the aspect of threats as a result of flooding. Clarify what (in)tangible heritage aspects are implicit when "long term impacts" of dams are mentioned; establish a better integration with the viewpoints of the Romanian team.
- Focus the analysis on the already listed Turkey dams instead of mapping dams in Syria and Irak.
- Present information on the method of threat analysis in the four localities; the joint conclusions on the threat model; and a proposal for using this in the management of heritage.

Response by project-leader
- It is intended to better explicit the research methodology for the Italian team (long-term impact of dams on heritage) and for the whole HeAT project team (creation of a shared threat taxonomy).
- Concerning the long-term impact, several activities are foreseen, including three papers analysing long term impact of construction of dams in case studies along the Euphrates river, and a webGis on dams in the Near East.
- The financial situation (for the Italian, Romanian, Polish and Danish partners) has slowed down the work progress.
- The JPICH reporting template does not allow to present detailed research results (e.g. word limitation).

HERITAMUS | PL: Salwa El-Shawan Castelo-Branco, Univ. Nova de Lisboa | 01/06/15–31/05/18

Summary of evaluation
- Both reviewers consider the project progress "average".
- "The project is reported to be progressing mostly according to plan.
- However, progress on the conceptualisation, development and implementation of the main output of the project - 'a multi-purpose tool' -is reported to have been delayed".
- The project appears to have made good progress with the collections of ethnographic and shows a praiseworthy attempt to tackle difficult conceptual issues, one of the reasons for the delays.

Main recommendations
- the team must resolve the bureaucratic aspects, get a computer expert for the team, and focus on meeting the objectives and specially on developing the digital base tool of the whole project.
- The project website needs to be developed to allow for the dissemination of the results/outputs.
- Concrete plans to present the findings of the project in the form of academic journal papers and synthetic publications need to be developed.
- Concrete plans are needed for the maintenance of the tool beyond the lifespan of the project.
- The title of the project is very broad and not very focused, in the future communication, focus on the specific topic of Fado and Flamenco, which are in the core of the project.

Response by project-leader
- Bureaucratic issues have been tackled, the computer expert can be hired and already started.

- The lack of details on the tool's functionalities are a result of the work-in-progress approach, for that reason the tool's details are regularly changing in order to meet users demands.
- A stable version of the tool in now planned in April. All information concerning the tool will be presented on the project web-site, to be launched in mid-April. All papers will be made available.
- The project is quite optimistic about the future maintenance of the digital tool. The teams are considering to evolve into a 2nd project. The tool and data will be available at University servers.

HEURIGHT | PL: Andrzej Jakubowski, univ. of Fine Arts Poznan Poland | 15/06/15 – 31/05/18

Summary of evaluation
- The reviewers consider the project progress "good" and "good to excellent".
- The project appears to be progressing well and achieving its stated aims and objectivities.
- Some delays are "caused by administrative hold ups in transferring funding to the Italian research team. The funder must rectify this immediately or the project will be severely compromised."

Main recommendations
- Give priority to the planned open access publication and dissemination of research results.
- Involve other stakeholders, particularly non-expert ones, in addition to the link with UNESCO.
- The project is having problems with funding which the funder needs to address.
- explain the rationale behind the inventory of pictures of wooden churches/synagogues, and its contribution to the project's objectives.

Response by project-leader
- The project will attempt to extend the number of our publications available in open access.
- Already, interaction with the wider public has been realized through public events and radio and TV interviews. The project will improve the involvement of non-experts, through the means of questionnaires and surveys, and adding more media to the project Youtube channel.
- We will continue our efforts to solve the issue of delayed funding to the Italian research team.
- Through the inventory, we attempt the reconstruction of a complex bygone transnational cultural space, facilitating international cooperation and mutual understanding between various groups. The project will improve the visibility and relevance of our digitalized heritage platform.

HIMANIS | Project leader: Dominique Stutzmann, CNRS France | 01/11/15 – 31/10/17

Summary of evaluation
- The reviewers consider the project progress "average" and "good".
- The project's overall progress is punctual and can be followed on its website. Some difficulties (e.g. rendering the digital formats used by the three partners compatible) have been resolved in a satisfactory manner. The significant number of scientific publications in peer-reviewed journals, show the project's already very real contribution to research.
- It is a very ambitious project, but quantitative evaluation of the project results thus far is limited.
- The eventual success of the project largely depends on its capacity to render its text recognition tool functional, which is not yet envisaged in the current report, hampering progress evaluation.

Main recommendations
- Ensure that the tool functions in a satisfactory manner within the projected timeframe.

- The tool must not limit itself to a technical realisation that lacks sufficient reflection on its possible uses from a scientific point of view. Reflect on these uses, linking with research on use of big data.
- The reviewer identifies relevant international e-humanities projects that could be collaborated with.
- The project website is a blog, one post is misleading. It is recommend that the public presence of the project be revised to better reflect the entirety of the project, its progress, and funder.
- Provide more (quantitative) information on results, indicating whether the project will meet its very ambitious deliverables, including reading manuscripts in multiple languages.

Response by project-leader
- Exploitation of the data by historians is part of the second phase, and will be discussed with scholars, measuring the added value of HIMANIS for Humanities research.
- The project has (tight) connections with the projects mentioned.
- Hypothese.org is a well-known academic platform with a lot of exposure. This communication strategy was in the project proposal. The info missed by the reviewer (funder, summary) are on static pages and not in the blog roll. We will publish our results more regularly.
- More quantitative results could have been included in the report, but these are precisely the core of submitted scientific publications that cannot be circulated before the papers are accepted.

PICH | Project leader: Vincent Nadin, Delft uni. Of Technology Netherlands | 01/06/15–31/05/18

Summary of evaluation
- Both reviewers consider the project progress "good".
- The annual report concludes that most objectives are achieved. A delay in deliverables is explained by Italian financing and underestimated challenges in comparing cases. Also delay is caused by a change in the research questions to be more fitted with the aim of the project.
- The projects addresses new ways of funding of heritage conservation within a new context of neoliberal urban policy and planning. This a highly relevant topic and valuable knowledge.
- It is difficult to evaluate the substantive value of the project implementation, since the report lacks information on a common methodology for analysing individual case studies.

Main recommendations
- Be aware of the implications of the amendments made to one research question;
- Specify the methods of implementation of objectives and undertaking research tasks
- Consider to employ comparative research methods/theory, use of a common method of analysis
- Present results from the project specifying the changes that have taken place in planning;
- Describe how the project results should be put into practice.
- Specify the funding situation of the Italian partner and the new division of project tasks. Also "JPI should clarify with Italian funders/Italian partner about their funding. This seems to be a major challenge for progress in the project."

Response by project-leader
- The comments are useful reminders of issues to take into account and explain more clearly.
- The original research question led to ambiguity and hampered meaningful results. Therefore rephrasing is positive and implications for further case-studies will be kept in mind.

- A common conceptual framework, which lacked in the report, will be published in a special issue.
- A policy brief is being prepared in 2017, exchange with various actors (including heritage planning authorities) is facilitated, and early 2018 recommendations will be published.
- The Italian partner will not receive funding (while project the was approved) but does the research without funding and other partners assist with funding to allow them to attend project meetings.

PROTHEGO | Project leader: Claudio Margottini, ISPRA Italy | 01/09/15 – 28/02/18

Summary of evaluation
- The reviewers consider the project progress "excellent" and "good".
- The progress report is well explained and its contents show a well succeeded project. The complex structure of the project, and use of technological equipment, is managed well by a strong project-leader. The integration of partners is good.
- The slight delay in WP1/WP2 did not affect the general objectives and seems easily recoverable.
- The interaction with stakeholders was extensive and fruitful. The database on geo-hazards for EU countries stands out as an important and very helpful tool in future risk preventive analysis. The web site is well done and provides useful information.
- The scientific progress is satisfactory and the interdisciplinary cooperation is working well.

Main recommendations
- PROTHEGO has chosen to focus on geo-hazards solely, and deliberately left out hazards caused by *anthropocene* effects. This is principally all right, but sometimes damages are caused by entangled "human/natural" events (i.a. landslides and flooding). Will such usually unpredictable and random risk factors be captured through the measurement methods and datasets?
- Add the effect of heavy rainfall (e.g. flooding) due to climatic changes to the list of geo-hazards.
- Continue outreach to professionals and local communities (often the first to spot hazards).
- The project wide scope and its multiple case studies would justify to organize an international seminar on this theme.
- Specify whether the final project outcomes (databases and factsheets) will be open access.

Response by project-leader
- The specific satellite technique is not very useful for monitoring NATECH disaster.
- We are adding Flood (produced by European flood directive) into the list of considered hazards.
- The intention is to provide (after control and calibration) all the data (at least in WMS format) for free to the end user and stakeholders at the end of the project.

REFIT | Project leader: Tom Moore, Durham university UK | 01/07/15 – 29/02/18

Summary of evaluation
- Both reviewers consider the project progress "good".
- The project is performing well, more or less according to schedule. There is some delay in articles, digital guides and in the website exhibition. The future activities described in the report are realistic and conform to the original proposal. The progress report could benefit of a clearer structure.

- "The overall objective of the project – enhancing knowledge transfer, raising awareness, sustainable management and public engagement – are very topical and important in the overall heritage management of cultural landscapes."
- The validity of a final result of the project, to produce a toolkit of best practice for the sustainable management of European Cultural Landscapes, is questioned.

Main recommendations
- diversify in communities' perceptions of landscape and heritage (perhaps conflicting with the oppidum conservation). What about other heritage, material and immaterial?
- pay attention to the historical depth in stakeholders' claims to the landscapes.
- The focus on the oppida potentially leads attention away from the larger (supra-) regional landscape development plans.
- Oppida are very peculiar elements, how to transfer to other types of cultural landscapes and to a generic toolkit on sustainable management of European Cultural Landscapes?
- How to link the project with other finishing or running projects on cultural landscapes (e.g. REFIT).

Response by project-leader
- "Whilst we recognise that developing tool kits is rather ambitious this is not expected to represent a definitive approach. However, our integration with agriculture and ecologist stakeholders is leading towards exemplars of more integrated approaches which we hope to demonstrate are transferable beyond oppida landscapes." Stakeholders from a different project, MEMOLA, recognized facing very similar issues in a very different landscape.
- "From these workshops it was deemed most valuable to focus on the aspect of integrating stakeholders into management practices – approaches which are irrespective of the particular heritage assets within those landscapes."

5.3   Progress review – general reflections

The review shows variation between the projects in terms of scientific progress. However, none of the projects are rated as 'weak', while for 75% of the projects, both reviewers consider the progress "good" or "excellent". With some minor exceptions, the comments and recommendations by the reviewers are recognized and embraced by the project-leaders. These recommendations vary from content (further defining a taxonomy, broadening certain central concepts) and project outreach (predominantly practice-oriented such as broadening involvement or capturing results in a handbook) to project management. Particularly the delays that several projects report, are confronted and ask for remedial actions. On the one hand, certain projects are urged to define contingency measures (i.e. rescheduling the workplan, consider project prolongation). In general, contingency plans have indeed been formulated by the project teams, as shown in their response to the review (see annex E). On the other hand, the external causes for delay need to be solved. In particular, the delays in providing funding, especially by the Italian partner, is mentioned frequently. The Heritage Plus Management Board has sent an urgent letter, signed by most member states, urging the relevant Ministry to solve this funding issue and to allow for project prolongations up to 1 June 2018.

In addition to the specific comments and suggestions per project, the members of the scientific committee have expressed some valuable, more general observations and recommendations on the

projects in general, and on this (and future) call(s). As far as not integrated elsewhere in this report, the remarks are provided here.

On projects
- Be careful about the digital sustainability of results (databases, platforms, software).
- Several projects will address "policy makers" but it is not clear how, and what kind of policy makers, on which level, which policy domain. In reality, this is a difficult and challenging process.
- There seems an unclear understanding of participation/ stakeholders (in general for most projects)
- The focus is on different kinds of knowledge (knowledge for, about and in heritage)
- Develop contacts with non-JPI projects on the same questions, to build networks and already to show the capacity of the JPI-CH to stimulate research.
- Emphasize crowdsourcing, wiki and other ways to connect people to CH on the internet.

On next calls
- Put interdisciplinarity or multidicplinarity at the centre of the JPICH scientific vision, consider the cultural heritage as a living laboratory to build new collaborations.
- The next calls could consider:
    o A reflection on the specificity of European cultural heritage as it relates to a global perspective, and to the rest of the world;
    o More attention to the methodology: definitions and approaches of CH are very different in the projects, and that should be an issue to be elaborated and discussed;
    o More place devoted to reflexivity, overall sociology and economics, and to critical approaches of the "patrimonialization process", because it is important to address the issue of the CH as construction (and we participate to this construction).

6. Contribution to JPICH and EC goals

This section moves beyond the individual project progress in order to consider the contribution of the entire portfolio of projects to the goals of the funders; the JPICH and the European Commission. Furthermore, the added value of this set of projects is explored, by identifying (potential) synergies.

Contribution to JPICH

Notwithstanding the fact that the ranking of proposals and funding decision was based on a thorough evaluation of, amongst other elements, their contribution to the call topics deriving from the JPI's Strategic Research Agenda (SRA), the projects have been asked to specify their contribution to the JPICH in their progress reports. In particular, the contribution to the JPICH visibility and to the main SRA-challenges is to be explained by stating which deliverables contribute and how.

Full descriptions of the quite substantial number of accommodating deliverables can be found in the full reports. Here, a quantitative summary is provided, specifying the number of projects that contribute to each of these dimensions.

Contribution to JPI-CH objectives		# projects which contribute
General JPI-CH visibility		6
SRA challenges	Developing reflective society	12
	Connecting people with heritage	15
	Creating knowledge	15
	Safeguarding cultural heritage resource	15

As the table indicates, the four main research priorities of the SRA are very well served by virtually all projects (one project did not provide information). This wide-ranging impact is further underlined at the Parade event, at which all projects were asked to pay specific attention to their contribution to the SRA during their presentations. The fact that almost all of the projects relate to three or all four research priorities is plausible given the quite broad/generic formulation of these research areas. At the same time, the scientific committee concluded that, also in relation to next calls, projects should not feel obliged to connect with all (call/SRA) topics. Rather, the committee concluded at the review workshop that the more focused a project is, the more successful.

Contribution to the SRA enabling framework

	capability and capacity	managem. strategies	knowledge sharing	research infrastruct.	policy, laws regulations
CHANGES	x	x	x		
CHIME	x		x	x	
CHT2	x	x	x		
CLIMA	x	x	x		
CMOP	not specified in the presentation				
ENDOW	not specified in the presentation				
EUROMAGIC			x	x	
EUWATHER	not specified in the presentation				
GASTROCERT	seven contributions to the enabling framework (not attributed to specific				
HEAT	not specified in the presentation				
HERITAMUS	x	x	x	x	x
HEURIGHT	x	x	x	x	x
HIMANIS	x	x	x		
PICH	four contributions to the enabling framework (not attributed to specific				
PROTHEGO	no presentation available				
REFIT		x	x		

In addition to the research priorities, projects were also invited to present their impact on the enabling framework as described in the SRA. Eleven projects did so, and nine specified the contribution per element. Annex C provides the full descriptions, while the summarizing table above clearly shows that most impact is expected on "knowledge sharing" and "management strategies", followed by "capability and capacity". While some of the projects are feeding into (or even building) research infrastructure, it is understandable that, given the nature of the projects (transnational research) the fifth category "policy, laws and regulations" is the least prevalent. This distribution of emphasis over the enabling elements is recognized by the scientific committee during the review workshop.

Contribution to EC programme goals

The first annual reporting invoked the explicit desire by the European Commission (EC) for further information on how the specific goals of the EC are supported by the projects. On the one hand, it concerns the impacts as listed in the KP7 work programme facilitating the EC co-funding of the Heritage Plus call, i.e: "Better use of scarce resources. Increased quality of research and synergies at European, national and regional level. Reduced fragmentation of research efforts". On the other hand, the current R&I 3O strategy was referred to.

In general terms, the research projects show high academic standards, combined with extensive stakeholder involvement and dissemination. As a result, the scientific debate is being and will be given a major impulse through various peer-reviewed articles, edited volumes and scientific outputs such as infrastructures, databases, PhD theses and frameworks. Through the intensive interactions with stakeholders, a demand-driven outlook encourages true user value of research results; from handbooks to decision support tools and practical training instruments. As the reviews show, the objectives set by the projects are quite ambitious, which will require strict project management during the last phase, while allowing for substantial results and high 'return on (research funding) investments'. Virtually all projects exemplify the added value of transnational approach, be it in terms of more rich (and extreme) case-study comparison, be it in joining forces to be able to invest in expensive technologies (e.g. remote sensing) or in combining data-bases and trans-disciplinary knowledge. Beyond the synergies that are observable within each project, the Parade event on Feb 20-21 in Brussels has revealed some promising and sometimes unexpected combinations between projects that, when accommodated, could generate further added value.

Potential for synergies as identified by the projects after the Parade event in Brussels, Feb 2017

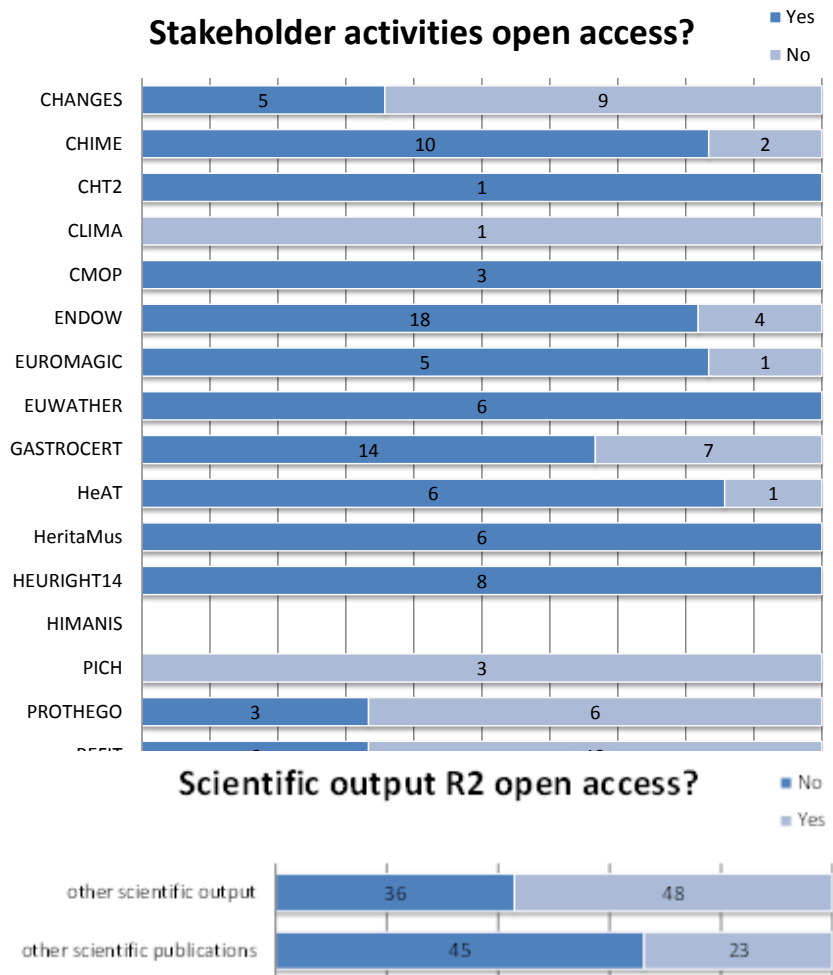| synergy identified ->	CHANGES	CHIME	CHT2	CLIMA	CMOP	ENDOW	EUROMAGIC	EUWATHER	GASTROCERT	HEAT	HERITAMUS	HEURIGHT	HIMANIS	PICH	PROTHEGO	REFIT	other JPI projects	remark
CHANGES														x		x	SHUC, H&V, SmartValue	
CHIME									x									
CHT2																	Cheriscape	
CLIMA															x			
CMOP																		only project on moveable her.
ENDOW							x					x						
EUROMAGIC				x														
EUWATHER																		many synergies, no Ital. funds
GASTROCERT		x						x								x		
HEAT				x														
HERITAMUS						x	x	x	x					x			H@V	
HEURIGHT								x										
HIMANIS							x			x								
PICH	x					x										x	Cheriscape	
PROTHEGO	x		x	x		x											Emerisda, SHUC, H@V, SmartValue	
REFIT																	Cheriscape	

mutual synergy / one-way synergy

In their response to the reviews (see annex E) the projects have articulated the synergies they consider. As shown in the table, 26 potential collaborations with other Heritage Plus projects are recognized, eight of which are 'mutual'. One of the projects is identified by four others as embodying high potential for synergies, but the project states that no further collaborations are feasible as long as the project has not received its funding. Hence, the number of synergies could be raised even further. The synergies identified vary from bringing together case-studies in the same location, to feeding into each other's databases, exchanging/testing conceptual models, and employing one another's tools/platforms.

These synergies are not limited to Heritage Plus projects, as connections have been nurtured with other JPICH (e.g. pilot call) projects as well as other transnational initiatives. In order to accommodate these linkages, it is desirable that (work) sessions are accommodated during the next Parade event, while also online brokerage (e.g. through the JPICH website or Heritage Portal) could be provided. In some cases, extra funding will be needed to enable more profound collaboration, especially when exceeding the projects duration, which is in some cases to be expected given the already quite busy project schedules. As expressed by the Scientific Committee, the Heritage Plus call shows an international set of very active and successful researchers (not just those of the 16 granted projects, but also the 58 full proposals). A community can be further nurtured through the simple means of having these researchers present their fields of interest and potential activities at the JPICH website in order to facilitate future joint research (applications).

In addition to high quality research and synergies, the intermediate results the projects can be studied in terms of the R&I 3Os strategy, do projects contribute to open innovation, open science and openness to the world. It should be noted that the 3O strategy was not in place when the proposals were developed (in the call text, as evaluation criteria), even though some dimensions such as stakeholder involvement directly match with JPICH goals. Other elements, such as collaboration outside Europe clearly exceeds the scope of the Heritage Plus call, while some projects achieved this nonetheless.

Open innovation: As discussed in section 4.1, the projects show a high and rising level of stakeholder involvement, collaborating with all stakeholders mentioned under the heading of open innovation. Since the start of the projects, 9990 stakeholders were involved, the largest number coming from the cultural heritage research society and the industry/SME's/civil society (both categories 37% each). The majority of the stakeholder activities of ten of the projects is open access, as shown in the graph that indicates also the number of stakeholder activities. Of the 137 stakeholder activities organized, 91 are open access (66%).

Open science: The projects have reported on whether or not their

Stakeholder activities open access?

	Yes	No
CHANGES	5	9
CHIME	10	2
CHT2	1	
CLIMA		1
CMOP	3	
ENDOW	18	4
EUROMAGIC	5	1
EUWATHER	6	
GASTROCERT	14	7
HeAT	6	1
HeritaMus	6	
HEURIGHT14	8	
HIMANIS		
PICH		3
PROTHEGO	3	6

Scientific output R2 open access?

	No	Yes
other scientific output	36	48
other scientific publications	45	23

scientific outputs are open access. Of the 221 scientific products delivered during the second reporting period, almost half (106) is accessible free of charge for anyone via the internet. Of the peer reviewed publications, 51% is open access, for other scientific output (such as training instruments, infrastructures or pooled databases) this is even 57%.

Openness to the world: for the second reporting period, projects have explicitly been asked to specify for their stakeholder activities (which concern more intense forms of interaction and collaboration, as opposed to more one-directional dissemination), how many of the stakeholders involved were based outside of Europe. Although this has not been an explicit goal expressed in the Heritage Plus call, the projects have involved 553 non-Europe based stakeholders in total. The largest extra-European representation is in the categories of policy makers and influencers and the Cultural Heritage research community. Some projects did not differentiate between stakeholder categories for certain activities, hence resulting in the combined categories in the lower rows of the table.

Stakeholder involvement outside Europe in R2

R2 outreach per stakeholder category	total	outside Europe	% of total based outside Europa
a. Policy makers and influencers	552	64	12%
b. Cultural Heritage research community	1956	273	14%
c. Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	607	50	8%
d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	1555	66	4%
a/b	70	30	43%
a/d	157	0	0%
b/c	2	0	0%
b/d	233	0	0%
c/d	105	0	0%
a/b/c	1520	30	2%
a/b/d	617	10	2%
b/c/d	9	0	0%
a/b/c/d.	765	30	4%
total	8148	553	7%

All in all, at this stage halfway through the project duration, it can be concluded that the Heritage Plus projects even though experiencing some delays, are delivering high quality research building on international synergies and contributing to the 3O policy. The future activities of the projects within the remaining period (running until May 31 2018 the latest) are quite ambitions (see annex D). Moreover, the added value can even further be enhanced when synergies between projects are pursued and accommodated. Further study of the impact of this call, in line with the impacts formulated by the EC, will be part of Task 4.2 "Impact assessment of the Joint Call", performed by MCC, France.

Annex A: Overview of grants received versus transferred in reporting period 2

Reporting period 2	Belgium		Cyprus		Denmark		France		Italy	
corrected (double check)	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by
Project	research team	BELSPO	research team	RPF	research team	DASTI	research team	ANR	research team	MIUR
CHANGES	€ 46.229,23	€ 46.229,23								
CHIME										
CHT2										
CLIMA					€ 55.153,56	€ 55.202,00				
CMOP									€ 0,00	
ENDOW										
EUROMAGIC	€ 41.699,57	€ 41.699,57								
EUWATHER										
GASTROCERT										
HeAT										
HeritaMus										
HEURIGHT14										
HIMANIS							€ 12.860,00	€ 12.860,00		
PICH										
PROTHEGO										
REFIT							€ 25.792,00	€ 25.792,00		
total	€ 87.928,80	€ 87.928,80	€ 0,00	€ 0,00	€ 55.153,56	€ 55.202,00	€ 38.652,00	€ 38.652,00	€ 0,00	€ 0,00
remarks			Prothego corrected (reported twice receipt of 34k)		HeAt reported 1st tranche 48.592,00. CLIMA reported including 2nd tranche 9.693,56 to be paid aug 2018.		HIMANIS corrected, REFIT included the first tranche.		CMOP corrected amount received	

Annex A: Overview of grants received versus transferred in reporting period 2 (2/3)

Reporting period 2	Netherlands		Norway		Poland		Portugal		Romania	
corrected (double check)	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by
Project	research team	NWO	research team	RCN	research team	Min. Culture & nat. Heritage	research team	FCT	research team	ANCS
CHANGES	**€ 100.340,00**	€ 100.340,00								
CHIME	**€ 70.070,00**	€ 70.070,00								
CHT2					€ 27.744,99	€ 24.431,80				
CLIMA										
CMOP	€ 123.170,00	€ 123.170,00								
ENDOW	€ 59.330,00	€ 59.330,00								
EUROMAGIC	€ 74.970,00	€ 74.970,00								
EUWATHER	€ 159.170,00	€ 159.170,00								
GASTROCERT										
HeAT					**€ 25.852,00**	€ 24.802,24			€ 29.254,37	€ 31.896,00
HeritaMus							€ 17.610,30	€ 17.610,30		
HEURIGHT14					€ 57.709,49	€ 57.709,49				
HIMANIS	€ 44.111,00	€ 44.110,00								
PICH	€ 125.000,00	€ 125.000,00	**€ 189.647,06**	€ 185.032,14						
PROTHEGO										
REFIT										
total	€ 756.161,00	€ 756.160,00	€ 189.647,06	€ 185.032,14	€ 111.306,48	€ 106.943,53	€ 17.610,30	€ 17.610,30	€ 29.254,37	€ 31.896,00
remarks	Changes / CHIME included first tranche.		difference in amounts PICH is due to weaker Krone / exchange rate		HeAt reported including 1st tranche					

Annex A: Overview of grants received versus transferred in reporting period 2 (3/3)

Reporting period 2	Spain		Sweden		UK		TOTAL	
corrected (double check)	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by	received by	transfered by	Reporting Period 2	
Project	research team	MINECO	research team	RAA	research team	AHRC	total received	total transferred
CHANGES			€ 49.108,13	€ 48.723,00			€ 195.677,36	€ 195.292,23
CHIME			€ 48.685,23	€ 48.127,00	€ 90.637,72	€ 99.989,23	€ 209.392,95	€ 218.186,23
CHT2	€ 12.225,00	€ 12.225,00			€ 73.289,00	€ 100.797,95	€ 113.258,99	€ 137.454,75
CLIMA					€ 77.753,28	€ 72.148,39	€ 132.906,84	€ 127.350,39
CMOP					€ 68.495,16	€ 87.320,38	€ 191.665,16	€ 210.490,38
ENDOW					€ 51.977,85	€ 61.364,87	€ 111.307,85	€ 120.694,87
EUROMAGIC	€ 9.226,00	€ 9.226,00			€ 83.022,61	€ 98.027,75	€ 208.918,18	€ 223.923,32
EUWATHER					€ 83.311,25	€ 98.597,40	€ 242.481,25	€ 257.767,40
GASTROCERT	€ 12.078,00	€ 12.078,00	€ 47.416,00	€ 47.416,00	€ 88.613,36	€ 90.914,34	€ 148.107,36	€ 150.408,34
HeAT							€ 55.106,37	€ 56.698,24
HeritaMus	€ 11.543,00	€ 11.542,00					€ 29.153,30	€ 29.152,30
HEURIGHT14					€ 42.548,90	€ 49.779,46	€ 100.258,39	€ 107.488,95
HIMANIS	€ 0,00						€ 56.971,00	€ 56.970,00
PICH							€ 314.647,06	€ 310.032,14
PROTHEGO	€ 10.449,00	€ 10.449,00			€ 73.044,26	€ 86.443,93	€ 83.493,26	€ 96.892,93
REFIT	€ 11.971,00	€ 11.971,00			€ 90.858,43	€ 107.526,05	€ 128.621,43	€ 145.289,05
total	€ 67.492,00	€ 67.491,00	€ 145.209,36	€ 144.266,00	€ 823.551,82	€ 952.909,76	€ 2.321.966,74	€ 2.444.091,53
remarks	Himanis, Heritamus, Gastrocert, Euromagic, Refit and CHT2 numbers corrected by project.		Gastrocert numbers corrected by PL		GASTROCERT included first tranche. Other differences due to exchange rate /projects reporting what their org. Released.			

Annex B: Full description of stakeholder involvement / networking activities in R2

project	Brief description of **networking activity / how stakeholders have been involved** in the project	Please indicate whether the activity is **open to any interested stakeholder** *(yes/no)* *	**Stakeholders** involved *(more than one category is allowed)* a. Policy makers, influencers / b. CH research community / c. Parallel (Eur./ intern.) projects, initiatives, organisations / d. Industry, SMEs, Civil Society	Indicate the **outcome / impact / opportunity for (transnational) collaboration**	Indicate the **number of stakeholders** reached in each category	Indicate the number of stakeholders reached, that are based **outside the EU**, for each category *
CHANGES	WP8: 26 May 2016, Monza (IT): International Conference "Cultural heritage management: conservation and valorisation in an integrated perspective".	yes	a. b. d.	- Dialogue between different directors and managers of built cultural heritage. - Sharing of experiences. - Creation of new collaboration at a international level (e.g. strengthen the network between the European Royal Residences).	Approximately 7 / More than 20 / Approximately 100	0 / Approximately 5 / Approximately 5
	WP5: 8 September 2016, Monza (IT): Villa Reale open conference.	yes	a. b. d.	- Sharing of experience. - Creation of new contacts. - Exchange of knowledge.	Appriximately 7 / Approximately 10 / Approximately 50	0 / 0 / 0
	WP8: 13-15 September 2016, Leuven (B): International Conference "Structural Analysis of Historical Constructions SACH 2016".	yes	b.	- Exchange of knowledge. - Creation of collaborations between researchers, that are studying built cultural heritage, coming from different universities.	More than 200	Approximately 10
	WP5: 21 September 2016, Sulbiate (IT): Press conference Spinning mill.	yes	a. d.	- Newspaper articles. - Web news.	Approximately 5 and press readers / Approximately 20 and press readers	0 / 0
	WP5: 24 September 2016, Sulbiate (IT): Spinning mill opening.	yes	a. d.	- Dissemination of project activities.	Approximately 20 / Approximately 100	0 / 0
	WP3: Meetings with Monumentenwacht organisations (B).	no	a. b.	- Exchange of documentation. - Organization of a group discussion. - Exchange of knowledge and experiences between the academic field and part of the local cultural heritage research community.	Approximately 5 each time / Approximately 5 each time	0 / 0
	WP3: Meetings with local and Flemish heritage agency (B).	no	a.	- Contextualization of the answers of the buildings' owners.	Approximately 3 each time	0
	WP3: Meetings with properties owners, a representative of the Flemish and Local Heritage Agency (B).	no	d.	- Organization of a focus group. - Validation and contextualization of the detected tendencies. - Site visits. - Bonding and informal discussion between the private owners.	Approximately 10 each time	0
	WP4: Meetings with owners, inspectors, users, advisors from the Dutch Cultural Heritage agency, restoration architects, and contractors (NL).	no	a. d.	- Validation and contextualization of the detected tendencies. - Site visits. - Bonding and informal discussion between the private owners.	Approximately 10 / Approximately 10	0 / 0
	WP5: Meetings with public administration, in relation to the case studies located in the Municipalities of Biassono, Sulbiate and Usmate Velate and to the case of Villa Reale in Monza (IT).	no	a.	- Exchange of knowledge and experiences between the academic field and the public administrations. - Develoment of best practices. - Reflections upon the building process. - Fostering the participation to other competition aimed at funding activities.	Approximately 5 each time	0
	WP5: Meetings with the rapresentatives of Monza and Brianza Distretto Culturale (IT).	no	a.	- Exchange of knowledge and experiences between the academic field and the public administrations.	Approximately 2 each time	0
	WP5: Meetings with the private subjects in charge for the management of the Spinning mill in Sulbiate.	no	a. d.	- Interviews. - Definitions of indicators for the evaluation of the conservation process and management model.	2 / 4	0 / 0
	WP5: Meetings with the potential private partners for the case study of Biassono.	no	a. d.	- Dissemination of the project. - Support to Biassono Municipality.	3 / 6	0 / 0
	WP7: Meetings with decision-makers and stakeholders (S).	no	a. d.	- Interviews with a wide spectrum of actors with strategic importance for leading, managing and implementing the Halland Model. - Analysis of the Halland Model results.	17	0

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project	Brief description of **networking activity / how stakeholders have been involved** in the project	Please indicate whether the activity is **open to any interested stakeholder** *(yes/no)* *	**Stakeholders** involved *(more than one category is allowed)* a. Policy makers, influencers b. CH research community c. Parallel (Eur./ intern.) projects, initiatives, organisations d. Industry, SMEs, Civil Society	Indicate the **outcome / impact / opportunity for (transnational) collaboration**	Indicate the **number of stakeholders** reached in each category	Indicate the number of stakeholders reached, that are based **outside the EU**, for each category *
CHIME	Europe Jazz Network Conference 2015	Yes	b., c.,d		b.,(5), c. (3), d. (100)	d.(10)
	CHIME Inception Event London	No	a., b., c., d		a (3), b. (12), c.	
	EFG London Jazz Festival panel	Yes	d		d (40)	d.(5)
	CHIME Inception Event Amsterdam	Yes	a, b, c, d		a (2), b 15), c. (4),	
	Trolhattan Jazz & Blues Festival - Swdish stakeholder meeting	Yes	a, b, d		a (3), b (5), d 20)	
	Cheltenham International Jazz Festival symposium	Yes	a, b, c, d		a (2), b (10), c (4),	
	12 Points Jazz Futures Event	No	b,c,d		b.(3), c. (5), d.(30)	d.(5)
	EJN Conference 2016 - research forum	Yes	a,b,c,d		a.(5), b.(5), c.(7),	
	AHRC Jazz & Everyday Aestheics network launch	Yes	c,d		c.(3), d.(45)	
	Grongingen Biek Tour: Festival consultation and audience Focus Groups	Yes	d.		d.(50)	
	Jazzahead convention - networking and interviews	Yes	d.		d.(100)	d.(15)
	JazzFest Talks Amsterdam	Yes	d.		d. (100)	
CHT2	Contribution is creating 4D digital models with the CHT2 methodology	yes	d.	Documentation about previous studies supporting the decision, on top of which start the CHT2 activity	5	0
CLIMA	CLIMA User Workshop. The workshop was designed to allow the user advisory group a chance to engage with and influence the development of the CLIMA project at an early stage. Stakeholders from the UK, Italy and Cyprus and with an overview of the proposed case study sites were involved in discussions on threats to the Cultural Heritage resource, the role of remote sensing in their management, and the role of CLIMA in meeting the needs of Cultural Heritage Management Agencies and Policy makers.	no	a) Historic Environment Scotland, Scotland, Soprintendenza ai Beni archeologici del Lazio e dell'Etruria Meridionale, Italy b) Cyprus Remote Sensing Society, Cyprus d) Falkirk and Stirling Councils, Scotland, ALMA Sistema SAS	The key outcomes of the workshop included the identification of a diverse suite of risks and threats, but also the recognition of commonalities across the pan-European case study sites, an acknowledgement of the higher level European policy relevance of the CLIMA project with respect to Cultural Heritage Protection and Management, and an action to advance this via contact with the relevant European Archaeological Council's working groups as well as national agencies in order ensure the lasting impact of the project.	a = 2, b = 2, c = 1, d = 3	0
CMOP	Discussion meeting 29 January 2016 (Picture Meeting Amersfoort)	yes	b, d	50+	20; 40;10; 20	<10; 20; <10;<10
	Discussion meeting 11 November 2016 (open, CMOP)	yes	b, d	100+	20; 100; 60; 40	<10; 50; <10;
	Website	yes	a. b. c. d.	100+	20; 100; 60; 40	<10; 50; <10;

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under

ENDOW	Activity	Published	Target audience	Description	Nr	
	Associated Partners	yes	(b, c, d) Cultural Heritage Institutions, Librarians, Academics, Industry, Parallel EU project (ARROW)	Participation to every annual meeting, conference and workshop	9	
	Maurizio Borghi "Digitization and the orphan works problem. Which way forward for UK cultural heritage institutions?", ARCLIB Annual Conference: Making Libraries, Making Information, Making Architecture, Arts University Bournemouth, 10 July 2015	yes	(b, d) Cultural Heritage Institutions, Librarians, Academics	ARCLIB is an independent co-operative group which aims to promote the sharing of good practice and co-operation amongst librarians. EnDOW opened doors for participation and testing at every stage of the project	20+	
	Maurizio Borghi "Crowdsourcing diligent search: a solution for the orphan works problem?" Presentation at Digital Catapult Centre, London, 29 September 2015	yes	(a, b, d) Policy makers, Practitioners, Academics, SMEs, Industry	DC is a SME hub helping emerging digital businesses	20+	
	Maurizio Borghi and Marcella Favale "Crowdsourcing the orphan works problem", European Policy for Intellectual Property (EPIP) 1oth Annual Conference, University of Glasgow, 3 September 2015	yes	(a, b, d) Policy makers, world-wide IP Academic audience, Practitioners, Industry	EPIP is an international, independent, interdisciplinary, non-profit association of researchers. Its annual conference is one of the most prestigious and braod-reaching forums for IP policy	200+	
	Marcella Favale "The Accessibility of the Sources for Diligent Search" 4thEuropeana Licensing Workshop – Luxembourg, 27 November 2015	no	(a, b, d) Policy makers, Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	The EUROPEANA project aims at the digitisation of the European cultural patrimony	20	
	Maurizio Borghi "Crowdsourcing diligent search: a solution for the orphan works problem?" 4thEuropeana Licensing Workshop – Luxembourg, 27 November 2015		(a, b, d) Policy makers, Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	The EUROPEANA project aims at the digitisation of the European cultural patrimony		
	Prof. Melissa Terras, UCL, direct contact	no	Survey on right clearance oprhan works	Meeting to explore synergies	1	
	WP3 Interviews to stakeholders, direct contact	no	(c) Cultural Heritage institutions	Feedback on the platform and on the practices on collections rights clearance	8	
	Maurizio Borghi "Making sense of Diligent Search", EnDOW Workshop, IViR, University of Amsterdam, 30 June 2016	yes	(b, d) project participants, members of advisory board, experts, practitioners	Feedback on the project and on the practices on collections rights clearance	20+	
	Aura Bertoni, Maurizio Borghi, Marcella Favale, Annabelle Shaw "Clearing the rights for Public heritage collections: The problem with Diligent Search", Workshop at CREATe Festival "Copyright & the Future of Digital Creativity", London 24 June 2016	yes	(a, b, d) Festival participants, Lawyers, Academics, EU politicians (e.g. MP Julia Reda)	Hands-on understanding of how Diligent Search is carried out and what difficulties arise	20+	
	Maurizio Borghi "Digitizing orphan works and the challenge of diligent search", Presentation and discussion at "Unlocking Film Heritage: Archives & Copyright Information Exchange", British Film Institute (BFI), London, 17 May 2016	yes	(a, b, d) 'Practitioners, Academics, CHI	Feedback on the project and on the practices on collections rights clearance	20+	
	Maurizio Borghi "Digitization, orphan works and the problem of 'diligent search': which way forward for European cultural institutions?" Presentation at Past's Future workshop, University of Copenhagen, 18 April 2016	yes	(a, b, d) 'Practitioners, Academics, CHI	Feedback on the project and on the practices on collections rights clearance	20+	
	Conference, EUIPO Alicante, 7 December 2016	yes	(a, b, d) 'EUIPO members, practitioners, EU civil servants	Presentation of Diligent Search issues to government authorities	40+	
	Laura Zoboli, "The Making of an Orphan: Diligent Search Requirement and Mass Digitisation in the EU", Research Conference on Communications, Information and Internet Policy (TPRC44), George Mason University, 30 September 2016	yes	(a, b, d) 'Policy makers, Practitioners, Academics, SMEs, Industry	Presentation of Diligent Search issues to companies involved in digitisation activities	100+	
	Laura Zoboli, "The Making of an Orphan: Diligent Search Requirement and Mass Digitisation", 8th Conference on Innovation and Communications Law (CICL2016), UEF Law School, 25 may 2016	yes	(a, b, d) 'Policy makers, Practitioners, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	20+	
	Simone Schroff, WORKSHOP "DIGITISATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ORPHAN WORKS", BRUSSELS 30TH NOVEMBER 2016 (9.30 AM – 4.30 PM) [final event for the Forward project, organised by and held at the Belgian's National Library]	yes	(a, b, d) 'Policy makers, Practitioners, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	20+	
	Meeting with Prof Peter Jaszi, Meredith Jacob, Brendon Butles, from American University, US	no	(b) Academics	Identification of overlapping research interests on orphan works, plans for exchange knowledge (Prof Jaszi and Dr. Jacob will present a paper at the EnDOW Launch in Bournemouth, june 23rd 2017	4	3
	Laura Bertoni, 'Introducing the EnDOW project: Enhancing Access to 20th Century Cultural Heritage through Distributed Orphan Works Clearance', Europeana Space, Hamburger Bahnhof, Museum für Gegenwart, Berlin (Nov 2016).	yes	(b, d) Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	20+	
	Victoria Stobo, An Introduction to Copyright for Archivists: Orphan Works Free workshop organised in conjunction with the Scottish Council on Archives AK Bell Library, Perth, 1- 4.30pm	yes	(b, d) Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	20+	
	Victoria Stobo, EnDOW Report on diligent search sources cited in intervention on Orphan Works Proposed International Treaty on Limitations and Exceptions for Libraries and Archives World 9th-13th May 2016 Intellectual Property Organisation, Geneva, Switzerland Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights, 32nd Session	yes	(b, d) Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	20+	
	Victoria Stobo, Discussed EnDOW at Copyright Education Symposium 24th May 2016 BPI Offices, London 9-4.30pm	yes	(b, d) Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	20+	
	Victoria Stobo, CREATe Copyright and Cultural Memory Conference (mentioned in presentation) The Lighthouse, Glasgow 9th June 2016	yes	(b, d) Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	20+	
	Victoria Stobo, Mass Digitisation event (mentioned in presentation) British Library 8th July 2016	yes	(b, d) Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	20+	

project	Brief description of **networking activity / how stakeholders have been involved** in the project	Please indicate whether the activity is **open to any interested stakeholder** (yes/no) *	**Stakeholders** involved (more than one category is allowed) a. Policy makers, influencers / b. CH research community / c. Parallel (Eur./ intern.) projects, initiatives, organisations / d. Industry, SMEs, Civil Society	Indicate the **outcome / impact / opportunity for (transnational) collaboration**	Indicate the **number of stakeholders** reached in each category	Indicate the number of stakeholders reached, that are based **outside the EU**, for each category *
EUROMAGIC	As participants in workshop 2	yes	b. c. d.	creating a network, exchange and agreements on use of standards in digitization of slides	a.2 b.20 c.3 d.10	
	As participants in workshop 3	yes	exchange and agreements on use of standards in digitization of slides	creating a network, exchange of experience an methods od creative re-use of cultural heritage	a.3 b.15. c.3 d.9	
	Newsletters	yes	a. b. c. d.	inform network about project activities, stimulate cooperation	a. 5 b. 118 c.54 d.60	b. 15 d. 27
	As audiences in dissemination activities (public talks)	yes	see table 4.5.4.	learn about facets of lantern slides as cultural heritage and compare experiences in local use (Historical and contemporary)	a.b.c.d. 200	
	As audiences in dissemination activities (creative re-use)	yes	see also table 4.5.4	experience contemporary relevance of lantern slides as cultural heritage	a.b.c.d. 465 + museum public M HKA	
	Cooperation with international project "Heritage in the Limelight	n/a	c.	create a network, scholarly exchange (only direct contacts mentioned)	b. 10	b. 5
	Cooperation with international project "Citizen Science"	n/a	c.	create a network, scholarly exchange (only direct contacts mentioned)	b. 10	
	Lucerna Hackathon	no	a.4 b.4	implement research results in database and change database according to research results	users of Lucerna	
EUWATHER	Contact established through phone and email with the four local authorities' planning, tourism and regeneration teams, local history, heritage and archive centres.	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers (UK)	1) Established local regeneration, community building and resilience agendas and how EuWatHer may meet these needs; 2) Established target areas along the canals in particular need of heritage development work and those where needs are largely met, allowing us to target effort where it is most likely to make a difference; 3) Gained access to local heritage and history materials, though copyright remains a restricting factor here; 4) Developed relationships which may lead to the publicising and hence greater uptake of heritage trail materials e.g. via museums and study centres.	N.4 local authorities, n.16 additional influencers	
	Contact established with other academic researchers working on cultural heritage and public engagement on UK waterways.	yes	b. Cultural Heritage research community (UK)	1) UK researchers attended the Future of Heritage symposium in Brighton on 20-21 October 2016. This was with leading scholars from critical heritage studies. 2) Regular contacts established with University of Cardiff (Dr Pitt who is working with the Canals & Rivers Trust on the public engagement of communities with inland waterways. c) Dr Gilchrist and Dr Pitt are convening sessions at the Royal Geographical Society annual conference on 'Finding Futures for Waterways', 29 August - 1 September, London (major conference attracting international delegates	N.20 academic researchers.	
	Contact established through phone, email and social media, with local history groups, canal societies, local canal charities, heritage-related SMEs and independent museums or heritage sites.	yes	d. SMEs and Civil Society (UK)	Information and materials related to the project that are relevant and interesting to local stakeholders. Likely usage of trails and research findings established. Needs of local stakeholders gathered and recorded. Increased potential for uptake of findings and heritage trails/app.	N. 21 voluntary org, local heritage charities, small independent museums and 2 SMEs.	
	Contact established through meetings, phone and email with different local authorities and tourism promotion agencies (APT - OGD)	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers (IT)	1) Target areas along the canals in particular need of tourism development identified with local stakeholders 2) Gained access to local heritage and history materials; 3) Developed relationships with local municipalities which may lead to the publicising and hence greater uptake of EUWATHER Apps	N.5 Municipalities promoting local workshops. Also, n.3 Tourism Promotion Agencies	
	Contact established through meetings, phone and email with different local historians, and heritage and archive centres.	yes	b. Cultural Heritage research community (IT)	1) IT researchers attended at the "Sile River Contract" workshop in Quarto d'Altino (7 May 2016) and developed fruitful relations with the leading public and private sector, local historians and heritage associations. 2) Regular contacts established with University of Parma (Prof. Papotti who is working on Po river and related waterways. 3) Contacts with the Univeristy of Bologna for research activities on heritage and landscape digitalisation (Dr. Proto) brought to project dissemination in dedicated conference in Bologna (1 Dicember 2016) and an other in Reggio Emilia dedicated to "Digital Landscape" (9 February). 5) Several contacts with scholars and experts on tourism and oral history / intangible heritage with University of Padua (Prof. Sanga and Dr. Novello)	N. 15 among academic researchers and historians/ experts of local heritage and history	

project	Brief description of **networking activity / how stakeholders have been involved** in the project	Please indicate whether the activity is **open to any interested stakeholder** *(yes/no)* *	**Stakeholders** involved *(more than one category is allowed)* a. Policy makers, influencers b. CH research community c. Parallel (Eur./ intern.) projects, initiatives, organisations d. Industry, SMEs, Civil Society	Indicate the **outcome / impact / opportunity for (transnational) collaboration**	Indicate the **number of stakeholders** reached in each category	Indicate the number of stakeholders reached, that are based **outside the EU**, for each category *
GASTROCERT	Italy: Meetings with LAG Batir	Yes	a. b. c. d.	Transnational Cooperation Leader Project "Ruralscapes"	a.12-b.30-c.5-d.40	0
	Italy: Meetings Stretto Coast FLAG	Yes	a. b. c.	Transnational Cooperation FLAG Project	a.5-b.40*-c.3	0
	Italy: Meetings with LAG Terre Locridee	Yes	a. c. d.	Transnational Cooperation Leader Project "Ruralscapes"	a.36-c.5-d.100	0
	Italy: Meetings with LAG Grecanica	No	a. b.		a.1-b.250*	0
	Italy: Meetings Ionic Coast FLAG	Yes	a. b. c.	Transnational Cooperation FLAG Project	a.30-b.350**-c.10	0
	Scotland: 2015 to 2016: Road to the Isles Marketing Organisation working group participation for organising Taste the Wild Food Festival (involved market research and grant	No	d.	Assist SMEs in funding the delivery of Taste the Wild Food Festival.Support SMEs in delivering food festival.	50	0
	2015 & 2016: Attendance at Lochaber Ideas Week, Scottish Highlands	Yes	a. d.	Event attendance generated discussion and generate stronger relationships with tourism practitioners and community members. Initited relationships with local stkeholders.	50	0
	2015: Attendance at Connect Lochaber Tourism Summit, Scottish Highlands	Yes	a. d.	Workshop provided opportunity for key tourism practitioners to voice ideas, concerns and actions regarding the future of tourism in Lochaber region.Provided opportunity to share ideas and debates, which have continued following the workshop.	50	0
	2015 & 2016: Market research in Highland region, Scotland	No	d.	Conducted in collaboration with a local marketing organisation – Road to the Isles Marketing Organisation. Aim to collate information regarding where local businesses source produce from, what they cannot source locally and why not. Market research with this aim has not previously been undertaken in the Scottish Highland region. The resulting data will thus form a valuable knowledge exchange opportunity and resource for businesses seeking to source food locally.	100	0
	Slow Adventure in Northern Territories (SAINT)	No	c.	This project is funded by the Northern Periphery Programme and includes 11 partners across 7 countries.(http://saintproject.eu/). Gastrocert and SAINT are mutually reinforcing research activities and we are actively exploring synergies between these two very complimentary research efforts. Preliminary findings from Gastrocert have already been presented at the most recent transnational meeting of the SAINT project.	100	0
	Highland Council project meeting	No	a.	Project planning and implementation. Resulted in financial festival support and networking.	1	0
	Highland and Islands Enterprise meeting	No	a.	Project planning, networking and implementation.	1	0
	Monthly meetings with Shirley Spears, Scotland F	No	a.	Lobbying for support of innovative entrepreneurs in Highlands and involvement in Taste the Wild festival	1	0
	2015 Attendance at Scotland Food Symposium	Yes	a. d.	Networking and lobbying	50	0
	Collaboration with Diputació de Girona (provincial	Yes	a.	Create a functional network to relate markets/local government/producers	a.1	0
	Collaboration with Patronat de Turisme de la Cost	Yes	a. d.	Potential display and promotion throughout the EU	a. 3 d.3	0
	Participation in the Functional food and Tourism c	Yes	b.	Part of the campus sectoral program must be used to make relationships and knowledge transfer to companies and institutions.	b.10	0
	Collaboration with the LAG Adrinoc (Spain) and th	yes	a. c.	in process	a. 3 c.3	0
	Swedish regional team arranging an international s	Yes	a. b. c. d.	Covering general topics of the cultural and creative industry with a focus on gastronomy and its impact on regional development.	a.50, b. 100, c. 20, d. 10	a. 5, b. 30, c. 10, d. 0
	Regional collaborative efforts in Sweden	Yes	a. b. d.	Collaborating in the development of a regional food and gastronomy strategy	a. 10, b. 2, d. 20	
	Regional team of Sweden is collaborating with the	Yes	a. d.	Inreasing knolwedge transfer to regional stakeholders in the cultural and creative industries. Dissemination fo findings from the project.	a. 10, d. 10	

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HeAT	Interviews/meetings with local stakeholders	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers (SP)	Established target areas along the Baix Ter canals. These areas have been identified togeter with local municipalities and stakeholders to share efforts in developing new tourism opportunities along waterways. All of these stakeholders are potential prescribers when the project will be completed	N. 12 meetings / interviews with local stakeholders (institutions and organizations engaged in the management of the Lower Ter: tourism planners, municipalities, agriculture and water management, environ. associations, museums	
	Exhibition planning and exploration of possibilities	yes	c.	Collaboration of production of travelling exhibition on heritage creation to be hosted by European museums		
	Publication of book: Eyes on Syria	yes	a/b/c.	Raising awareness of the impact of the loss of heritage		10
	Travelling exhibition: Eyes on Syria	yes	a/b/c	Raising awareness of the impact of the loss of heritage	>1200	
	Publication of popular science book	yes	b.			
	Discussions with colleagues in Italy and abroad w	no	b.	Information will be shared via the Bologna team website	c. 60	
	launch of project website	yes	a/b/c	information on the project easy accessible and available	ca. 320 visitors since launch	20
HeritaMus	Articulation with the necessities of Museu do Fado	Yes	c.	Impact on the digital tool design. Better (more dynamic and versatile) management of the museological institution through improved working methods. Impact on documentation of archival items	7	
	Articulation with the necessities of Centro Andaluz	Yes	c.	Impact on the digital tool design. Better (more dynamic and versatile) management of the museological institution through improved working methods. Impact on documentation of archival items	5	
	Fado Sound Archive	Yes	c.	Impact on documentation of archival items	more than 10000	No information
	Conferences	Yes	b. d.	Dissemination of Heritamus framework and concepts. Showcase with other project's and researchers that participated on those events (listed in 4.3.2)	more than 800	0,2
	Publications	Yes	a. b. c. d.	Dissemination of Heritamus framework and concepts. Dissemination of new historical and ethnographic data on musical practices. Better (more dynamic and versatile) management of the museological institution through improved working methods. Impact on documentation of archival items.	(projected 2000)	No information available for now
	Exhibition on 1st world war popular music	Yes	a. b. c. d.	Dissemination of Heritamus framework and concepts. Dissemination of new historical and ethnographic data on musical practices. Better (more dynamic and versatile) management of the museological institution through improved working methods. Impact on documentation of archival items.	(projected 3000)	No information available for now

CULTURAL HERITAGE A CHALLENGE FOR EUROPE

project	Brief description of **networking activity / how stakeholders have been involved** in the project	Please indicate whether the activity is **open to any interested stakeholder** (yes/no) *	**Stakeholders** involved (more than one category is allowed) a. Policy makers, influencers / b. CH research community / c. Parallel (Eur./ intern.) projects, initiatives, organisations / d. Industry, SMEs, Civil Society	Indicate the **outcome / impact / opportunity for (transnational) collaboration**	Indicate the **number of stakeholders** reached in each category	Indicate the number of stakeholders reached, that are based **outside the EU**, for each category *
HEURIGHT14	Joint international conference 'The Return of Cultural Objects within the European Union – Implementing the Directive 2014/60/EU', 21-22 March 2016, Institute of Art of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw	yes	a. b. d.	The outcome of the conference was a multi-level, comparative analysis of the implementation of the Directive 2014/60/EU within domestic legal systems of EU Member States. This is of intrest of many stakeholders.	20 experts from Europe and USA. Audience: approx. 80 persons.	2 experts, 8 participants
	Cooperation with the biannual journal Santander Art & Culture Law Riew (SAACLR) - a joint call for papers	yes	a. b. d.	The expected outcome of the published both in Open Access and in print will be of intrest of many stakeholders.	[difficult to say for now]	no data available
	Open seminar 'The Right to Cultural Heritage. Protection and Enforcement through Cooperation in the European Union', 7 July 2016, University of Trieste	yes	a. b.	The outcome of the open seminar was to share and disseminate the knowledge collected in the Project. It was mostly addressed to academic milieu	The open seminar: 10 experts. audience: 40-50	no data available
	Public event 'Enforcing the Right to Cultural Heritage', 27 October 2017, British Insitutute of International and Comparative Law in London.	yes	a. b. c. d.	The outcome of the public event was to share and disseminate the knowledge collected in the Project. It was mostly addressed to a diverse audiance, comprising legal schalorship and education, cultural heritage professionals private sector and human rights activists. The outcome was also a Report published online.	10 experts, audience: 60 persons.	no data available
	Conference participation, including intergovernmental and non-governmental meetings, guest lectures as listed at http://heuright.eu/category/news	Mostly open	a. b. c. d.	A variety of outcomes: exchange of information, feedback, promotion of the Project, knowledge sharing, enhaced cultural participation, law-making.	depending on the event	depending on the event
	Radio and TV interviews, broadcasting of the Projects' events, blog posts etc., as listed at http://heuright.eu/category/media.	yes	a. b. c. d.	A variety of outcomes: promotion of the Project, knowledge sharing, enhaced cultural participation.	no data available	no data available
	Project's website and Digitalised Heritage platform	yes	a. b. c. d.	A variety of outcomes: promotion of the Project, knowledge sharing, enhaced cultural participation.	no data available	no data available
	Regular exchanges of emails, meetings at reseach missions.	yes	a. b. c. d.	Endorsement of the Project with regard to the research to be conducted in 2017-2018	a: 40 b: 60	30 experts
HIMANIS	Collaboration with the READ project (https://read.transkribus.eu/)		b, c	Technology exchange..	2	
PICH	Networking activities with Municipalities and regionalauthorities of our first case s	no	a.	Investigating the process of change and influencial factors in heritage management	4	0
	Networking activities with other academic associate partners (South china univers	no	c.	Opportunicty for future colaboration and exchanging findings	2	1
	meeting with public private companies and NGOs (Including NE1, Ouseburn Trust	no	d.	networking, exchanging data and investigate the process of heritage management	6	0
PROTHEGO	Presentation to Cypriot Stakeholders on 7/4/2016	no	a.	Presentation regarding PROTHEGO project and locale scale monitoring to be conducted at the Choirokoitia site in Cyprus to identify micro-movements in the area	3 (a)	0 (a)
	Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (DVMWHS) UK demonstration site Stakeholder Meeting (26 May 2016; Cromford Mill, Derbyshire, UK), organised by NERC-BGS (Dr F. Cigna, Ms A. Harrison, Dr D. Tapete and Ms K. Lee) to engage with UK stakeholders: Mr Mark Suggitt, Director of Derwent Valley Mills – World Heritage Site (DVMWHS); Dr Andy J. Howard, Director of Landscape Research & Management (LRM); and Dr David Knight, Head of Research at Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA)	no	a. b.	Discussed opportunity to collaborate on geohazard and climate change modelling, and to identify how PROTHEGO's outcomes can feed into the DVMWHS management process. As a result, PROTHEGO has been mentioned in the DVMWHS – Research Framework 2016 (http://flk.bz/R9rc) as one of the initiatives providing a global perspective on assessment of the impact of natural hazards upon UNESCO WHL cultural heritage assets.	2 (a) and 1 (b)	0 (a) and 0 (b)
	European Geo-Surveys - Earth Observation Expert Group Annual Meeting, 24-25 May 2016	no	c.	Update of the PROTHEGO Project preliminary results (geohazard distribution vs cultural heritage at European scale) of interest for EGS-EOEG community	12 (c)	
	Invited keynote on PROTHEGO delivered by Dr F. Cigna (NERC-BGS) during the 2nd Huangshan Dialogue on UNESCO sites and sustainable development (11-15 Sept 2016, Huangshan, China), convened by the International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage (HIST) under the auspices of UNESCO and the Huangshan City Administration, custodians of the World Mixed Heritage site and Global Geopark of Huangshan Mountains	yes	a. b.	Presented PROTHEGO's goals and approach to UNESCO's representatives including Directors of the World Heritage Center, UNESCO Beijing and Jakarta Offices, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, UNESCO Geoparks Commitee, plus the scientific community; raised project awareness across the international community	46 (a) and more than 100 (b)	~30 (a) and ~75 (b)

CULTURAL HERITAGE

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PROTHEGO	ISPRA meetings with Roma Capitale - 21 Sept; 10 Oct and 22 Nov 2016. Daniele Spizzichino and Gabriele Leoni with Maria gabriella Cimino, Marina Marcelli and Cristina Carta	yes	a. b.	Discussed opportunity to collaborate on geohazard and climate change modelling, and to identify how PROTHEGO's outcomes can feed into the Roma Capitale management process. As a result, PROTHEGO has been mentioned in Roae Superintendence web site as strategic project to be supported and disseminated.	2(a) and 6 (b)	~5 (a) and ~10 (b)
	ISPRA attend the ICL meeting Nov 2016	yes	b. c.	PROTHEGO was selecetd as demostration project in the IPL program 2016 2018	~30 (b) and ~30 (c)	~15 (b) and ~15 (c)
	IGME - "Garajonay National Park" word heritage natural site meeting (14 December 2016; San Sebastian de la Gomera, La Gomera), organised by IGME (Dr José A. Fernández and Dra. Rosa Mateos) and Garajonay National Park (Antonio Zamorano Benavides - Vice Principal)	no	a. b.	Presented PROTHEGO's goals and approach. Discussed opportunity to collaborate on geohazard monotoring and modelling, and to identify how PROTHEGO's outcomes can feed into the "Garajonay National Park" management process	1 (a) and 1 (b)	0 (a) and 0 (b)
	IGME - "Teide National Park" word heritage natural site meeting (16 December 2016; Villa de la Orotava, Tenerife), organised by IGME (Dr José A. Fernández and Dra. Rosa Mateos) and Teide National Park (Manuél Durbán Villalonga-Director, Juan Carlos Hernández)	no	a. b.	Presented PROTHEGO's goals and approach. Discussed opportunity to collaborate on geohazard monotoring and modelling, and to identify how PROTHEGO's outcomes can feed into the "Teide National Park" management process	1 (a) and 1 (b)	0 (a) and 0 (b)
	IGME - "San Cristobal de la Laguna" word heritage site meeting (16 December 2016; San Cristobal de la Laguna, Tenerife), organised by IGME (Dr José A. Fernández and Dra. Rosa Mateos), San Cristobal de la Laguna Council (Juan Manuel Castañeda Contreras-Word Heritage Manager), Universidad de la Laguna (Dr. Constantino Criado Contreras)	no	a. b.	Presented PROTHEGO's goals and approach. Discussed opportunity to collaborate on geohazard monotoring and modelling, and to identify how PROTHEGO's outcomes can feed into the "San Cristobal de la Laguna" word heritage management process	1 (a) and 1 (b)	0 (a) and 0 (b)
REFIT	Meeting with Head of National Rural and Environmental Advice, UK Government	No	a. b.	Potential for further collaboration on UK cultural landscape e-portal	1	n/a
	Meeting with Natural England Officers, UK	No	a. b.	Collaboration on development of digital guides for Bagendon and Salmonsbury. Potential for future partnership working on UK cultural landscape management	2	n/a
	Meeting with Land Management Officer, Cotswolds AONB, UK	No	a.	Collaboration on digital community engagement project regarding cultural landscapes – forthcoming. Potential to change public perceptions through digital photo campaign.	1	n/a
	Cultural Landscape, augering workshop, Bagendon, UK	No	b. d.	Study day with local stakeholders looking at past and current impacts of landuse on Bagendon landscape. Impact – changing perceptions and use of landscape for the future and developing further landscape research projects (forthcoming summer 2017)	18	n/a
	Meetings with local key stakeholders at Bagendon and Salmonsbury including re through REFIT w	a. b. d.	Interviews and discussion of current and future land management and the aims of the REFIT project – including development of resources and engagement events.	28	n/a
	Meetings with Royal Agricultural University students in British Wildlife and Archae	No	b.	Interviews and discussion of current and future land management and the aims of the REFIT project – including development of resources and engagement events.	17	n/a
	'Love your Landscape' activity day, Salmonsbury, UK	Yes	c. d.	Free, Cultural landscape, family activity day to engage the public with holistic interpretations of Salmonsbury/Greystones Farm over time – feedback shows change of perceptions/attitudes	105	n/a
	Meeting Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust Team at Greystones Farm to discuss 'Lov	No	d.	Further development of cultural landscape integration strategies for engagement and management to disseminate to other UK wildlife trusts as example of transferable method of integrating our objectives.	4	n/a
	Meeting Jose-Maria Civantos, Coordinator MEMOLA Project	No	c.	Looking at the transferability of methodologies between EU projects. Development of best practices and potential to influence policy.	6	n/a
	3 meetings about landscape reading with Claude Chazelle (landscaping)	Yes	a. b.	Free, evolution of landscape, for inhabitants and others. Half day on the field to learn how to read a landscape and understand its evolution and discuss about impact of human activities	15/20 (x3)	n/a
	Restitution to farmers of the study of the local agro-economy	yes	a. d.	meeting and diner in a farm to discuss with farmers about the results of a long study about the local economy reflexion about actual and future managment of the land	40	n/a
	"entretiens de Bibracte" Meeting with key managers and researchers of natural parcs	no	a. b. d.	National collaboration about research and management of naturals sites	24	n/a
	Meeting with Mayor of Solosancho (Avila, Spain)	No	a.	Collaboration on development of engagement events and fieldwork campaigns at Ulaca	1	n/a
	Meeting with Head of Heritage, Culture, Youth and Sports (Regional Government	No	a.	Collaboration on development of engagement events and fieldwork campaigns at Ulaca	1	n/a
	Meeting with Head of Local Heritage (Council of Avila, Spain)	No	a. b.	Discussion of current heritage management	1	n/a
	Meeting with Head of Provincial Museum of Avila, Spain	No	a. b.	Discussion of current heritage management	1	n/a
	Meeting about heritage management as mainly tool for local development (Avila,	Yes	a. b. d.	Discussion of sustainable management strategies in rural areas and development of new touristic resources	65	n/a
	"Celtic Moon Festival" (Solosancho, Avila, Spain)	Yes	b. d.	Interviews and discussion of engagement strategies in cultural landscapes, Ulaca oppidum as case study	55	n/a

Annex C: full descriptions of project's contribution to SRA enabling frame

	capability and capacity	management strategies	knowledge sharing	research infrastructure	policy, laws and regulations
CHANGES	x	x	x		
CHIME	•Capability and Capacity (interdisciplinary research team, different career stages, developing and informing broader networks)		•Knowledge sharing (Co-production, collaboration, partnership working)	•Research infrastructure (Big Data, formalising industry links)	
CHT2	Capability and Capacity. CHT2 is developing best practice in 4D modeling of Cultural Heritage	Management and Strategies. CHT2 is ensuring technological structures are in place for effective cultural heritage management.	Knowledge sharing. CHT2 is disseminating findings through a variety of channels ranging from the most standard (scientific publications, conferences, etc.) to social networks and blog posts		
CLIMA	x	x	x		
CMOP	?	?	?	?	?
ENDOW	?	?	?	?	?
EUROMAGIC			produces knowledge on 19th and 20th centuries Magic Lantern culture;	contributes to the creation of a research infrastructure by making accessible Magic Lantern slides and related documentary material in a digital form to the scholarly community	
EUWATHER	?	?	?	?	?
GASTROCERT	Promote understanding and increase knowledge through providing systematic studies of the ecological, cultural, social and economic value and sustainability dimensions of heritage areas and resources A platform for developed/new collaborations across different boundaries and which results can inspire broader groups Comparison can identify practices and circumstances that can enable cultural heritage to be managed efficientlyand effectively Explore how the value and potential of cultural heritage can be responsibly used and be A resource for SD –enhance pride in place and quality of life in A constantly evolving society How policy, governance and regulation can be reimagined to support traditional and vibrantly contemporary practices, whilst being attentive to cultural diversity Identify sustainability challenges and potentials associated with heritage politics Cultural heritage as a vital resource for the implementation of the sustainable development objectives of the European Union in the Europe 2020 Strategy and in the Lisbon Strategy				
HEAT	?	?	?	?	?
HERITAMUS	1.Capability and capacity: Heritamus works across disciplines (computer science, social sciences, heritage) and heritage forms (tangible and intangible) proposing new practices in heritage, archives, museums	2.Management strategies: providing a speculative tool for heritage research, it will contribute to a more efficient and effective management through crowdsource/ community curatorship;	3.Knowledge sharing: the user friendly interface will facilitate access by differently prepared public (from professionals to lay persons and amateurs) to multiple complex heritage forms;	4.Research infrastructure: Heritamus tool will function as a virtual infrastructure for research, management, and curatorship of articulated tangible and intangible heritage;	5.Policy, laws and regulations: giving voice to multiple actors, the tool will help to record non-major narratives and follow actors, defining an effective Actor-Network around specific issues.
HEURIGHT	1.The project contributes to the training of joung researchers and researchers at different stages of their carrer, and with different legal area of expertise, so as to reinforce the cultrual heritage legal research in Europe.	2.The project adds to the management strategies involving the adequacy of the institutional and legal infrastructures dealing with cultural heritage protection at EU and national level.	3.The project adds to the knowledge sharing through an organized collaboation among academic communities, NGOs, governments and other stakeholders, the media and local communities about matters related to protection of, and access to cultural heritage.	4.The project contributes to an improving of the legal research infrastructure by linking traditional legal research approaches to digitalization and photography as new and different ways to address participation and access issues, as well as the alternative resolution of restitution disputes.	5. the projects offrers a substantial controbution to policies, laws and regulations in matters of cultural heritage by resulting in a series of peer reviewed publications, including a mapping out of meaning(s) and forms of protection of cultural heritage in the EU and in the EU's external relations, as well as guidelines for policy makers.
HIMANIS	•Best practices and broaden the scope of CH research. •"Digital Humanities": "Big data" and "uncertainty"	•Paradigm shift in metadata management. •Implementation of strong partnerships between SMEs and Cultural Heritage institutions	Open licensed data, to build new tools (educational and research)		
PICH	Development of an education module to implement in the curriculum of European universities concerned with urban and landscape planning, heritage conservation, real estate management Make recommendations for adjustments in the division of roles between stakeholder in order to cope with the changed context and develop built cultural heritage management strategies Make the outcome of the project available for a wide audience using on-line communication, organising conferences, publications in scientific journals as well as magazines, participation in Public debates etc. analyse various political frameworks coming forward from the case studies and exchange of knowledge and experience within Europe.				
PROTHEGO	no presentation available				
REFIT		Management strategies of cultural heritage	NGOs/SMEs and Management bodies (as well general public) of how to develop integrated management strategies for cultural landscapes		

Annex D: Future activities for remaining project period

Project	Future activities:	Project	Future activities:
CHANGES	• Publication of the proceedings of the conference "Cultural heritage management: conservation and valorisation in an integrated perspective" held in Monza in May 2017, with the financial support of local stakeholders. • Conference in Leuven "Innovative built heritage models and preventive conservation", scheduled 2017, February 6th-8th. • Publication of Conference proceedings as a peer-reviewed book. • Finalising WP3, WP4, WP5: comparison of the outputs and recognition of the input for WP6. • Publication of a Research Report including the outputs of WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5. • Scientific research on financial components of preventive conservation, taking into account also the costs/benefits analysis of preparedness to major risks. • Development and publication of the report on the long-term outcomes of Halland Model and new perspectives of "Trading zone" model implemented for an "upstream" approach. • Organisation of a plenary final meeting. • Publication of three scientific papers on peer-reviewed journals.	CMOP	• Mechanical analysis by dr. C. Krarup Andersen (AP KADK), partly at (AP) GCI, with Mr. A. Phenix. • Paintings analysis and cleaning trials, L. Steyn (PhD candidate) at RCE, in collaboration with AP's SMA and Gemeentemuseum and Courtauld, Tate and Pisa (cleaning approaches, analysis of paint samples). • Surface cleaning workshop led by dr. Bronwyn Ormsby, Tate. April 2017, Amsterdam. • Paint making workshop, led by dr. KJ van den Berg. April 2017, Amsterdam. • CMOP Interim meeting, 14-16 June, Amsterdam. • CMOP Interim meeting, November. 2017, Pisa. • Cleaning trials by dr. J. Lee, postdoctoral fellow at Tate. • Student projects exchanges, Sept-Dec. 2017, Courtauld, RCE, Tate, Pisa.
CHIME	• Conclusion of fieldwork and festival studies • Delivery the CHIME Conference • Staging of the Grow Your Own Festival, event and toolkit • Development and implementation of the Digital Heritage Tool • Production of publications, including journal articles, reports and policy briefings • Engagement in public engagement, dissemination and KE activities	ENDOW	• Preliminary report on best practices in the 3 PIs' countries (month 23) • Two co-authored legal articles, one on legal and policy issues of diligent search (delivered), another on the best practices already in place, to be submitted to international peer-reviewed journals (month 24) • Version Beta of EnDOW online and subject to usability testing (month 24) • Launch Event for the DOW clearance platform (month 24) Bournemouth • One journal article on the functioning of DOW to be submitted to a peer-reviewed international journal (month 34) • Instructions on the EnDOW platform for cultural institutions (month 34) Final Report JPI (month 36) • Final report on best practices in 17 JPI-HP countries (month 35) • Final conference (month 36) Milan
CHT2	• Three of the four partners of the CHT2 project (NCL, SSSA and POLIMI) will orient their efforts in finalizing the 3D models corresponding to different ages and link them in a 4D reconstruction of the different sites • In particular, POLIMI aims at 3D surveying all the circus remains still available in the basements of several private houses, sorting out the authorization issues with the archaeological superintendence of Milan. This survey will be then oriented in a georeferenced coordinate system that will allow to precisely reference the current state of the city with the buried remains of the Roman circus. However, this specific step, will be available only if the needed funds will be paid by the Italian funding agency (MIUR) before April 2017, otherwise, even with a delayed payment, the remaining time would not be enough for completing the work. • USAL has done most of the planned work, therefore will not produce further data • SSSA will spend more efforts that in the last year for the activities related to WP5	EUROMAGIC	• Project presentation at JPI Cultural Heritage Parade. • Presentation of results from WP 1, 2, 3, at Project Conference. • Project Conference to be held August/September 2017. • Completion of WP 4 • Workshop 4
CLIMA	• Perform the detailed design, development & test of the software components and related interfaces to implement the Web Portal of the CLIMA Platform. • Perform the assembly, integration and testing of all software components within the CLIMA platform. • Implement the demonstration Planning. • Creation of a preliminary archaeological and environmental baseline data. • Archaeological and environmental survey campaigns execution. • Data processing and analysis. • Tool update as needed. • Project management activities.	EUWATHER	• Conclusion of fieldwork and archive research to collect / catalogue data and making a census of all relevant waterways heritage materials (painting, pictures, videos, interviews…), including investigations on new areas suggested by local communities (deadline shifted from December 2016 to march 2017) • Final database of waterways' heritage in all case studies (by March) • Organization of the final internal meeting (March, Girona, SP) • Launch of final website of the project ("waterwaysexplorer.com") which wil include in addition to project descriptions etc, links for free access to the database related to waterways' heritage (SDI completed and accessible) and links for the APP free download (by June) • Launch of final Apps on the free platform IZI.TRAVEL for all case studies (by June) • Dissemination activities through social canals communication (EUWATHER Twitter and Blog in UK; EUWATHER Twitter and Facebook in Italy) • Dissemination activities through pop-up exhibitions and information leaflets to local communities / tourists. • Dissemination of EUWATHER project in the research community through additional publications and contributions to national and international conferences and workshops.

Annex D: Future activities for remaining project period (2/2)

Project	Future activities:	Project	Future activities:
GASTROCERT	• Foster communication and mutual learning through effective face-to-face communication • Synthesize policy-relevant and useful information through integration of disparate sets of knowledge • Identify policies for alternative and plausible futures • Publish our results in relevant scientific journals • Provide understanding of the utility and value of gastronomic heritage, entrepreneurial and community development and regional policy development • Final report to JPI	HIMANIS	• Scaling up the preliminary results for the entire CHANCERY corpus • Writer and date identification throughout the corpus • Enhanced system for searching (second year version) • System usability • Corpus analysis • Exploitation plan
HeAT	• Denmark: Production of draft version of "Typology of Threat"; • Planning for exhibition in collaboration with the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek and Blueshield Denmark • Romania: Preparation of various publications on heritage values • Surveying and Assessment of relevant archaeological sites in Romania. • Poland: further documentation and assessment of relevant sites • Presenting three travelling exhibitions to local communities • Preparing and printing two popular books and two catalogues • Italy: Completion of the collection of datasets relating to dams and sites in Near East; including modelling and impact assessment of case studies.	PICH	• To complete four country reports on industrial transformation and landscape heritage together with the comparative reports, engaging with associate partners and other stakeholders • Prepare the outline synthesis report from the project • Organise two major project workshops in Newcastle and Venice • Present at least eight papers to major conferences and publish five peer-reviewed papers • Publish two policy briefs for the practitioner community • Have arranged and publicized a major project conference for early 2018 • To work with other partners in a major proposal to H2020 on cultural heritage and rural regeneration.
HeritaMus	• Participation on conferences (from Feb 2017 until May 2018) • Delivery of a chapter in a collective international monograph (Apr 2017) • Publication of project's web-site (Jul 2017) and final meeting open to general public and specialists (May 2018) • Prospect Heritamus project's articulation with other JPI projects (starting Feb 2017) and other internacional projects (like Europeana sounds) • Development of a digital archive with Spanish partners using Telemeta and Heritamus tool (until May 2018) • Exhibition on 1st World War popular music, based in data produced with Heritamus Tool (9 March 2018) • Two scientific papers submitted in peer reviewed academic journals (until May 2018) • Delivery of the final version of Heritamus Tool (May 2018).	PROTHEGO	• WP1: UNESCO Cultural heritage Vs Natural hazards at European scale • WP2: Harmonisation of available PS data, and creation of digital factsheets (led by NERC) • WP3&WP4: Integration of InSAR and geo-hazard products and implementation of multi-criteria methodology and Identification of most endangered sites (led by UNIMIB) • WP5: Local-scale monitoring (led by CUT) • WP6: Local scale investigation and Advanced modelling (led by IGME) • WP7: Dissemination and communication (led by NERC) • WP8: Project Management (led by ISPRA)
HEURIGHT14	• 'Cultural Heritage in the European Union: Legal Perspectives and Contemporary Challenges', 20-21 April 2017, Warsaw – an international research conference aimed at debating the research already conducted and preparing the Project's final peer-reviewed monograph. • Use of digitalisation – online galleries, exhibition, questionnaires and workshop to be held in Autumn 2017, in London. • Data-gathering. • Publication of the Project Working Papers. • Analysis of the implementation of the right to cultural heritage through access and cooperation (including with a workshop on this issue within the UK which will be held in London in Summer 2017). • 'Intangible Cultural Heritage – Successes, Problems and Challenges 10 Years After the Entry into Force of the 2003 UNESCO Convention' – a joint initiative of the Project's members and Santander Art and Culture Law Review. • Outreach and dissemination of knowledge gathered in the Project. • Internal and external networking.	REFIT	• Landscape based stakeholder Engagement events at Bagendon/Salmonsbury (August 2017) • Landscape based stakeholder Engagement events at Bibracte (June 2017) • Landscape based stakeholder Engagement events at Ulaca (XXXX??) • Completion of remaining PDF guides and on-line digital guides for all case studies • Completion and dissemination of remaining video resources • Final Knowledge Transfer workshop with stakeholders assessing toolkits for integration • Completion of Article on Managament comparisons • Drafting of papers for Final publication: edited volume on Integration in Cultural Landscape management

Annex E: full progress reviews

Attached as separate file.

Annex F: Full Annual Reports of sixteen projects

Attached as separate PDF files

Heritage Plus deliverable 4.2

Annex E: Full progress reviews of second annual progress reports

Review 1

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project has a relatively complex design with a multitude of WP´s, participants, partners, and have organised meetings, conferences and case studies. With such a multitude of activities and goals a solid coordination and close monitoring are requested. So far the project has faced this challenge successfully, despite some delay in collecting and sharing data from the investigation in procedures used by Monumentenwacht, Distretti Culturali and The Halland model. Taken into account that the delay is caused by external factors (late funding distribution), the overall progress is fully satisfactory. The project is, according to the reported facts and finds, close to successfully fulfil the project´s objectives.

Based on a multitude of conservation case-studies from various conservation programmes run in the partner countries, the project has investigated technical needs and economical mechanisms in order to understand how conservation procedures, covering all elements from preventive interventions to maintenance and monitoring, should be undertaken with the highest degree of quality, effectiveness and relevant expertise. Although there still are work tasks to follow up, the main tasks seem to have been carried out, and even to some extent disseminated, with positive results.

A crucial point is how economic mechanisms is underlying and, directly or indirectly, controls, and even restrains parts of complicated multifaceted conservation processes. If the project succeeds in detecting, documenting and analysing these mechanisms, and furthermore are able to elaborate (which they intend to do, cfr. WP4-7) a theoretical model for a funding scheme, this will be an outcome of uttermost importance, being a helpful tool in planning, bringing in regional financing and carry out conservation processes and thus improve sustainable heritage management in Europe. Furthermore this realises JPI Cultural Heritage and Global change´s research priorities.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

The full success of the CHANGES project is dependent on a successful knowledge outreach. This has hitherto largely been carried out by the project´s website and the 2 international conferences. The insight and knowledge produced by the project team is, however, of paramount interest to external partners and stakeholders who takes part in conservation processes (e.g. buildings and other large heritage constructions) on a local and regional level. It might be an idea considering to edit a manual

or a textbook where the most important findings and specially the recommendations based on those are gathered and systematically presented to relevant stakeholders and partners. This would be the obvious place for publish and make accessible the proposed outcome of a "funding scheme". Such a publication could be of great interest for e.g. local industry and tourism representatives, entrepreneurs etc. Proceedings from a conference and the project´s website/homepage are of course important, but are mostly of interest professionals and expert within conservation, an do not reach out far and wide outside the professional environments.

Review 2

1. Progress in the project:
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project aims to identify and understand the diversity of skills needed for conservation and management of the build cultural heritage addressing the cultural heritage sector and the construction industry. One outcome is a proposal for an innovative scheme based on skills needed for a broad understanding of conservation processes. The project runs from 24 months from May 2015 to April 2017. The project has some delay due to uncertain funding and delay in employment processes.

The annual progress report includes good descriptions of the progress, which seems overall to be good and according to the plan with some exemptions. The management of the project as well as popular communication and participation in conferences, data collection and participation of conferences are taken care of. Some research has started after the appointment of a researcher in the project. Some case studies has been difficult to conduct due to lack of interest among some stakeholders.

The remaining obligations in the project are many and include time-consuming and demanding activities as production of reports, papers for journals and books. The annual report mentions a possibility of extension of the project period.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

- The project should have high focus on remaining future activities as writing papers and books in last part of the project period. This is demanding and time-consuming activities.
- Reflect on the reason why and potential consequences of lack participation among stakeholders, as the content in the scheme. Methodological challenges can also we communicated in papers for journals.
- JPI should help to clarify the lack of funding.

Developing schemes for improving conservation and management of the build cultural heritage are of high value.

The project contributes to the JPI strategic agenda. It is an integrated research project addressing several kinds of knowledge and skills to improve governance. It also addresses tangible as well as intangible values and can have impact on values due to its focus on broader societal context.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	We agree with the evaluation and remarks raised by the two reviews performed by the members of the Scientific Committee of the Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage and Global Change (JPICH). Specifically both reviewers have recognised on the one hand, the importance of the project goals and that the main tasks have been carried out with positive results and on the other hand the need of a systematic presentation of the outcomes, which could require some additional work.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	The main suggestion given by both reviewers, which we embrace is the edition of an executive summary targeted on stakeholders, which will give an overall picture of project activities and first results. This could complement the scientific output, which will also include: 1) a peer-reviewed book, according to the format of RLICC thematic weeks, with the acts of the international conference "Innovative built heritage models and preventive conservation" (6-8 February 2017 at Arenberg Castle in Leuven, Belgium), directly framed in CHANGES project. The book will be printed before the end of 2017. 2) Conference papers. 3) A special issue of "Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development" focused on Preventive Conservation is foreseen in 2018; text should be ready by December 2017. The partners are involved and will make clear the link with CHANGES Project. The focus of the work packages currently carried on are exactly on the issues of funding and stakeholders involvement, as suggested.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	We see potential synergies in the projects: Shuc, H&V and SmartValue (from the 2013 call), and Refit and Pich from the 2014-2015 call.

Review 1

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

Well written and well-structured evaluation report, project is constructed around 3 work packages to tackle 7 objectives.
During this stage, the following activities are performed:
- Literature reviews and archival visits
- Fieldwork on different festivals, seen as case studies, where the visitors/audience of the festivals were interviewed.
- Development of a digital heritage tool (mobile application)
- Public engagement and conference participations
- A marketization study
- Academic publication outputs (manuscripts and book proposal, five-volume set on the History of Jazz, including linkages with heritage)
- In addition the CHIME conference is in preparation (may 2017)

The project progress includes changes and remedies, due to changes in the project team.
The project is supported by a very nice webpage and twitter account.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / <u>3 good</u> / <u>4 excellent</u>

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).

- Although the objectives are well described and the progress of the project well explained, it stays unclear how the different data and activities will contribute to the overall questions. This might be due to the fact that the project is still in the stage of national analysis (data gathering) and less in the transnational synthesis like described in the introduction. This synthesis might be very important to go to the overall objectives of the project.
- The link to cultural heritage is clear in the summary and objectives, but in the work progress this is less stressed (except the development of J-Hive, the digital heritage tool, the meetings of stakeholders from festivals and heritage sector in Sweden). Probably the issue of cultural heritage can be a topic in the interviews and other data gatherings, but this is not clear. It will be important to stress the linkages between jazz and heritage in the final reports, as described in the objectives.
- A last challenge can be seen in how the results can be transferred to other domains of cultural heritage – what would be the input of CHIME on other heritage fields? What can they learn from the approach of CHIME?

Review 2

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project appears to be progressing well and meeting its aims and objectives. The progress report is very clearly written and the team seem to be making strong progress in collecting data and disseminating preliminary findings.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / <u>4 excellent</u>

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).

Nothing at this stage – the team is yet to bring work packages and data together into a synthetic whole as yet, but this on-going. I look forward to seeing the results of this interesting study.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	We welcome the constructive feedback and would like to thank the JPI evaluators for their encouraging comments about the CHIME project. We are pleased with the progress of the project so far and do recognise and understand the issues raised. In particular, reviewer 1 makes three substantive points that we can clarify: ***1. Although the objectives are well described and the progress of the project well explained, it stays unclear how the different data and activities will contribute to the overall questions.*** The CHIME project has been designed so that each workpackage responds to a common set of questions, aims and objectives. At this stage in the project, we have been focusing on data gathering within national settings and, over the final reporting period, will be working to synthesise data and respond specifically to research questions. In several instances, research objectives are built into our project methods and workplan (for example, case studies, focus groups and interviews have specifically addressed the first 5 CHIME objectives). ***2. The link to cultural heritage is clear in the summary and objectives, but in the work progress this is less stressed*** The link to Cultural Heritage is embedded within our work but could have been made more explicit within the report. Reviewer 1 is correct in stating that we are still in the stage of national analysis (data gathering) and less in the transnational synthesis phase. However, our work to date has foregrounded links to cultural heritage, not only through the development of specific tools (such as the j-Hive app) but also in our fieldwork and

festival case studies. The Summer Jazz Cycle Tour, for example, has involved intense investigation of the links between improvised music and cultural heritage sites in Groningen (including historical churches and cultural landscapes), and the Dutch and Swedish teams have been exploring links between cultural heritage concepts of memory, identity and belonging through interviews, focus groups and ethnographic fieldwork.

> 3. *A last challenge can be seen in how the results can be transferred to other domains of cultural heritage – what would be the input of CHIME on other heritage fields? What can they learn from the approach of CHIME?*

This is a valid and relevant point. The project team is keen to share its findings and to transfer its interdisciplinary working methods with other cultural heritage domains. The project team will publish a special issue of the International Journal of Heritage Studies that will feature contributions from the entire project team and also plans to disseminate its findings in different disciplinary contexts.

2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	*How will different data and activities contribute to the overall questions?* The relationship between project questions and outputs will be made clearer in the final report. Case Study publications will respond specifically to underlying aims and objectives and national data will be synthesised, leading to transnational comparison. *The link to cultural heritage is clear in the summary and objectives, but in the work progress this is less stressed.* We will specifically address the links between jazz and heritage in the final report as well as through our project publications and outputs. *What would be the input of CHIME on other heritage fields? What can they learn from the approach of CHIME?* Our publications will seek to engage more broadly with different Cultural Heritage domains. We will also explore opportunities to present our findings at cultural heritage conferences and events (including our own CHIME Conference in May 2017), which has delegates from a variety of fields.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	There are potential synergies with the GASTROCERT project, given that several jazz festivals link have explicit links to heritage tourism and the food industry. CHIME PI, Professor Helene Brembeck is a colleague of the GASTROCERT Project Leader and informal discussions about common themes and issues will be explored at the University level. Additional funding and support would enable the two project teams to devise meaningful collaborative events where findings could be shared and disseminated.

Review 1

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

This report covers a period M6-M17 of 30 months project. However due to 4 month delay of start in case of two partners USAL and SSSA it is expected that the end of the project will be postponed by 4 mounts. The advance of the project seems generally to be in line with the plan. The second (but for two partners practically the first) year of the project was dedicated mostly to derivation of the methodology and collecting data for case studies (WP3) both via new acquisitions and archive surveys. All four partners report significant progress in examination of their case studies and present both data acquired and first 4D reconstructions generated hereafter. Both deliverables of the WP2 due within the reporting period were delivered in time. Situation with two deliverables is not clear:
D3.1. Report on 3D digitization of the 4 case studies [month 15];
D4.1. Report on state of the art of innovative interaction environments for 4D models [month 12] are not listed in the report and thus should be considered as delayed. However the WP3 is led by POLIMI accounting a financial difficulties and WP4 is led by SSSA who started its activity with 4 mounts delay. Thus in both cases the delay can be justified. Nevertheless, the lack of information on these deliverables is a deficiency of the report.
In general, the progress of this project I consider satisfactory and the final goal is fully achievable **if the funding of Italian partner will be provided. Partial lack of funding must be considered as a major tread to the project.**

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).

Funding of an Italian partner must be resolved. I have no specific comments and recommendations.

Review 2

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project progress suffers from a serious delay in completing the Grant Agreement procedure between the Italian project partners and the Italian Ministry of Research (MIUR); as a result, funding for the activities of the Italian partner (notably WP1 and WP3) has; Notwithstanding this, thanks to crowdsourcing and other funding, the Italian partner has been able to proceed almost according to

schedule. Considering that this problem also plays for other Italian based projects, action is required from the central JPI management board.

The report is very well structured, with activities evaluated per WP, following the original project proposal. The methodology which is proposed, developed and tested is impressive and the results that are discussed and shown in the report are very promising. However, in the actual description of the activities undertaken, much is about methodology in general (what can be done, or explanations of methods), or about historical context; not in all WP cases there is clear information on the actual progress/milestones/deliverables in this reporting phase; this could have been specified more clearly. At present, on the basis of this report, it is difficult to evaluate the progress. This also regards the dissemination/networking activities. Judging by the table 4.5.1, only one activity has been undertaken so far. On the other hand, scientific output is high and significant, judging table 4.5.2, albeit only in conference proceedings, not in peer reviewed journals.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

It is recommended to
- Actively engage stakeholders in the various research phases. Involvement of stakeholders currently seems to be limited to communication and dissemination. However, various groups of stakeholders, from heritage authorities and managers to local communities, cherish highly relevant historical knowledge and heritage claims of their own, which can/should be used in any reconstruction, whether analogous or digital.
- Reconsider the concept of landscape. As it seems in the project a landscape/environmental approach is limited to clearly delineated heritage landscapes (e.g. reserves like Hadrian's wall park or historic city centres). In more recent heritage landscape approaches, instead, the larger micro- or macro-region in its totality is taken as the point of reference/departure. Heritage features in them can be studied and managed best when viewed in such a wide perspective.
- Specify more clearly the progress/deliverables in the report.
- Publish in peer-reviewed journals
- Confront the cause of the delay, so as to prevent that in 2017 and 2018 the same happens
- Devise a contingency plan to tackle the risk of further delay.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

Project has a high impact by creating 4D models. What will the results (4D) exactly look like? Are results combined in one model?

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	In most cases the reviewers' comments accurately reflected the actual project progress and status. R1: The unclear explanation regarding two of the deliverable is absolutely true: it

	should have been highlighted in the report that the two mentioned deliverables have been delayed. D3.1 – The 3D digitization has started, and is mostly complete in two of the four cases (USAL and NCL), but it was very early at M15 for the other two cases (SSSA and POLIMI). So we propose to postpone that report to the end of M20 where a more significant update will be provided for all four units. D4.1 – This activity was mostly under the direction of the SSSA unit that commenced the project four months late and, in addition, concentrated initial activity on the 3D modelling of the Krakow Fortress at specific historical moments. So that thread is definitely delayed and the corresponding report is planned for delivery at M20. R2: The general delay in various activities has impacted on the entire project progress, the most advanced activities being related to preparatory work packages (such as WP2). The remaining activities are delayed but not absent. Unfortunately, we have to disagree with R2 regarding the statement "on the basis of this report, it is difficult to evaluate the progress". Actually, chapter 4.3.1.3 provides a detailed list of each unit's progress (so extended to overcome the document format limitation). Moreover, the template limitation of 4.5.1 does not justify the conclusion that "only one activity has been undertaken so far". Beyond the required "Brief description of how stakeholders have been involved in the project" there is the interaction with five different stakeholders in four countries to produce the advancements obtained up until now. In the next annual report we will explain the high level of stakeholder involvement (despite the format limitations).
2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	The CHT2 project partners met two weeks after the JPI parade to critically evaluate the advancement of the project. The progress of some delayed activities has subsequently been rescheduled, as explained below, and the two deliverables D3.1 and D4.1 planned according to the rearranged schedule, as explained above in the answer to R1. Regarding the following two recommendations of R2: - the concept of landscape expressed by the reviewer is definitely appropriate and we will try to widen our perspective in the next phase of the project and in next annual report; - apart for the remarks about the progress made above, some deliverables were not mentioned in the report, and we agree that this is something to correct for future reports. Such commentary will therefore be provided in time and properly illustrated in the next annual report. Regarding the other recommendations from R2: - Confront the cause of the delay, so as to prevent that in 2017 and 2018 the same happens. This project commenced with a significant delay for the following reasons: 1) the unbelievably cumbersome administrative mechanism of the Italian funding agency left our POLIMI unit without any guarantee of financed until 15 December 2015 (3.5 months after M1). So the first 3 months of the project where devoted to soliciting the MIUR on the one hand and, on the other hand, trying to complete the partner agreement that was needed by some of the units (e.g. SSSA) for

commencing contracts with their funding agencies; 2) for the aforementioned reason, the final agreement of the Spanish and Polish units with their funding agencies specified a later start date of 1st Jan 2016 (M1), so the project could start at its full speed only from the beginning of 2016. The work plan was therefore rearranged (see first annual report) in order to accommodate these changes. The cause of all previous delays up until now originated in the Italian funding agency MIUR. Moreover, although the uncertainty about "if" MIUR will finance this research is finally cleared, "when" is still an unsolved mystery, and this does not provide the confidence to ensure that in 2018 similar delays may happen again.

- Devise a contingency plan to tackle the risk of further delay.
Actually, until the condition mentioned is resolved, progress for the POLIMI unit could be even worse than previously, heavily impacting on all the other units involved. The only feasible "contingency plan" involves: i) complete all activities to a lower level of detail; ii) use internal resources instead of research contracts for early career researchers and technological services from subcontractors; iii) substitute any future meeting with Skype calls; iv) halt any publication activity involving payment (e.g. conferences and open access journals). All such activities were included in the budget but, at present, they can't be paid by the POLIMI unit.

- Publish in peer-reviewed journals
Given the administrative delays mentioned above, not of our will, there was little material to publish in a Journal since the beginning of the year 2016. The publication phase started with some conference contributions from mid-2016 but we completely agree in targeting peer reviewed journals. The Spanish unit has already commenced this activity, having one paper under review at the time of the last annual report (Item 5 in Table 4.5.2) which has been published on 23 February 2017. All the other units are committed to the same direction of travel now that results are flowing. The POLIMI unit will proceed only with no-cost journals, so the review / publication time could likely be longer.

Regarding the additional remarks from R2:
- the actual 4D model will be constructed by a set of 3D models corresponding to different epochs, packed in a single digital object with the capability to transit from one age to the other with a simple user-interface (e.g. time slider or clickable time buttons).

3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	CHeriScape is a JPI-CH project that embraces the concept of landscape mentioned above, examining how landscape and heritage are mutually supportive concepts, whose combination offers a way to release the social and economic benefits of both. CHT2 Co-Investigator Sam Turner, of the NCL unit, was also a Co-investigator on the CHeriScape project, and will help incorporate that vision of the problem into the CHT2 approach going forwards.

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

In the report progress evaluation is very well structured, according to the WP description in the original research proposal. All major tasks of WP 1 and 2 seem to have been performed well; from risk identification to webgis platform design (WP1) and from data processing chains to related software kits (WP2); deliverables are met and most reports have been submitted as planned. Dissemination is mainly limited to the scientific world (apart from the websites).There seem to be no major difficulties or changes in the research design or work plan; The major set back, however, has been the delay in completing the Grant Agreement procedure between the Italian project partners and the Italian Ministry of Research (MIUR); it is explicitly lamented in the report that, as in 2015, the accomplishment of activities scheduled in 2016 (in particular, the field activities necessary for the completion of several tasks) has been strongly conditioned by this, producing a delay of almost 4 months on schedule. As a result, WP3 has not yet started. Since this WP3 entails a series of vital tasks, from Demonstration Planning to Archaeological and environmental survey campaigns and Data processing and analysis, some concern must be voiced with regard to the timing of the project. There is no discussion in the report of how the delay will be resolved; it is recommended to devise a contingency plan. Moreover, since this problem is also acute in other Italian based JPI-projects, it requires action from the part of the JPI management board.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

It is recommended to
- to confront the cause of the delay, so as to prevent that in 2017 and 2018 the same happens,
- to devise a contingency plan to solve the time problem, in particular in view of the intensity of the work which still has to be done (especially in WP3; e.g. field surveys which are laborious, with regard to the fieldwork itself as well as the data processing
- to give more insight in (updates of) the dissemination and communication plan, which is announced in the original proposal;
- Dissemination seems largely limited to the scientific community and to heritage managers; it is highly recommended to engage other stakeholders as well, in particular civil society/ local communities. In the original proposal it is stated that one of the major aims of the project is "to lead to significant advances in our understanding of archaeological cultural landscapes […] in society (abstract)". How society is engaged still needs detailed attention.

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project team recognises that a delay exists in the accomplishment of the tasks, but they justify it with the delay in crediting the necessary funds. Several deliverables were submitted as draft versions and wait for approval, which seems to be a positive move towards the recovery of the said delay. The report mentions difficulties in the "Agreement procedure between Italian partners and the Italian Ministry of Research" but it is not clear whether it may constitute or not a serious obstacle to the forthcoming period.

The aim of developing a multi task tool on risk management usable by authorities and curators is a relevant issue. The organization of the end users workshop in 2015 is to be rated as very positive in this context.

The activities of WP1 seem to be under control, and the preparation of the draft of the final deliverable under Task 1.6 is encouraging.

It is visible that an effort was made to disseminate the results. Since the major outputs will be produced under WP3, it is expected that a significant increment is reported in the next reporting period

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / <u>3 good</u> / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

The delay identified by the team seems recoverable and the draft documents submitted may be understood as an effort in this direction. It is important to find a way to overcome as soon as possible the constraints existing between the consortium and the Italian Ministry of Research.

In some parts of the report, the text is not clear on separating the vulnerabilities, the exposure and the consequences of threats, using risk a bit too extensively. This apparent lack of clearness is illustrated under "Task 1.6, Definition of vulnerability maps" where mention is given to the production of <u>risk maps</u> ("… combining hazard maps (describing the presence and the intensity of a specific threat) and vulnerability maps (describing the density of exposed and buried archaeological remains)" when the topic is vulnerability. If feasible, a clearer presentation and possible a definition of concepts beforehand is recommended.

Apparently the project doesn't consider the organization of an users meeting at the end of the project. The theme and the expected successful results would recommend that a wider workshop or symposium is included in the dissemination activities.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

A very exciting project, highlight that it is highly interdisciplinary.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]

1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	We substantially agree with the issues raised by the reviewers, concerning: - the delay due to the problems had in completing the UNITUS-Alma/ MIUR Grant Agreement procedure and the necessity to devise a contingency plan; - a better definition of terms used to define components of risk maps production (Task 1.6); - the extention of dissemination activities and the involvement of other stakeholders, in particular civil society/local community. A little misinterpretation has to be clarified in relation to "the organization of an users meeting at the end of the project" (review 2, p. 3). Actually, the project already included a final conference (April 2018), in order to present the final project results and in which was originally planned the involvement of end-users. In the last project meeting in Cyprus (22-23 March 2017), which also see the presence of Cypriot end-users and stakeholders, the organization of a specific end-users meeting has been planned for the end of January 2018, before the conclusion of the project activities.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	Regarding the problems arose in relation to the Grant Agreement procedure, that involved in particular a delay in the carrying out of the UNITUS activities of the first part of the project (WP1 and WP2), we solved the issue thanks to financial anticipations received from the UNITUS administration in June 2016, which allow the prosecution of activities after a stop of few months and the anticipation of some activities included in WP3, as specified in the report (p.11). In any case, with the starting of WP3 activities in March 2016, a contingency plan to recover the delay has been already prepared. Regarding a better definition of terms used to define components of risk maps production, it is necessary to clarify that there have been formal errors in the title of Task 1.6, that we can correct as follows: "Definition of risk maps". In particular, as risk terminology we adopt the related terms (hazard, exposure and vulnerability) as explained in **Cardona 2012** (Cardona, O.D., M.K. van Aalst, J. Birkmann, M. Fordham, G. McGregor, R. Perez, R.S. Pulwarty, E.L.F. Schipper, and B.T. Sinh, 2012: Determinants of risk: exposure and vulnerability. In: *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*, p. 69). In respect to engage activities with civil society and local community, we are planning specific activities to be carried out with local communities (for each case study).
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	The exchange at the Parade has been interesting and potential synergies are pursuable in particular with the PROTEGO Project (Protection of European Cultural Heritage from Geo-Hazards), with a possible integration of tools realized inside of the project to be discussed with the PROTEGO coordinator.

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The CMOP project aims to make essential progress in the safeguarding of modern unvarnished oil paintings. Two key aspects will be researched:
   a) To Investigate the causes of solvent sensitivity
   b)   To use this knowledge as the basis for developing methods that safely and effectively remove soiling.

The WP´s are perfectively designed and allows a detailed evaluation of the progress of the team. Developments are easily observed in WP2. Inventory, selection and preparation of model paint samples, the complexity of WP2 is important and there is a significant delay in the complete development of the work, it is true that the team gives the sensation of assimilating this situation and of responding with solvency over these setbacks.

With respect to the WP3 Chemical and physical analysis of degradation phenomena of modern oil paints and paintings, it can be said that the team is in phases still premature of development but important advances are appreciated, especially when the team affirms that two publications are being prepared to be published in 2017.

WP4 presents some progress, in particular one of the outcomes of this project was the creation of a large batch of oil paint samples to be used for further CMOP trials, this research will be presented at ICOM-CC 2017, but the team is still far from culminating the M4.1 of which already warns us of a delay of 16 months compared to the expected time.
Very little words to say about WP5 that has not been yet started.
M6.1, M6.2 and M6.3 have been achieved within WP6.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

It is not very easy to make a valuation when no work package has been completed. The recommendation is that M2.1 should be completed as soon as possible in order to carry out the first evaluations and considerations. Certainly, the project has a lot of interest in achieving objectives:
   1) To Investigate the causes of solvent sensitivity
   2) To use this knowledge as the basis for developing methods that safely and effectively remove soiling

The work done by the team seems absolutely solvent. The design of the project is very suitable. The expectation is high because of the quality of the proposal, the progress document presented by the team seems very favourable but we have not the adequate information yet.

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

Project achievements in the reported period (M9 – M20) confronted to major objectives as summarised in the report are as follows:
• To make an inventory of degradation phenomena of modern oil paintings **– achieved**
• To make an inventory of model samples to be used for the project **– achieved**
• To develop analytical procedures to fully characterise the molecular composition of modern oil paintings **– two procedures have been developed**
• To identify and explore potentially problematic paint additives **– concentrated on the new effect of creation of water sensitive environments by specific oxidation and hydrolysis reactions on the surface of some modern paints (similar to $MnCO_3$ extender effect)**
• To explore pigment-medium interactions that may influence solubility **– as above**;
• To investigate the influence of the environment on curing, ageing and solvent sensitivity of paint films **– in progress**
• To explore the effects of solvents on vulnerable paint films; **– in progress**
• To investigate surface cleaning methodologies and materials in accordance with the results of scientific research, by performing cleaning trials on prepared model and archival paint samples. **– in progress**

As it follows from the report co-operation among partners is intense. Obtained results are of scientific importance: some papers in good journals have been submitted already, more is in preparation. Consortium pays attention to dissemination of results: a meeting in Tate Britain (Nov. 2016) included a public session for discussion and dissemination of results.
Some delays in delivering of Deliverables must be noted. However, apart from M2.1, the delays are not significant and shall not influence the punctual achievements of the project goals. As it clearly follows from the report the inventory (M2.1) is not abandoned and a new delivery date seems to be kept.
The overall examination of the report leads to the conclusion that the final goals are fully achievable.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).

A project web site http://www.tate.org.uk/about/projects/cleaning-modern-oil-paints is of very limited contents. It comprises mostly the introductory information about the project and an invitation to the workshop of Nov. 11th, 2016. It would be very desirable to add some information (even if temporary)

about the results of the project, e.g. slides from above mentioned event. Also the planned, opened for public events, as a paint making workshop (RCE, April 2017) are not advertised yet.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

the project is achieving a very interesting new way to analyze pathologies in modern paintings. This will be very useful for material companies and museums. In spite of the team has a delay in WP2, the project goes adequately. The quality of the stakeholders are very important.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	We agree with the issues raised. The main issues are 1) the completion of WP2 especially M2.1 – this task will have to be finalised soon; 2) the content of the website and dissemination to a wider audience.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	Ad 1.: P2 (Van den Berg, RCE) will finalise this task in due course – as stated in the annual report. Ad 2: the content of the website is currently being/will be extended and updated regularly. This is a group effort but lead by PI3 and colleagues at Tate.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	CMOP is the only current JPI project on material aspects of moveable cultural heritage. At this point we see no specific overlap with other JPI projects.

Review 1

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project ENDOW, "Enhancing access to 20th Century cultural heritage through Distributed Orphan Works clearance," has mostly evolved according to the calendar proposed when the project was submitted in 2014. A number of aspects have been realised in accordance with the projections and in a satisfactory manner. The preliminary work required to set up the online ENDOW platform has been carried out, alongside scientific and technical research. The workshops have taken place as planned, and a scientific publication in a peer-reviewed journal has already appeared. However, certain elements of the calendar have not been respected: a second article in preparation for publication in a peer-reviewed journal is not yet available, and the preliminary report on best practices in the 3 PIs' countries planned for December 2016 has been pushed back to June 2017. The main issue is the delay to the realisation and testing of the ENDOW platform itself, which has been rescheduled for a first public presentation February 15, 2017, followed by an official launch on June 23, 2017. Since the preliminary work appears to have been completed in an appropriate manner, it seems likely that this deadline can be met. Nevertheless, in the current state it is difficult to accurately judge the progress of the project, since the platform represents its principal deliverable and main interest.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

The main recommendation can only be to insist on the need to launch the ENDOW platform and—given that its online publication is already delayed—on the team's capacity to rapidly assess any eventual malfunctions. On a secondary level and with a view to the completion of the project, it would be desirable to see an expansion to other European conservation institutions concerned by the same issue, beginning with the national libraries of the JPI's other partner countries. It would also be good to see an increased number of scientific publications in peer-reviewed journals. Finally, consideration of the comparative issue of image reproduction rights could provide an important dimension for the prolongation of the project.

Review 2

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

This is an important project seeking to intervene in as area that hinders research and other users of 20th 21st century content. It is impressive that they have conducted interviews and research in 20 countries for their second report, as yet undelivered.

ENDOW has met its deliverables, with some setbacks on certain ones, such as the development of the portal. I note that the portal was to be made public by 15 February. However, I am continuing to write the review on the 15th, but the portal has not been released. It was difficult to see how the search would work with the sample record they provided online.

There has been good outreach and consultation with the relevant communities. The portal has the potential to change our ability to confidently make use of orphan works.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / <u>4 excellent</u>

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).
[250 words maximum]

There has been an impressive amount of outreach and knowledge sharing thus far, although I wonder why the number 20+ for the majority of these engagements have been used? I wonder if it is possible to be more specific.

Building and nurturing crowdsourcing communities is time consuming and resource intensive. I realise that the crowdsourcing component to the project is in its last phase, but there seems to be very little in the project thus far that indicates how the crowdsourcing will work, how target audiences will be reached, or what quality control measures will be implemented.

This aspect to the project ties in with the SRA's Developing a reflective society & Connecting people with heritage. It would be good in the final report to indicate how this project fulfills these goals.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)
The project is developing relationships with private and public publishers. The use of the crowdsourcing, however, is not clear.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	The reviewers raised questions about the revised deadlines of certain EnDOW deliverables. Our report on progress toward these deliverables and explanation for the revised deadlines is provided below:
	Item 1) 'a second article in preparation for publication in a peer-reviewed journal'
	The article of M. Favale, S. Schroff and A. Bertoni "The Impossible Quest: Problems with Diligent Search for Orphan Works" has been submitted to the *International Review of Intellectual Property and Competition Law* (IIC) in May 2016 and, in September, it was accepted for publication subject to

	major revisions. The revised versions was submitted in December; the article will be published 'open access' in the vol. 48, issue 3 (May 2017). A pre-print version is available from SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2806152
	Item 2) the preliminary report on best practices in the 3 PIs' countries planned for December 2016
	This item is in preparation for the 22 June meeting in Bournemouth UK. Data consist of semi-structured interviews with managers of collections in the national libraries and archives in the UK, Netherlands and Italy. Delay was caused by the slower than anticipated appointment of a research assistant position, which has now been filled. The PIs have signed off on an agreed interview protocol at the progress meeting in Glasgow in January 2017.
	Item 3) delay to the realisation and testing of the ENDOW platform
	This objective has suffered some delay due to the difficulty in recruiting technical support. The tender was finalized in November (instead of September, as initially planned) and the software developer started working in December under the supervision of the team of IViR (University of Amsterdam). The platform is currently available for internal testing and development at the address http://dev.outofcopyright.eu/search/ The page will be linked to the EnDOW website and made available for external testing (beta version) by the end of May.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	**Recommendations of Reviewer 1**
	1.1: need to launch the EnDOW platform and rapidly assess any eventual malfunctions.
	The research team is aware of this priority and is working hard to make the platform available for testing by the end of May 2017. Two of our Associate Partners (BFI and the National Library of Luxembourg) are ready to launch two experiments with diligent search on films and newspapers to test the platform. A launch event will take place in Bournemouth on 23 June.
	1.2: expansion to other European conservation institutions
	We will take action to get all major conservation institutions informed about the platform. A database with contacts in all of the 20 countries covered by EnDOW is currently under construction.
	1.3: increased number of scientific publications in peer-reviewed journals
	Besides the article in publication on IIC (as reported in the previous section) we have submitted two other articles to peer-reviewed journals, one of which has been accepted for publication and one is currently under review.
	ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION: M. L. Montagnani - L. Zoboli "The Making of an 'Orphan': Cultural Heritage Digitisation in the EU", *International Journal of Law and Information Technology* (accepted with minor revisions; final version submitted for publication on 8 March 2017)
	SUBMITTED, AWAITING FOR DECISION: V. Stobo, K. Erickson and K. Patterson have prepared and submitted a 9,000-word article to the *Journal*

of Documentation in March 2017, currently under review. The title of this submission is: "'I should like you to see them some time': an empirical study of copyright clearance costs in the digitisation of Edwin Morgan's scrapbooks". The article presents the results of the first phase of WP3 which benchmarks performance of professional archivists at rights-clearance tasks, in anticipation of a future article which will compare the results obtained using crowdsourcing via EnDOW platform.

If the article will be accepted, we will have four scientific publications on peer-reviewed journals by 2017. We also plan to co-author one article based on the findings of the survey of 20 Member States by the end of 2017, and one article on policy implications of our project by Spring 2018.

1.4: consideration of the comparative issue of image reproduction rights

The current EU legislation on orphan works does not cover stand-alone photographs. Rights of images embedded in books, newspapers and other written works are addressed in the course of diligent search on those works and, as such. To this extent, diligent search on image rights is an integral part of the EnDOW platform.

The issue of stand-alone photographs and the relevant image reproduction rights is one of the key points of the revision of the Orphan Works directive. We agree with the Reviewer that the issue is worth giving further consideration, in view of a possible prolongation of the project.
Recommendations of Reviewer 2

2.1: be more specific on the attendance of outreach events.

Where possible, we will give the exact number of attendants in the next report.

2.2: indicate how the crowdsourcing will work

The research team agrees with the assessment that building and nurturing crowdsourcing communities is potentially time consuming and resource intensive. In fact, this cost is one of the variables examined by Work Package 3 in the evaluation of feasibility and implementation of the EnDOW platform. Specifically, our research methodology aims to 1) measure institutional readiness to adopt, manage and liaise with crowdsourced communities as part of our report on best practices; and 2) compare the economic cost-per-work cleared under traditional professional archival approach with the cost-per-work cleared using crowdsourcing methods. The extent to which EnDOW can reduce costs will depend on the ability of our platform to leverage economies of scale related to the distribution, coordination and automation of certain tasks of diligent search.

| 3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this? | We see potential synergies with EURO-MAGIC and HEURIGHT14, although we have not yet taken concrete actions to pursue a collaboration. Researchers from EURO-MAGIC have been invited to attend the EnDOW Symposium in June and we will explore possible collaboration on the issue of clearing rights in images. |

EUROMAGIC
project leader: Frank Kessler

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project EUROMAGIC, devoted to nineteenth-century magic lanterns, has evolved according to the calendar proposed when the project was submitted in 2014. The quality of the results already obtained should be emphasized. The planned website is operational, the scheduled workshops have been held, the newsletter has been realised, and a number of public presentations have already taken place, as has an exhibition. Work on the catalogue is progressing as planned. Three scientific articles and a professional publication have already appeared. The call for papers has been launched for the conference to be held in autumn 2017, and half of the planned digitisation has been completed. As far as can be judged by the activity report, the progress of the project is highly satisfactory.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / <u>4 excellent</u>

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

The quality of the project, its originality, and its very solid progress mean that there are few recommendations or remarks to be made. It is to be hoped that the project will reach completion in the same conditions. One might suggest paying particular attention to the presentation of results in scientific publications addressed to the academic community in international peer-reviewed journals, as the current impact of the project's scientific publications, while real, remains limited.

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project has met all planned objectives and outputs for the reporting period, and has delivered additional outcomes in terms of public engagement/dissemination of research outcomes and making available primary data to other academic audiences. The creative reuse activities in particular appear to have facilitated strong public engagement with the research. The additional offshoot of the project digitising sales catalogues is particularly significant.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / <u>4 excellent</u>

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).

The project coordinators and partners should be encouraged to continue to advertise the availability of newly accessible research materials to academic audiences, and to continue to provide opportunities for public engagements with the results of this research via creative reuse activities. It is important for the project to leave recognisable academic and public legacies after the project has finished and some thought should be given to planning ahead for this. A final project synthetic book publication or guest edited journal volume should pull together and present the findings of the project to academic researchers.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	Yes, and of course we are very happy with the very positive assessment that our project has received.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	We will most certainly work on academic publications. In fact, just a few days ago, another publication in a newly founded French journal specialised in photography has come out and will thus establish a link also with the community of historians of photography. Other publications have been submitted/accepted and come out later this year. Having received the submissions for the conference, which are of a very high quality, we are indeed considering an edited volume bringing together this research, as it would indeed be one of the first scholarly publications covering the magic lantern in an international context.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	During the JPICH parade we talked to members of the EnDow project and we will continue to stay in touch with them, because, even though a large part of the material we are dealing with dates back to the 19th century or is anonymous, their work can be of high relevance to stakeholders wishing to give digital access to their material.

Review 1

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project aims to address the need for multidisciplinary and many sources of knowledge for management and development of minor waterways and historical canals. The project addresses technology and digital tools and has pilot projects in four countries. The aim is to create a broad set of data for making a spatial data infrastructure, interactive maps and open information via apps. The project runs in two years from September 2015 to August 2017.

The project consists of a research package (digital census, a history approach of people, ecosystem services and strategies), a digital package (SDI/app, toolbox for communication) and dissemination (local workshops, publications, database, walking tours, app). The project reports that they have achieved most of its planned objectives as collected information, establish spatial data infrastructure, story maps and a blog. The delay is explained as lacking funding from Italy and challenges in the data collection that is the input for the digital package.

The project has overall a good progress despite reported delay. However, the project reports several future activities, some of them time-consuming and demanding activities. This include conclusions of fieldwork and database, launch the final web page and apps, communication on social media and exhibitions/leaflets and publications and contributions to the research community.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

- The project should have high focus on remaining future activities and project outcomes in last part of the project period.
- JPI should clarify with Italian funders/Italian partner about their funding.
- The project should reflect more on methodological challenges in the case studies, and how this potentially affect the outcomes from the project.

The deliverables reported addresses mainly the digital part, and while the rest of the research questions are less addressed in the annual report. The project runs out in august and there is a need to address also the other parts in the project as soon as possible.

The project addresses several topics in the Strategic research agenda being an integrated research addressing digital facets in cultural heritage.

Review 2

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

[250 words maximum]

The EuWather project has been planned for two years. The evaluated report covers months M6 to M17. As it follows from the report all activities are performed dynamically, without significant delays. The reviewer was able to access the pilot application at izi.TRAVEL : https://izi.travel/en/58bc-waterscape-explorer?locale=en and has examined two provided sites. He is under impression of the result. As for the dissemination, the blog: https://waterwaysheritage.wordpress.com/ provides interesting information and reads well. The major threat to the achievement of all final goals is lack of financing of the Italian partner (and unfortunately the leader) by Italian Ministry of University and Research. This situation must be resolved promptly. As for deliverables due in the reported period, most were delivered on-time, in advance or with the minor delay. The only doubt to be raised is about D2.7: it is "anticipated" to the past. Also, the reviewer was unable to locate in the internet any info on Waterrecreatie Fair in Amsterdam (Sept. 4-6,2016). To summarise, under condition of prompt financing, the goals of the project are fully achievable.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

The funding of Italian partner must be clarified. I have no specific recommendation, apart from providing an editable (not a scan) version of the final report.
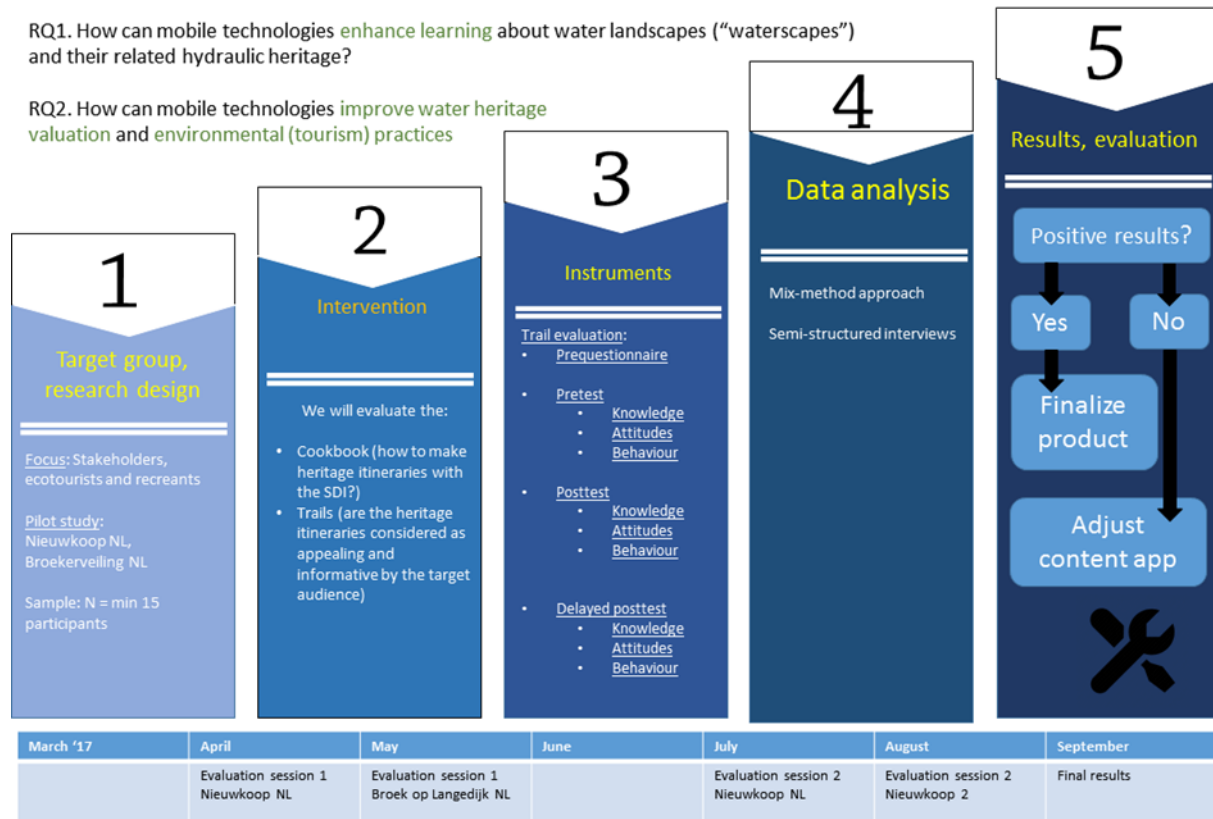
Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

How will the two results (izi travel app and database) be connected?

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	We do agree with the issues raised and we would like to clarify the following: - A clarification with Italian funders (not partner) is going on in order to guarantee a smooth project implementation at least in the final 4 months; - Waterrecreatie Netherlands created a specific section on the EUWATHER project in its website; a more clear link will be made as to the event implemented in the frame of EUWATHER - The methodological challenges in the case study and the pilot actions which are affecting the outcomes of the project have been summarized in the following below (also attached to the 2nd Report): The original research design was shared with the target groups in all different case studies (1) and the specific trails (or App itineraries) have been elaborated in conjunction with local communities through workshops (2) and have been tested at different stages (3), to include feed backs from final users. Final adjustments were elaborated through interviews (4) to adjust the contents of the App (5).

	Also, we would like to clarify that the results on the platform izi.travel and the database will be connected through the web site, where a specific section of the menu is dedicated to the "toolbox" (or SDI or database).
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	As to the suggested recommendations, next activities will be dealt with the completion of the foreseen objectives, with special regard to the collection of information to obtain the spatial data infrastructure concerning the considered waterscapes. Research questions refinements through the project implementation have been related to geo-referencing, geographical information, heritage sites, their art and cultural history by means of artworks depicting the sites and their usage in the past (agriculture, fishing, trade, milling, leisure) as well as present-day use, all feeding into tourist itineraries by boat or hiking routes (available through IZI travel app). A further challenge for the EUWATHER project is not only to develop this methodology and execute it in this specific project and thus advantaging exclusively the project participants. A challenge and target for the project is furthermore to develop instruction tools with which OTHER future developers (or waterways communities) can geo-referencing objects of cultural heritage, create points of interest (POI's) in the physical landscape and relate story telling to it as well, using the EUWATHER models.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	Despite the stimulating opportunities to work out fruitful collaborations with other JPICH researchers we met at the last Brussels parade, we unfortunately can't afford any further research plan due to the lacking funds from Italy.

RQ1. How can mobile technologies enhance learning about water landscapes ("waterscapes") and their related hydraulic heritage?

RQ2. How can mobile technologies improve water heritage valuation and environmental (tourism) practices

Review 1

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project has encountered serious obstacles in the progress caused by delays of funding from the Spanish and Italian partners national funding procedures. The WP 1-6 are well integrated in the overall project and the partner´s research responsibilities are clearly defined, but the delay has caused serious problems for the progress in the rest of the WP´s. To minimize the negative effects caused by the delay, the project has decided to run WP 1-2 and to proceed with the dissemination activities as much as possible. These "emergency measures" are fully approved.

The overall documented results so far, considering the fact that nearly 75% of the project period is completed, are rather vague, and at the moment difficult to assess in its fully consequences for the completion of the overall research objectives. WP1 is seriously in trouble due to the external charged delay and the results so far are not able to assess, WP 2 seems to proceed as planned apart from the delay caused by external factors, and the new deadline (sept 17) is estimated to be reached within due time, if no further delays occur. WP3 is more uncertain to evaluate due to a vague status report ("underway to be completed"). WP4 and 5 seems to be on their way, but without any convincing strategy for how to reach the goals ("The consortium will develop advice on how to support rural development…").

The overall considerations of the future activities, reported in Ch. 1.3.4. are loaded with positive perspectives and good, but unfortunately few convincing strategies for how to fulfil the remaining overall, 'manifold goals listed in "summary" (p. 16). Despite many meetings with researchers and various stakeholders, discussions and case studies have been undertaken and reported, no substantial research highlights or outputs from the project can be pointed at, primarily due to the fatal situation of too late funding.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / <u>2 average</u> / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

The "general framework" for the JPI states that *"…Member States and Associated Countries are expected to coordinate national research activities, as well as the use of resources…".* This has *not* happened in the case of GASTROCERT: Two of the partners have not yet, or very late, been allotted their funding and for that reason the consortium has not been able to carry out the research activities according to the project plan. In this *force majeure* situation the project has taken precautions to prevent further delays (see above), but should additionally consider to reduce their multitudes of goals and concentrate on fulfill one or two: WP2 is very broad in its goals and work program: In a situation

with no more than approx. 25% of time left, the project should think of reducing some of the work tasks and concentrate on *one preferred goal possible to obtain* within the time limit, e.g. to identify, describe and disseminate effective policies for the future to build sustainable rural gastronomic activities in the various regions on.

An alternative solution is to prolong the project in order to achieve the many, relevant and promising goals. This would require a strategic time plan to be drafted by the Project-leader, explaining how to proceed and fulfil the objectives. It is suggested to contact the national funding agencies about this option. This is preferable, as the project is both interesting and innovative and, when fully developed, is expected to offer much to stakeholders and local societies both economically and culturally.

Review 2

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project has two aims to explore, 1) how the development of local gastronomy can help to protect rural heritage values; and 2) how entrepreneurial culture can enhance locally produced food as a value-added touristic experience.

WP1. Generate a detailed state of the arte literature review. Is still in progress, in consideration of the immense scope and number of researchers involved in this progress and the financing situation for Italy member. *Planned to be completed by October 2015 will be finish on June 2017*

WP2. Determine the extent to which food tourism may be used to enhance rural development and retain cultural heritage at case study regions.
Food tourism is enabling a move away from traditional industry, however this is happening in uneven ways and is shifting the power dynamics of particular places. Food festivals and particular forms of food tourism have the potential to enable tourist to respond to environmental concerns, and learn about sustainable practices. *Planned to be completed by December 2016 will be finish on June 2017*

WP3.Transnational comparison of case studies
Some comparative analysis studies have been planned. Scottish and Swedish about craft beer and its relation within touristic and heritage aims. Scottish and Italian about fishermen narratives on rural development and the Spanish and Swedish will compare consumer perspectives on local food and tourism. *Planned to be completed by April 2017 will be finish on October 2017*

WP4,5. Transnational dissemination of findings at regional, national and international level.
The creation of extended networks regarding ways to apply research findings for the development of Leader areas. *The project is very late. Surely next moths will get faster to match with the proposal.*

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / <u>2 average</u> / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

It is not very easy to make a valuation when no work package has been completed. The recommendation is that work packages 1 and 2 should be completed as soon as possible in order to carry out the first evaluations and considerations.

Certainly, the project has a lot of interest in achieving objectives:
3) How the development of local gastronomy can help to protect rural heritage values
4) How entrepreneurial culture can enhance locally produced food as a value-added touristic experience

The expectation is high because of the quality of the proposal, the progress document presented by the team seems very favourable but we have not the adequate information yet.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)
none

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	The consortium agrees there have been funding obstacles and timeline delays, but that actions have been taken to secure progress. It will be difficult to prolong the project for all the involved partners. For this reason, we anticipate to finalise the project by 2017, with the exception of Italy who will need some extra time. This is not expected to cause progress problems for any team; through the implementation of some emergency solutions, we will be able to speed up our efforts during the coming period. It is for this reason that we believe we can answer to the majority of the objectives before ending the project. We are however considering to put less effort into objective # 7. Due to the financial constraints, associated partners have according to their contracts different completion dates. The final report of the project will meet the required deadline. WP 1, 2: near completion, estimated completion June 2017. WP 3: data collection for all cross study comparisons is underway and will be finalised by June/July 2017. Analysis has begun, and will be finalised by October 2017. WP 1, 3 have both embraced the value of a diverse disciplinary and cultural consortium that serves to justify extended timelines for both WPs. We agree partly with the review of WP 4-5. Considering financial constraints, all partners have still executed extensive contact/collaboration with non-academia actors. However, the project will speed up the sharing of highlights/outputs of findings (see below). Overall, findings have been presented at a number of conferences, and different partners of the consortium have organized sessions on the role of local food, regional development and heritage. Due to the nature of research and financial circumstances, it is expected that publication and impactful findings will be ongoing and continue to influence academia-policy collaboration (currently, Gastrocert findings are being utilised in a Leader project, which includes continued collaboration of partners from Italy, Spain, Scotland and Sweden).
2. Which recommendations will	Each project goal will be of relevance to different teams (WP 2). For this reason, Gastrocert will respond to the majority of the goals, with

embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	consortium partners' activities each working to complement the overall framework of the project. Examining varying, yet complimentary angles of food, heritage and rural development enables holistic and complex findings to be derived. Hence, the "identification, description and dissemination of effective policies for the future to build sustainable rural gastronomic activities in the various regions" is an objective that depends on a complex methodological, theoretical and transdisciplinary cross-fertilization and deliberation. This will be further developed through producing a policy-digest book(let) drawn from cases and insights from each partnership. The booklet will be written in English and include chapter summaries in Italian, Spanish and Swedish to secure deliberative exchange of project findings. Regional workshop at each partner location involving entrepreneurs, policymakers and stakeholders will facilitate the objectives and in particular, the dissemination of findings to relevant actors at different levels. Through this, we will exchange good practice, elaborate useful indications for local development processes and discuss ways forward. The book(let) will also serve as a 'toolkit' and 'blueprint', outlining how gastronomy can be linked effectively to the wider landscape in sustainable rural development – a major dissemination goal of Gastrocert. The output will continuously be disseminated through social media and blogs (available beyond the life of the project) and academic publications. We also have ongoing discussions with a Marie Curie Project on local food as the leverage of sustainable development regarding pooling of activities to spread findings to the larger society.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	CHIMES, REFIT and EUWATHER are projects where we see potential synergies. CHIME connects mainly with the Scottish case study, and REFIT and EUWATHER are to some parts close conceptually with the overall project. We are considering ways to incorporate the findings of other JPI project into our policy-oriented publication, and are especially thinking of the experiences and learning-potentials of comparative studies in terms of how heritage can potentially benefit sustainable development under different contextual circumstances. This is also a topic that could result in a joint peer-reviewed publication. To pursue this, we will contact the different project leaders to explore interest and capacity to move towards this direction.

Review 1

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The difficulties to sign the funding contract with the Italian Ministry are considered as having contributed to delay the project. In terms of results, the report is not easy to follow since it is not clear the link between the planned objectives and the produced outputs. As stated "The main objective of the project for this period was setting up the framework for threats taxonomy…" but it " still needs some adjustments in the next two years…" which turn it difficult to assess whether the objective was fulfilled.

As stated, "During the reporting period the partners dedicated themselves to tackling their individual projects' objectives in order to develop their own research and feed into the creation of the common threat taxonomy" and report meetings and discussions among partners, but it is not clear how will this converge to produce the main deliverable - the Manual.

Danish partner produced the exhibition "Eyes on Syria" and Romanian and Polish partners produced relevant publications, but it is not clear what results from these publications and how will they be integrated in the manual.

The objectives for Italy were "*Explore the long-term impact of the construction of dams and artificial lakes on heritage"* but little is said about the "long-term impact". The team will "Start of the data collection of Syrian and Iraqi sites and dams" which suggests focusing on the production of lists of dams and of sites, but not on the identification of long-term impacts and on how to tackle them.

2. Please rate the project:
0   cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

The integration of inputs from the individual partners seems to be the critical issue for the next period. The "threat complex model" seems to be a central step in this direction and it should be addressed early in the period.

Dams may have impacts on both the tangible and intangible components of cultural heritage and it would be advisable to clarify what aspects are implicit when "long term impacts" are mentioned. A better integration with the Romanian team points of view is advisable.

Being a demonstration project and not a regional report on the existing dams, it seems enough to use the already listed Turkey dams and focus the analyses on this set instead of moving for another mapping of dams in Syria and Irak. It is not clear what will the added value for the project to include one more set of dams.

The assessment of the flooding impacts implies that threats are well identified and categorised and deepening this aspect is to be recommended.

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The evaluation of the progress in the project implementation concerns: A. organisation of the tasks specified in project plan; B. implementation of the tasks/ objectives of the project.

A.   The organisation of tasks planned within the project. The project assumed „the production of a sophisticated cross-cultural typology of threats to heritage in the form of practical manuals for use, among others, by governmental organs, global organisations, NGOs and peace-keeping forces". The implementation assumed analysis of 4 case studies in 4 countries – "systematic analysis of threat to heritage in four different localities and situations" was assumed. The report indicates that in 2016 these actions were taken in each country. The analysis is conducted based on the hazard analysis model adopted in the entire project.
The report concludes that the analysis model was discussed by the partners (October, 2016) and is currently implemented for analysis. The results are to be presented during the conference and in publications in 2017 .
Italian partner did not receive the financing (?), Danish partner has limited budget.
The report shows that the activities planned within the project have been taken up.

B. Implementation of the project objectives. The documents show that main objectives of the project are: development of the model of threat analysis, implementation of the model „in four different localities and situations", organisation of exhibitions, elaboration of „practical manuals".
The report states that the model was elaborated, discussed among the partners and that it is currently implemented by the partners realising the project.
The report does not specify how the deficiencies in the budget (Denmark and Italy) affected the project implementation.
The procedure of the project implementation should be considered as appropriate. The report does not contain any information concerning the methodology of the actions, therefore the project implementation in this aspect cannot be evaluated. It can be assumed that the information in this field will be included in publications planned for 2017.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

Within the further work on the project and during the preparation of publications presenting the results of the project, it is reasonable to provide the following information:
- to present the method of threat analysis in the four different localities and situations researched within the project (case studies)
- to present the joint conclusions resulting from the threat analysis in the researched locations (in particular, the results of comparison of the heritage of such a different specific character)

- to present the typology of threats and formulate conclusions resulting from this typology
- to propose the way of using the developed typology of threats in the management of heritage.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

None.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	Yes we agree with several issues raised by the reviewers. In particular it is mandatory to better explicit our methodology of research as far as: 1. For the Italian team perspective: The impact of the construction of dams and artificial lakes on heritage assessment is concerned. In this case the Italian team will also improve its efforts in order to help creating solutions for the long-term impact of dams (both existing and in project) on heritage. 2. For the whole HeAT project team: The creation of a shared threat taxonomy is concerned.
	In general: The finance situation (especially for the Italian partners, but also before for the Rumanians as well as lately also for the Polish team) have mainly slowed down the work progress. The same is true for the Danish team due to general budget cuts for the University resulting in the loss of researchers working on the HeAT-project. The JPICH-reporting template does not allow to present detailed research results (e.g. word limitation).
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	This second question is tightly connected with the first. In particular, in order to tackle the problem of "Explore the long-term impact of the construction of dams and artificial lakes on heritage" raised by reviewer 1, we are planning to publish a first article highlighting some relevant case studies along the Euphrates river. In addition a webGIS showing the location of dams in the Near East and some of the flooded sites will be online soon. This first integrated effort will be critical to assess the current impact of the construction of dams in the Near East.
	Moreover, two more papers and the constant update of the webGIS are foreseen before the end of the project. Both paper will analyzed in detail long-term impacts of the construction of dams and artificial lakes on heritage using relevant case studies in the Ancient Near East.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	Among the active JPICH projects which best match and provide potential synergies for the Italian team of the JPI HeAT project we may consider the JPI CLIMA project. The specific aim of CLIMA, that is monitoring endangered sites and preventing damages to buried and exposed archaeological heritage, partially matches with that of the JPI HeAT project. At the same time there is an even more tight connection in terms of methodology: the use of remote sensing technologies (satellite imagery and ground-based) and GIS platform for "mapping and long term monitoring of archeological cultural landscapes", while the test of the innovative ground-based gamma spectrometer to measure soil vertical/lateral disturbance is something that could potentially integrated in the Italian part of JPI HeAT project. What HeAT may provide to CLIMA is a

	webGIS platform (OrientGIS) were hosting their results. In this way the two projects may integrate each other. In general the HeAT project follows a holistic approach to deal with heritage. Due to this we are touching several aspects of most JPICH-projects. In order to create some synergies we would like to send (in late 2017) a draft version of our Typology to a number of projects and the JPI-coordinators to gain feedback and constructive reviews.

HERITAMUS
project leader: Salwa El-Shawan Castelo-Branco

Review 1

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project is focused to research on the relationship between tangible and intangible heritage, launching a strategy for managing cultural heritage through an innovative digital tool, especially for Fado and Flamenco.

At the moment, the documentation of the project does not correspond with the justification of the period.
The objectives achieved are not related to the WP´s correctly, due to the changes that have occurred in programming, in any case, it seems that the meetings have been scheduled and the necessary documents have been produced.

There have been significant complications due to changes in the work team, changes in the conceptual focus and in the design of the proposed digital tool.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / <u>2 average</u> / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

The most important recommendations are obvious, the team must resolve the bureaucratic aspects as soon as possible, get a computer expert for the team, in turn they must design their strategy in a proper way focusing on meeting the objectives and specially on the digital base tool of the whole project.

It is not very easy to make a valuation when no work package has been completed as were designed.

Certainly, the project has a lot of interest in achieving objectives. The expectation is high because of the quality of the proposal, the progress document presented by the team seems very favourable but we have not the adequate information yet.

Review 2

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project is reported to be progressing mostly according to plan. However, progress on the conceptualisation, development and implementation of the main output of the project-'a multi-purpose tool for the integrated management of heritage and ethnographic data, for the use of practitioners and researchers, and for the dissemination of knowledge among the general public'-is reported to have been delayed. I am quite concerned that nowhere in the report is this tool clearly described, nor the ways in which it will work, or be made available to 'practitioners and researchers' clearly articulated. Plans for the long term maintenance of the digital tool beyond the lifespan of the project funding are not clearly described and some planning for the legacy of the project and its outputs needs to be given urgent priority.

The project appears to have made good progress with the collections of ethnographic and archival data, and I appreciate that they are dealing with difficult conceptual issues which, rather than simplify as most often happens in such cases, the researchers have elected to attempt to tackle head on. This is certainly praiseworthy – the project has assumed a difficult task and this is one of the reasons for the delays. But give the centrality of the digital tool to the project it would be helpful to be more specific and to ensure that it is finished as an outcome of the project at the end of the funding period.

The next period will clearly be critically important in achieving the project's objectives.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).

Priority needs to be given to the development and dissemination of the digital tool which constitutes the central output of the project and on which progress appears to have been delayed. Alongside this the project website needs to be developed to allow for the dissemination of the results of the project and its outputs.

Concrete plans to present the findings of the project in the form of academic journal papers and synthetic publications need to be developed. A clear legacy of the project should be able to be read in these publications and in the accompanying website and digital tool.

Concrete plans need to be developed for the long-term maintenance of the website and digital tool beyond the lifespan of the project.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

During the presentation at the Parade, the coordinator mentioned that they will launch the webpage of the project in July 2017, which is in a very late stage of the project, less than one year before the project will end. Heritamus will develop a digital tool, but it is not clear what this will be (a graph designed by the community?). The title of the project is very broad and not very focused; the project could deal with a lot of topics looking to the integration of tangible and intangible heritage. So in the future communication, focus on the specific topic of Fado and Flamenco, which are in the core of the project.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	The Heritamus team recognize and agrees with the issues raised. After all bureaucratic changes accepted by national officials, we are in position to hire a computer experts' company that already informally works with us. The delays were a consequence of: 1) unexpected and sudden changes of team members, 2) necessary reconfiguration of budget rubrics, 3) tool adaptation to originally unexpected issues learned from WP2 (baseline assessment) and WP4 (first ethnographic test phase). The lack of details on the tool's functionalities are a result of the work-in-progress approach, for that reason the tool's details are regularly changing in order to meet users demands. As a stabilized version will be made available, all information will be published. No WP was finished for strategic reasons. The team opted for a work-in-progress approach in order to more effectively respond to the practitioners demands, reenforcing the bottom-up approach.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	We are already working to embrace the questions raised. a) Concerning the tool, we are planing to have a stable version in the next month. All information concerning the tool (how it will work, how it will be made available and its full capabilities) will be presented on the project web-site (in WoP6). b) Our main objective is to disseminate the use of the tool among other stakeholders, with different fields of expertise and ethnographic contexts. For that reason we are quite optimistic about the future maintenance of the digital tool. As stated in the second report, the team members are considering to evolve into a second articulated project. The tool and data gathered will be available at University servers. The project web-site will be published earlier than stated on the report (mid April) and all documents and working-papers will be made available to the general public.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	We considered that HERITAMUS project and its tool can be articulated with all projects concerning tangible and/ or intangible heritage. Projects focused on social sciences and humanities research, heritage management, digital tools, knowledge production and dissemination, digital tools for the cultural data, graphs design and data visualization, a.o. All can be prospective partners. Synergies can be found in any project that deals with similar conceptual framework (networks, actor-network theory, studies on complexity, sociology of associations, controversies mapping…) In a more direct way, from the Brussels meeting, we immediately see potential synergies with the EuroMagic, Gastrocert, Pich and EuWather project, namely by using/ testing the Heritamus tool to support community's perception of their knowledge, identity (through visualization tools) and heritage dissemination; EnDOW because of our common experience with crowdsourced knowledge; or former H@V project for conceptual mapping.

HEURIGHT
project leader: Andrzej Jakubowski

Review 1

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project appears to be progressing well, with the exception of delays caused by administrative hold ups in transferring funding to the Italian research team. **THE FUNDER MUST RECTIFY THIS IMMEDIATELY** or the project will be severely compromised.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).

The planned open access publication and dissemination of research results is important and should be given priority in the final year of the project.

Review 2

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project appears to be progressing well and achieving its stated aims and objectivities.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).

I am not entirely convinced by the 'outreach' process – firming up links with UNESCO is all well and good, but what about other stakeholders, particularly non-expert ones?
The project is having problems with funding which the funder needs to address.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

A very interesting project that anchors disciplines across CH. Important topic.
During the presentation in the parade, they project members presented also the "development of a new digitalised heritage platform comprising photographs of wooden orthodox and catholic churches and synagogues". It was however not clear what the relation of this collection is with the main objectives of the project. Please explain the rationale behind the inventory of pictures, and its

contribution to the project's objectives, especially if the financing of the digitization of the collection is part of the project's budget.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	Overall, we recognize and agree with the issues raised by the reviewers. There are, however, two comments that need a certain clarification: R2.3. the 'outreach' process and involvement of non-experts – the project has already offered different methods of communication and interaction with the wider public: public events, local events (Piran and Poznan) as well as radio and TV interviews (http://heuright.eu/category/media). Additional remarks: the rationale behind the cultural heritage online platform. Its aim is to consider photography as a source and digitalization as a means of recovering and re-enacting this fading European cultural heritage. Even if they present a given national or ethnic vision, by putting them together we may attempt the reconstruction of a complex bygone transnational cultural space, facilitating international cooperation and mutual understanding between various groups. See: http://heuright.eu/galleries/introduction
2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	First, we will continue our efforts to solve the issue of transferring delayed funding to the Italian research team. Second, we will attempt to extend the number of our publications available in open access. Third, we will improve the 'outreach' process and involvement of non-experts, in particular through the means of questionnaires and surveys. We will also add more media to the project Youtube channel. Fourth, we will improve the visibility and relevance of our digitalized heritage platform though publications and special workshop in London.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	HeAT Heritage and Threat. We have already discussed possible ways of cooperation with the members of HeAT Research Team. Hopefully, we will be able to proceed with a joint research paper or other research publication.

Review 1

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project HIMANIS, "Historical Manuscript Indexing for user-controlled Search," has evolved according to the calendar proposed when the project was submitted in 2014. Some specific difficulties have been encountered, for instance in rendering the digital formats used by the three partners compatible. However these problems seem to have been resolved in a satisfactory manner, and the punctuality of the project's overall progress, the implementation of which can be followed on its website, should be underlined. The significant number of scientific publications in peer-reviewed journals, showing the project's already very real contribution to research, should also be emphasized. In terms of the calendar, the evaluation is thus without reservation. It is nevertheless difficult for an evaluator to make a comprehensive judgement on the current state of the project given that the key to its realisation is the development of the text recognition tool, which itself depends on the implementation of complex algorithms, in particular for the automatic division of manuscript pages in order to make them readable. The eventual success of the project thus largely depends on its capacity to render this tool functional, which is not yet envisaged in the current report.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

Aside from the wish to see the tool function in a satisfactory manner within the projected timeframe—naturally the main recommendation at this stage of the evaluation—two elements seem to merit particular attention. The first involves the exploitation of the data by historians, a priori the main users of the tool. The coming months could be devoted to reinforcing the methodological and epistemological reflection on the potential uses of the data produced by such a tool, looking closely at already existing research on (for instance) historians' use of the new resources presented by big data or the significant amount of work on digital treatments of historical lexicography. The tool must not limit itself to a technical realisation that lacks sufficient reflection on its possible uses from a scientific point of view. Second, it would be interesting for the project to situate itself in relation to other important digital humanities projects that deal with medieval manuscripts, and even to develop collaborations with them. In the domain of the treatment of medieval texts, its potential forms, or automated dating, one thinks above all of Germany's Transkribus project to explore the automated decryption of manuscripts, but also of the Chartext project developed by Adam Kosto at Columbia University (USA) or the thesis of Sergio Torres (Paris Saclay).

Review 2

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

This project seems to be proceeding as scheduled. It was difficult for me to tell from the narrative how successful their approach is, or they expect it to be. There was very little quantitative evaluation of the project results thus far – and this is a very ambitious project. I did note that they gave one presentation that indicated that the results thus far were promising, but I would have liked to have more of an evaluative report at this stage in the project.

As noted below, I feel their web presence is not what I would expect from a project funded at this level. It is unprofessional in its design and scope, and at least one of the posts I read misleading. I also could not find any indication of the funder and the funding call. Most funders require that the web presence indicates this information (including funder logos). If this is on the site, I could not find it.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / <u>2 average</u> / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the [Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH](#).

I found the website extremely weak. It is a blog – which is ok – but its implementation does not do justice to the project. Basically all it is, is a blog roll. It looks somewhat unprofessional, and I could not find any indication of the funding agency or call, the larger scope of the project, or goals and objectives (except for a brief abstract).
I would recommend that the public presence of the project be revised to better reflect the entirety of the project, its progress, and funder.
I also found one of the posts quite misleading. The post on Digital Scholarly Editions seemed to suggest that friends of the project had defined the field – and I think that is far from the case and more than an overstatement. I would not expect this kind of post from a professionally-funded academic project.
I also found it hard to tell what has been achieved thus far. I understand from the report the project is on track, but there is no indication if the project will meet its very ambitious deliverables. I would have expected some quantitative results to be reported at this stage, and a clear indication if the project will meet its goals.
The project goals include reading manuscripts in multiple languages, but I could not find any evidence of this goal being tested and hence met.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

The project focuses on a very important problem, the big amount of documents in archives. Good use of new technologies. Good proposal for studying the administration years ago. Good dissemination.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize	**Review 1.**

and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	-No particular issue raised. **Review 2.** *-Weakness of the Website*: Hypothese.org is a well-known academic platform with a lot of exposure. It has become common for research project to not establish new websites which no one will look at. This communication strategy was in the submitted research project. As for the specifics, the missing infos are on static pages and not in the blog roll, which could explain why the reviewer missed them. E.g. call & funding agency are mentioned here: https://himanis.hypotheses.org/jpi-ch; summary is here: https://himanis.hypotheses.org/about *-Lack of quantitative results:* Some quantitative results have are in the report (see section 4.3.1) and we do agree that we could have include some more in the report, but some of them are precisely the core of submitted scientific publications (because the precision/recall of indexing is a part of international competitions) and should not be circulated before the papers are accepted.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	**Review 1.** **- Exploitation of data by historians:** This recommendation is part of our WorkPlan (WP5) for the second year. Reunion with scientific committee is already planed for discussing exploitation of the data by historians. These scholar will help measuring the added value and contribute to the scientific results of HIMANIS on the side of Humanities research. To see the results and their relevance for the historians can be seen on the demo version: http://transcriptorium.eu/demots/box_pruebas/index.php/ui/chapters/guerin.char **-Situation in relation to other projects that deal with medieval manuscripts:** The HIMANIS project is specifically very well connected to other endeavour in the field. One of the HIMANIS partners, UPVLC, organizes and publishes the results of international competitions on indexing of cultural heritage resources (http://www.transcriptorium.eu/~htrcontest/) and Transkribus is developed by READ project in which UPVLC is also partner. The READ project is not German: it is a European and it is based in Austria. We are about to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with READ to integrate and publish the data; we already work internally with tools and servers that are common to READ and Transkribus. The work of Sergio Torres Aguilar deals with recognition of named entities in an available text which has to be enhanced. Here the question is very different; it is about linking authority data for enhancing HTR and KWS results, not (yet) to structure the result data into full-depth TEI or CEI formats. The PI of HIMANIS and Sergio Torres met in June 2016 and discussed the granularity issues. **Review 2.** **-Rethinking of the Website:** We will create publish our results more regularly.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	Two projects share some of the goals and questions, esp. **Heritamus** As for this project, the Middle Ages have a shared intangible cultural heritage based on tangible artifacts, and it is very important to present them and discard the myths and secrecy. **Euro Magic** New models for Cultural Heritage management, Research and awareness. After the meeting in Brussels, we intend to keep the contact and dialog alive.

Review 1

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The project will contribute to the understanding and development of urban planning. The project includes three cases of comparative landscapes in four countries. The project period is from June 2015 to May 2018. The annual report concludes that most objectives are achieved. Reports for the city core cases and tentative reports from the industrial landscape cases are conducted. Comparative reports for the urban core cases are in process. Future activities for 2017 are to end all 12 case studies with reports, reports from each of the comparative cases, take part in conferences, workshops etc. and to publish papers in a theme edition of a relevant peer review journals.

A delay in deliverables is explained with challenges to finance the Italian participation and underestimated challenges in comparing cases. It is reported a change in the research questions to be more fitted with the aim of the project. This is a change from addressing governance reforms on to citizen perception of place. This is reported to contribute to the delay.

The projects addresses new ways of funding and develop planning of heritage conservation within a new urban context with neoliberal urban policy and planning. This a highly relevant topic that will contribute with valuable knowledge to the cultural heritage sector and urban planning.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

- The project has overall a satisfactory progress. The remaining deliverables will require a close follow up to reach the planned disseminations.
- JPI should clarify with Italian funders/Italian partner about their funding. This seems to be a major challenge for progress in the project.
- Consider to include comparative research methods and theory to address the challenges to achieve meaningful comparison between cases in countries with different institutional settings.
- Be aware of how changes in the research questions affect the research.

The project addresses well the strategic agenda in terms of a holistic and integrated research and focus in tangible and intangible key factors as well as values and norms in cultural heritage. The research does not address digital topics.

Review 2

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The evaluation of the progress in the project implementation concerns: A. organisation of the tasks specified in project plan; B. implementation of the tasks/ objectives of the project.

A. Information about the organisation of project activities/tasks is presented in the report. Inter alia: research team was created, project meetings were organised, plan and schedule of activities was approved, national reports on case studies were collected, papers and abstracts were elaborated.
The implementation of the approved organisational plan of the project was declared despite the fact that Italian partner is not being funded (it is not clear in what way implementation of the tasks of Italian partner was organised).
4 case studies were analysed, and analysis of 12 case studies planned in 2017 was declared.
Generally, the assumed activities were implemented.

B. Research objectives of the project were defined by the project authors in the following way: how is the governance and planning of the historic built environment changing, how is the tangible and intangible heritage considered in governing changes to the built environment, how does the value put on the cultural heritage in formal reasoning compare with the way that citizens value places, and how can policy makers best maintain the cultural heritage whilst meeting their other objectives?
In the report (point 4. SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND IMPACT REPORT) there is no information about the way of implementation of these objectives. For example, how the first task is being solved, that is „identification of the changes in the governance and planning of the historic built environment".
The report states for example that "four country reports on the first phase research on historic urban core" were elaborated. It is however unclear whether the common methodologies of analysis were used, that would allow the comparison of the results. In the report there is lack of information on elaboration (or approval) of the common methodology for analysing changes in the methods of management of individual case studies. Approval of the common methodology of analysis is however the necessary condition to compare the results of individual case studies.
Without such kind of detailed information the substantive value of the project implementation cannot be evaluated.
It can be assumed that the information in this field will be included in publications planned for 2017.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

Within the further work on the project and during the preparation of publications presenting the results of the project, it is reasonable to give a precise answer to the specified research objectives of the project (point1.B).
It is also reasonable to provide the following information:
- clear presentation of the method of changes analysis in the management systems of industrial areas being the subject of analysis (case studies)
- characteristics of the essence of changes in management of the areas selected for analysis (compared to the previous management methods)

- determination of the heritage that has been the subject of analysis
- precise determination of how (and which) changes of the management of the areas influenced the attitude towards the heritage
- determination of how the project result should be put into practice.

In addition, it is proposed to:
- provide open access to all the project publications
- determine more accurately the new division of project tasks due to the absence of Italian partner.

What form of results are planned, how to communicate with stakeholders?

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	The reviewers' comments are useful and we generally understand why these issues and questions have been raised. There are six concerns and related recommendations: i) the implications of the amendments made to one research question; ii) information on the methods of implementation of objectives and undertaking research tasks; iii) the employment of comparative research methods and theory, and use of a common method of analysis; iv) clear presentation of results from the project specifying the changes that have taken place in planning; v) 'how the project results should be put into practice'; vi) the funding situation of the Italian partner. We understand why these questions have been raised which we believe is mostly because we have not supplied sufficient information in the progress report. They do not pose any fundamental questions for the research but are useful reminders about issues that we must take into account and explained more clearly, both in the progress report and in our planned publications. We have responded to each of these points in section 2 below.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	**i) Implication of amendments to research question** Our view is that the changes to one research question as reported in the annual review will be positive. The pilot work and discussion between partners revealed ambiguity in the meaning of the question and also great difficulty in giving meaningful answers. In order to clarify the reasons for, and effects of, the amendment, the original question was: *What are the consequences of governance reform for the historic environment and the intangible cultural heritage, notably place identity?* We quickly learned in undertaking pilot work on the case on historic urban cores that this research question is poorly phrased in relation to our objectives and would be almost impossible to answer with any certainty. We had not sufficiently taken into account the causal relations between governance reform, the effects on intangible cultural heritage and then

citizens' notions of 'place identity', which are very complex We recognized that we needed to be more explicit in the 'steps' in connection between how citizens experience places, the physical cultural heritage and the comparison with 'professional perceptions' of place that are informing decision making. Also, it may be possible to consider such changes over a longer time span but the PICH project is designed to address reforms since 2007 when there were step changes in the conditions for planning and management of the heritage brought about by the banking crisis, developments in policy relating to climate change and other factors. Also, our review of literature and expert discussions suggested that it would be more appropriate to focus on citizens 'sense of place' rather than 'place identity'. Thus we changed the question to

> *What is citizens' perception of sense of place? What factors*
> *contribute to their sense of place and do they recognise any*
> *changes in the historic environment that affect sense*

This clarifies the approach, in that the first task is to identify citizens' sense of place in relation to the locations of cultural heritage that we have selected, and the second is to understand the contribution of the physical heritage alongside other factors; and third to compare this with decision makers' perceptions of sense of place.

The early findings in relation to this question are very interesting and indicate that the physical cultural heritage in historic urban cores is less significant than expected, and that functions of places are at least equally important.

We will keep in mind the implications of the change in research question for the further case studies, but at this stage the change is allowing the project to produce more meaningful results that offer more opportunity to inform policy.

ii) Information on the methods of implementation of research tasks
The reviewers are correct to raise questions about the methods. In retrospect we realize that we have not shared much information about our methods in the annual report, although they are itemized in the original proposal.

In summary, we are adopting a common conceptual framework for each of the case studies (across both countries and settings – historic core, industrial heritage and landscape) (Proposal, p. 9.). Each case study proceeds under the guidance of a template questionnaire and more detailed 'research framework' paper that formed a basis for adoption of a common method among the research teams. The data collection methods have included desk review of planning policy documents and agency reports at different government levels, mapping of the physical changes in the case study area based on planning authority permit data, maps and photographic evidence (depending on the case); and analysis of reasoning (decision rules) in the permit data. We have experimented with different methods of collection of sense of place' data, including face-to-face

interviews by street interception survey and individually, and analysis of social media and other media reports.

We have given the individual research teams more discretion in the way that the case studies have gathered information on citizens' sense of place. In January 2016 we agreed to delay the investigation of citizens' sense of place, because the pilot study and discussions revealed the great difficulty of doing this with any reliability. There is also variation in the extent to which exactly the same methods can be applied in each case study area (for example, because of the number of users or visitors).

We will give more detail about the methods in the introduction to the first round of journal papers that will be submitted in 2017 for a special theme edition of *Planning Practice and Research*. The various materials used in data collection will be supplied as annexes to the next annual report. These papers will also include the initial findings on changes in the planning and management of the cultural heritage of historic urban cores.

iii) Comparative research method

We fully recognise the difficulties in undertaking international cross-cultural research, especially when considering the 'cultural heritage'. The project leader has led publication on the methodology of international comparative research [1] and this work informs comparative review. A common approach has been adopted with common reporting format for each case (as explained above). We agree with the reviewers about the issues raised which have become evident in the first phases of the project. The research design specifically addresses these issues, not least it is intended to explicitly consider the effect of the varying models and cultures of planning in each country. We are also examining the extent to which there is 'conceptual equivalence' in the ideas that surround planning of the cultural heritage. Nevertheless, this has to be communicated effectively to other project partners. The project leader has been providing further advice on making the international comparisons. At the time of writing we are reviewing experience with the first case study to improve practice of international comparison for the second case.

Whilst we have adopted common frameworks to facilitate comparison we have found it necessary to allow for some freedom in the methods of investigation (as noted above). For example, in investigating the reasoning underlying decision-making in heritage conservation in the different cases we have had to allow for the different forms in which information on the decision making process is stored in the different municipalities. Our guiding principle in approach is that our results should be valid – that is we should trust that they give an accurate comparative account.

1 **Nadin, V.** and Stead, D. (2013) Opening the Compendium: an evaluation of international comparative planning methodologies, *European Planning Studies*, 21(10): 1542-61.
Nadin, V. (2013) International comparative planning methodology: introduction to the theme, *Planning Practice and Research*, 27(1): 1-5.

	iii) Presentation of results from the project specifying the changes in planning and management We approached the annual report as a report on progress rather than an opportunity to present results. However, this is a timely reminder about the need to ensure dissemination of findings as soon as possible. As a result we are preparing shorter papers summarising questions, methods, findings and policy implications for submission to publication during 2017. We are also preparing the first policy brief that will be published later this year after some consultation with our associate partners. **iv) How the project results should be put into practice** As mentioned above, we will be publishing our results and preparing policy briefs which outline the findings. We do not expect at this stage to be making strong normative statements about the need for any changes in practice. Rather, we will be facilitating exchange of experience among various actors including our associate partners and other networks of heritage planning authorities, about the effects of planning reform both within the countries concerned and more widely. After further consideration of the findings we will be publishing recommendations, and that will be in early 2018. **v) Funding for Italian partner** We reported that despite the project being approved on the basis of the proposal, the Italian partner has received no funding. Reviewers have asked about how tasks have been reorganised as a result. We should have made clear that the project is going ahead as planned. The Italian partner is undertaking the research without JPI funding and other partners are assisting with funding so that the Italian researchers are able to attend project meetings. As we said in the annual review, we rely 'on much goodwill of partners and the ingenuity of our Italian partner to ensure that the project can proceed as planned' (p. 7). To further clarify the position we expect to be able to deliver the project as specified in the proposal with some adjustments to the allocation of tasks and changes in workload. The Italian partner is responsible for case study 3 (which starts in May 2017) and we are discussing extra assistance that may be provided by TU Delft or other partners in parts of the project, particularly the international comparative review. We agree, as Reviewer 1 suggests, that 'JPI should clarify with Italian funders/Italian partner about their funding'. We are surprised to learn that funding is likely to be allocated to new JPI projects before existing commitments are met.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	The PICH project was pleased to present at the JPI Heritage Parade in Brussels, and this event enabled us to learn about other projects and make contacts with related researchers. Most closely associated projects to PICH are **Changes, Cheriscape and Refit, EUWather**

	The third case study in the PICH project has particular relevance for the Cheriscape and Refit projects which are also concerned with understanding of the landscape heritage. We will be consulting the Cheriscape, Refit and EUWather teams about our approach to the third case study in June 2017, and making plans to share results and use the Cheriscape network as a means of dissemination of the landscape case results in 2018. We will be inviting members of the other projects to our main event in early 2018.

Review 1

1. Progress in the project
Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

A. Project progressing

The PROTHEGO project´s main objectives are clear and expected results are concrete, but the project has a multifaceted and complicated structure, and is furthermore dependent on high technological equipment: Divided in 8 WP and 22 tasks it is a obvious need for strong coordination and synchronization between the WP´s tasks launched and run during the actual time period. The project leadership has successfully overcome these challenges, despite a delay in WP1 caused by technical challenges: The scientific progress is satisfactory and the interdisciplinary cooperation is working well. At this stage the PL´s stands out as very professional, are active monitoring and seems to have a constructive communication with partners and associates.

2. Research highlight

So far research highlights are mostly related to the methodological development. The PROTHEGO project has already done important progress related to work carried out in i.a. WP1, WP3 and WP6. We are waiting with great expectations for the outcome of task 7.4

3. Main achievement and outputs

The collection of all the data from the UNESCO cultural heritage in Europe is a main achievement in the report: Important datasets about geo-hazards for all the EU Countries will now be available. Geo hazards included in the data collection work so far are seismic, landslide, volcanic and subsidence. The database is the most complete till now, and stands out as an important and very helpful tool in future risk preventive analysis. The dissemination program is carried out exemplary and with visible results as far as e.g. media attention concerns. The various dissemination tools seem to operate with great effect.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / <u>3 good</u> / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

PROTHEGO takes as a strategic point of departure the JPI Culture Heritage s 3rd research objective, *"Safeguard our cultural heritage resource"* Both environmental and anthropogenic effects are strategically highlighted as essential negative impact agents. PROTHEGO has chosen to focus on geo-hazards solely, and deliberately left out hazards caused by *anthropocene* effects. This is principally all right, but sometimes damages are caused by entangled "human/natural" events (i.a. landslides and flooding).

Will such usually unpredictable and random risk factors be captured through the measurement methods and datasets collected and analyzed by the project?

What about the museums that contains a majority of cultural objects?

They stands outside the projects sphere of investigation, which is unfortunate considering the museums 'significance and the challenges they represent in relation to PROTHEGO main objective and research focus.

The effects of heavy rainfall (e.g. flooding), due to climatic changes should be added to the list of geo-hazard. Through the dissemination program professional heritage management organizations, private/local engagements and educational institutions seems to be involved. Hopefully the project will continue, and even enhance, their information campaigns both towards professional heritage management sector as well towards local, public heritage engagement in order to create awareness and presence where cultural monuments are located (locals are often the best and the first to report possible hazards).

Review 2

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The progress report is well explained and its contents show a well succeeded project. The integration of partners is good and the interaction with stakeholders was extensive and fruitful, namely by bringing them to add other experimental sites to test the project outputs.

The slight delay in WP1 and WP2 didn't affect the target and general objectives and can be considered as easily recoverable, according to the project report.

The dissemination actions were done in several places and in different forms and can be rated as very successful.

The third reporting period seems perfectly under control and the expected outcome stands at a very high level.

It is not clear whether the final project outcomes, namely the databases and factsheets will be made available for free to the end users or not. The web site is well done and provides useful information.

4. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

5. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

The project wide scope and its multiple case studies would justify to organize an international seminar on this theme.

The clarification on what and on how the project outputs will be available is to be recommended.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

None.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and	The issues highlighted in the review are correct but unfortunately

agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	PROTHEGO project is dealing mainly with SAR satellite interferometry (best application are slow ground deformation) that is not very useful for monitoring NATECH disaster. Consequently, skill of partners, limited duration and funds of the PROTHEGO project and satellite technological constrain do not allow a wider application of all different satellite technologies. In any case, this technology is the most effective for ground/building stability investigations. We focused analysis on **official UNESCO EUROPEAN World Heritage Sites** and there is no first selection concerning type of Cultural Heritage (e.g. museum). The PROTHEGO methodology could be applied to each kind of CH.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	We are trying to take into account the effects of heavy rainfall due to climate changes by adding the Flood (produced by the European flood directive) into the list of considered hazards. This is mainly to complete the spectra of major hazards affecting heritages but not to be used in comparison with Radar >Interferometry (unless the water stagnation is producing a settlement of the Heritage). Is our intention, to provide (after control and calibration) all the data (at least in WMS format) available for free to the end user and stakeholders at the end of the project.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	Please find listed below the potential synergies with other JPICH projects: ***MONITORING AND CONSERVATION POLICIES:*** • *Changes – Changes in CH Activities -*http://www.changes-project.eu • *Clima – Cultural Landscape rissk Identification Management and Assessment* http://www.clima-project.eu • *Emerisda – Effectiveness of MEthods against RISing DAmp in buildings* http://www.emerisda.eu ***MANAGEMENT AND SITE VALORIZATION:*** • *EuWather – European Waterways Heritage: Re-evaluating European Minor Rivers and Canals as Cultural Landscapes* • *Shuc – Sustainable Future for the Historic Urban Core* https://planningandheritage.wordpress.com/shuc-a-sustainable-future-for-the-historic-urban-core/ • *ChT2 – Cultural Heritage Trough Time* http://cht2-project.eu ***SITES ASSESSMENT:*** • *H@V – Heritage Values Network* http://heritagevalues.net • *SmartValue* http://www.smart-value.eu

REFIT
project leader: Tom Moore

Review 1

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

Progress is discussed with reference to the generalized objectives set for this particular project phase, which are not ordered according to the WP description in the original research proposal. As a result, it is difficult to assess whether the separate WP aims are met. Nevertheless, judging by the discussion of the progress and the table of deliverables, the project is performing well, more or less according to schedule. There seem to be no major difficulties or changes in the research design or work plan; a minor change regards monitoring pathways through monuments, which was found to be unsuccessful; instead the project explores assessing digital images of the landscapes in question. There is some delay in articles, digital guides and in the website exhibition. The future activities described in the report are realistic and conform to the original proposal.

The report states that one of the final results of the project is to produce a toolkit of best practice for the sustainable management of European Cultural Landscapes. This objective seems to promise more than the original call proposal. As a matter of fact, I find this objective rather unrealistic; first, the project concerns only late Iron Age oppidum landscapes, which can't be regarded representative of Europe's diversity in cultural landscapes. Second, for a balanced sustainable management of cultural landscapes the participative factor central to this project, is not enough; it would require analysis of a range of other factors, from agricultural technology to ecology.

2. Please rate the project:

0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project

Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.

It is recommended to
- diversify in communities' perceptions of landscape and heritage; the project's focus is very strongly on oppida landcapes and the care for them; it is not very clear how perceptions are dealt with which are in conflict with the oppidum conservation; especially local perceptions might be out of touch with the notion of oppida landscapes; What about other heritage, material and immaterial?
- pay attention to the historical depth in stakeholders' and local communities' claims to the landscapes;
- The focus on the oppida potentially leads attention away from the larger (supra-) regional landscape development plans

Review 2

1. Progress in the project

Please evaluate and comment on the progress of the research project: is the project progressing according to your expectations? Please comment on the research highlights of the project such as the main achievements and outputs.

The overall project's description is clear, with clear research questions. In this stage mainly addressed RQ1 and 2 were addressed and the team members started already with RQ3 and RQ4.
During this stage, the following activities are performed:
- Methodological tools were developed and implemented.
- First workshop was organised on perceptions and managements of oppida in cultural landscapes, including critical review of management strategies. The results will be published soon.
- Second workshop was organised in engagement strategies for oppida in cultural landscapes, will also result in publications.
- Next steps to work on is the development of the digital guides in combination with different public events and workshops with stakeholders, online videos, traveling exhibition as well as a set of papers.
- Final outcome will be a toolkit of 'best practices' for sustainable management of European cultural landscapes

The overall objective of the project – enhancing knowledge transfer, raising awareness, sustainable management and public engagement – are very topical and important in the overall heritage management of cultural landscapes.
The project links very nice with other domains like farming (agri-cultural schemes), economy, biodiversity, business, sociology.
The project is supported by a webpage and twitter account.

Overall the progress report could benefit of a clearer structure (lay-out issues) as well as corrections of mistakes in the dates.

2. Please rate the project:
0 cannot evaluate / 1 weak / 2 average / 3 good / 4 excellent

3. Recommendations for the project
Please list your comments and recommendations to the project members, as to what can be improved at this stage of the project, including ideas for knowledge exchange outside academia, and contribution to the Strategic Research Agenda of JPICH.
- How to go beyond the oppida as case object in this project to a generic toolkit of 'best practices' for sustainable management of European cultural landscapes? Oppida are very peculiar elements contributing to cultural landscapes, so how to transfer the results of REFIT to other types of cultural landscapes?
- How to link the project with other finishing or running projects on cultural landscapes? There can be a cross-fertilisation with REFIT and other projects for the JPI.

Additional remarks/questions (review workshop)

None.

Response by project

Questions	**Response by project-leader** [Maximum 150 words per item]
1. Do you recognize and	We recognise the comments that the aims of the project have somewhat

agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	changed – we are focusing more on the Cultural Landscapes within which the oppida are located rather than just the role of the monuments themselves. Whilst we recognise that developing tool kits is rather ambitious this is not expected to represent a definitive approach. However, our integration with agriculture and ecologist stakeholders is leading towards exemplars of more integrated approaches which we hope to demonstrate are transferable beyond oppida landscapes.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	We agree with the point that it is difficult (but desirable) to take our approach beyond oppida landscapes. We would not necessarily agree that all such landscapes are unique – as explored at our workshop with the RGSF; Memola project etc where representatives from these projects/institutes recognised we face similar issues in very different landscapes. From these workshops it was deemed most valuable to focus on the aspect of integrating stakeholders into management practices – approaches which are irrespective of the particular heritage assets within those landscapes. We accept that, as our focus has shifted a little and will spend some time ensuring these are sufficiently aligned to the original aims. We have had less engagement with other JPI projects but have linked up with other EU landscape and cultural heritage projects – most notably Memola (led by University of Granada). We will explore the potential for other JPI collaborations.
3. Which other JPICH project do you see potential synergies with, how will you pursue this?	CHERISCAPE has some similar aims to our own project – although our approach appears to be more co-productive with Stakeholders. We will contact this team in the future to discuss potential collaborations.