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

Deliverable 4.3

Title: 3rd Annual progress Report of funded projects and explanation on the use of the EC funding

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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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Work package 4: Project monitoring and impact assessment
Task 4.2: Monitoring of trans-national projects progress
Deliverable 4.3: 3rd Annual progress Report of funded projects and explanation on the use of the EC funding

In this deliverable, the final 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 results, societal impact, European added value, 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. Procedure for annual reporting

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. The process and synthesis of the second progress reporting has not informed any further changes to the format.

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 deliverable 4.3 to 1 August 2018.

Review procedure established, elaborated and performed

At the first round of annual progress reporting, given the short duration of the projects (3-9 months), the projects have been evaluated only in technical-administrative terms by the monitoring work package leader, RCE. This technical review focused primarily on whether the projects were on track (milestones, deliverables) and summarized the early outputs. For the second and final reports, this technical review has been enriched with a more critical assessment of scientific progress/results 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 made a proposal and the Scientific Committee members could choose which projects suit their field(s) of expertise. Each report has been reviewed independently and remotely by two Scientific Committee-members. The critical assessment has been finalized during a review workshop. During and after the review workshop, the Scientific Committee could 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 project(leader)s. This extra step has been organized by RCE. The responses by the project-leaders, then shared with the reviewers, in some cases informed a reassessment.

2. General overview of financed projects

The projects are highly diverse in terms of geographical coverage, disciplines involved, thematic 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 dimensions¹.

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 third reporting period, as provided by the projects in their third annual reports.

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "Available economic arguments supporting preventive conservation.
- Analysis of the factors that affect decision-making in long-term conservation activities.
- Collecting and illustrating best practices in budgeting.
- Collecting and illustrating best practices in preparedness to risk.
- Analysis of built cultural heritage contribution to inclusive and sustainable development.
- Definition of simple general rules for more effective funding policies destined to policy makers and influencers (conclusions).
- Dissemination of project themes and knowledge transfer."

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.

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "• Deliver the CHIME Conference in partnership with Siena Jazz Archive
- Publish project findings and reports
- Deliver public engagement activities with Associated Partners
- Create Grow Your Own Festival (GYOF)
- Complete publications for peer review
- Evaluate and develop V.2 of the CHIME app
- Maintain the project website and social media platforms"

CHT²: Cultural Heritage Through Time

The main aim of the CHT² project is to merge heterogeneous information and expertise to deliver enhanced four-dimensional (4D) digital products of heritage sites (landscapes, cities, buildings). CHT² 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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "• Integrate the huge amount of archival data collected from the project start, with the data collected on the field, for generating the diachronic models of the heritage assets chosen by the four units;
- develop the time-varying 3D models (i.e., 4D models) by maintaining an active collaboration with the stakeholders, mainly represented by institutions in charge of the management and conservation of the heritage assets under investigation;
- identify the most suitable 3D platforms among the many freely available, on which to build the 4D products proposed by this project;
- implement and test actual 4D visualizers capable of being accessed through the Internet;
- validate the functionality of the final 4D products, featuring the four case studies developed by the participating partners;
- improve the scientific dissemination action as suggested in the last project review, with the publication of the most innovative results on peer-reviewed journals and books;
- plan proper dissemination toward the general public with specific events dedicated to each cultural site studied by the four units, organized in collaboration with the stakeholders;
- find a strategy to compensate the blockage of the 3D data acquisition for the Italian case study (Roman circus of Milan), due to the extraordinary delay in the arrival of the funding by MIUR to the Italian unit POLIMI, from the expected Sept 2015 to the actual August 2017 (i.e., nearly two years). For this reason, POLIMI was prevented from starting a crucial technical step for developing the 4D model (underground 3D scanning) till January 2018, being forced to squeeze the various following stages in an improper short time and concentrating in the last reporting period more labour MMs than planned."

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "Validation of risk assessment methodology and format of hazard, vulnerability and risk maps (T.1.6).
- Complete design, development & validation of the WebGIS CLIMA Platform (Ts. 2.6-7).
- Collection of a baseline archaeological and vegetation data of the case studies, to be loaded in the CLIMA Platform repository (T. 2.1).
- Satellite data acquisition and in situ campaigns in the three case studies (Ts. 3.2; 3.3-5).
- Data processing to produce hazard, vulnerability and risk maps and validation (Ts. 3.6-7).
- Final Assessment of the project results (T. 3.8).
- Organizing management project meeting and continuing dissemination and exploitation activities (WP4).
- Final Conference (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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "To conclude an inventory of degradation phenomena, as well as existing paint samples and works of art
- To prepare various new paint reconstructions
- To develop and validate analytical procedures for characterising modern oil paint samples.
- To perform physical and chemical characterisation of paint reconstructions
- To perform cleaning trials on model samples and devise an initial methodology for the surface cleaning of modern oil paintings
- To establish a methodology for case study treatments, and carry it out"

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "Version Beta of EnDOW online and subject to usability ACHIEVED testing (month 24)

- Advisory Board Meeting Bournemouth / Progress Meeting Bournemouth / Launch Event for the DOW clearance platform (month 24) Bournemouth
- Working Paper illustrating the findings of the experiment on the DOW platform published on CREATE working papers repository Kris-Victoria (month 30)
- Working paper on presumption of authorship (reversionary copyright) and its impact on diligent search for OW published on CREATE working papers repository Marcella-Maurizio (month 30)
- Instructions on the EnDOW platform for general users (month 30)
- Progress meeting Bournemouth
- Working paper on Edwin Morgan Scrapbooks right clearance simulation published on CREATE working papers repository Kris&Victoria (month 34)
- One journal article on the functioning of DOW to be submitted to a peer-reviewed international journal (month 34)
- Final Report JPI (month 36) / Final report on best practices in several countries (month 35)
- Final Meeting Alicante, Spain / Final Advisory Board Meeting Alicante, Spain / Final conference EnDOW (month 36) Alicante Spain
- Business plan for continuation of DOW ACHIEVED clearance platform (month 36)?"

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "Disseminate research results to various stakeholders (talks, papers, activities, exhibition)
- Organisation of International Conference
- Continue Digitisation of lantern slide and related objects in collections of AP's
- Continue Documentation of lantern slides and related objects in Lucerna Magic Lantern Web Resource
- Implement improvements to Lucerna Magic Lantern Web Resource
- Continue and Finalise Digitisation & Documentation of lantern slide catalogues at Media History Digital Library
- Continue activities of creative re-use & documentation on DVD
- Preparation of Manuals and Guidelines"

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- “Finalization of field work and census activities of waterways’ heritage (both tangible and intangible) and implementation of common methodology to create new digital routes in the open-source platform IZI.Travel
- Publication of database on waterways heritage (both archive and field work research results), now publicly available through ArcGis platform from the project web site
- Release of n. 11 new digital trails on minor waterways, through IZI.Travel
- Dissemination activities: (a) involving local communities to share the project outputs and the use of digital trails; and (b) involving the scientific community into project’s achievements
- Publishing of: (a) a ‘Manual for practitioners’, and (b) a final scientific publication (both downloadable via web)”

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- “A comprehensive overview encapsulating the interdisciplinary dimensions of the relationship of gastronomy and tourism
- Finalizing the implementation of case studies
- Explore how residents and visitors engage with food, events and the landscape
- Generate understanding of culinary landscapes, and the ways different interests interact
- Systematic/interdisciplinary analysis of findings
- Understand how cultural heritage can be used and re-used in sustainable ways
- Understand strategies for protecting/managing cultural heritage in different contexts and at different levels
- Finalizing transnational comparison of case studies
- Disseminate the results to different audiences, including academia, policy makers, decision makers, SMEs, organizations
- Facilitate the development of measures to facilitate successful implementation of gastronomic initiatives that preserve traditions and practices”

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- “Identify and classify threats to cultural heritage, in the context of current conflicts (Syria/Iraq)
- Development of a typology of threats towards a publication
- 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
- 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
- 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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "Project coordination with national teams, associated partners and sub-contracted companies (WP1);
- Fieldwork (WP5), testing the tool / software (WP3);
- Gathering critical reviews from the international advisory board, heritage professionals, community of practitioners (WP5 and WP3);
- Showcasing of the project (WP6);
- Producing a user's manual (WP6);
- Housing of the tool in a server and publishing the code on github (WP3);
- Designing a strategy for the sustainable use of the tool (WP6);
- Assuring the tool's future: technically (assuring technical support during the first months of use)
- dissemination (through the adoption by other national organizations, state agencies, NGOs, or private companies)."

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

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

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "Scaling up the preliminary results for the entire CHANCERY corpus
- Writer identification throughout the corpus
- Enhanced system for searching (second year version)
- System usability
- Corpus analysis
- Exploitation plan"

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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "to organise a programme of project meetings and workshops including monthly Skype meetings and full face-to-face partner meetings and site visits in Newcastle and Venice;
- to maintain of contact with associate partners through circulation of reports and meetings at the site visits and conference;
- to complete of country reports on the case studies for the industrial built environment and the landscape heritage;
- to complete of draft cross-national comparative synthesis report on the industrial and landscape cases for discussion at the full partner meetings (the first was largely completed in the previous period);
- to reach agreement about both national and cross-national findings, conclusions and recommendations from the project that address the research questions;
- to prepare the final summary report and organisation of the final conference (the report was circulated at the conference in April 2018);
- to undertake outreach through conference papers, a set of papers for a special edition of an international peer reviewed journal, policy briefs, project materials for online access for education, and posting updates and information on the project website;
- 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 third 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 constantly updated 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. 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 was carried out. The Harmonization of InSAR and PS ground motion information and a creation of digital factsheets was implemented. 7. The Integration of PS and geo-hazard products and implementation of multi-criteria methodology was designed and implemented. A novel procedure was carried out in order to define risk level for the European Heritage Vs Geo-Hazard. The GIS-based multi-criteria methodology was implemented and concluded.
- Local scale investigations and advanced modelling was completed. 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 third progress report explicates the following objectives for the period:

- "Complete a review of current management strategies identifying areas of conflict and best transferable practice.
- Complete our assessment of stakeholder' values and perceptions of landscape and management practice
- Undertake engagement events at all 4 case study landscapes
- Complete our walking and digital guides for each case study landscape
- Hold workshop 3 in Cirencester, UK 'Working across boundaries: Integrating different stakeholder approaches to Cultural Landscapes'
- Complete publications on analysis of stakeholder perceptions"

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/ documentation	Develop typology / concepts	Develop (digital) tools
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					

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 and full project period, and a general overview of the main budget items (costs). Current overview is a draft, since the projects generally are still in process of submitting cost claims; final payments are to be realized over the next months.

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 report to have received funding, totaling € 3.401.784,14 during this period, and € 7.188.234,22 since the start of the projects. All national teams except for three Italian teams received grants. The Italian funder has illuminated on the status of the transfer; the contribution shall be paid upon receipt and verification of the cost claims. The research teams concerned should (have) be(en) able to do their activities, based on letters of commitment, if their organizations provided them with advances. The Italian team in project, PICH, will not be funded even though it was approved at JPICH level.

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 some 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 May 7 2018). 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 tranches yet to be realized.

Grants received and transferred, RP3 / total project duration

Project acronym	REPORT 3		Since start of projects (realized)	
	total received	total transferred	total received	total transferred
CHANGES	€ 277.767,06	€ 294.391,03	€ 606.623,37	€ 570.553,26
CHIME	€ 172.927,10	€ 181.172,00	€ 501.155,17	€ 520.404,02
CHT2	€ 371.349,98	€ 373.928,78	€ 556.808,87	€ 566.532,09
CLIMA	€ 119.657,84	€ 118.815,00	€ 297.306,68	€ 317.094,06
CMOP	€ 396.245,21	€ 396.205,33	€ 639.138,81	€ 653.009,71
ENDOW	€ 122.336,93	€ 121.970,00	€ 333.857,40	€ 346.383,18
EUROMAGIC	€ 275.451,76	€ 208.787,26	€ 609.540,20	€ 554.197,09
EUWATHER	€ 310.940,20	€ 274.041,00	€ 634.698,67	€ 635.382,94
GASTROCERT	€ 282.534,42	€ 313.496,00	€ 574.641,78	€ 587.556,17
HeAT	€ 146.982,00	€ 184.973,55	€ 272.818,00	€ 315.857,79
HeritaMus	€ 48.783,65	€ 85.222,65	€ 143.020,95	€ 161.243,95
HEURIGHT14	€ 250.224,34	€ 238.294,14	€ 398.872,50	€ 400.667,43
HIMANIS	€ 86.368,00	€ 81.460,00	€ 356.210,00	€ 334.143,00
PICH	€ 338.350,65	€ 229.926,45	€ 624.724,56	€ 558.481,92
PROTHEGO	€ 131.257,90	€ 132.053,00	€ 296.500,19	€ 311.873,24
REFIT	€ 70.607,10	€ 102.067,00	€ 342.317,08	€ 356.995,35
	€ 3.401.784,14	€ 3.336.803,19	€ 7.188.234,22	€ 7.190.375,20

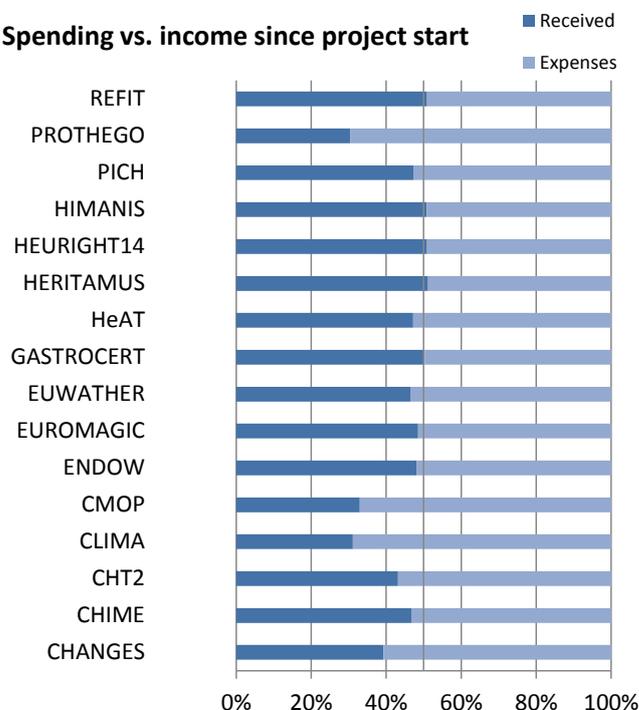
Generally, the project leaders have adjusted their financial statements and revised their annual reports accordingly. The resulting country by country information is to be found in annex A and B. Here we display the aggregated funds transferred and received during this period and in total. The remaining variances are mostly due to exchange rate divergence. During the third reporting period, the funders have transferred € 3.336.803,19 while since the project start, a total of € 7.190.375,20 was released. Furthermore, payment of approximately € 1.020.806,72 in total is foreseen (pending, see annex B) after the funding agencies have received and processed the final cost claims. All are heavily encouraged to finalize this process before the end of the Heritage Plus project, i.e. September 30 of

2018. Pending amounts are generally not reported by the researchers, as they were invited to report what was received as of June 1st 2018.

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. (RP3 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 11 of the projects, the expenditure (slightly) exceeds the grants received, which should soon be equalized given the pending payments. The largest share of the funds is spent on employment (62%), followed by overhead (18%) and other cost (9%).

Spending vs. income since project start



Expenses versus income since project start

Project	expenses				total	received				total
	R1	R2	R3			R1	R2	R3		
CHANGES	€ 169.362,86	€ 408.472,22	€ 313.992,46		€ 891.827,54	€ 50.000,00	€ 247.986,31	€ 277.767,06		€ 575.753,37
CHIME	€ 79.791,94	€ 147.962,60	€ 388.575,54		€ 616.330,08	€ 118.835,12	€ 209.392,95	€ 172.927,10		€ 501.155,17
CHT2	€ 36.885,15	€ 241.246,30	€ 404.843,76		€ 682.975,21	€ 59.849,50	€ 125.609,39	€ 371.349,98		€ 556.808,87
CLIMA	€ 107.017,62	€ 325.636,40	€ 370.310,78		€ 802.964,80	€ 35.000,00	€ 142.648,84	€ 184.553,40		€ 362.202,24
CMOP	€ 72.560,17	€ 218.603,90	€ 451.244,82		€ 742.408,88	€ 46.041,36	€ 196.852,23	€ 146.292,88		€ 389.186,46
ENDOW	€ 71.833,39	€ 237.490,27	€ 348.701,92		€ 658.025,58	€ 100.212,61	€ 111.307,85	€ 69.220,00		€ 280.740,46
EUROMAGIC	€ 81.650,25	€ 215.145,71	€ 357.884,36		€ 654.680,32	€ 134.396,26	€ 199.692,18	€ 282.451,76		€ 616.540,20
EUWATHER	€ 91.781,45	€ 340.615,27	€ 295.051,02		€ 727.447,74	€ 72.231,30	€ 251.527,18	€ 310.940,20		€ 634.698,68
GASTROCERT	€ 95.342,00	€ 187.827,54	€ 272.538,79		€ 555.708,33	€ 144.000,00	€ 148.107,36	€ 282.534,42		€ 574.641,78
HeAT	€ 87.958,90	€ 136.925,02	€ 136.941,70		€ 361.825,62	€ 48.592,00	€ 77.244,00	€ 146.982,00		€ 272.818,00
HeritaMus	€ 444,66	€ 21.434,19	€ 95.835,40		€ 117.714,25	€ 46.869,00	€ 47.368,30	€ 48.783,65		€ 143.020,95
HEURIGHT14	€ 49.194,38	€ 108.806,41	€ 205.796,09		€ 363.796,88	€ 48.389,77	€ 100.258,39	€ 250.224,34		€ 398.872,50
HIMANIS	€ 10.849,44	€ 168.552,43	€ 114.895,91		€ 294.297,78	€ 154.056,00	€ 63.888,00	€ 86.368,00		€ 304.312,00
PICH	€ 35.034,80	€ 166.302,22	€ 492.851,71		€ 694.188,73	€ 22.273,91	€ 264.100,00	€ 338.350,65		€ 624.724,56
PROTHEGO	€ 81.124,19	€ 273.023,80	€ 324.382,58		€ 678.530,57	€ 81.749,03	€ 83.493,26	€ 131.257,90		€ 296.500,19
REFIT	€ 44.358,05	€ 157.288,78	€ 156.165,37		€ 357.812,20	€ 91.504,55	€ 180.205,43	€ 70.607,10		€ 342.317,08

4. Progress – technical check

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

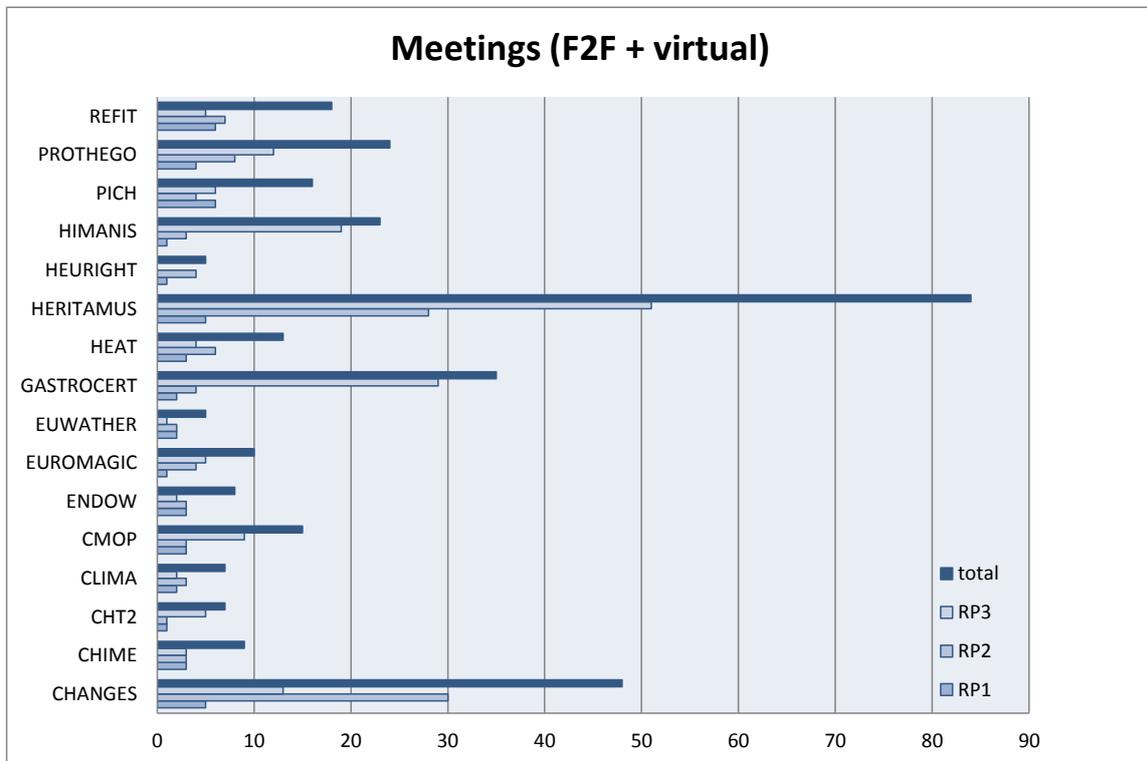
project	Fully achieved objectives			Minor deviations			Not on schedule		
	R1	R2	R3	R1	R2	R3	R1	R2	R3
CHANGES			X	X	X				
CHIME	X	X	X						
CHT2			X	X	X				
CLIMA				X	X	X			
CMOP			X	X	X				
ENDOW	X	X	X						
EUROMAGIC	X	X	X						
EUWATHER	X		X		X				
GASTROCERT				X	X	X			
HeAT				X	X	X			
HeritaMus	X		X		X				
HEURIGHT			X	X	X				
HIMANIS	X	X	X						
PICH			X	X	X				
PROTHEGO	X		X		X				
REFIT		X	X	X					
total	7	5	13	9	11	3	0	0	0

Achievement of objectives and deliverables

Of the sixteen projects, thirteen have fully achieved the objectives for the third reporting period (R3). The other three achieved most of their objectives with only minor deviations; none are not on schedule at all. Compared to the second report, of the eleven projects that had minor deviations, eight have removed their delays and finished timely. The projects that reported minor deviations had 33 deliverables planned during the reporting period, out of which 25 have been achieved, a score of 76%. The delays were caused in earlier stages of the projects. Reasons included 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. The projects take effort to finish all planned activities nonetheless. In the third reporting period, no deliverables were reported as realized early, yet 4 projects 'over performed', with 17 'extra' deliverables. For the full project duration, 30 extra deliverables are reported.

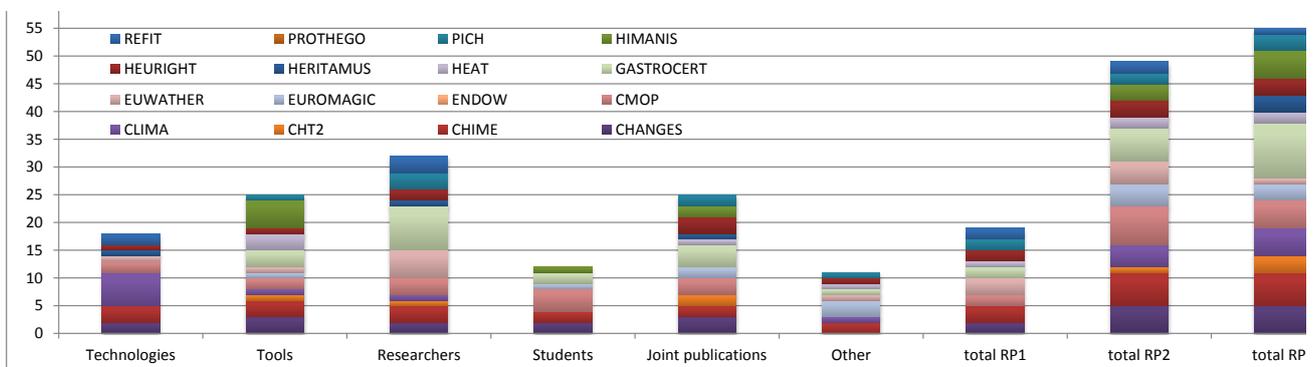
Project meetings and internal collaborations

During the full project duration, all projects have organized at least five face-to-face internal project meetings. A total of 327 meetings were held, out of which 201 live. During each reporting phase, the number of meetings increased (RP1: 48, RP2: 113, RP3: 168).



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 throughout the course of the projects (R1: 19, R2: 49, R3: 55) counting up to a total of 123 exchanges. Most exchanges concerned researchers (32), followed by joint publications (25) tools (25), technologies (18) and students (12). The third period showed an emphasis especially on researchers and joint publications.

Exchanges between project members (R1 + R2 + R3)



5. Scientific progress and societal impact

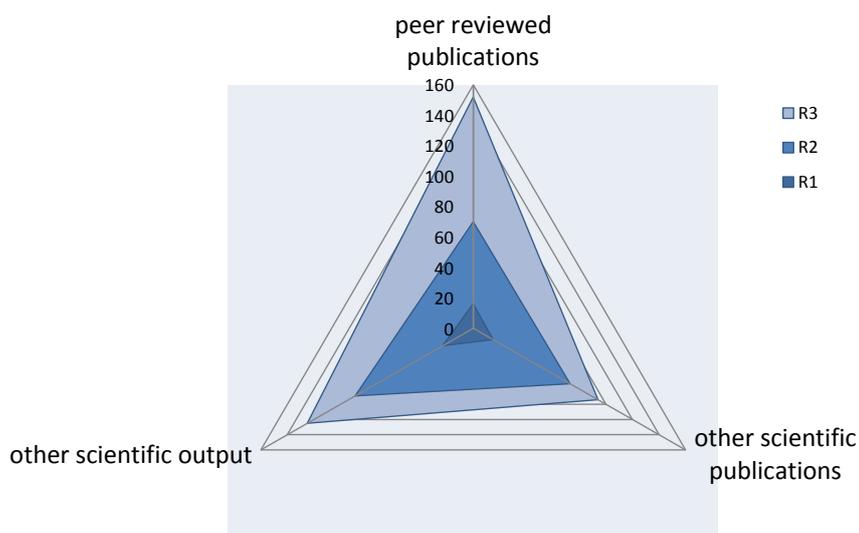
In this section on scientific progress and societal impact, first the sheer numbers are presented in an aggregated form. Then the progress is considered more critically, based on the progress review performed by the Scientific Committee.

5.1 Scientific output and outreach

Scientific output

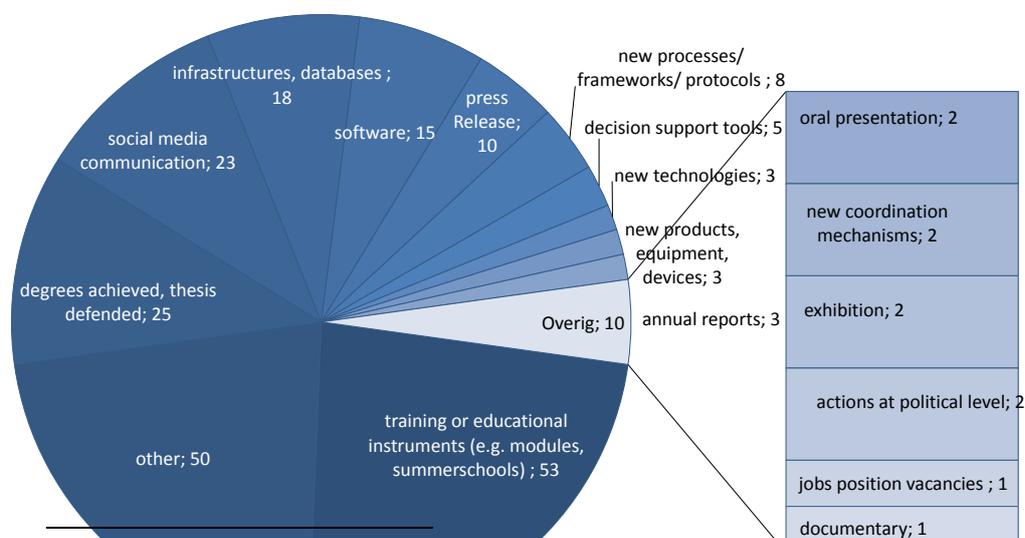
At the finish of the projects, a considerable scientific output² has been reported by the projects. The third period reveals a significant production of 371 publications and other outputs, while since the start, 657 works have been realized. The chart on the left indicates that the distribution over the various types of scientific output is quite similar between the reporting periods. Moreover the three categories are almost equally served. In the third phase, 'peer reviewed publications' scores highest amounting for 41% of the output.

Total scientific output since the start of the projects



In total, 238 peer reviewed publications, 237 forms of other scientific output (please see specified below) and 182 other scientific publications have been realized. And, as shown in the full reports, many more are in the process yet to be published.

Specification of 'other scientific output' (R1 +R2 + R3)



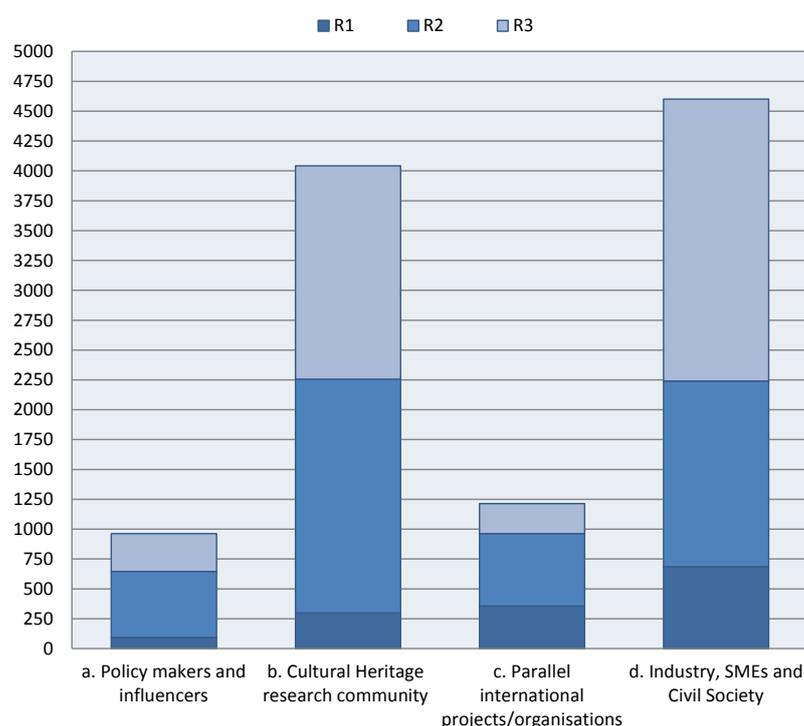
² In the reporting template, the projects have been instructed to report up to a maximum: peer-review (20), other publications (10), other scientific output (10). Thus the total scientific output can be higher than presented here.

Networking activities and stakeholder involvement

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 (R3: 8540) is substantial and similar to R2 (8148). Furthermore, all four categories have been involved. Since the start, the largest groups which are close to equal in size are the industry/ SMEs/ civil society (4600 stakeholders) and the cultural heritage research community (4042 stakeholders). Their mutual distribution has somewhat shifted; after losing first position in RP2, industry/SMEs and civil society regained top position again this phase (R1: 48%, R2: 33% R3: 50%), swapping position with the CH research community (R1: 21%, R2: 42%, R3: 38%). Yet in absolute numbers, the outreach towards the other categories is rather substantial as well: policy makers and influencers 963; parallel international projects/ organisations 1215.

Stakeholder involvement since projects started (total 18.530)



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 (12 out of 16) reached out to all four stakeholder categories, the others to three categories. 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 C.



Stakeholder involvement per category during full project

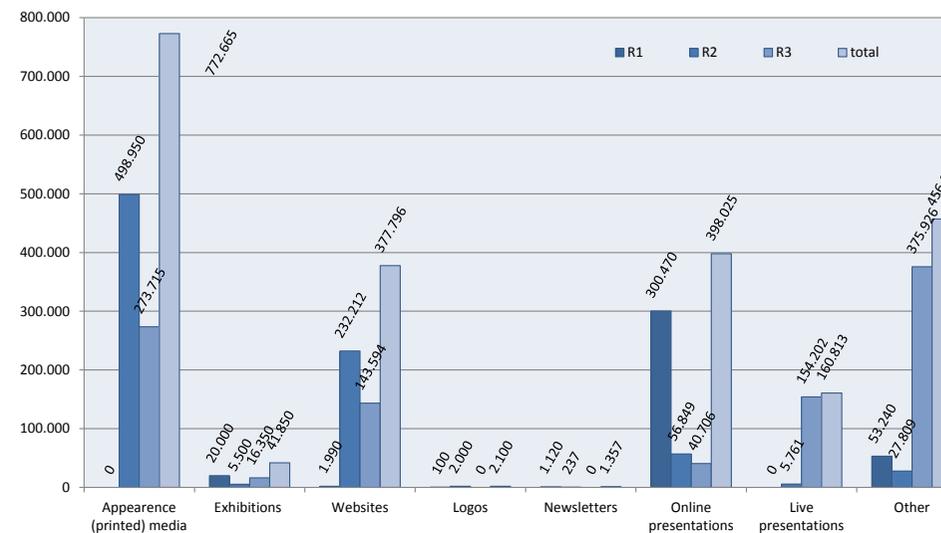
Total stakeholder category	CHANGES	CHIME	CHT2	CLIMA	CMOP	ENDOW	EUROMAGIC	EUWATHER	GASTROCERT	HeAT	HeritaMus	HEURIGHT14	HIMANIS	PICH	PROTHEGO	REFIT	total
a. Policy makers and influencers	121	29		14	61		25	76	367			102		56	101	11	963
b. Cultural Heritage research community	298	157	4	4	346	713	623	98	930	4	125	152	167	117	280	24	4042
c. Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	15	49		2	143	9	251	13	277	120	194	23		16	89	14	1215
d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	329	1078	5	6	105	200	211	1806	596			39	1	142		82	4600
a/b			18	12		20						10				60	120
a/d									200		3000					61	3261
b/c								30		4			2	8			44
b/d				12	100	160					3					89	364
c/d																105	105
a/b/c								6		1520							1526
a/b/d				16		500		500				20				231	1267
b/c/d						18											18
a/b/c/d.					150		665				150	10				30	1005
total	763	1313	27	66	905	1620	1775	2529	2370	1648	3472	356	170	339	470	707	18530

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. The new classification however complicates detailed comparison between both reporting periods. Overall, a significant (projected) reach is observable (RP1: 53.000, RP2: 820.113, RP3: 555.888). Below, the full specification of dissemination during the third reporting period and overall is displayed. All activities are described in the full reports (annex E). By far, the most people are reached through printed media.

Dissemination (n=2,2+ mln.)



Dissemination and knowledge transfer during second reporting period and in total

medium	Appearance printed media		Exhibitions		Websites		Logos		Newsletters		Online presentations		Live presentations		Other		Total		
	R3	total	R3	total	R3	total	R3	total	R3	total	R3	total	R3	total	R3	total	R3	total	
CHANGES	17.735	33.735			17.735	17.735					32.000	80	410					35.550	83.880
CHIME		750	2.000	2.000		2.000	?				150		1.000		5.100			2.000	11.000
CHT2			1.100	1.100		1.000		1.000			7.406	16.406	33	33		950		8.539	20.489
CLIMA				20.000	67.988	72.904						300.000	15.447	15.977		50.530		83.435	459.411
CMOP					12.500	12.600					31.000	31.000	13.470	15.095	3.430	3.430		60.400	62.125
ENDOW					600	4.400	?				500							600	4.900
EUROMAGIC	58.680	420.680	10.400	12.900		75.500		500		857	470		1.745		322.440		69.080	835.092	
EUWATHER	27.000	27.000				86					1.000		24.952		119			27.000	53.157
GASTROCERT			400	400	300	2.280				500		10.000	560	635	2.000	24.275		3.260	38.090
HeAT		120.000				320												0	120.320
HeritaMus				3.000			?						1.360	2.010	1.531	1.531		2.891	6.541
HEURIGHT14													50					0	50
HIMANIS	8.000	8.000			2.000	2.100		500			400	400	1.270	1.612		300		11.670	12.912
PICH	115.000	115.000			4.671	5.571							65	724	1.270	7.555		121.006	128.850
PROTHEGO		200	450	450				100			5.000	1.592	2.252	400	430			2.442	8.432
REFIT	47.300	47.300	2.000	2.000	37.800	181.300					900	1.099		94.318	40.015	40.315		128.015	366.332
total	273.715	772.665	16.350	41.850	143.594	377.796	0	2.100	0	1.357	39.706	398.025	33.877	160.813	48.646	456.975	555.888	2.211.581	

5.2 Progress review and recommendations

The critical review of the project scientific results and their impact on society has been performed by the Scientific Committee (ScC) of the JPICH. Like the previous year, a template was provided and the focus is on scientific results and societal impact. For this final review, the ScC-members were also invited to shed light on the added value of the transnational cooperation and contribution to JPICH visibility and research priorities as formulated in the Strategic Research Agenda. The third and final reports of each project has been reviewed remotely by two ScC-members, distributed in line with their fields of expertise and precluding potential conflict of interest. The distribution of last year was maintained with one exception, since one member was unable to perform the review due to personal circumstances.

Distribution of projects over reviewers

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

Findings were verified, refined and complemented during and after a review workshop, held on June 15 2018 in Rome. 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. Also, extra opportunity was provided to highlight further results and activities to be pursued after the end of the projects. The responses by the project-leaders were gathered and then shared with the reviewers which, in some cases, led to a reassessment. The full reviews are attached in annex E. Here we provide a schematic overview of the ratings (achievements, impact) and the main outcomes highlighted by the reviewers as well as their critical reflections (in bold).

The review shows variation between the projects in terms of scientific progress. However, none of the projects are rated as 'poor' twice, while for 75% of the projects, both reviewers consider the progress "good" or "excellent". Four projects are rated excellent on all aspects. With some minor exceptions, the comments and recommendations by the reviewers are recognized and embraced by the project-leaders, while in other cases misunderstandings could be addressed and eliminated, as confirmed by the reviewers (see annex D). These critical reflections vary from enhancing project outreach (certain stakeholder groups or use of (social) media)), business plan / commercialization, project management and in a small number of cases concern content (e.g. building further on existing theory, deriving at more overarching notions based on the case-studies).

Fig: Overview of project progress rating and recommendations

Project	Review 1		highlights, comments, suggestions	Review 2		highlights, comments, suggestions
	Achievements	Impact		Achievements	Impact	
CHANGES	excellent	excellent	Through adequate method, rich and complex goals achieved. Showing ways to improve quality of protection of local built heritage (cost-benefit mechanisms and owner behaviour patterns). High scientific output, involving stakeholders to show best practices. (-) students seem not reached?	good	excellent	Good academic output and popular knowledge exchange, high social relevance. Findings stress complexity and importance of financial mechanisms. (-) no general conclusions on the conservation models, national contexts, main challenges
CHIME	good	cannot evaluate	Typology of festivals and CH, and study of festivals as integrative sites delivered. Travelling expo, CHIME app and infographic produced, and annual festival in Birmingham organized. Scientific output includes special issue and monograph, lasting impact on academic scholarship.	good to excellent	good	all objectives achieved and previous review responded to. Stakeholder activities performed (incl festival organizers, audience, policymakers), the network has grown. (-) five volume history of Jazz yet to be delivered after project ends, challenge? How to keep the CHIME festival app (and blog) alive?
CHT2	good	average to good	Planned results achieved, despite Italian funding/procedural problems causing delays. Potential impact in visualising archeological sites high, stakeholder involvement enlarged. Large scientific output (-) but no insights in the results/achievements in the report: hard to review. Interaction within consortium and sustainability not clear.	good	good	Elaboration of methodology integrating different data (photo, archive), showing change over time in visualisation platform. Large output. Useful popularisation and teaching tool, close collaboration with local experts.
CLIMA	good	average	Achievements are impressive; despite painful delays in funding/GA procedures. WebGIS Platform delivered and, with this, hazard, vulnerability and risk maps have been produced, a base for decision-making tool for authorities. (-) limited verifiable results/insight in impact, how results received. Relevance to other EU sites?	good	good	WebGIS platform and risk/vulnerability maps produced, as well as gamma spectrometry tool. This could assist decisionmaking (not yet proven). Many dissemination activities reported. Also academic output. (-) interesting to compare commercial application vs. open access continuation of the WebGIS platform. Further site testing of spectrometer needed. Business plan is assumed, who has exploitation rights?!
CMOP	excellent	excellent	Better understanding of unwanted dissolving during cleaning, methodologies developed, high output. Guidance and tools of high practical value, beneficial interaction with art restorers, Documentary.	good	good	Original aims reached, most important achievements include inventory of degradation phenomena, online tool, case-study of cleaning methods. This topic has barely been studied before. Important impact, next to academia and students also professionals, museums, artist, paint manufacturers etc., outreach continues.
ENDOW	excellent	excellent	Highly significant results, especially well working platform: directly related to non-academic audiences and engages with real social, cultural and economical topics. Research project was start of something really creative that can be used by people. Business plan is in place.	good to excellent	excellent	Impressive amount of outputs very helpful to researchers regarding due diligence in orphan works copyright clearance. Much f2f dissemination (-) less social media, are users reached? The intended bank of crowdsourced copyright searches through platform seems not there (yet).
EURO MAGIC	excellent	excellent	all goals were achieved, a breakthrough in this field of knowledge, with scientific and popular achievements (incl collaboration with australian project and inclusion in Media historical digital library, manuals and guidelines): serious impact and empowering people. Model (and slides) can be reused scientifically.	excellent	excellent	Coherent european research and outreach programme on lantern slides, developed protocols for scanning and metadata, accessible sythetic and primary materials. Excelent pathways to impact (DVD, educational tool, exhibition)
EU WATHER	excellent	excellent	Comprehensive knowledge (+ digital map) on waterways: open, flexible, accessible for all. Participatory data collection with local stakeholders, also to strenghten connection between citizen and waterway heritage. High scientific output/ popular reach.	excellent	excellent	Contribution to CH preservation by 11 itineries of canals (incl paintings, stories), free accessible in GIS and Izitravel platform, research method offered in manual for other locations. (-) not all info in English.
GASTRO CERT	average	good	Booklet for policymakers with findings of series of workshops. Understanding of survival of food traditions and marketisation. (-) not all objectives met/published due to org. problems incl funding, processing of rich stakeholder participation not clear.	average	average	Methodological/ theoretical/ transdisciplinary cross fertilization. Intensive stakeholder interactions. Insights to deal with pressing demographic change (-) delays due to late funding, project efforts will continue. Sharper focus, as suggested in previous review, not chosen since different goals important to different teams



Project	Review 1			Review 2		
	Achievements	Impact	highlights, comments, suggestions	Achievements	Impact	highlights, comments, suggestions
HEAT	average	poor	Most objectives achieved, including expo Eyes on Syria and publications. (-) not clear how results will feed into manual. Listing of sites (dams) foreseen, but not clear how long term impacts will be established. Threat analysis model and manuals could have major impact but not finished yet	average	average	Taxonomy of threats produced, also publications / exhibitions. (-) the way outputs are presented, it is not possible to make judgement without reading deliverables that are not available and some are in different language than English
HERITAMUS	average	average	Materials considered lost now digitized and public. Outputs include monograph, catalogue and CDs. Digital tool was developed in articulation with data gathering, interdisciplinary. (-) make interface more user-friendly, main concepts not clear. Project delayed.	good	good	Technical difficulties were overcome, digital tool delivered, seems interesting way for visualising also other CH practices and find new associations. (-) more promotion of tool (applications) towards potential users needed
HEURIGHT	good to excellent	good	six online exhibitions (historical photographs) developed, linking with EU digital heritage agenda and contested heritage. Extensive stakeholder involvement and large visibility including European Year on Cultural Heritage.	excellent	good	Impressive scientific output, effective response to political changes (e.g. Brexit) incorporated in research, extra outputs, two special issues. Potential impact for policymakers, but pathways towards that not part of application.
HIMANIS	excellent	excellent	The technical and theoretical developments of the project were very interesting, and several peer-reviewed papers show that significant scientific breakthroughs were accomplished. Potentially very useful for wider audience	excellent	excellent	Impressive technical results on test corpus. Not fully clear if tool is generalizable for OCR on handwritten text; if so, this is a true gamechanger in manuscript studies. (-) Code available? Tool to be commercialized? Publication not open access. Instructions for tool not easy to find.
PICH	good	good	Many stakeholder interactions (which led to improvement of research design), casestudy reports and (pending) scientific output. Central finding: Change from government to governance generally observed in public management found also in cultural heritage. (-) could have built further on that previous research.	good	good	impressive results, high quality scientific publications, many public activities, collective solving of funding problems. Systematic problem-oriented analysis. (-) less attention to recent heritage theories: shift from conservation to holistic approach (CH as inspiration impacting planning, rather than planning affecting CH)
PROTHEGO	good to excellent	good to excellent	all objectives achieved, including impact scenario, multicriteria methodology and support of CH communities by tools, platform and GIS instruments. Big effort to disseminate results and promote the project.	excellent	excellent	Impressive result of all ambitious goals incl highly valuable tools; geodatabase of world heritage sites, new procedure for defining risk levels (due to climate change), useful factsheets for end users. Draws on user feedback. (-) museums not included?
REFIT	excellent	excellent	Clear report, shows relation between research and results, and adjustments according to intensive stakeholder involvement and reviewers recommendations. From the start, steered on impact through eg. Landscape guides, exhibition, training, participatory planning and outreach on all policy levels.	excellent	excellent	Well-defined objectives and research questions on JPICH SRA key concepts. Previous review taken into account, broadening from oppida. Study is underpinning European Landscape convention. Consortium members asked for regional/national (policy) consultations. Guides for stakeholder involvement are good practice.

If we compare the ratings of scientific achievements of the projects in the third reporting with those of the second (impact was not rated during the second review) it is quite clear that in general, the projects have improved according to the scientific committee members. For 9 projects, the scientific results are rated higher, for 5 projects the rating remains the same, while 3 projects scored lower than the year before. In general, there are no significant differences between the ratings awarded by both reviewers.

	2017		2018		change
	rev 1	rev 2	rev 1	rev 2	
CHANGES	good	good	excellent	good	+
CHIME	excellent	good to excellent	good	good to excellent	-
CHT2	good	good	good	good	/
CLIMA	good	good	good	good	/
CMOP	good	good	excellent	good	+
ENDOW	good	excellent	excellent	good to excellent	+
EUROMAGIC	excellent	excellent	excellent	excellent	/
EUWATHER	good	excellent	excellent	excellent	+
GASTROCERT	average	average	average	average	/
HEAT	good	average	average	average	-
HERITAMUS	average	average	average	good	+
HEURIGHT	good	good to excellent	good to excellent	excellent	+
HIMANIS	good	average	excellent	excellent	+
PICH	good	good	good	good	/
PROTHEGO	excellent	good	good to excellent	excellent	+
REFIT	good	good	excellent	excellent	+

5.3 **Progress review – general reflections**

In addition to the specific comments and suggestions per project, the members of the scientific committee have expressed valuable, more general observations on the impact of the call and provided some recommendations and considerations towards both JPICH and the researchers funded through this call. As far as not integrated elsewhere in this report, the remarks are provided here.

Impact of the call and projects

The scientific committee members agree that the research funded through the Heritage Plus call has delivered high quality (and quantity) results. In many cases, rather innovative activities/ measures have been pursued and societal impact has been vital from the start. Most studies can be further built upon. There is an impressive degree of outreach, yet more impact is to be expected beyond the duration of the projects. It could be interesting to try to measure this later on. Through the projects, research networks have consolidated and new applications are feasible and promising. A general note of concern is the question how to keep the tools (/platforms) developed alive after the projects have ended. The reviewers appreciate that the recommendations they made last year have been embraced and realized by the projects. Some projects have adjusted to recent developments, including such challenges in their research (e.g. Brexit) which deserves particular credit, given the already ambitious workplans. In general, calls imply a challenge: many researchers are involved but others are excluded which makes it difficult for new networks to enter the stage. Some projects have put effort in education, by including for instance students or even realizing a training centre. Such capacity building is considered vital for research impact.

Considerations for research(ers)

Although aware that the projects have ended (at least within the Heritage Plus funding scheme; some are advancing further opportunities), the reviewers consider further advancement possible, mostly in:

- anchoring of the findings and results (promotion, adoption, business model) and make even more effort to disseminate results and develop plans to approach the market. When relevant, this was included in the project's individual reviews. One particular project has afterwards shared its business plan, which is however confidential.
- user-friendliness of certain tools could in some cases be enhanced. Moreover, at the moment of reviewing, some tools were not yet open access (password protected). These issues have been solved afterwards.
- further inclusion of certain stakeholders that now seem lacking. And in some cases, stakeholder involvement seems to target mainly data gathering rather than a more intensive interaction or even actual co-creation.
- the generalizations derived from case-studies is in some cases not optimal.
- the style in which progress is reported: this should focus more on results (what was *achieved*, not *done*) and include narrative rather than (only) quantitative data. JPICH could reconsider the reporting template, but also within this template, the reports are quite different in style and in what they actually show. It is concluded that progress reporting is a competence in itself, which not all project leaders equally possess. It is suggested to share a 'model' (good practice) report for inspiration in next instances.
- Define very specific objectives in the description of work, which allows for better evaluation of achievements.



Recommendations to JPICH

- The current reporting format allows relatively limited insight in results. Especially for the unorthodox projects (that do not primarily focus on scientific publications but rather on developing tools) it seems advisable to review not only the progress report but also the main results (deliverables). Although one members of the ScC would prefer a more intensive review procedure, with for instance an scientific auditor attending project meetings throughout the project's lifetime, the majority agrees with the procedure as it is and underlines that the resources available for the review are limited. However the instructions to the project-leaders should be as clear as possible and the question as specific as possible, perhaps with mandatory fields.
- Sharpen the focus of calls, since this call was so rich and varied in research topics/projects. ("it has had research projects in the field of materials, technologies, intangible heritage, social development, urban issues, etc. A huge range of projects and with great diversity." This diversity is applauded yet does complicate comparison and evaluation. Indeed through its roadmap of calls, JPICH has since been launching thematically more focused calls.
- Impact is to be expected long after the projects have ended. JPICH might consider ways to report on longer term impact.
- JPICH might consider playing a role in bringing the results to high level policymakers, whom are not easily reached by researchers (as opposed to local policy makers which have quite successfully been involved in most projects). Indeed JPICH considers to contribute to this through joint publications such as a policy brief.
- If the national funding schemes allow it, it would be very good to emphasize education, which is the bridge between research and stakeholders. JPICH could consider to direct funds to 'after activities' (after the end of the research projects). However, it is not possible for all national funding agencies to fund capacity building. That is, nonetheless, pursued in other ways by JPICH, for instance through the JPICH action programme.
- Important to continue to look for diversity in the composition of the scientific committee, in terms of fields of expertise, in order to maintain high quality evaluations.
- The reviewers like to compare their assessments, which was facilitated, but could be even easier if the review is submitted via an online form (rather than in word, as it was done now).



6. Contribution to JPICH and EC goals

This section moves beyond the individual project progress in order to consider the European added value of the entire portfolio of projects, including the contribution to the goals of the funders; the JPICH and the European Commission.

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		10
SRA challenges	Developing reflective society	15
	Connecting people with heritage	16
	Creating knowledge	16
	Safeguarding cultural heritage resource	16

More projects than in the previous report state to contribute to JPICH visibility (10, and in 2017 it concerned 6 projects). It could be expected that by the end of their duration, projects will generate more outputs and publicity, in which the funders are well-referenced according to the reviewers. As the table indicates, the four main research priorities of the SRA are very well served by virtually all projects. 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 discussed the notion that the more focused a project is, the more successful. Also in the instruction to the progress reporting it could be stressed that it is not necessary to find answers for all priorities; the reviewers were generally able to pinpoint the key SRA priorities the projects have been catering. The table below provides a summary of the contribution to JPICH and the European added value as assessed by the JPICH Scientific Committee.

European added value and contribution to JPICH (SRA priorities)

Project	European added value	contribution JPICH
CHANGES	valuable and well-integrated international exchange, new knowledge due to insight in a rich variety of national practical routines, experiences and competence	Effective and strong contribution SRA priorities, through many disseminations and homepage
CHIME	without stakeholder involvement and transnational approach, the objectives could not have been met. International network developed.	Project contributed to JPICH visibility
CHT2	collaborative effort, though hampered by financing issue, 8 partner meetings. No clear case comparison or pathway to achieving European impact	JPICH well referenced, contribution to all SRA priorities reported (but achieved?)
CLIMA	Potentially high pan-European impact with case-studies throughout, and awareness raised at EU policy level; if this impact is achieved is unclear.	no clear SRA contribution. JPICH needs to inform project partners on which items their work is reviewed, thus avoiding misunderstanding or undervaluation.
CMOP	very good example of transnational collaboration, tasks evenly divided, 15 consortium meetings, exchange of experience.	JPICH well referenced, contribution to all SRA priorities, important contribution to protection of modern art.
ENDOW	The sources that need to be consulted vary country by country, this websites clarifies the steps for 20 countries, a major achievement (especially since copyright is to be carried out in the country where the work was first published). Really useful to Europeans, could be start of comparative study	contributes to SRA, particularly creating new knowledge in the minefield of copyright laws.
EUROMAGIC	Transnational framework from start. European comparative perspective is great strength, team worked in fully integrated way. Research benefited clearly from transnational collaboration facilitated by funding.	high profile exchanges contributed to JPICH SRA and visibility
EUWATHER	Clear European added value. Free access, in 4 languages, to tools/ shared platform as output: common standards for collection, processing, presentation.	JPICH well referenced, contribution to SRA clear. It clearly succeeded to develop the visibility of the JPI and the Strategic Research Agenda, in both an academic and a public way.
GASTROCERT	shared objectives/method but internat. interaction and integration in case-studies not optimal. Engaging gastronomy heritage in areas of population decline is highly relevant EU topic.	contribution to several SRA objectives by taking active part in local/regional gastronomic traditional practices
HEAT	difficult to judge, but it seems that partners lacked interactive collaboration to produce joint results. Yet effort was put into engaging Chinese partner.	
HERITAMUS	research was integrated and benefited from transnational collaboration. Good exchange of ideas across consortium.	contributed to SRA (including new knowledge and access and involvement of community of practitioners) and JPICH visibility
HEURIGHT	European comparative perspective is great strength, team worked in integrated way. Research benefited clearly from transnational collaboration facilitated by funding. Events of the projects have been granted the label of the European Year of Cultural Heritage, which made them probably even more visible also outside the JPI.	high profile exchanges contributed to JPICH SRA and visibility. @JPICH: consider mechanisms to report on longer term impacts (e.g. for policymakers)
HIMANIS	If tool is extensible to other languages, the European added value is quite important. Team and results to be sustained (integrated in 2-3 new projects, wider international collaboration).	It was quite experimental one couldn't be sure that it will work, whereas with a lot of projects, you know from the beginning what will be concluded and how. This dimension is very important to contribute to the visibility of JPICH and its reliability.
PICH	Studied issues and provided conclusions exceeding national level. Field visits enhanced synergies. Created/consolidated a research network (incl new research proposals), fed into H2020 policy development	contributed to visibility and priorities of SRA (especially reflective society, connecting people with heritage)
PROTHEGO	Due to resilient, competent organisational model, and integrated WP structure, a true interdisciplinary and international cooperation realized with positive outcome	
REFIT	Results sustained through eg. Training centre, collaboration with other EU projects and initiatives, new applications. European wide set-up shows commonalities, actual EU topics, and usefulness of	SRA priorities (reflective society, connecting people with heritage) are core themes of the project, clear and extensive

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

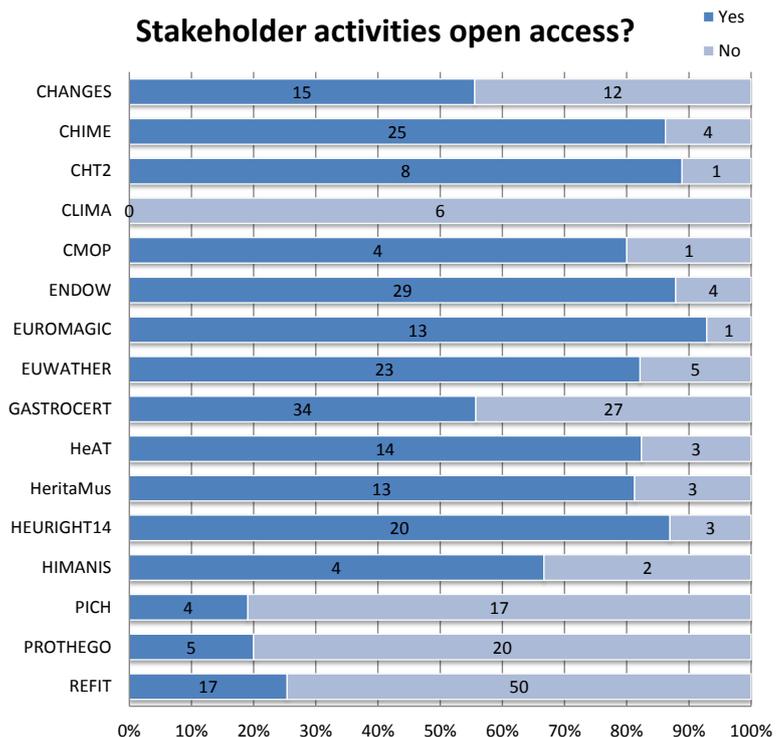
European, national and regional level. Reduced fragmentation of research efforts”. On the other hand, the current R&I 3O strategy was referred to.

In general terms, the research projects show high academic standards, combined with extensive stakeholder involvement and dissemination. As a result, the scientific debate has been 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, 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.

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).

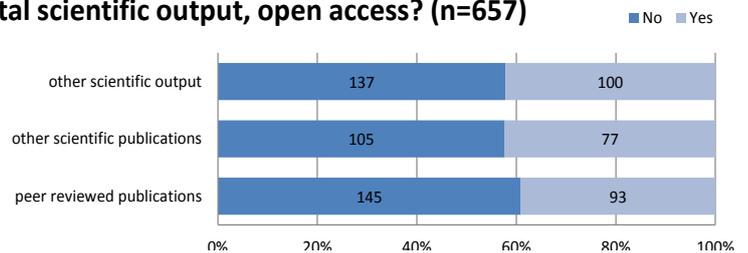
In addition to high quality research and synergies, the intermediate results the projects can be studied in terms of the R&I 3Os strategy, do projects contribute to open innovation, open science and openness to the world. It should be noted that the 3O strategy was not in place when the proposals were 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, 18500 stakeholders were involved, the largest number coming from industry/ SME’s/ civil society (43%), followed by the CH research community (37%). The majority of the stakeholder activities of twelve of the projects is open access, as shown in the graph that indicates also the number of stakeholder activities. Of the 387 stakeholder activities organized, 228 are open access (59%).



Open science: The projects have reported on whether or not their scientific outputs are open access. Of the 657 scientific products delivered since the projects started, 41% (270) is accessible free of charge for anyone via the internet.

Total scientific output, open access? (n=657)



Openness to the world: for the second and third 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 924 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%

Added value of transnational collaboration

For most projects, the teams have worked in a truly integrated way, transnational and equal in the distribution of workload. Projects have developed common standards of data collection, processing and presentation. The transnational approach provides insight in a rich variety of national practical routines, experiences and competence: the comparative perspective is considered highly valuable by the scientific committee. Moreover, certain results are useable Europe-wide (i.e. beyond the specific case-study locations). In several cases, awareness at EU political level has been raised. Furthermore, themes are addressed that matter throughout Europe. All in all the members of the scientific committee consider the added value of working transnationally very high.

All in all it can be concluded that the Heritage Plus projects even though confronted with delays in earlier stages, have been delivering high quality research building on international synergies and contributing to the 3O policy as well as JPICH visibility and priorities. 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 3 (1/3)

country	Belgium		Cyprus		Denmark		France		Italy	
	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by
REPORT 3										
Project acronym	research team	BELSPO	research team	RPF	research team	DASTI	research team	ANR	research team	MIUR
CHANGES	€ 30.666,10	€ 27.603,03							€ 199.498,00	€ 199.500,00
CHIME										
CHT2									€ 240.098,00	€ 240.100,00
CLIMA			€ 45.000,00	€ 45.000,00					€ 0,00	€ 0,00
CMOP									€ 249.952,33	€ 249.952,33
ENDOW									€ 0,00	€ 0,00
EUROMAGIC	€ 58.300,43	€ 38.559,26								
EUWATHER									€ 166.878,00	€ 166.880,00
GASTROCERT									€ 147.000,00	€ 147.000,00
HeAT									€ 129.552,00	€ 129.552,50
HeritaMus							€ 18.215,00	€ 54.654,00		
HEURIGHT14									€ 107.937,30	€ 107.939,30
HIMANIS							€ 56.368,00			
PICH										
PROTHEGO			€ 44.820,00	€ 44.820,00					€ 0,00	€ 0,00
REFIT							€ 19.344,00	€ 51.584,00		
	€ 88.966,53	€ 66.162,29	€ 89.820,00	€ 89.820,00	€ 0,00	€ 0,00	€ 93.927,00	€ 106.238,00	€ 1.240.915,63	€ 1.240.924,13

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

country	Netherlands		Norway		Poland		Portugal		Romania	
	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by
REPORT 3										
Project acronym	research team	NWO	research team	RCN	research team	Min. Culture & nat. Heritage	research team	FCT	research team	ANCS
CHANGES		€ 23.163,00								
CHIME	€ 81.750,00	€ 81.750,00								
CHT2					€ 42.314,67	€ 63.491,78				
CLIMA										
CMOP	€ 86.220,00	€ 86.220,00								
ENDOW	€ 69.220,00	€ 69.220,00								
EUROMAGIC	€ 124.961,20	€ 87.470,00								
EUWATHER	€ 34.241,17	€ 36.731,00								
GASTROCERT										
HeAT						€ 24.421,05			€ 17.430,00	€ 31.000,00
HeritaMus							€ 13.456,65	€ 13.456,65		
HEURIGHT14					€ 91.386,86	€ 79.096,84				
HIMANIS		€ 51.460,00								
PICH	€ 166.258,65	€ 87.500,00	€ 172.092,00	€ 142.426,45						
PROTHEGO										
REFIT										
	€ 562.651,02	€ 523.514,00	€ 172.092,00	€ 142.426,45	€ 133.701,53	€ 167.009,67	€ 13.456,65	€ 13.456,65	€ 17.430,00	€ 31.000,00

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

country	Spain		Sweden		UK		TOTAL	
	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	REPORT 3	
Project acronym	research team	MINECO	research team	RAA	research team	AHRC	total received	total transferred
REPORT 3								
CHANGES			€ 47.602,96	€ 44.125,00			€ 277.767,06	€ 294.391,03
CHIME			€ 46.908,00	€ 43.519,00	€ 44.269,10	€ 55.903,00	€ 172.927,10	€ 181.172,00
CHT2		€ 17.775,00			€ 88.937,31	€ 52.562,00	€ 371.349,98	€ 373.928,78
CLIMA					€ 74.657,84	€ 73.815,00	€ 119.657,84	€ 118.815,00
CMOP					€ 60.072,88	€ 60.033,00	€ 396.245,21	€ 396.205,33
ENDOW					€ 53.116,93	€ 52.750,00	€ 122.336,93	€ 121.970,00
EUROMAGIC	€ 15.000,00	€ 20.774,00			€ 77.190,13	€ 61.984,00	€ 275.451,76	€ 208.787,26
EUWATHER	€ 30.000,00	€ 30.000,00			€ 79.821,03	€ 40.430,00	€ 310.940,20	€ 274.041,00
GASTROCERT	€ 17.631,00	€ 17.631,00	€ 52.761,26	€ 42.949,00	€ 65.142,16	€ 105.916,00	€ 282.534,42	€ 313.496,00
HeAT							€ 146.982,00	€ 184.973,55
HeritaMus	€ 17.112,00	€ 17.112,00					€ 48.783,65	€ 85.222,65
HEURIGHT14					€ 50.900,18	€ 51.258,00	€ 250.224,34	€ 238.294,14
HIMANIS	€ 30.000,00	€ 30.000,00					€ 86.368,00	€ 81.460,00
PICH							€ 338.350,65	€ 229.926,45
PROTHEGO	€ 16.051,00	€ 16.051,00			€ 70.386,90	€ 71.182,00	€ 131.257,90	€ 132.053,00
REFIT	€ 17.529,00	€ 17.529,00			€ 33.734,10	€ 32.954,00	€ 70.607,10	€ 102.067,00
	€ 143.323,00	€ 166.872,00	€ 147.272,22	€ 130.593,00	€ 698.228,56	€ 658.787,00	€ 3.401.784,14	€ 3.336.803,19



Annex B: Overview of grants received versus transferred since project start (1/6)

country	Belgium		Cyprus		Denmark		France		Italy	
	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by						
total - REALIZED										
Project acronym	research team	BELSPO	research team	RPF	research team	DASTI	research team	ANR	research team	MIUR
CHANGES	€ 98.334,28	€ 73.832,26							€ 199.498,00	€ 199.500,00
CHIME										
CHT2									€ 240.098,00	€ 240.100,00
CLIMA			€ 80.000,00	€ 80.000,00	€ 64.895,56	€ 55.202,00			€ 0,00	€ 0,00
CMOP									€ 249.952,33	€ 249.952,33
ENDOW									€ 0,00	€ 0,00
EUROMAGIC	€ 100.000,00	€ 80.258,83								
EUWATHER									€ 166.878,00	€ 166.880,00
GASTROCERT									€ 147.000,00	€ 147.000,00
HeAT					€ 48.592,00	€ 48.625,00			€ 129.552,00	€ 129.552,50
HeritaMus							€ 54.645,00	€ 72.869,00		
HEURIGHT14									€ 107.937,30	€ 107.939,30
HIMANIS							€ 149.173,00	€ 149.173,00		
PICH										
PROTHEGO			€ 79.680,00	€ 79.680,00					€ 0,00	€ 0,00
REFIT							€ 107.346,39	€ 103.168,00		
	€ 198.334,28	€ 154.091,09	€ 159.680,00	€ 159.680,00	€ 113.487,56	€ 103.827,00	€ 311.164,39	€ 325.210,00	€ 1.240.915,63	€ 1.240.924,13



Annex B: Overview of grants received versus transferred since project start (2/6)

country	Netherlands		Norway		Poland		Portugal		Romania	
	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by
total - REALIZED										
Project acronym	research team	NWO	research team	RCN	research team	Min. Culture & nat. Heritage	research team	FCT	research team	ANCS
CHANGES	€ 162.080,00	€ 154.373,00								
CHIME	€ 198.530,00	€ 198.530,00								
CHT2					€ 70.059,66	€ 87.923,58				
CLIMA										
CMOP	€ 209.390,00	€ 209.390,00								
ENDOW	€ 168.100,00	€ 168.100,00								
EUROMAGIC	€ 249.911,20	€ 212.420,00								
EUWATHER	€ 242.386,17	€ 244.876,00								
GASTROCERT										
HeAT					€ 51.570,00	€ 74.784,29			€ 43.104,00	€ 62.896,00
HeritaMus							€ 31.066,95	€ 31.066,95		
HEURIGHT14					€ 173.302,63	€ 166.901,33				
HIMANIS	€ 147.037,00	€ 124.970,00								
PICH	€ 291.258,65	€ 212.500,00	€ 333.465,91	€ 345.981,92						
PROTHEGO										
REFIT										
	€ 1.668.693,02	€ 1.525.159,00	€ 333.465,91	€ 345.981,92	€ 294.932,29	€ 329.609,20	€ 31.066,95	€ 31.066,95	€ 43.104,00	€ 62.896,00



Annex B: Overview of grants received versus transferred since project start (3/6)

country	Spain		Sweden		UK		TOTAL	
	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	received by	transferred by	total - REALIZED	
Project acronym	research team	MINECO	research team	RAA	research team	AHRC	total received	total transferred
CHANGES			€ 146.711,09	€ 142.848,00			€ 606.623,37	€ 570.553,26
CHIME			€ 145.104,71	€ 141.035,00	€ 157.520,46	€ 180.839,02	€ 501.155,17	€ 520.404,02
CHT2	€ 60.000,00	€ 60.000,00			€ 186.651,21	€ 178.508,51	€ 556.808,87	€ 566.532,09
CLIMA					€ 152.411,12	€ 181.892,06	€ 297.306,68	€ 317.094,06
CMOP					€ 179.796,48	€ 193.667,38	€ 639.138,81	€ 653.009,71
ENDOW					€ 165.757,40	€ 178.283,18	€ 333.857,40	€ 346.383,18
EUROMAGIC	€ 60.000,00	€ 60.000,00			€ 199.629,00	€ 201.518,26	€ 609.540,20	€ 554.197,09
EUWATHER	€ 60.000,00	€ 60.000,00			€ 165.434,50	€ 163.626,94	€ 634.698,67	€ 635.382,94
GASTROCERT	€ 59.419,00	€ 59.419,00	€ 148.844,26	€ 139.033,00	€ 219.378,52	€ 242.104,17	€ 574.641,78	€ 587.556,17
HeAT							€ 272.818,00	€ 315.857,79
HeritaMus	€ 57.309,00	€ 57.308,00					€ 143.020,95	€ 161.243,95
HEURIGHT14					€ 117.632,57	€ 125.826,80	€ 398.872,50	€ 400.667,43
HIMANIS	€ 60.000,00	€ 60.000,00					€ 356.210,00	€ 334.143,00
PICH							€ 624.724,56	€ 558.481,92
PROTHEGO	€ 53.000,00	€ 53.000,00			€ 163.820,19	€ 179.193,24	€ 296.500,19	€ 311.873,24
REFIT	€ 59.000,00	€ 59.000,00			€ 175.970,69	€ 194.827,35	€ 342.317,08	€ 356.995,35
	€ 468.728,00	€ 468.727,00	€ 440.660,06	€ 422.916,00	€ 1.884.002,13	€ 2.020.286,91	€ 7.188.234,22	€ 7.190.375,20



Annex B: Overview of grants received versus transferred since project start (4/6)

country	Belgium		Cyprus		Denmark		France		Italy	
	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending
total - PENDING										
Project acronym	BELSPO		RPF		DASTI		ANR		MIUR	
CHANGES	€ 73.832,26	€ 18.458,07							€ 199.500,00	€ 0,00
CHIME										
CHT2									€ 240.100,00	
CLIMA			€ 80.000,00	€ 20.000,00	€ 55.202,00	€ 9.442,00			€ 0,00	€ 249.500,00
CMOP									€ 249.952,33	
ENDOW									€ 0,00	€ 129.412,50
EUROMAGIC	€ 80.258,83	€ 20.064,71								
EUWATHER									€ 166.880,00	
GASTROCERT									€ 147.000,00	
HeAT					€ 48.625,00	€ 8.258,00			€ 129.552,50	
HeritaMus							€ 72.869,00	yes - €?		
HEURIGHT14									€ 107.939,30	
HIMANIS							€ 149.173,00	yes - €?		
PICH										
PROTHEGO			€ 79.680,00	€ 13.000,00					€ 0,00	€ 250.000,00
REFIT							€ 103.168,00	yes - €?		
	€ 154.091,09	€ 38.522,77	€ 159.680,00	€ 33.000,00	€ 103.827,00	€ 17.700,00	€ 325.210,00	€ 0,00	€ 1.240.924,13	€ 628.912,50



Annex B: Overview of grants received versus transferred since project start 5/6)

country	Netherlands		Norway		Poland		Portugal		Romania	
	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending
total - PENDING										
Project acronym	NWO		RCN		Min. Culture & nat. Heritage		FCT		ANCS	
CHANGES	€ 154.373,00	€ 0,00								
CHIME	€ 198.530,00	€ 35.032,00								
CHT2					€ 87.923,58	-				
CLIMA										
CMOP	€ 209.390,00	€ 36.955,00								
ENDOW	€ 168.100,00	€ 29.668,00								
EUROMAGIC	€ 212.420,00	€ 37.491,00								
EUWATHER	€ 244.876,00	€ 0,00								
GASTROCERT										
HeAT					€ 74.784,29	-			€ 62.896,00	-
HeritaMus							€ 31.066,95	€ 83.582,11		
HEURIGHT14					€ 166.901,33	-				
HIMANIS	€ 124.970,00	€ 22.067,00								
PICH	€ 212.500,00	€ 37.500,00	€ 345.981,92	€ 20.376,34						
PROTHEGO										
REFIT										
	€ 1.525.159,00	€ 198.713,00	€ 345.981,92	€ 20.376,34	€ 329.609,20	€ 0,00	€ 31.066,95	€ 83.582,11	€ 62.896,00	€ 0,00



Annex B: Overview of grants received versus transferred since project start (6/6)

country	Spain		Sweden		UK		TOTAL	
	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending	transferred by	pending	total - PENDING	
Project acronym	MINECO		RAA		AHRC		total transferred	pending
CHANGES			€ 142.848,00	-			€ 570.553,26	€ 18.458,07
CHIME			€ 141.035,00	-	€ 180.839,02		€ 520.404,02	€ 35.032,00
CHT2	€ 60.000,00	€ 0,00			€ 178.508,51		€ 566.532,09	€ 0,00
CLIMA					€ 181.892,06		€ 317.094,06	€ 278.942,00
CMOP					€ 193.667,38		€ 653.009,71	€ 36.955,00
ENDOW					€ 178.283,18		€ 346.383,18	€ 159.080,50
EUROMAGIC	€ 60.000,00	€ 0,00			€ 201.518,26		€ 554.197,09	€ 57.555,71
EUWATHER	€ 60.000,00	€ 0,00			€ 163.626,94		€ 635.382,94	€ 0,00
GASTROCERT	€ 59.419,00	€ 0,00	€ 139.033,00	-	€ 242.104,17		€ 587.556,17	€ 0,00
HeAT							€ 315.857,79	€ 8.258,00
HeritaMus	€ 57.308,00	€ 0,00					€ 161.243,95	€ 83.582,11
HEURIGHT14					€ 125.826,80		€ 400.667,43	€ 0,00
HIMANIS	€ 60.000,00	€ 0,00					€ 334.143,00	€ 22.067,00
PICH							€ 558.481,92	€ 57.876,34
PROTHEGO	€ 53.000,00	€ 0,00			€ 179.193,24		€ 311.873,24	€ 263.000,00
REFIT	€ 59.000,00	€ 0,00			€ 194.827,35		€ 356.995,35	€ 0,00
	€ 468.727,00	€ 0,00	€ 422.916,00	€ 0,00	€ 2.020.286,91	€ 0,00	€ 7.190.375,20	€ 1.020.806,72



Annex C: Full description of stakeholder involvement / networking since project start

Networking and stakeholder involvement							
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 <i>(more than one category is allowed)</i>		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 *
			a. Policy makers and influencers	b. Cultural Heritage research community			
CHANGES	WP3: Meetings with local and Flemish heritage agency (B).	no	a. Policy makers and influencers		- Contextualization of the answers of the buildings' owners.	Approximately 2 each time	0
	WP3: Meetings with Monumentenwacht organisations (B).	no	a. Policy makers and influencers		- Exchange of documentation. - Organization of a group discussion.	Approximately 1 each time	0
	WP3: Meetings with the owners of selected properties (B).	no	b. Cultural Heritage research community		- Exchange of knowledge and experiences between the academic field and part of the local cultural heritage research community.	Approximately 1 each time	0
	WP4: Meetings with owners, inspectors, users, advisors from the Dutch Cultural Heritage agency, restoration architects, and contractors (NL).	no	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society		- Organization of a focus group. - Validation and contextualization of the detected tendencies. - Site visits.	Approximately 1 each time	0
	WP4: Workshop for the inspectors of Monumentenwacht North Brabant (NL).	no			- Bonding and informal discussion between the private owners.	Approximately 1 each time	0
	WP4: Information session for owners of North Brabant (NL).	no	a. Policy makers and influencers		- Validation and contextualization of the detected tendencies. - Site visits.	Approximately 1 each time	0
	WP4: Information session for inspectors (NL).	yes	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society		- Bonding and informal discussion between the private owners.	Approximately 1 each time	0
	WP5: 29 November – 1 December 2017, Versailles (F) International Conference "Preventive Conservation in Historic Houses and Palace-Museums: Assessment Methodologies and Applications".	yes	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society		- Transfer of knowledge and indications of good practices.	Approximately 1	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	b. Cultural Heritage research community		- Illustration of the importance of investigations.	Approximately 1	0
	WP5: Meetings with the representatives of the Monza and Brianza Distretto Culturale (IT).	no	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society		- Transfer of knowledge and indications of good practices.	Approximately 1	0
	WP5: Meetings with the private subjects in charge for the management of the Spinning mill in Sulbiate (IT).	no	a. Policy makers and influencers		- Exchange of knowledge and experiences between the academic field and the public administrations. - Development of best practices. - Reflections upon the building process. - Fostering the participation to other competition aimed at funding activities.	Approximately 2 each time	0
	WP5: Meetings with the potential private partners for the case study of Biassono (IT).	no	a. Policy makers and influencers		- Exchange of knowledge and experiences between the academic field and the public administrations.	Approximately 10 each time	0
	WP7: Meetings with decision-makers and stakeholders (SE).	no	a. Policy makers and influencers		- Interviews. - Definitions of indicators for the evaluation of the conservation process and management model.	Approximately 1	0
	WP8: Website of the project.	yes	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society		- Dissemination of the project. - Support to Biassono Municipality.	Approximately 4	0
	WP8: 6-8 February 2017, Leuven (B) Public Conference "Thematic Week: innovative built heritage models and preventive systems".	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers		- Interviews with a wide spectrum of actors with strategic importance for leading, managing and implementing the Halland Model. - Analysis of the Halland Model results.	Approximately 1	0
	WP8: 5-8 February 2018, Leuven (B) Public Conference "Thematic Week: Professionalism in the Built Heritage Sector".	yes	b. Cultural Heritage research community		- Presentation of the project to any interested person.	Approximately 4	0
			c. Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations			Not defined.	Not defined.
			d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society			Not defined.	Not defined.
			b. Cultural Heritage research community		- Presentation of the project and related outcomes to researchers from other universities. - Exchange of knowledge between CHANGES partners, other universities, and members of the European project HeritageCare.	Approximately 20	3
			c. Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations			5	0
		b. Cultural Heritage research community		- Presentation of the project and related outcomes to researchers from other universities. - Exchange of knowledge between CHANGES partners, other universities and enterprises.	Approximately 20	3	
		d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society			Approximately 5	0	



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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, (4), d (5)	
	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), d (20)	
	Trohattan Jazz & Blues Festival - Swedish 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), d (18)	
	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), d, (160)	
	AHRC Jazz & Everyday Aesthetics network launch	Yes	c, d		c, (3), d, (45)	
	Zomer Jazz Fiets 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)	
	CHIME International Conference	Yes	b, c		b, (80), c, (5)	b, (5)
	EJN Conference 2017 - research forum	Yes	a, b, c, d		a, (5), b, (5), c, (7), d, (160)	
CHIME Hack Day 1 - Birmingham	Yes	d		d, (20)		
CHIME Hack Day 2 - Cheltenham	Yes			a, (4), d (15)		
Jazz Promotion Network Conference	Yes	d		a, (2) d, (50)		
CHT2	10 meetings between the POLIMI unit and the Archeological Superintendency of Lombardy for checking and improving the historical research about the Roman circus of Milan	yes	a, b.	Creation of a collection of images, books, articles, maps, archaeological records regarding the past researches on the Circus of Milan	1	
	2 meetings with the personnel of the Archaeological Museum of Milan, responsible for the conservation of two towers connected to the Roman Circus	yes	a, b.	Valuable information for the 4D reconstruction of the Roman circus of Milan	1	
	3 meetings between the POLIMI unit and the Archeological Superintendency of Lombardy for defining where and how to transfer the final results of the CHT2 historical research on the Geographical Information System (GIS) of the Superintendency	yes	a, b.	Improvement of the GIS system of the Archeological Superintendency of Lombardy	1	
	5 meetings between the POLIMI unit and the Archeological Superintendency of Lombardy for revising the 4D reconstruction of the Roman circus of Milan	yes	a, b.	Scientific validation of the 4D reconstruction of the Roman circus of Milan	1	
	Several meetings between the USAL unit and the Duque de Alba Foundation, the Museum of Avila and the Council of Avila	yes	a, b.	Creation of a collection of images, books, articles, maps, archaeological records regarding the walls of Avila	3	
	Several meetings between the NCL unit with English Heritage and Historic England for gathering historical maps and data about the regions of the Hadrian Wall studied by CHT2	yes	a, b.	Creation of a collection of images, books, articles, maps, archaeological records regarding the Hadrian Wall	2	
	Several meetings between the SSSA unit and Museum of Crakow for gathering historical maps and data about the regions of the Krakow fortresses studied by CHT2	yes	a, b.	Creation of a collection of images, books, articles, maps, archaeological records regarding the Cracow Fortresses	1	
Analysis of the 4D results by all units with the related organizations in charge of the management and conservation of the assets under investigation	yes	a, b.	Proper 4D reconstruction and analysis of the selected sites	8		
CLIMA	End-user meeting	no	a, b	Identified hazards faced by the three CLIMA case study sites and the relevant application of consortium partner approaches and tools to each within the CLIMA project. End-users were able to input to the final nature of the CLIMA outputs	7	0
	Project partner meetings between UNISTI, Historic Environment Scotland and the Antonine Wall World Heritage Site management team	no	a	Increased awareness of	10	0
	Antonine Wall WHS Research group meetings and online consultations	no	a, b, d	Input into the research and management priorities for the World Heritage Site over the next 5 years based on CLIMA outputs concerning risk from erosion and plough damage to archaeological sites	16	0
	Presentation of CLIMA tool for mapping soil material movement at the ISSGAP meetings in Crete in June 2015 and 2017.	no	b, d	Raised awareness of CLIMA lateral soil movement tool as a geophysical survey tool for mapping risk to cultural heritage. Meetings resulted in a successful COST action bid (SAGA) based on transfer of knowledge around soils and geophysics.	12	0
	Project partner meetings between UNITUS and Soprintendenza Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio dell'Area Metropolitana di Roma, Provincia di Viterbo ed Etruria Meridionale	no	a, b	Raised awareness of CLIMA Platform as a tool for mapping risk to cultural heritage. .	5	0
CMOP	"Cleaning Modern Oil Paints", presentation by Bronwyn Ormsby to the AHRC Communication Team, Tate Britain, 22 November 2017	no	a; b; c	Presentation of Tate's research projects to the entire AHRC (UK) communication team (6 people). The aims was to enhance the visibility of JPI-CH projects and collaborative research across Europe.	1; 2; 1	0; 0; 0
	Conference on Modern Oil Paints, Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 23-25 May 2018	yes	b; c; d	Engaging conservators from all fields (painting, sculpture, paper), researchers, artists, curators, paint manufacturers and other interested practitioners, in recent research and emerging practice in the conservation of sensitive contemporary oil paint surfaces and the condition of oil paintings seen from various perspectives, with a particular focus on the practice of conservation and how knowledge is transferred from conservators to researchers and vice versa. The conference was attended by 326 delegates from at least 31 countries.	100; 10; 5	30; 5; 3
	One-day seminar on CMOP, Tate Britain, London, 3 July 2018. The seminar is open to conservators and other professionals at Tate, to the students of the Postgraduate Diploma in the Conservation of Easel Paintings at the Courtauld, and to other interested parties.	yes	b; c	This seminar is part of the series "Dialogues: Research & Practice" run by Tate, which aims at fostering knowledge transfer from academics to practitioners and vice versa.	4; 2	0; 0



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EnDOW	WP3 Interviews to stakeholders (2017), direct contact	no	Cultural Heritage institutions	Feedback on the platform and on the practices on collections rights clearance	8	
	Victoria Stobo, Ownership and Copyright: Understanding How to Use Your Film Collections, Training event organized by the Archives and Records Association (UK and Ireland) Film, Sound and Photography Section, Facilitated a practical diligent search session using the EndOW diligent search decision trees, Held at the Guildhall, Bath 23rd February 2017	yes	Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	30+	
	Victoria Stobo, Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) Copyright Conference 2017, Mentioned in presentation "The Archivist Who Kicked the Homet's Nest", Held at the Cavendish Conference Centre, London 7 th April 2017	yes	Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	200+	
	Victoria Stobo, Law and Order: Copyright and New Data Protection Regulations event organised by the Museums Association, Mentioned in presentation "Risk and Reward", Held at Royal College of Physicians, London, 8th December 2017	yes	Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	150+	
	Victoria Stobo, Law and Cultural Institutions 2017-18: Lab test of the diligentsearch.eu platform, Organised in conjunction with the Department of Information Studies, University of Glasgow, Held at University of Glasgow, 13 th February 2018	yes	Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	10	
	Copyright and Diligent Search for Rightsholders, Lab test of the diligentsearch.eu platform, organised in conjunction with the Scottish Council on Archives, Held at University of Glasgow Main Library, Glasgow, 8 th March 2018	yes	Practitioners of Cultural Heritage Institutions, Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	13	
	Aura Bertoni, Digging into the EndOW project: Enhancing Access to 20th Century Cultural Heritage through Distributed Orphan Works Clearance, Preforma Project Networking Session, Department of Information Engineering, University of Padua, Italy, 6 March 2017	yes	Academics	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	50+	
	Aura Bertoni, Lecture: Copyright and the Orphan Work Issue, Lecture within the course of Advanced Intellectual Propriety Law, MS in Economics and Management in Arts, Culture, Media and Entertainment (ACME), held at Bocconi University, 3 November 2017	yes	University Students	Testing the Platform	60+	
	Aura Bertoni, Lecture: Diligently searching for orphan works, Lab test of the diligentsearch.eu platform organised in conjunction with the archive of Festivalletteratura (Mantua, Italy), held at Bocconi University, 7 November 2017	yes	University Students	Testing the Platform	60+	
M. Lilla Montagnani, Conference: Title of the presentation: "The Digitisation of Cultural Heritage in Europe: and Empirical Analysis" CICL 2016, 9th Conference on Innovation and Communications Law, University of Szeged, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, 29-30 May 2017	yes	Cultural Institutions, EU Civil Servants, Academics, University Students	Presentation of Diligent Search issues + feedback on the project	100+		
Newsletters	yes	all	inform network about project activities, stimulate cooperation	a. 7 b. 121 c.58 d.67	b. 18 d. 35	
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)	see details in 4.5.4		
As audiences in dissemination activities (creative re-use)	yes	see also table 4.5.4	experience contemporary relevance of lantern slides as cultural heritage	see details in 4.5.4		
Cooperation with international project "Heritage in the Limelight"	yes	b. scholars in cultural heritage research and performance studies	contributions to each other's conferences and workshops, exchange of ideas and methods	b./c. 20	b. 20	
Cooperation with international project "Citizen Science"	yes	b. scholars in cultural heritage research and history of science	joint workshop, exchange of ideas	b./c.. 30		
Cooperation with project on Lantern Slides in Spanish Highschools (Catalogo Colectivo del Patrimonio Bibliográfico Español)	yes	b. scholars in cultural heritage	interdisciplinary exchange of tools developed for lantern research	b./c. 30		
As contributors and visitors of the conference	yes	all	exchange of ideas and knowledge	a.4 b. 87 c. 15 d. 25 (collectors)	b. 16 d. 5	
Cooperation with international project "Technés", part "Cinema in the eye of the collector"	yes	b. scholars in cultural heritage research and history of science	exchange of ideas and knowledge, transfer of information on lantern collections	b./c. 120	b.110	
EUROMAGIC						



EUWATHER	UK: Posting updates on Twitter	yes	a, b, d (UK)	Stakeholders offered feedback, information and shared the news of EUWATHER project widely	200-250 impressions for most tweets and 248 Twitter followers	Around 6% non-EU followers
	UK: Twitter followers increased from 180 to 248	yes	a, b, d (UK)	Increased community engagement with the project; increased awareness of academic and heritage professionals. These groups have begun to use the findings and the information of EUWATHER to develop their own work.	248 followers, plus unknown number of users who will see retweets. The categories overlap, so many followers are both local activists and academics or professionals.	around 6% non EU followers
	UK: FB posts focusing on local canal volunteer groups	yes	d (UK)	More local people have attended meetings with us and learnt to create heritage materials which are now being made by local groups in the region.	150-300 visitors per post	0
	UK: 8 posts on UK blog	yes	d (UK)	Local people (not already members of formal volunteer organisations) have contacted us via the blog and shared information and archive materials, which are now available in the published trails.	approx 1.500	6
	UK: EUWATHER digital tours reviewed by the public	yes	d (UK)	Reviewers have left comments on the value of the EUWATHER trails and their re-engagement with aspects of heritage they had not enjoyed before.	10	0
	NL: Contact established with stakeholders linked to Dutch waterways	yes	a (NL)	Stakeholders involvement led to greater uptake of heritage trail materials e.g. via museums, visitors' centres, boards, public heritage centres, etc including: Zuiderzee Museum in Enkhuizen, Museum Broekerveiling in Broek op Langedijk; visitors' center Natuurmonumenten (for natural/cultural heritage) in Nieuwkoop. At national level: Leiden University's Special Collections, Netherlands institute for Art History (RKD), Rijksmuseum Amsterdam.	N. 3 local authorities (City of Enkhuizen, City of Broek op Langedijk, City of Nieuwkoop) involved. Further influencers involved include: 3 local government teams, 6 authority-run museums, 3 visitors' centres for natural heritage, 4 libraries and 3 local knowledge/ heritage centres.	3 + 3 + 6 + 3 + 4 + 3
	NL: Contact established with academic researchers	yes	b (NL)	New contacts established with academic researchers working on cultural heritage	N.25 academic researchers.	
	NL: Contact established with other academic researchers working on cultural heritage	yes	b (NL)	contact and exchange with <i>Landscape and the Visual Arts</i> research group of Plymouth University (UK)	N. 4 academic researchers	
	NL: Contact established with stakeholders through the Dutch AP (WN)	yes	d (NL)	Through the Dutch Associated partner Waterrecreatie Nederland: involvement and participation of 2 Ministries, network of Dutch cities and villages, network of provinces, network of Dutch District water control boards, Dutch AA, Dutch Water Sports society, Dutch sport fishery, water sports society, Dutch motor boat union;	N. 6 national networks for water recreation, 1 national AA	
	SP: contacts with managers and entrepreneurs	Yes	a (SP)	involvement of managers of the territory; private entrepreneurs and administrations with sectoral competencies.	N. 12 people	
	SP: contacts with managers and entrepreneurs	No	a, b, c (SP)	Meeting with politicians and local administrators to explain and disseminate the project.	N. 8 people	
	Students' involvement	No	b (SP)	Dissemination of the project to students of the University of Girona.	N. 30 people	
	Contacts with local authorities and Tourism Promotion Boards (APT - OGD)	YES	a (IT)	Contact established through meetings, phone and email. Main results: 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 leading to the publicising of EUWATHER itineraries 4) Enhanced local awareness about waterways heritage	N.10 Italian Municipalities involved in promoting EUWATHER project by local workshops: Battaglia Terme, Monselice, Ponte San Nicolò, Pontelongo, Bovolenta, Correzzola, Casale sul Sile, Silea, Quarto d'Altino. Also, n.4 Tourism Promotion Boards involved (Battaglia, Bovolenta, Pontelongo and VisitSile)	
	Contacts with researchers and heritage and archive centres	YES	b + c (IT)	Contact established through meetings, phone and email led to the following contributions: 1) Contribution to the project "Un altro fiume è possibile" ("another river is possible"), Castelfranco Veneto 10/02/17; 2) Contribution to the project "Muson InCammino" ("Walking along the river Muson") and contacts with local canal volunteering groups; 3) New contacts with University of Bologna (Dr. Proto) for research activities on heritage and waterscapes; and synergy to organise a conference planned on the 01/02/18 in Bologna ("Scenari Fluviali" "Fluvial Scenarios"); 5) New contacts with scholars and experts on tourism and waterways heritage: Univ. of Manchester (Dr. Kaaristo) Univ. of Padua (Dr. Novello), Univ. of Parma (Prof. Papotti), Univ. of Central Queensland, AUS (Prof. Prideaux)	N. 20 among academic researchers and historians/ experts of waterways heritage and history	1
Contacts with local associations and civil society	YES	d (IT)	Contact established through meetings, phone, email and social media: increased local participation and awareness of civil society through local workshops and distribution of EUWATHER printed materials. Increased potential for uptake of findings and dissemination of heritage trails.	N.18 institutions / organizations of which: 4 commercial navigation operators, 3 rowing associations, 4 tourist operators, 4 voluntary organizations, 1 municipal museum, 2 Regional parks (Colli Euganei and Sile river)		



GASTROCERT	Collaboration with the LAG Terre Locridee (Italy) and the LAG Batir and Lag Area Grecanica and FLAG Tirreno 2 and FLAG Ionio 2 for interregional cooperation and transnational project	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers c.Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	building national and transnational networks	a. 8	c.3		
	Collaboration with the LAG Batir (Italy) and the LAG Adrinoc (Spain) for future international projects	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers c.Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	Network to relate markets/local government/producers	a. 3	c.3		
	Collaboration with the FLAG Tirreno II for future international projects	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers c.Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	building national and transnational networks	a. 4			
	Collaboration with the LAG Batir in Reggio Calabria and the LAG in SWEDEN for future international project	Yes	a. Policy makers and influencers c.Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	building national and transnational networks	a. 3	c.3		
	Collaboration with Deputation de Girona (provincial government) to improve the food market network.	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers	Create a functional network to relate markets/local government/producers	a.1			
	Participation in the Functional food and Tourism campus to create a research platform	yes	b. Cultural Heritage research community	Part of the campus sectoral program must be used to make relationships and knowledge transfer to companies and institutions.	b.10			
	Collaboration with the LAG Adrinoc (Spain) and the LAG in Reggio Calabria for future international projects	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers c.Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	Network to relate markets/local government/producers	a. 3			
	Collaboration with Municipality of Amer and Angles	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers c.Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	Functional network for implementing policies for improving local food markets	a.6			
	Collaboration with the LAG Adrinoc (Spain) and the LAG in Reggio Calabria for future international project	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers c.Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations		a.2			
	Collaboration with the Erasmus project "Youth for Food" http://trekokkerisverige.blogg.no/	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers c.Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	Collaboration between Mid Sweden University and Parma, Gaziantep, Denia and Bergen, municipalities and universities -input from Gastrocert	a. 8		a. 2	
	Collaboration with the EU-project Creative Gastronomy Jämtland	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers c.Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	Collaboration with regional authorities on developing food and gastronomy in Jämtland	a. 5			
	Participation and contribution in business run (Storsjöbyran AB project leader) Region of Jämtland funded project "Samarbete och innovation i kreativa näringar för utveckling i stad och land", including lectures and research input	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Collaboration with regional business and governmental / municipalities on developing creative industries in Jämtland	a 7			
	Participation in developing new regional gastronomy strategy in Jämtland		a. Policy makers and influencers	Improving capacity building	a. 8			
	Follow-up meeting with tourism and local food groups in the Highlands of Scotland	yes	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	New ideas for the second Taste the Wild festival, including extending the time frame to make it a full three day event.	b.10, d. 6			
	HeAT	Quadruple helix Sweden	yes	a. Policy makers and influences	Identification of challenges and opportunities through a SWOT-analysis. Support the modification of current regional development plans and strategies.	a. 6		
		Quadruple helix Spain November	yes	a. Policy makers and influences, b. Research Community, d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Identification of challenges and opportunities through a SWOT-analysis. Support the modification of current regional development plans and strategies.	a. 10, b. 5, d. 10		
Quadruple helix Italy		yes	a. Policy makers and influences, b. Research Community, d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Identification of challenges and opportunities through a SWOT-analysis. Support the modification of current regional development plans and strategies.	a.15, b.20, d.5			
Quadruple helix Spain December		yes	a. Policy makers and influences, b. Research Community, d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Identification of challenges and opportunities through a SWOT-analysis. Support the modification of current regional development plans and strategies.	a. 4, b. 3, d. 10, d. 5			
JPI Parade, Brussels 2017		yes	b, c	fresh impetus to research applied to Cultural Heritage, present results of related projects	N/A		none	
Presentation at ICAANE 2018		yes	b, c	fresh impetus to research applied to Cultural Heritage, present results of related projects	4		N/A	
Blue Shield Heritage Fridays		yes	a, b	fresh impetus to research applied to Cultural Heritage, present results of related projects	many		none	
Discussions in China, Fudan on collaboration on final manual/handbook		no	b	publication	2		1	
Travelling exhibitions in Denmark and Poland		yes	a, b, c	creating awareness and discussion in local communities				
Publication of popular science books		yes	b, d	creating awareness	N/A		N/A	
HERITAMUS	Visit to Iraqi Kurdistan, Department of antiquities	no	c.	continued cooperation, also with archaeological projects based near Erbil	2		1	
	Video released on youtube.com https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1914-1916 on the foreground of the <i>Crucifera Citadel</i>	yes	a, b, d	creating awareness	N/A		NA	
	symposium fall 2018 & exhibition	yes	a, b	creating awareness	N/A		N/A	
	JPI project's showcase in Brussels	yes	b, c, d	all of the above	N/A		1	
	JPI project's showcase in Brussels	yes	a, c	Future collaboration on transnational projects	c. 50			
	Fieldwork (2 phase) - Portugal	yes	d	Impact on the digital tool design, produce new ethnographic and historical data on tangible and intangible heritage	n.a.			
	Fieldwork (2 phase) - Spain	yes	d	Impact on the digital tool design, produce new ethnographic and historical data on tangible and intangible heritage	n.a.			
	Articulation with the necessities of Museu do Fado	no	a, b, c	Impact on the digital tool design, better (more dynamic and versatile) management of the museological institution through improved working methods. Impact on documentation or archival items	1			
	Meetings with ibero-american participants on conference referred on "Canções de Ida e Volta" International Conference	yes	a, b, c, d	Future collaboration on transnational projects	60		c. 20	
	National State Organization	no	a, d	Future adoption of Heritamus tool			Possibly more than 3000 Civil Society organizations	
Private scientific and cultural association	no	b	Future adoption of Heritamus tool	1				
Publication and distribution of promotional material of the project	yes	a, b, c	Promote the use of Heritamus tool	n.a.				
JPI project's showcase in Turin	yes	a, c	Future collaboration on transnational projects	c. 20				
Exhibition "Automatic Music Machines"	yes	b, d	Future collaboration on transnational projects	3				



HEURIGHT14	Professional meeting at the University of Maastricht – Centre for Arts and Culture, Conservation and Heritage. 18-19 March 2017	yes	b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	The meeting aimed at developing the potential of the Heuright Project to set up an European Ph.D. Program to be financed within Horizon 2020. The networking activity on this side is still ongoing and the possible ensuing application will be among the future outcomes of the Project.	b) 4; c) 2	0
	The second (big) international conference of the Project, Warsaw (Poland); 'Cultural Heritage in the European Union: Legal Perspectives and Contemporary Challenges'; see http://heuright.eu/news/heuright-conference-cultural-heritage-in-the-european-union-legal-perspectives-and-contemporary-challenges-20-21-april-2017-warsaw-poland-2-20-21-april-2017	yes	a) Policy makers and influencers; b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	The expected outcome regarded: 1) the involvement of other EU-funded projects and funding authorities; 2) the exchange of ideas with other research scholars in the field; 3) the exchange of ideas with cultural heritage and human rights policy-makers.	a) 8; b) 9; c) 2	a) 2; b) 3; c) 0
	Conference 'Shaping Identities: Challenging Borders. Photographic Histories in Eastern and Central Europe', an event co-organized by the Project in Prague (Czech Republic). 9-11 May 2017	yes	b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	The expected outcome regarded: 1) the exchange of ideas with other research scholars in the field; 2) the involvement of other EU-funded projects and funding authorities.	b) 6; c) 2	0
	The Project co-organized the debate Building bridges.... within the broader framework of the 41. Session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, in Krakow (Poland). 10 July 2017	yes	a) Policy makers and influencers	The aim of this activity was to explore and discuss the differences and similarities between the two UNESCO Conventions, both in the normative and practical context of protection.	a) 10	a) 7
	Teaching at the course 'Arte, Cultura y Derecho' [Art, Culture and the Law] within the framework of the Summer School co-organized by the University of La Laguna and the Council of the Municipality of Adeje, Tenerife (Spain). 19-21 July 2017	yes	b) Cultural Heritage research community d) Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	The course was coordinated by Luis Javier Capote Pérez and Eva María González Lorenzo. Prior to the course, a seminar on the management of cultural and artistic activities was held at the Faculty of Law of the University of La Laguna. The expected result was to involve the Project in the activities organised by the local community.	b) 3; d) 2	0
	Conference papers and participation in round-tables 'Innovative legislation, policies and ICT tools for Forget Heritage', organized by the City of Bydgoszcz (Poland). The conference was organized within the framework of the international project FORGET HERITAGE (titled 'Innovative, replicable and sustainable Private Public Cooperation management models of the abandoned historical sites by setting up Cultural and Creative Industries'). 12 September 2017	yes	a) Policy makers and influencers; b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	The main aim of the project is promoting cooperation between European cities in order to identify innovative, replicable and sustainable management models of the historical sites by valorising them through setting up cultural and creative companies. The event was aimed at offering a broad platform for the exchange of ideas between the variety of stakeholders involved in urban planning and social change.	a) 10; b) 5; c) 3	0
	Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document on cultural heritage after Brexit. January 2018	yes	d) Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	The British Team of the Project published a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document on cultural heritage after Brexit, which discusses: the current EU framework for the movement of cultural goods, the benefits of the current system, what happens after Brexit, as well as the potential future arrangements between the UK and the EU. This FAQ is intended to present a very short outline of the main issues relating to cultural heritage post-Brexit, with a particular focus on the movement of cultural goods. The online access to FAQ was intended to involve broader public in the topic of cultural heritage protection and governance in the post-Brexit reality.	difficult to assess	difficult to assess
	Public seminar 'Cultural Heritage, Cultural Rights & the European' intended to present the JPI initiatives and outcomes of the Project. 13 March 2018	yes	a) Policy makers and influencers; b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations; d) Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	The core aim of this event is to present the research findings of the project and its major outputs; and to address current legal and policy challenges faced by the European Union in light of the agenda of the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018. The event was designed to exchange of ideas and possible avenues for the future cooperation.	a) 3; b) 2; c) 2; d) 1	a) 1
	Keynote speech and conference paper at the annual, transdisciplinary conference of the Maastricht Centre for Arts and Culture, Conservation and Heritage (MACCH), organized together with the Bonnefantenmuseum, Maastricht (the Netherlands). 18-19 March 2018	yes	b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	The meeting was also aimed at developing the potential of the Heuright Project to set up an European Ph.D. Program to be financed within Horizon 2020. The networking activity on this side is still ongoing and the possible ensuing application will be among the future outcomes of the Project.	b) 10; c) 2	b) 1; c) 1
	Public workshop 'War, Photo Archives and the Temporalities of Cultural Heritage' dedicated to the archival archives and digitisation, organized by the Photothek of the Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz – Max Planck Institut and Institute of Art of the Polish Academy of Sciences, in Florence (Italy). 18-20 April 2018	yes	b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	The expected outcome regarded: 1) the exchange of ideas with other research scholars in the field; 2) the involvement of other EU-funded projects and funding authorities.	b) 12; c) 5	b) 2; c) 2
	A meeting in Geneva (Switzerland) with representatives from the Columbia Law School (NYC) concerning a future joint research on Global Trade Law and Cultural Heritage, to be developed from the research started within the Heuright14 Project by the Italian Team. 8-9 May 2018	no	b) Cultural Heritage research community	The expected outcome regarded the exchange of ideas with other research scholars in the field.	b) 2	b) 2
	HEURIGHT14's closing international conference of the Project 'European Union and Cultural Heritage: Legal and Policy Dilemmas' in Trieste, Italy. See: http://heuright.eu/news/european-union-and-cultural-heritage-legal-and-policy-dilemmas-17-18-may-2018-trieste-italy ; 17-18 May 2018	yes	a) Policy makers and influencers; b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations; d) Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	The core expectation of this event in terms of networking and stakeholders' involvement was to present the research findings of the project and its major outputs; and to address current legal and policy challenges faced by the European Union in light of the agenda of the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018. The event was designed to exchange of ideas and possible avenues for the future cooperation.	a) 6; b) 14; c) 4; d) 2	a) 2; b) 3; c) 1
	Open Workshop: 'Current Challenges (and Opportunities) to Accessing Cultural Heritage in the UK and Beyond', in London, UK; http://heuright.eu/news/current-challenges-and-opportunities-to-accessing-cultural-heritage-in-the-uk-and-beyond-31st-may-2018-london . 31 May 2018	yes	a) Policy makers and influencers; b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations; d) Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	This event highlighted some of those challenges, as well as discuss possible ways to overcoming obstacles to accessing heritage, including intangible heritage, such as through digitisation and art loans for example. While the discussions centred on the situation in the UK, a wider perspective was also offered, through the example of the functioning of museums in Poland, where human rights are currently under threat. The event was also designed to bridge the variety of cultural heritage stakeholders.	a) 2; b) 10; c) 1; d) 4	0
	Online database of photographic archives of cultural heritage of Eastern Europe	yes	a) Policy makers and influencers; b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations; d) Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	The database intended to provide a tool for further dissemination of cultural heritage resources.	difficult to assess	difficult to assess
	Cooperation with the <i>Santander Art and Culture Law Review</i> (SAACLRL), a biannual research journal based on a wide international cooperation.	no	a) Policy makers and influencers; b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations; d) Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	This journal is to disseminate innovative research relating to current problems arising from the intersection of law, culture and cultural heritage. The SAACLRL is addressed to scholars, practitioners, non-governmental organizations, public authorities, and policy makers dealing with legislative approaches to the protection and management of cultural heritage. The journal is also aimed at students within a broad range of disciplines which encompass or touch upon the vast number of issues referring to art, cultural heritage, and law.	difficult to assess	difficult to assess
	Publications (particularly in Open Access)	yes	a) Policy makers and influencers; b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations; d) Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Intended to further dissemination of knowledge and debate.	difficult to assess	difficult to assess
	Contacts (email, phone, interviews) with public institutions and research community	yes	a) Policy makers and influencers; b) Cultural Heritage research community c) Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	Intended to further dissemination of knowledge and debate.	a); b); c) large numbers (difficult to indicate the exact or even approx. number.	a) 3; b) large numbers (difficult to indicate the exact or even approx. Number); c) 5

Project	Activity	Yes/No	Partners	Activities	Partners	Other
HIMANIS	Contact with members of the READ project (READ Project (Horizon-2020) grant agreement No 674943 – Recognition and Enrichment of Archival Documents) which have other document collections, but having shared goals with the HIMANIS project	yes	c. Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	Collaboration in the development of technologies	13 Partners and 80 Mous	0
	Organizing an International Conference (Oct. 2017)	yes	b. Cultural Heritage research community	Dissemination of technology	20	0
	Organizing an International Conference (May 2018)	yes	b. Cultural Heritage research community	Dissemination of technology	30	1
	Project planning	no	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Expanding and further development of technology	1	0
	Project planning	yes	b. Cultural Heritage research community	Transatlantic collaboration	1	1
	Presentation at meetings and conferences organized by third parties (Icarus, DH, Integration into FET Flagship)	no	a. Policy makers and influencers			
PICH	In-person interviews and focus groups led for case studies reports	no	a, b, d	Interviews offered the opportunity to introduce stakeholders to the project's themes and aims, and to raise interest for further collaboration	a: 13, b: 3, d: 15	
	Online surveys for each of the three case-study areas	yes	d.	Online surveys offered the opportunity to introduce stakeholders to the project's themes and aims	d: 74	
	Seminar "Urban landscapes: four case studies from Italy, Norway, the UK, and the Netherlands", 11/02/17	yes	a, b, c, d	The seminar offered the opportunity to discuss part of the project's findings with stakeholders -very few of which could participate due to time requirements and/or to the use of the English language	b: 1	
	Seminar "UNESCO WH sites' Management Plans: Venice and its lagoon/the Dolomites", 11/03/17	yes	a, b, c, d	The seminar offered the opportunity to discuss themes related to the project with stakeholders -very few of which could participate due to time requirements and/or to the use of the English language	a: 2; b: 1; c: 2	
	Lesson "Marghera as a garden city (Urban heritage in the making)", Venice International University, 03/19/18	no	b	The lesson offered the opportunity to present and discuss part of the project's approach and findings to a panel of international students with various backgrounds	10	
	Lesson and workshop "La fabbrica del patrimonio urbano: la città giardino di Marghera", 03/26/18	no	b, c	The lesson and workshop offered the opportunity to present, discuss and experiment part of the project's approach and findings with young professionals following a training course on urban regeneration and social innovation as part of a Youth Guarantee project	b, c: 8	
	Seminar "History and design" at TUDelft	yes	b	PICH project was introduced and discussed during the seminar	20	
	JPI PICH workshop Newcastle & Edinburgh for all involved stakeholders, 18-22 Jan 2017	invite + request	a;b;d		a: 2 b: 7 external (+11 JPI team members) d: 7	b: 3
	meeting Dublin 8-11 May 2017 for H2020 proposal stage 1 SC5-21-2017 RUVIVAL Call identifier: H2020-SC5-2017	invite	b		b: 18	b: 3
	JPI Parade 20-21 Feb 2017		b		?	
	3rd International Conference on "Changing Cities"		b	keynote by PICH partner Newcastle, and a full session organised around PICH, presenting 4 case studies	?	
	Conference paper RC 21 Leeds 10-13 sept 2017		b	networking, conference session around industrial heritage, presenting PICH case study; invite for full paper in special issue Journal of Urban Cultural Studies		
	Keynote HUL forum UCL 20-23 March 2017	invite	b	networking, conference workshop around Historic Urban Landscapes, discussing / presenting PICH work; http://hulforum.org/proceedings/		
	PICH working meeting 8-9 March 2018		b	research meeting		
	Keynote HUL forum Tongji / Whitrap Shanghai 26-29 March 2018	invite	b	networking, workshop around Historic Urban Landscapes, discussing / presenting PICH work;		
	workshop: "Cultural heritage concepts and theories: evaluation problems of the 20th century historic urban landscape" Organized by: JPI CH, Institute of architecture and construction of Kaunas university of Technology and Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO Vilnius, Lithuania 28th-29th September 2017	invite	b	networking, workshop around connecting PICH projects, discussing / presenting PICH work;		
	Historic Environment Advisory Panel (HEAP)	invite	a	we are involved in this as a stakeholder - discussing the heritage issues in the other east of England, 6x per year	a: 9	
	North East Historic Environment Forum (NEHEF)	invite	a	we are involved in this as a stakeholder - discussing the heritage issues in the other east of England, 4x per year	a 12	
	Ouseburn Trust Heritage group March 2018 - ...		d	joined working group, share PICH work, monthly meetings	4	
	final conference TUDelft	invite	a;b;c; d	Collaboration with / sharing outcomes with local stakeholders	Newcastle a: 1 b: 2 c: 2 d: 2	
Heritage@Newcastle showcase	invite	b;d	Collaboration, showcasing university research to local stakeholders	b 20 d 20		
Heritage and Brexit event London (March 2017)	invite	a;b;c; d	discussing the future of heritage governance (impact of brexit)	a: 8 b 10 c 5 d 10		
Heritage and Brexit event Berwick (April 2018)	invite	a;b;c; d	discussing the future of heritage governance (impact of brexit)	a: 5 b 5 c 5 d 4		
PROTHEGO	Instituto Geológico y Minero de España participated in a seminar organised by the Patronato de la Alhambra: "Gestión de Riesgos y Emergencias en Arquitectura Defensiva de Tierra" (in Spanish). Prothego was presented with a focus on the results regarding Alhambra and Albaycin (Spain).	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers; b. Cultural Heritage research	The meeting helped cement the projects links with local scale world heritage site and work with local decision-makers to explore ways to improve how information obtained from satellite monitoring can be better integrated and utilised by site managers.	3 (a) and 3 (b)	0 (a) and 0 (b)
	Prothego workshop, Petra, Jordan 17-18th November 2018. The PROTHEGO consortium and case study site managers were kindly invited to participate in a workshop entitled "Knowledge sharing and capacity building on Protection of Cultural Heritage form Geohazards" by Dr Fawzi Qasim Abudanan at the Petra College for Tourism and Archaeology, Wadi Musa, which is part of the Al Hussein Bin Talal University.	yes	a. Policy makers and influencers; b. Cultural Heritage research; c. Parallel initiatives and organisations (JPI-CH)	The workshop provided an opportunity to share our experience in Europe with the site managers and stakeholders in Jordan. It helped cement links with the Petra UNESCO site and the PROTHEGO team to consider future, transnational collaboration.	5 (a); 10 (b); 2 c	3 (a) and 3 (b)
	Site visit to the Derwent Valley Mills case study area to update stakeholders on progress of the PROTHEGO project (5/10/17)	no	a. Policy makers and influencers; b. Cultural Heritage research	The meeting helped to bring stakeholders up to date with PROTHEGO and gave our researchers an opportunity to visit the case study in the field. We are hoping to write a newsletter article for their local partners as a result.	2 (a) and 1 (b)	0 (a) and 0 (b)
	visit to the Alhambra and Albaycin case study to update project partner and stakeholders on main problems and scientific progress of the PROTHEGO project (7/7/17)	no	a. Policy makers and influencers; b. Cultural Heritage research	The visit helped to bring stakeholders up to date with PROTHEGO and gave our researchers an opportunity to visit the case study in the field.	1 (a) and 1 (b)	0 (a) and 0 (b)
	Valerio Comerchi (ISPRa) participated at the EuroGeoSurvey's (EGS) Earth Observation Expert Group (EOEG) meeting in Madrid 12-14 November 2017. Specific session on 'Geological validation of INSAR carried out by ISPRa (PROTHEGO).	No	c. Parallel (European/international) projects, initiatives and organisations	The meeting help to consolidate link and collaboration among EO experts and Earth Science experts. It was the opportunity to share our experience to EGS expert group.	30 (c)	0



REFIT	Workshop 3: Cirencester	no	a, b, c, d	transfer of knowledge on cultural landscape management across three countries.	a: 5; b: 3; c: 2; d: 2	none
	Stakeholder meeting on Post-Brexit landscape management in the UK (April 2018)	no	a, b, c, d	Meeting on joint response by Heritage stakeholders on changing laws in Britain post-Brexit, hoped for impact on new legislation by UK government	15 organisations	none
	Development of GWT visitor centre	no	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	REFIT supported stakeholders GWT to develop a new visitor centre at Salmonsbury, providing information for new public information panels and editorial advice on historic environment aspects	1	none
	planning work with Cotswold AONB	no	a.	developing further joint research with the AONB in England on landscape stakeholder perceptions	1	none
	Participatory aguering event Salmonsbury	yes	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Stakeholder involvement in events on landscape change	3	none
	Meeting with MEMOLA project	no	c	Including participation of MEMOLA project (FP7) to explore further collaboration on approaches to integrated landscape management - led to bid to HERA EU funding	1	none
	Stakeholder meeting on Post-Brexit landscape management in the UK (April 20187)	no	a, b, c, d	Meeting on joint response by Heritage stakeholders on changing laws in Britain post-Brexit, hoped for impact on new legislation by UK government	15 organisations	none
	Open Day at Greystones Farm	yes	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Knowledge sharing between stakeholders regarding land mangement at Greystones Farm and dissemination of the aims of the REFIT project	20	none
	Participatory aguering event Salmonsbury	yes	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Knowledge sharing between stakeholders regarding land mangement and dissemination of the aims of the REFIT project	10	none
	Meeting with MEMOLA project	no	c	Including participation of MEMOLA project (FP7) to explore further collaboration on approaches to integrated landscape management - led to bid to HERA EU funding	1	none
	Consulation with Corinium Museum, Cirencester	no	b	Meetings with director and curator of Corinium museum to assist in redesign of permanent exhibition to include new evidence on Bagendon and emphasise landscape approach in display	1	none
	Consultation with AONB	no	a, b, d	REFIT suggestions incorporated into new AONB management plan for the Cotswolds	8	none
	Meeting with FWAG	no	a, d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with Sodbury Parish Plan Team	no	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with Sherborne Estate Managment Team	no	a, b, d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with GWT volunteers	no	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with Rocco Gardens management team	no	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meetings with local farmers (tenant and landowners in 18 individual meetings)	no	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	3	none
	Meeting with NE	no	a, c, d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with HE	no	a, c, d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Department	no	b, d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with South Gloucestershire Council	no	b, d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Teaching and discussion event at Cirencester Royal Agricultural University	no	b, d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with Painswick stakeholders (Town Council, Beacon Conservation Group, Local residents)	yes	b, d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	3	none
	Meeting with Sherborne Parish Team	no	d. Industry, SMEs and Civil Society	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with Cotswold Archaeology	no	b, d	Synthesis of collaborative outcomes and further discussion of land management practice, including contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Participatory augering event and excavation at Bagendon 2017	no	b, d	Knowledge sharing between stakeholders regarding land mangement and dissemination of the aims of the REFIT project	8	none
	Meeting with Butterfly Conservation Organisation	no	b,d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with Grass fed livestock association	no	a, d	Inclusion of new stakeholder data into REFIT research on land management practice, knowledge exchange on REFIT aims, contributions to academic publications, new partnerships	1	none
	Meeting with Mayor of Solosancho (Ávila, Spain)	No	a. Policy makers and influencers	Collaboration on development of engagement events and fieldwork campaign at Ulaca	1	none
Meeting with Servicio Territorial de Cultura (Ávila)	No	b. Cultural Heritage Research community	Discussion about cultural landscapes and planning fieldwork at Ulaca	1	none	
Meeting with Head of Heritage, Culture, Youth and Sports (Regional Government of Ávila, Spain)	No	a. Policy makers and influencers	Collaboration on development of engagement events and fieldwork at Ulaca	1	none	
Stakeholder meeting (Solosancho, Ávila, Spain)	Yes	a, b, d	Discussion about tourism management in cultural landscapes with Mayor, farmers and residents		none	
"Celtic Moon Festival" (Solosancho, Ávila, Spain)	Yes	a, b, d	Interviews about re-enactment as a engagement strategy	95	none	

Annex D: full progress reviews

Attached as separate file.

Annex E: Full Annual Reports of sixteen projects

Attached as separate PDF files

Heritage Plus deliverable 4.3

Annex D: Full progress reviews of third/final progress reports

CHANGES

project leader: Stefano Della Torre

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

An evaluation of the achievements of CHANGES should take into account the theoretical, methodological and analytical complexity of the project in order to obtain an overall goal. I perceive this extremely important and future-oriented within the field of a knowledge based strategy of planned preventive conservation (PPC), because CHANGES encompasses a variety of goals and measures like a) to release and enhance the practical use of local knowledge, b) creating local labour possibilities, c) find ways to minimized the cost benefit of large conservation and renovation works/projects. By successfully having approached this complexity of goals by use of adequate theoretical and methodological tools, CHANGES has convincingly pointed at ways to improve the quality of protection of local built heritage (which fundamentally belongs to the local communities) ensured by the involvement of local interests, knowledge, competence and resources.

➤ *The main goals have been reached successfully because of*

- a) A well-organized cooperation, organized within a system of adequately well defined and limited WPs, based on a thorough assessed and fully comprehension of the project's theoretical, methodological and empirical challenges and implications.
- b) An effective and creative use of the partners based on their local networks, experience and competence within the manifold field of built heritage management protection and conservation.
- c) A dissemination programme based on an active and engaged use of internet, conferences, seminars and meetings between scholars, stakeholders, owners, agencies and interested people

➤ The project has progressed beyond of the state of the art because of

- a) knowledge produced and important insight established in the owners "approaches" (mentally, behavioural and cultural) to local built heritage and the maintaining routines and practises dependent on these factors. This has only occasionally been investigated, but the systematic inquiries, interviews and meetings and CHANGES overarching analysis based on solid and representative empirical data has shed new light over this important issue.
- b) having established definitions and carried out analysis of costs-benefit mechanisms of preventive conservation practices, which shed important light over how economic resources are used with what sustainable results in the maintenance of local built heritage.

➤ The project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall

The third year was, naturally enough, engaged with terminating and concluding the various work tasks, which ended up in the most important output of the project both within the third year and in an overall perspective: Based on the analysis of the factors that affects decision-making in long-term conservation, and making simple general rules for more effective funding policies destined to policy makers and influencers, CHANGES has created a solid basis for *how the local community effectively and with a low-cost alternative to external agents, can contribute to sustainable development of local built heritage.*

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. The Impact of the project

- The project's most significant impact outside academia

is the knowledge produced and shared about *best practice* regarding

a) implementation of local experience in processes of monitoring and restoring built heritage, and

b) contributing to create new international collaboration networks.

- The knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences was important to the project.

Without the actively applied contact and sharing of knowledge with non-academics in the project, it would be impossible to gain insight in, and carry out an assessment of best *practices* in the various stages and levels of management of built heritage regarding the use of economic sources, organizing mechanisms and local relevant experiences. By "*to gain insight in and assessment of*" I mean the possibility of an analytical use of the produced knowledge concerning socially and culturally related mentality and behaviour patterns amongst the agents within local built heritage management. This comprehension is of extreme importance to understand how to create impact on and change not desirable management practice patterns not to benefit for neither the cultural heritage nor the local community.

PL and PIs pursued these activities determinate and persistently both locally and on an overall level.

- Research benefit from this exchange

Research benefited from the exchange with non-academics because new data relevant for the overall comprehension of the management of built heritage was collected and systematized. These data base will be very valuable in the years to come for cultural heritage research, which can utilize the data from different angles and objectives, thus creating new knowledge.

The making of definitions, the "Innovative Built Heritage" models, the historical and diagnostic investigation results the risk management and the planned conservation investigating results are of profound interest to and *an inspiration for further cultural heritage research to create an even stronger foundation for a sustainable management of the local heritage*. All in all impressing 40 peer reviewed publications are published or are forthcoming and further scientific publication are produced.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

- The CRP was functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project

The practical and scientifically result could not have reached the CHANGE's provable listed results of

scientific and non-academic relevant topics, if not the co-operation between the participating countries had been carried out beyond the traditional practice of “parallel research”. The project has been able to utilise the advantages of doing heritage research based on *an access to and insight in a rich variety of national practical routines, experiences and competence*. It is within this bulk of mixed variables that new knowledge can be - and has been - produced in the intersecting point of different practice patterns, routines, experiences and competences coming from different cultural, climatic and social realities.

- The communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium

The communication between the consortium’s academic staff and related personnel has been taken care of by use of various platforms for direct and indirect communication in terms of sharing ideas, experiences and of data and results. The tools used for enhancing the communication has been local and public meetings, workshops, international conferences, informal sessions and press conferences. Students, however, seems to have been present to a less degree, and as far as I can see, there have been no arrangements particularly directed towards the international environment of students within heritage studies at any level. These students are the future resource for heritage research and should not be forgotten in a project like this.

- The project has been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda

CHANGES has contributed to realize the JPICH SRA strongly and effectively on all the 4 prioritized research areas, but most effectively by combining the prioritized research areas *“Developing a reflective society”* and *“connecting people with heritage”*: CHANGES has in this way created a point of departure for engaging local communities by pointing at local experience and knowledge as valuable resources in a sustainable way of taking care of its own built heritage. This way of connecting

people and heritage create engagement. In the long run it will enhance the consciousness of the local built heritage in a way that creates profound values and relations, and thus opens for a more reflective society.

Review 2

1 Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project’s most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

The PL concludes in the final report that the project has fully achieved its objectives. The evaluation concludes that the project has achieved all its objectives.

The project addresses three different models in conservation in Italy, Nederland, Belgium and Sweden. Each model are represented with three different institutions involved in conservation, both non-profit organisations and private companies. There are several cases from each of these three models. Important conclusions are that conservation processes are complex, they are controlled by financial mechanism and that national contexts are very different. These are reasonable conclusions but despite this, the final report would have benefited having overall reflections of the different models,

national contexts and main challenges. Case studies will normally address contextual dependencies. Despite contextual limitations, it is often possible to draw some general conclusions. Understanding of differences are however, important for international knowledge exchange and system development.

The study confirms that financial mechanism are important in conservation processes in all the countries and in cases and the three models. This not surprising, but the high attention given to this conclusion is probably a result of the partners from non-profit and private companies (including a SME). In general, the financial aspects could have been addressed even more in the final report.

The project has created a website, arranged conferences, have contributed with scientific and popular outputs and have interacted well with a high range of stakeholders from private and public sector. The academic output is good with many publications already publish (articles and books and conference/seminars proceedings and papers). The popular outcome is also good through the actual cases, different public and professional conferences, and particular trough knowledge exchange with the partners which represents the three different models in the project.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2 Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and Pls actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

The outcome from this project is highly relevant for academia and stakeholders/institutions from both public and private sector involved in conservation processes. The project includes several important conclusions as the understanding of the complexity and role of finance in conservation process across countries and conservation models. Comparative projects can always contribute with new ways of solving tasks, in particular when the project includes different models from different countries. An even stronger focus on comparison could have increased this impact.

The project has a comprehensive interaction with many and different public and private stakeholders and actors trough many meeting during the project period (also as part of the data collection in the cases), conferences, etc. where stakeholders take place.

It has been a good collaboration between the partners in the project. This has contributed to high social relevance and understanding of challenges in conservation processes which again contribute to social impact.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3 European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students,

techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda?

The project will contribute with added value for Europe due to joint understanding of common challenges and more nationwide knowledge by addressing three different conservation models in four countries. The research project has been a well-integrated project between the partners, but the benefit would have increased if the project team had addressed comparison more than reported in the final report. It has been a good involvement with researcher at difference stages of their academic carrier, as well as some students. The project has contributed to visibility of JPICH trough mange disseminations and a homepage.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
<p>1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.</p>	<p>[Maximum 150 words] First we want to thank the Reviewers for the careful attitude and the attention paid to the complex and ambitious research framework, which could be easily misunderstood, We did our best to achieve some scientific targets useful for society at large and at European level. To highlight differences was not in the mood of the partnership, but undoubtedly a discussion on the differences would have made the conclusions more understandable, as well as the limits we came across in developing a thorough discussion on financial issues. As for the involvement of youngsters, this is a point we did not highlight in reports, but most events were offered at least to university students in the different countries. The overall evaluations we got is simply flattering, we can only thank the Reviewers.</p>
<p>2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.</p>	<p>[Maximum 150 words] We are confident to have several opportunities to develop our conclusions in order to follow the recommendations by Reviewer 2, in particular on the point of describing differences of the different models, national contexts and main challenges, not avoiding to draw further general conclusions. We agree that understanding of differences is a very important basis for the implementation of the findings.</p>
<p>3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>If relevant only</i> [Maximum 500 words]</p>
<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>If relevant only</i> [Maximum 150 words] We plan to develop guidelines for the implementation of our general recommendation in the different national contexts. This follow-up activity will provide the opportunity non only to describe differences, but also to develop parallel implementation of the same concepts. The website will be updated in order to collect and disseminate such further contributions.</p>

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

As project's authors declared the aim of the CHIME project was to develop new forms of dissemination, drawing on different networks to facilitate Knowledge Exchange, public engagement activities and impact. The CHIME project aim was to examine how changing relationships between music, festivals, and cultural heritage sites renegotiate established understandings and uses of heritage. The CHIME project team focused on festivals, which reflects the important position that festivals occupy in Europe's cultural ecology and studied the boundaries between tangible, intangible and digital heritage. Jazz was used as a tool to explore the music's relationship to concepts of high and low culture, tradition, innovation, authenticity and (non)-European identity.

As project authors declared the final results are the arts' engagement with cultural heritage. The CHIME team developed a typology of festivals and cultural heritage alongside with a study of festivals as integrative sites. They also organized The Travelling Exhibition which has been disseminated at a range of national and international events. They also organized Grow Your Own Festival which is an annual event and will have a significant impact on the multi-cultural arts scene of Birmingham. A lot of data about the mediation of festivals in digital space has been collected thanks to preparation the CHIME App. As authors declared this tool could be used by large audiences at multiple festival sites. The project also produced models of Knowledge Exchange and public engagement that have a broader benefit to the arts and humanities. The project team also developed an info-graphic to present the impact of the project over time. The CHIME website has more than 2000 users

The scientific achievements include a new monograph series based around jazz festivals and cultural heritage with Routledge, a special issue of the International Journal of Heritage Studies, several book chapters and monographs, and a 5-volume Oxford History of Jazz in Europe.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

As project authors declared the CHIME project will have a lasting impact on academic scholarship in jazz and cultural heritage and has opened up the field to interdisciplinary scholarship and new avenues of enquiry.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

I do not have information regarding this point

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)? [350 words maximum]

Thanks to the CHIME project the network of international partners interested in Jazz festivals has been developed. The project team has the opportunity to visit many festivals and music events, prepare some articles, website, Travelling Exhibition and organize the Grow Your Own Festival.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

The achievements of the project are nicely described on a brief, but clear way. The project team also addresses the comments of the review of the 2nd reporting phase, referring to the comment that heritage aspects were not very much addressed at that time. All the objectives are achieved. Some of the publications were delayed as explained in the overview of the achievements. Some scientific papers are currently in review, a special issue in the International Journal of Heritage Studies is expected in 2019 and a five volume of the Oxford History of Jazz in Europe is contracted (1st volume to be published in 2019). This means that the project coordination and individual authors have to follow up these activities after finishing the project, which might be challenging.

About the budget, the table referring to funds gives as total received funding €501,155.17, while the table with expenditure has a total of €567,985.58. How is the sum of €66.830 paid to cover the additional costs?

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic

stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

The impact is described very briefly. Based on the final report, it is clear that the project paid attention to the impact and knowledge transfer. A number of networking activities are listed and it is clear that the network build around the project grew during the project period. It will be challenging to stay visible and for example to keep the CHIME App and festival updated and alive (likewise the website with the blog and twitter account) after closing the project.

However, due to the format of the report, it is not easy to grasp the impact the project 'in the field', since the review can only be based on the information provided in the report.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda? [350 words maximum]

The project is 'transnational' and led by a cross-disciplinary team. They used collaborative research and involved other partners in the project (different user groups including policy makers, festival organisers, the broader heritage sector and the general public (the audience on the festivals among others)). Without the collaborative approach and inclusion of the partnership of associated partners, the objectives of the project could not have been achieved.

They contributed to the visibility of the JPI-CH like they list in table 4.3.3 of the final report.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	The project team welcomes the reviewer comments and the evaluation of 'good' for project achievements (reviewers 1 & 2) and impact (reviewer 2). Reviewer 1 acknowledges several 'impact' factors in the achievements section (such as academic outputs, infographics etc.) but does not feel able to provide a score for the Impact section. We would point reviewer 1 to several impact factors highlighted within the main report, including the establishment of a new 'Grow Your Own' festival, the closer working relationship with Europe Jazz Network, the success of the travelling exhibition, the marketization study of GMLSTN Festival that has been used by promoters in Gothenburg, and the published policy-driven reports on the Impact of British Festivals and Festivals as Integrative Sites (further discussion of impact is outlined in section 3 below). Both reviewers acknowledge the European added value within the project and we thank them for their constructive comments.
2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific	[Maximum 150 words] Reviewer 2 suggests that the co-ordination of publications will present a challenge for the project team following the completion of the report. This challenge has already been dealt with as IJHS articles are currently out for review, editorial roles have been clearly defined, and the project team continues to

<p>questions.</p>	<p>work and communicate closely. In the query about the financial statement reviewer 2 does not take into account the AHRC 80-20% funding arrangement with UK institutions that leads to a higher expenditure total to income.</p>
<p>3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>If relevant only</i> CHIME has achieved impact in the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Academic impact: monograph series, edited volume with Oxford University Press, special issue of International Journal of Heritage Studies. New directions for music and heritage research (jazz studies, festivals, post-colonial/Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade studies), ground-breaking international conference and interdisciplinary working methods. 2. Impact on Knowledge Economy: Development of GYO Festival, establishment of EJM Research Group, Travelling Exhibition of Dutch Jazz. 3. Impact on Communities, promoting meaning-making: Networking and public engagement events, case studies of specific national festivals, interviews with festival-goers, CHIME app. 4. Economic impact: encouraging audiences to engage with festivals in new ways, CHIME app, Hack Days which use heritage as a platform to promote new creative content ideas 5. Impact on well-being and the environment: 'Festivals as Integrative Sites' report addresses the importance of festivals and heritage within the broader context of policy and environmental issues. 6: Social impact and critique: findings explore the transformative potential of festivals but also the need for festivals to engage more responsibly with concepts of heritage (including politics and colonial history).
<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>If relevant only</i></p> <p>The UK project team will be applying for additional Follow on Funding from the AHRC to bring the CHIME app to a broader market.</p> <p>The project team will also promote the new festival series and IJHS special issue once published.</p>

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

This is a report written with minimal effort, limited mainly to quantitative data, stating the end deliverables (reports etc.) in a few tables. From these data it seems that most results originally promised by the project have actually been reached, notwithstanding the funding problems and the considerable delay caused by these problems. As a matter of fact, in contrast to the previous report, this one lists a large amount of deliverables (even the logo's are rated as deliverables?!), even those that have been neglected in the second-year report. Also, in contrast to the previous report, this one lists a long series of scientific publications, most of them published in 2017 and 2018. However, qualitative information, providing insights in the results, in the link with the original project objectives, in progress or in conclusions, is mostly lacking. This makes it extremely difficult to review the present report, in particular to establish the quality of the deliverables and, therefore, to evaluate the achievements of the project. Especially the lack of any explicit conclusions on the achievements of the project, raises serious doubts about the end result.

All this may be due to the fact that especially the Italian partner was obliged to report excessively often, every three months or so, as is lamented heavily and rightfully in the report. This may have caused a certain reluctance to reporting in detail. However, this should not have prevented the project leaders to take at least the final report seriously.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the Project

Dissemination of the results of the project seems to have been carefully considered. First of all, scientific output is considerable and also includes peer reviewed journals. Also, stakeholders have been engaged on a large scale, as is explicitly stated in the report in response to reviewers' recommendations to do so more intensively. However, in this light, table 4.5.1. on 'Networking and stakeholder involvement' remains a bit questionable, in the sense that it mostly lists meetings with the staff of museums and heritage boards, with the aim of gathering maps and data, discussing historical research or revising reconstructions. This is not what one expects in a section on 'Networking'. Indeed, although the (potential) impact of the project is definitely high (in the field of visualisation of changes in the fabric of archeological sites and monuments and, accordingly, in narrating history), it still remains somewhat vague as to the degree the project has managed to activate this impact. Serious networking would have been an obvious way of doing so, and also engaging stakeholders, but rather beyond the relatively inner circle of expert museums and sites studied, i.e. including most of all the people living in and around the sites, and also tourists and visitors; asking their opinions or testing their impressions and appreciation. Moreover, it is unclear what action has been taken to guarantee the sustainability of the JPI efforts and achievements. It would have been interesting, for instance, to have made an effort in setting up (inter-) national training or research networks that will last beyond the project's duration. As to the latter, the report raises doubts even with regard to the degree of collaboration of the project partners during the project's lifetime; there is no discussion of comparisons, interaction or common action between the various partners.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Considering the above comment on the lack of evident collaboration between the project partners, one must question the European added value. As a matter of fact, the results discussed in the report, could have been obtained also individually by the respective partners. There is no explicit hint at any European added value. Nor is there any explicit hint at comparisons of the results, or any team attempt to move beyond the individual case studies and to discuss, let alone establish European standards. Neither is the project explicit on the path needed to establish added value; how to organise and structure this at the pan-European level and to guarantee continuous research. This is a missed chance since the value of the project for visualizing, narrating and reflecting at a pan-European level is potentially high.

As to added value with regard to the JPI CH goals, in theory it is explained well how the project has contributed to the main challenges, also to those of 'developing reflective society' and 'connecting people with heritage'; however, there is not much in the report that convinces the reviewer that this theory has been successfully brought into practice.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

All specific goals of the Project have been achieved. The concept of this Project based on integration of temporal dimension into 3D visualisation of historical sites: in the report (Figs. 1 – 4) the static 3D images of chosen architecture objects at different times were provided. The project comprised three major scientific goals: collecting information on a present configuration of chosen areas, historic study on their previous look, integration of both into a coherent structure possible to be visualised with the same software. As a part of the third task, a comparative study on feasibility of different available software platforms was performed.

In the opinion of the reviewer, the **most important achievement of the project** is the elaboration of the methodology for integration of different kinds of data (photogrammetry and archive resources) into a structure ready to be visualised.

I was able to test both visualisation platforms:

<http://tidop.usal.es/cht2/> developed exclusively for visualisation of Avilla by USAL, based on CesiumJS <https://cht2.eu/index.php/ONLINE-VISUALIZATION> covering all sites and developed by SSSA(?), based on City Engine module (Notice: at the moment of reviewing, this tool was password protected and cannot be considered as delivered publically)

Both visualisation works well but the former one offers, in my opinion, more interesting approach by integration with other documents (plans, maps etc.) annotated at the model.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

Results of the project may be very useful as a popularisation tool to disseminate knowledge of the past of CH sites. Therefore the images obtained may serve a link between the past and present helping in a better understanding the tangible history of the site and as a consequence will contribute to the better care of the monuments by the local community and tourists.

Apart from this, the models and methodology developed may be very useful as a teaching tool, at various levels of education.

The methodology developed by the Project may be also used for monitoring of alterations to the state of monuments in the future.

The completion of the project was only possible with the close cooperation of the research teams with local specialists only able to verify the 3D models of the historic state of the monuments.

The Project has its main web site: <http://cht2-project.eu> comprising all results, but without links to visualisations.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)? [350 words maximum]

The project was definitely a collaborative effort, however distorted by financing problems which lead to the non-simultaneous start of project activities at different partners.

Partners meet 8 times to ensure the smooth completion of the goals. The scientific outcome of the project is significant: thirteen scientific papers were published with the Project (checked randomly) acknowledged, four more are in press and one in preparation. Additionally the results were presented two times at the conferences.

The JPICH logo is exposed at Project web site. Following SRA priorities were addressed:

- Developing reflective society
- Connecting people with heritage
- Creating knowledge
- Safeguarding cultural heritage resource

The detailed description is included in the report and does not raise any doubts.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize	The project consortium totally agrees with reviewer 2, that has

<p>and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.</p>	<p>appropriately acknowledged the fact, demonstrated by the many specific documents produced, by the 4D models accessible through the web, by several joint publications and the high level of interaction among the partners, that all the project goals stated in the CHT2 proposal have been properly achieved.</p> <p>This is recognized in part also by reviewer 1 that, on the other hand seems not to appreciate the schematic structure of the report, imposed by the template (and not by any reluctance of reporting whatsoever). We have interpreted this report as a technical document for allowing to check the project through the content of the tables, documenting in detail the numerosity and the value of the project's achievements, putting also all the synthesis and comments inside the tables, rich of information. Therefore, we find unfair the conclusions of this reviewer that "raises serious doubts about the end result". We deliberately decided of not adding narratives about the project details that are extensively described in the tables and in the deliverables that, probably committing a mistake, we assumed to be a complementary and an integrant part of that report.</p>
<p>2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.</p>	<p>We agree that the access to the 4D models is not so simple from the project website. This have been corrected by: a) adding a link to "On-line 4D models" to the section "Resources" of the website (http://cht2-project.eu/resources/); b) eliminating the need of a password for accessing it. However, the same web resource can be reached directly also at the address: https://cht2.eu/index.php/ONLINE-VISUALIZATION</p> <p>We can agree on the fact that the common public should have been more involved in the project. The main reason here is the delay in the implementation of the final on-line 4D products, due to the various causes described in the report (pagg. 8-9) not depending on our will, that arrived right at the end of the project instead of a couple of months before. However, this does not prevent CHT2 to keep communicating the project even after the official conclusion of it. As written in the report (see table 4.5.4, page 25), many public events for presenting CHT2 to a wide public are programmed after May 31. See also answer to q4 regarding this point.</p>
<p>3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted? Be short and precise.</p>	<p>Since reviewer 2 seems to have caught properly the essence of the report and the fact that the project has successfully achieved all the goals drafted in the CHT2 proposal, we write here some highlights mainly to answer to the criticism of reviewer 1.</p> <p>Achievements of the project</p> <p>Quotes from the CHT2 project proposal. In Italic what CHT2 have done.</p> <p>"CHT2 will develop a novel methodology for time-varying 3D products, from landscape to architectural scale, to analyse lost scenarios or visualize changes due to anthropic activities or intervention, pollution, wars, earthquakes and other natural hazards." <i>Done. Content represented by D 2.1, D2.2, D 2.3</i></p> <p>"The CHT2 project will thus address the following research issues: 1. generate 4D digital models of heritage sites, integrating heterogeneous</p>

data and expertise;”

Done for the 4 case studies. Description of the various phases of this work available on D 3.1 (3D data collection); D3.2 (Collection of historical/complementary data); D 3.3 (final 4D results)

“2. develop a methodology for future monitoring of heritage evolution (structures and landscapes) as a means of safeguarding it;”

Done by the UK unit for the only case study compliant with this type of analysis. Description in the UK section of D.3.3

“3. share multi-temporal information via the Internet (webGIS) for remote analyses and to disseminate culture, evolution and lost assets.”

Done for the 4 case studies. Description in D 4.2 (4D models in the World Wide Web). URL of the actual 4D resources

<https://cht2.eu/index.php/ONLINE-VISUALIZATION>

The project has therefore produced all the results included in the proposal, with the addition of a massive scientific dissemination activity, differently by what stated by reviewer 1. What we recognize is only a delay in the various achievements, mostly depending from causes external to the project, that have prevented a full development of the dissemination to a wider public, that is anyway planned after the official end of the project.

Cooperation among the partners

The project partners have met 4 times in person all together, 3 times in bilateral meetings (e.g. <http://cht2-project.eu/2018/04/23/english-italian-meeting-in-newcastle/>; <http://cht2-project.eu/2017/10/18/spanish-italian-meeting-in-milan/>), and several times by Skype, maintaining a high level of collaboration throughout the whole project. Such collaboration was an unavoidable element for: a) defining a shared methodology for generating 4D representations for different time spans and area sizes; b) writing 4 of the papers produced in the period; c) researching different technologies to the 4D model publication in the Internet; d) creating coherently the 4D models of the four case studies, in order to be compliant with a common platform developed by the Polish unit thanks to the feedback arriving from all partners.

European value of the proposal

The four case studies were chosen deliberately different for exploring four different “nuances” of the concept of 4D: a) UK: a sequence of 3D models originated by measured data taken in different times for evaluating the long term evolution of some erosion phenomena putting at risk an important piece of heritage like the Hadrian Wall; b) Poland: a mix of 3D captured and reconstructed digital models for putting in evidence the degradation of some of the Krakow fortresses due to the action of time; c) Spain: a mix of 3D captured and reconstructed digital models for putting in evidence the architectural evolution in time of the main access to the city of Avila due to human planning; d) Italy: a mix of 3D captured and reconstructed digital models for showing the relationships between a

	<p>modern city and a huge monumental building of an ancient era, like the Roman circus of Milan, not anymore accessible because buried under the city. All this has been possible only for the opportunity to pick case studies from different peculiar sites, available only in Europe.</p> <p>In addition, the strong cooperation among the partners and the attention of this project to the main SRA priorities such as: Developing reflective society; Connecting people with heritage; Creating knowledge and Safeguarding cultural heritage resource, in our opinion gives true European value to our results, coherently to the vision of JPI-CH.</p> <p>Regarding this point, using reviewer's 2 words, "The detailed description is included in the report and does not raise any doubts".</p> <p>Networking and stakeholder involvement</p> <p>The relationship with the stakeholders has been started obviously on practical things, like asking authorizations for accessing the heritage assets, collecting archival information, ask to their valuable expert opinions and feedback for the 4D reconstructions produced by the project. But of course, a more extended networking action starts after the models are established, when the public starts to be involved, and the stakeholders see more clearly to the added value of such tool. This is what is happening in Milan for example, where the Archaeological museum asked for the model of the circus to be exhibited in an installation inside the museum, inviting other administrators of similar museums to visit it. Such networking appears to be a long-term effect that is only slightly perceivable at the present moment, when the development of the 4D models has been just completed for a general delay of the project not depending by our will (see answer to q2).</p>
<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<p>As written in the final report at pag. 25, we will have for sure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an event in Milan on July 11 for presenting CHT2 to the press, the citizen of the area, the stakeholders and the common public, with specific focus on the 4D reconstruction of the Roman circus (flyer attached to this answer). - a presentation of CHT2 with specific focus on the Hadrian Wall, at the "Caffe Scientifique Talk", on July 26 in Newcastle (UK) - an exhibition about the CHT2 results with specific focus on the Hadrian Wall, at the Great Exhibition of the North (Newcastle, Jun 22-Sept 7 2018) https://getnorth2018.com <p>Other presentations in Poland and in Spain are possible even if not yet precisely planned.</p>

Response by reviewer

Additional comments by reviewer 1 on the basis of the project's response – 06.07.2018

Reviewer 1 very much appreciates the extra information provided in the response, which answers many of the questions that had popped up due to the scarceness of the data provided in the tables of the original report. This goes for instance for the extra attention that will be paid to dissemination and communication of the project results to a larger audience. Such extra information makes it clear that the project's achievements can be labelled as good and the impact as average/good. Also, doubts

about the European added value, raised by the scarcity of information provided in the tables, have been sufficiently addressed and taken away.

Additional comments by reviewer 2 on the basis of the project's response – 11.07.2018

The major concern of the reviewer 2 related to the lack of a public link to results has been resolved. I've visited all models provided and generally this result may be formally considered now as delivered. However, the last model – Roman Circus in Milano – Scene 1 is available only in one layer (2018 3D city) and Scene 2 seems not working properly on my computer (W7, 16GB RAM, GPU). Since my evaluation was made on examination of similar results (via a private link) my **rating remains the same**.

Reviewer 1 adjusts the rating of achievements from poor/average to good, and the rating of impact from poor/average to average/good.

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

The project's achievements are impressive; notwithstanding painful delays in funding and Grant Agreement procedures, nearly all project activities seem to have been completed, from the analysis and definition of Earth Observations methods in WP1 to in situ campaigns in the three case studies, collecting soil and vegetation data and aerial and ground-based remote sensing data, in WP3. Also, all major project meetings have been organised as planned (not considering the delay) and CLIMA has participated in a whole range of scientific and public meetings, emphasizing dissemination and communication efforts. Most importantly, the planned CLIMA WebGIS Platform for the storage of all collected data has been delivered and, with this, hazard, vulnerability and risk maps have been produced. The project CLIMA addresses the goals of JPI-CH by developing a multi-risk WebGIS tool providing risk maps of main threats affecting the archaeological sites. As the report rightly points out, "the methodologies mark a substantial progress in the definition of an important decision making tool for the authorities responsible for the preservation of archaeological landscapes. Unfortunately, in the report there is no section which provides verifiable details on the results, or on the relevance or appreciation of these results. This may be due to the format of the report and, relatedly, to lack of space; but neither is there much insight information to be found on the project's website. Moreover, only 3 scientific articles have been published. It is the reviewers' hope that more verifiable data/experiments will be published soon.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the Project

The (potential) impact of the project in the field of archaeological heritage conservation is unequivocal, and often emphasized in the report; in the sense that the project provides a WebGIS tool and it has identified a diverse suite of risks and threats, as clearly pointed out in the impact section. However, it still remains somewhat vague as to the degree the project has managed to activate this impact, and on what levels. First, at the scientific level it is surprising to find that the project's number of scientific publications is very low (3); moreover, the few articles have been written by one author only. Should the academic community not be involved to a larger extent?

The scientific output of the other partners in the project seems to have been geared at conferences and other meetings; exchange of information with specialists and stakeholders, leading to visibility and dissemination of the results. According to the report, at their turn, this has led to greater awareness and "to the recognition of commonalities across the pan-European case-studies". A series of questions remain however; The number of casestudies is fairly limited; what is the relevance of the project for archaeological sites Europe-wide? What has been done with this awareness to make the tools successful on the long run? The report talks about the acknowledgment of the "higher level European policy relevance of the CLIMA project", and about "an action to advance this via contact with the relevant European Archaeological Council's working groups as well as with national agencies." It is unclear what action has been taken and if it has succeeded in creating structures in which (the results of) CLIMA will have a sustainable impact. It would be interesting, for instance, to make an effort in

setting up (inter-) national training or research and monitoring networks that will last beyond the project's duration.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Again, the value of the project for archaeological site management at a pan-European level is potentially high. This is strengthened by the fact that casestudies throughout Europe have been analysed and attempts have been made to raise awareness of the project's importance at the European level. The results of the project have much to contribute to preservation and management schemes of archaeological sites, identifying hazards and risks in relation to specific circumstances. The report, however, is not very explicit in pointing out whether this European added value has decidedly been reached. As a matter of fact, it seems not to have been reached. Neither is the project explicit on the path needed to establish added value; how to organise and structure this at the pan-European level and to guarantee continuous research and monitoring of hazards and risks. As to added value with regard to the JPI CH goals, contrary to the report, I don't see how the project has seriously contributed to 'developing reflective society' and 'connecting people with heritage'; the answers given in the project betray a misunderstanding of what these concepts actually mean.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

From the final report, the following main achievements were identified:

- *Implementation of a WebGIS Platform for the storage of data collected by the project team,*
- *Data were processed to produce hazard, vulnerability and risk maps,*
- *Development and operation of a new mobile gamma spectrometry tool.*

These achievements were considered by the project team as:

- *Marking a substantial progress in the definition of an important decision making tool for the authorities responsible for the preservation of archaeological landscapes;*
- *The risk maps elaborated as output by the CLIMA Platform are an innovative tool to promote the safeguarding of cultural heritage resources.*

Partnership report a large number of initiatives to disseminate knowledge and tried to recover the delay accumulated in the first part of the project.

From the report, the project:

- *Achieved most of its objectives for the period with relatively minor deviations**

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

From the final report, the main impacts of the project seem to consist of:

- *An usable and affordable WebGIS tool providing risk maps of the archaeological sites as input for decision making authorities responsible for their preservation,*
- *It will constitute an important tool to integrate the decision-making process and to be used to provide commercial services for the monitoring of degradation process and the planning of preventive maintenance activities,*

Academic benefit through published materials and the dissemination so far promoted can be added to those identified impacts.

The developed methodology and WebGis platform were validated as operational tools, but their potential use as a decision making tool has still to be proved. Of course, this fact depends on the authorities' willingness to use it, and to test it in other situations.

The future impact seems to be associated to commercial services, which could be a positive issue, but it leaves the evaluation of the potential impact depending on the success of the commercial strategy that will be defined and implemented.

The comparison of the possible potential impacts keeping the WebGis as a commercial tool, or as an open access platform would be interesting to make.

The mobile gamma spectrometer may provide commercial services, but tests need to be carried out in other land contexts to define in what conditions it may be of interest. The small number of situations tested in the project need to be complemented.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

In this rating, we assume that a competent follow up strategy (business plan) to reach the target end-users will be defined and implemented.

It is not clear to the reviewer who owns the exploitation rights over the GIS and the gamma ray spectrometer and whether both will be integrated in the same business plan or not.

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda? [350 words maximum]

The report mentions several partnership meetings during which some integration of the research activities was certainly made. For the reviewer it is not clear how and what contributions were given by each partner to the major outputs, namely the development of the WebGis platform and the gamma spectrometer.

The inter-partnership collaboration is not explicit in the final report.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
<p>1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.</p>	<p>We agree with following issues raised:</p> <p>1) Verifiability of results This is due to the format of the report, but see the answer below (point 3)</p> <p>2) Scientific publications This is due to a choice connected to the characteristics of the project and partly also to the problems (delays) encountered by the project itself. Apart from the development phase of the data processing chains, the definition of the risk assessment methodology and the creation of the Web-GIS platform (which ended after almost two years of project start-up), whose results could have been only partially translated in scientific publications (because they needed to be tested during WP3), the most important and significant results of the project are those related to the final elaboration of hazard, vulnerability and risk maps (based on the risk assessment methodology adopted). Therefore, also in the light of the Final Conference, in which all the project activities and the results obtained were presented, it was considered strategically more appropriate, in order to maximize the impact of the project to publish the project results in the Final Conference proceedings (publication is expected by 2018). This publication will be able to show the degree and extent of involvement of the academic community working in the project. Regarding the 3 articles published by the Cypriot colleagues (not written by one author only: the format requires only the indication of the main author!!), they concern generally the use of satellite remote sensing technology for digital documentation, mapping and monitoring of archaeological sites and cultural landscapes, an issue addressed in the WP1 of the project. To these articles is to be added two other articles related to the archaeological mapping and detection based on the integration of satellite and aerial observation methods, a WP1 activity promoted by UNITUS, whose indication was omitted by mistake during the preparation of the III and the Final Report (see below point 3)</p> <p>3) Limited number of case studies and relevance for archaeological sites Europe-wide The limited number of case studies is related to the size of the project. Nevertheless the choice of the sites took into account the different geographical, environmental and climatic conditions of the sites (from Northern Europe to the Mediterranean area) and the various problems that they posed, in order to offer a series of major and most important threats affecting the European archaeological sites, obviously aware of the non-exhaustiveness of this choice. For the possibility of extending the case studies see the point 5.</p> <p>4) Partner's contributions to the major outputs With regard to this, it should be noted that if for the processing of the different data processing chains (and therefore also for the development of the ray spectrometer range) there has been a separate contribution from each partner, based on their skills (see the project task leader of WP2),</p>

with regard to the definition of the risk assessment methodology and the creation of the Web-GIS Platform, a joint contribution was made by all the partners and in particular for the definition of the risk assessment methodology, strong was the inter-partnership collaboration between UNITUS, STIRLING and CUT, while for the Web-GIS Platform between ALMA, UNITUS and STIRLING

5) Sustainable impact of CLIMA project

Unfortunately, the difficulties encountered in the course of the project and highlighted in the Final Report and the need to complete all the activities envisaged by the project and in particular the demonstration activities of the WP3, did not allow an adequate follow-up to some actions foreseen and planned in the CLIMA User Workshop (carried out at the beginning of the project), as for example, the development of contacts with the relevant European Archaeological Council's working groups. The partners responsible for the case studies (UNITUS, STIRLING and CUT) focused more on developing contacts with their national agencies in order to ensure a lasting impact of the CLIMA project in their countries.

Nonetheless, however, the Academic benefit due to the already published materials and the dissemination so far promoted, as well as the final publication expected at the end of the project (see above), can be considered important supports for a sustainable impact of the project.

Finally, in order to ensure a more lasting impact of the CLIMA project results, a project proposal (Remote sensign for archeological sites/RESEARCH) was presented with success in occasion of the recent call of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action: Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE), in the context of H2020. The project will guarantee, among the different activities foreseen by this type of action, the further development of the results of the CLIMA project, the possibility of extending the case studies (see above), and the setting up of an international training and research network for carrying out actions useful to favor a more sustainable impact of the CLIMA project results.

6) European added value

Regarding the path needed to achieve an effective added value at the pan-European level and to guarantee continuous research and monitoring of hazards affecting archaeological sites and the related assessment of the risks, we will promote (even after the conclusion of the project) the development of contacts with the relevant European Archaeological Council's working groups and a wider participation at European level conferences to present the results of the project and to raise the awareness of the project's importance. The possibility with the RISE project to set up an international training and research network will further contribute to achieving this goal.

7) Contribute to the 'developing reflective society' and 'connecting people with heritage'

Also in this case the lack of space of the format did not allow to better articulate the answer. Starting from the awareness that the world is changing and that research questions, approaches, methods and reporting need to reflect this change, the choice to focus the project's theme on anthropogenic and environmental pressures related to rapid economic

development and the latest climate changes in order to assess the impact (risk) on the European archaeological heritage and therefore the promotion of these issues and results of the project through the dissemination activities already promoted by WP4 and to be further promoted after the project's end (in particular with future publications) has contributed and will further contribute to developing a greater awareness of the risks that threaten the European cultural heritage and what countermeasures can be used. The same applies to the project's contribution to 'connect people with heritage'. In particular, the possibility of using the platform data, also favored by the dissemination activities promoted, will guarantee to make cultural heritage accessible ensuring the democratic right of everyone to share in its societal values, to enhance the knowledge of a specific form of cultural heritage, to investigate how heritage is affected by changes and damages due to anthropogenic, environmental and climatic related to the global change.

Regarding the issue raised about the **potential use as a decision making tools** of CLIMA platform, as the reviewers themselves have pointed out, this depends from the authorities' willingness to use it. For the moment, for example, the Italian authorities have expressed the will to test the CLIMA Platform also in other sites of Lazio (Vulci, Tuscolo, etc.).

Regarding the issues raised related to the **future impact of the Platform and commercial exploitation**, the future impact is mainly associated to commercial services, with a commercial strategy defined in the deliverable D4.4-1 – Project Exploitation Plan (Business Plan). Through the strategy of market approach, defined in the market strategy plan, CLIMA offering could be addressed to the target market. CLIMA business strategy plan set the way to achieve the target customer segments, market penetration strategy and the IPR policy in support of industrial added-value protection. Business Plan mainly focuses in the commercialization of the Web-GIS platform as a commercial service. The initial analysis of an alternative approach based on an open access platform has been analysed, discussed and finally declined. In fact, the open access platform would surely shorten the time to market of the proposed service but strongly limits the possibility of future profits that is at the basis of the commercial service approach. In this context the BP only address the commercial service strategy. Regarding the exploitation rights over the GIS and the gamma ray spectrometer, for the specific project it has been agreed the partner P4-ALMA will retain the IPR to commercialize the Web Platform. In fact, ALMA Sistemi as sole private for-profit company is the only "actor" interested in the commercialization of the final product. It has been agreed that the IPR for the whole system is exclusively allocated to ALMA SISTEMI; however, the other non-profit organization participating to CLIMA will retain the IPR and the right to sell the individual services with a "prioritization" with ALMA Sistemi. The IPR of the mobile gamma spectrometer is allocated to University of Stirling only as both inventor and developer.

2. Which	1) Verifiability of results
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<p>recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.</p>	<p>Updating of website in order to evaluate the main outputs (risk assessment methodology, hazard, vulnerability and risk maps, Vegetation GIS, Business Plan) of the project.</p> <p>2) Scientific publications, project impact and European added value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of the Final Conference proceedings by 2018. This publication will be able to show the degree and extent of involvement of the academic community working in the project and to raise the awareness of the project's importance and their possible impact. - Implementation of the RISE project in order to set up an international training and research network promoting and developing the CLIMA project results - Promoting (even after the conclusion of the project) the development of contacts with the relevant European Archaeological Council's working groups and a wider participation at European level conferences in order to present the results of the project and to raise the awareness of the project's importance. <p>3) Limited number of case studies</p> <p>Possibility of extending the case studies by means the RISE project.</p>
<p>3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted? Be short and precise.</p>	<p>1) Verifiability of results</p> <p>Regarding the main results of the project and their verifiability, see the updated project's website (Project page – Final outputs) in order to evaluate the main outputs (risk assessment methodology, hazard, vulnerability and risk maps, Vegetation GIS, Business Plan) of the project.</p> <p>2) Scientific publications</p> <p>Integration of III and Final Report (see above):</p> <p>1) G. Scardozzi, <i>An introduction to satellite remote sensing in archaeology: state of art, methods and applications</i>, in F. Boschi (a cura di), <i>Looking to the future, caring for the past. Preventive archaeology in theory and practice. Proceedings of the 2013-2014 Erasmus IP Summer Schools in Preventive Archeology: evaluating sites and landscapes. Methods and techniques for evaluating the archaeological value</i>, Bologna 2016, pp. 217-239; 2) G. Scardozzi, P.M. Barone, <i>Optical high-resolution satellite imagery for the study of the ancient quarries of Hierapolis</i>, in G. Scardozzi, T. Ismaelli (a cura di), <i>Ancient quarries and building sites in Asia Minor. Research on Hierapolis in Phrygia and other cities in south western Anatolia: archaeology, archaeometry, conservation</i>, Bibliotheca Archaeologica, Edipuglia, Bari 2016, pp. 657-668.</p>
<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>As already highlighted in the final report, the following Consortium follow-up activities are foreseen.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve the online accessibility of the Platform. 2) Population of archaeological and vegetation database. 3) Expanding the use of remote sensing from drones in particular through the use of mini-LiDAR sensors for high-resolution archaeological mapping, for example of the urban walls of Falerii Novi currently hidden by vegetation. <p><i>Further engagement with stakeholders/end users.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible projects, in partnership with the Superintendence of Archeology of the metropolitan area of Rome, the province of Viterbo and the Southern Etruria, for the use of the CLIMA Platform in other sites of Lazio (Vulci, Tuscolo, etc.).

	<p><i>Opportunity of interaction with other JPI-CH project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible interaction with the project PROTHEGO, for the complementarity of approaches in analyzing the main risks affecting the cultural heritage. <p><i>Research and training collaboration amongst partners</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between UNITUS and STIRLING for the possibility to use the mobile gamma spectrometry tool in archaeological sites of central Italy placed in non-volcanic areas (eg Vulci). - Between UNITUS and CUT, inside of the new RISE project, for further developing CLIMA project results, extending the case studies, setting up an international training and research network and raise the awareness of the project's importance.
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NB: CLIMA projectleader has separately shared the business plan, which is a confidential report hence not included here.

Response by reviewer

Additional comments by reviewer 2 on the basis of the project's response – 18.07.2018

- Achievements: The reviewer accepts their conclusion.
- Impact: The business plan informs that free access to the Web Gis was discarded to shorten the time to the business operation. These aspects are clarified in the business plan. Some follow up activities expected for the near future may help to raise the impact. From their expectations (as seen from the relatively low expected cash flow) the number of potential clients will not be very substantial, but when the methodology is appropriate, all possible contributions will be positive inputs.
- European added value: Some clarification was added. In terms of the business plan, the option was for keeping IPR allocated to the original developers. Some training and collaborative research is forecasted.

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

All specific goals of the project have been achieved. The research was conducted in a very systematic way: from inventories (including the survey on degradation phenomena occurring in 20th century paints and paintings, existing archival and prepared paint samples, historic paint formulations, and artworks with problematic surface cleaning issues), then work on model samples, followed by cleaning trials, case study treatments and eventually the knowledge transfer. The most interesting **scientific result** is the pointing out an influence of specific pigments on curing process of the medium and thus on the vulnerability for unwanted dissolving during a cleaning process. New analytical procedures and methodologies have been developed for examination of the water sensitivity of modern oil paintings. The model for the interpretation of this process has been elaborated. In general the results of the project give inside the resistance of modern paintings to cleaning treatments.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

The impact of this project to non-academic stakeholders will be significant by giving to art restorers a new guidance and enhanced tools and methodologies of soiling removal treatments from modern oil painting. This is of a high practical value and importance for cultural heritage preservation. The project did benefit significantly from the exchange of knowledge with art restorers. To achieve this the specific dissemination and exploitation measures have been developed: the 4 min documentary film and a web site (significantly enhanced over the last year of the project). Also results of the project were presented during the international Conference on Modern Oil Paint, held in Amsterdam in May 2018, organised by the project where 35% of presentations were devoted to results of the CMOP project. In this event participated delegates from 31 countries, being conservation practitioners from private studios, galleries and museums as well as researchers.

The scientific outcome of the project is very significant: 13 peer reviewed articles, 8 other articles, many conference presentations (51), and other communications at museums etc. (9). The partners continue collaboration and more articles are on way. Also, 19 students' projects (Ph.D., MSc, Ma, BSc thesis) were defended in course the project.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)?

The project was a very good example of the transnational collaboration. The efforts were appropriately divided between partners – 15 international, internal meeting were held. The communication within the project and its external visibility was appropriate. The JPICH logo is exposed at project web site and in all appropriate acknowledgements. The final project conference was listed under the 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage, whose logo also appeared in the programme and all related communication material. Following SRA priorities were addressed:

- Developing reflective society
- Connecting people with heritage
- Creating knowledge
- Safeguarding cultural heritage resource

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

The Project started with two fundamental objectives on which it was intended to investigate:

- To Investigate the causes of solvent sensitivity
- To use this knowledge as the basis for developing methods that safely and effectively remove soiling.

From an objective point of view it seems, without any doubt, that these two points that were proposed from the beginning and that have marked the development of the entire Project have been reached with solvency.

The team has been able to offer important studies in this regard, which represent significant advances in relation to the initial objectives. Later this knowledge has been applied in different cases of study for the development of methods that effectively allow to carry out, with solvency, the elimination of soiling in modern oil paintings in a safe and effective way

The most important achievements presented are:

- An inventory of degradation phenomena of modern oil paints which will significantly contribute to an online tool to help inform degradation phenomena noted on painting surfaces. The database includes visual examples of various phenomena as well as explanations for their likely causes.

- An inventory of archival paints and paint samples, as well as previously prepared test samples. A database has been created for all samples existing prior to and created as part of CMOP, incorporating Tate's Winsor and Newton (W&N) Artists' Oil Colour swatch archive, which now also includes analytical data and formulation information, as well as RCE's growing range of historic oil paint tubes of Royal Talens, dating from the early 1900s.
- New information on paint formulations and paint making processes has been compiled, and in some cases usefully linked to archival paint samples and swatches.
- Researching at understanding the chemistry of drying oils in modern oil paints and paintings, and how this affected water sensitivity and other conservation issues typically encountered.
- CMOP has explored a variety of naturally and accelerated aged oil paints and several works of art for their inherent water- and solvent-sensitivity.
- Cleaning tests and evaluations were carried out across various projects on a range of partly/fully water sensitive test paintings

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

This Project focuses mainly in a field where very few studies and researches have been developed and the enormous amount of modern paintings susceptible to deterioration make a Project of the CMOP category necessary.

The team has perfectly solved the communication system of the Project through networking activities, scientific publications and live and online presentations.

Research outcomes arising from the CMOP consortium have been shared in university courses, workshops and meetings involving stakeholders from the paint manufacture, heritage science, and most notably, conservation industries/professions.

Certainly, some of the publications offered are not open access, but there is no doubt that the intention of the publications is to reach the end users directly thanks to the large number of published works and the specificity of them.

The end-user range is very broad and covers from direct agents, public sector, scientific community and general public, to students and restoration professors and professionals in general. The figures that are offered in the final report are very impressive with a staging of over 50000 people who have, at some time, logged in to information and documentation offered by CMOP.

The Project has offered a very important impact outside the academy, placing the focus not only on students and university professors, where work has also been important, but also taking into account professionals, artists, restorers, paint manufacturers and other practitioners coming from 31 countries.

The exchange of knowledge with non-university or academic entities has been essential in this project. It is demonstrated that in a field where the economy represents such an important role due to its

importance in the art market, the participation of paint manufacturers, artists, museums and galleries,... and the public in general has been fundamental for obtaining good results.

But the process of dissemination has not ended, circumstance that has evaluated this Project very positively, there are still many actions planned in the coming months:

Efforts immediately related to the ending of CMOP will primarily involve further disseminating the results in meetings, workshops and publications. For example, on 3 July 2018, a meeting is planned at Tate to disseminate the results of the project to conservators within museum and students at the Courtauld Institute of Art. Results will furthermore be presented at the Gordon Research Conference (Barcelona, Spain, 23-27 July 2018), the 3rd IPERION doctoral school (Ravenna, 16-20th July 2018), a

workshop on Modern Paints (Pisa, 3-7 September 2018) and the SBMK summit (Amsterdam, 15-16 November 2018). The group of historic paint samples and paint reconstructions made prior to and during the CMOP project will be made available for future research. Results from WP4 on surface cleaning are being incorporated into professional development and student workshops for conservation professionals and the new methodologies are being embedded into practice within the CMOP partner and associate partner institutions. Doctoral student Lise Steyn will finish her PhD thesis by 1 Dec. 2018. Several papers are at various stages of completion and publication, most notably the ~ 20 papers destined for the conference proceedings arising from the Conference on Modern Oil Paints, held at the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, 23-25 May 2018 to be published by Springer Publishing in 2019. Furthermore, the CMOP team have been invited to write a new chapter on modern oil paint cleaning issues for the Conservation of Easel Paintings (Routledge Series in Conservation and Museology) to be submitted in 2018.

In addition, the members of the CMOP consortium wish to continue collaborating over the longer term, performing in-depth investigations into the causes and mechanisms behind the formation of paint failure and degradation, as well as the evaluation and optimisation of conservation treatments, including the development and application of innovative conservation methodologies for the safeguarding of sensitive modern and contemporary oil paintings.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

As the final report holds the JPI-CH contribution was widely acknowledged throughout the project and particularly in all the engagement, dissemination and knowledge transfer activities and outputs. The JPI-CH logo or acknowledgment line is present in the website, film, meeting agendas, final conference programme and in all communication and scientific output. The final project conference was listed under the 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage, whose logo also appeared in the programme and all related communication material.

The project website and documentary film targeted cultural heritage practitioners as well as a general audience. They aimed at drawing attention to the challenges that the preservation of cultural heritage in Europe is facing and how scientists, conservators and organisations from the field are currently collaborating together to develop new solutions and generating new knowledge for everyone to access.

The website and film have been made freely accessible online and have been widely disseminated through social media of the PPs. For instance, the documentary film reached an estimated audience of c. 30,000 viewers across Tate's Instagram, Twitter and Facebook channels. The film presented the

project challenges, aims and results using a clear and accessible language, and showing the 'behind the scenes' of how research on cultural heritage is conducted and what its benefit are for the wider community.

The deliverables in the different WPs were designed with the aim to create and link new and existing knowledge, to understand changes with formulation, time, conservation treatment and environment; and to develop new models and methods for the preservation of modern oil paints, via the development of; an inventory of oil paint degradation phenomena, an inventory of existing paint samples, analytical procedures for the chemical characterisation of modern oil paints samples and for the low risk treatment of affected works of art.

All project deliverables were designed within the primary context of safeguarding tangible heritage for current and future generations.

In my opinion the final report faithfully reflects the development of the Project and both the results obtained in the research carried out are perfectly aligned with the original objectives, the Project offers an important added value as it adds new data, intervention methods, relationships and exchanges of experience in a field quite unprecedented in this type of experience and therefore will contribute to a better understanding and projection of the field of Modern painting and in general of any type of modern art in Europe and of course an important advance in the JPI- CH thanks to the success of a Project like CMOP.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	I thank the reviewers for the very positive assessment of the CMOP project. As a project team we are very pleased with the acknowledgements of the efforts done within the project to meet its objectives.
2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	The issue of open access was raised by one of the reviewers – this has been discussed in the project meetings. Several publications were made open access – however due to budget shortage – and the fact that for this call it was not obligatory – several publications were not.
3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.	The reviewers have covered everything
4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.	As a consortium, we are already planning further research, partly in unfunded bilateral projects, partly by exchanging graduate chemistry and conservation students. Some students are Erasmus exchange students. Furthermore, we are 'trying our luck' in other funding opportunities, either within JPI or other EU initiatives.

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

The achievements of the research projects are highly significant, including all goals as they were presented in the submission. The most important point is the launch of the EnDOW online platform. That was a issue during the last evaluation, because one could be worried that the platform would not have been ready or that it would be technical difficulties. In fact, the platform works quite well, I personally tried to use it. Working papers were delivered too, the final conference was organized in Alicante, a business plan for continuation was built and a peer-reviewed journal article was submitted.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

The project was focused on a main achievement, the platform. In this perspective, the outcomes are totally linked with the use of this platform. We can already imagine that its use will be very efficient in the field of orphan works. The access to a large part of the 20th century cultural heritage will be promoted through the platform, after a carefully investigation respectful of the different European countries laws. The specificity of this project is that the most important outcome is directly related to non-academic audiences and engages with real social, cultural and economical topics. Another important aspect of EnDOW project is that it allows further developments, including the business plan and a 2.0 evolution of the platform. In this case, the research project was the start of something very creative, that can be re-used by people.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)?

[350 words maximum]

I have already underline the social and economic impact of the project. But it is also a really European project, in a very striking way. The project was really collaborative and had a transnational dimension in its organization and collaboration. But it was overall a European project because the idea was to use the study on the legal requirements for right clearance in 20 European countries. The result is useful to a lot of European people from now. But we could imagine that the project could be the starting point of a real comparative study, and even of a comparative work in the field of the copyright at the European level.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

The project met its 3rd reporting period deliverables according to the report provided. Overall, the project has met its stated deliverables, and has contributed an impressive amount of outputs to help researchers do due diligence in orphan work copyright clearance. However, while according to the self-reporting, all the deliverables have been met, the one item that I can't see progress on is how the current platform creates a bank of crowd-sourced copyright searches. This was a major part of the original proposal and I cannot see how it is facilitated in the final online platform.

The online search form is adequate, although the interface is not as polished as I would have expected. I also don't see a space for me to look up previous searches, only to create a new one. Apart from this, however, the content and progression through a copyright search is clear and should be extremely helpful to potential users. The other outputs – reports, flowcharts, etc, should also be of much interest to cultural heritage professionals. Perhaps this feature is included in the website not available to the public as outlined in the 3rd period report, but this is not clearly stated.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

There are an impressive number of dissemination activities, by and large, face to face, in a wide variety of venues. Many of these events involved testing of the platform. What I miss from their reporting and from their site is a greater use of social media for dissemination. This has the potential to reach a much wider audience than attends the face-to-face events. I would suggest that their future activities include more dissemination through these channels. Used well, they could reach wider audiences, especially outside academe and in the cultural heritage sector. Although they have

created specific outputs, such as the publication of the best practice guidelines, but it is not clear if these types of outputs reach their audiences. Their third report states in paragraph form that there are blog posts and dissemination via social media, but it is not specified in the report and the website does not reflect these channels of communication.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)?

This may be the greatest impact of the project, both at a European and national basis. As the project report suggests, the wide variety of sources that need to be consulted varies significantly from country to country, with, in many countries, as much as 70% not publicly available. Having, from one website, information that allows users to understand the steps in a copyright search from the 20 countries covered by the project, is a major achievement, especially as the copyright search is not carried out in the country that a user lives, but where the work was first published.

I do believe this project fulfils the strategic research agenda in terms of creating new knowledge. Copyright laws are a minefield and this project does contribute to helping to navigate the present legislation. I would have liked to see more interaction between cultural institutions and the project (some of this is slated to be carried out after the project ends in terms of sending out flyers, etc), but here again, I think greater exchange could have been achieved if there were greater use of social media and a more dynamic web presence.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
<p>1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.</p>	<p>a) the new regulations on Data Protection (GDPR) entered in force at the end of the project, hence we decided not to make DS Reports accessible to the public, as these may contain personal data (for instance contact details of authors/composers, etc.). Currently there are around 150 DS Reports not accessible to the public. We have decided that DS Reports will be accessible only to the cultural heritage institutions overseeing the diligent search.</p> <p>b) Interaction with CHI: Several CHI have tested the platform; we have a follow-on project with some of them (see below);</p> <p>c) we have not included a Tweets Analytics in the Report, but we covered extensively the project on Twitter, and we still do (see below). Also, two different end-of-the project blogposts (on the websites of CREATE and CIPPM) were published after we submitted this report, so they are not mentioned. In total we issued a dozen blogposts. Leaflets and posters were distributed at the final conference. We are still sending out posters to</p>

	key stakeholders.
2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	<p>Direct Tweets on the final EnDOW conference, received around 7000 Impressions (views). The Launch of the EnDOW Platform received even greater attention, especially for the presence of internationally renowned academics from overseas (US and Australia). Participants to the final conference included Think Tank CEO, MEP reps and research centres having a large number of followers (Paul Keller 2.2k; CREATE 2.2k, LawTech&Gadget 2k) who tweeted and re-tweeted on #EnDOW.</p> <p>Moreover, we are still working on the dissemination: BFI (@BFI 819k followers in the film cultural heritage) agreed to tweet about the completion and the achievements of the project. Key influencers in the IP community, like Eleonora Rosati (@eLAWnora 5k followers) and Lilian Edwards (@lilianedwards 3.7K followers), as well as blogs like the IPKAT (@IPKat 17.3k followers) did the same. Moreover, a Blog Post on the conclusion of the project and the next steps has been accepted for publication on IPKat.</p>
3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted? Be short and precise.	<p><i>If relevant only</i></p> <p>The findings of the project have demonstrated that the Orphan Works directive, as it is drafted, is unworkable. This has been surprising even for EU officials that participated to our dissemination events. Their feedback suggests that they did not anticipated such difficulties, and they found the evidence provided by the project very useful.</p> <p>MEPs, lobbying groups and EU civil servants have discussed this point during our dissemination events (see a summary of the event on the CREATE blog: https://www.create.ac.uk/blog/2018/05/22/report-endow-final-conference/).</p> <p>In essence, we provided empirical evidence to stimulate a political debate on a specific point of law and suggested a minimally invasive solution to this problem (which is: introducing a hierarchy of sources; only the most relevant should be compulsory).</p>
4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.	<p><i>If relevant only</i></p> <p>We are applying for AHRC follow-on funding to aim at increasing Impact, Engagement, and Knowledge Transfer around the EnDOW project. The follow-on project will clear the rights for one or more film collections of a National and Regional Archive (http://www.bfi.org.uk/britain-on-film/regional-national-archives), with the help of the British Film Institute (BFI).</p> <p>Diligent search procedures are different for different copyright works (films, music, books, etc.). Therefore, as demonstrated by EnDOW findings, a specifically identified and trained community will be substantially more efficient in clearing the rights of these artefacts. We envisaged a follow-on project that aims at recruiting and providing tailored training to a specific group of users (local heritage film clubs, for example), to build up a loyal community of volunteers. This project will deliver a dataset of Diligent Search reports that will be directly used by the Archive to publish and share the film collection. Moreover, the trained community created will help to digitise similar film collections.</p>

Reviewer 2 has adjusted the rating of impact from good to excellent.

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

The achievements of the project are impressive. They completely fit with the original project submitted three years ago. An international conference, *A Million Pictures: History, Archiving, and Creative Re-use of Educational Magic Lantern Slides*, was organised in 2017. A hundred people from fifteen countries took part to this major scientific event. The same year took place a temporary exhibition at the Museu del Cinema in Girona (Spain), with a large media coverage. The project also gave birth to scientific papers, to a DVD, to a Website, to a special issue of *Fonseca. Journal of Communication*, to manuals and guidelines regarding the and to a new collaboration with an Australian project in the same field of research. Last but not least, the project team and its digitisation program were involved into the Media History Digital Library. I really think that this project is gone as far as we could expect, and that all goals were achieved. It was a real break-through in this field of knowledge.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

I think that the impact is serious, from an academic point of view and more broadly, from non-academic stakeholders and user communities. I could underscore specifically the realisation of manuals and guidelines, in the perspective of a large dissemination of knowledge and a real empowerment of people concerned by this kind of cultural heritage. The digital resources strategy is also very efficient, and allows a creative re-use. The team did a great work on the specific topic, but also built a model that could be reused by scientific communities, heritage institutions and common people. This is an impressive work, but don't forget to publish the book, we're waiting for it!

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students,

techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)? [350 words maximum]

From the beginning, the project was designed in a transnational framework and all partners were completely integrated in a unique team, working together. The final achievements of Euromagic strongly confirm that this option was successful. It clearly succeeded to develop the visibility of the JPI and the Strategic Research Agenda, in both an academic and a public way.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

The project has achieved all of the stated goals. It has made significant advances in drawing together a coherent European research programme and programme of public outreach and dissemination on the history and significance of the magic lantern as a common aspect of European scientific heritage and have contextualised the magic lantern within the history of European knowledge practices. The project has additionally developed protocols for the scanning and metadata related to magic lantern slides and have scanned and made available resource materials which have been lodged with an active database which will allow other researchers to benefit not only from the project's synthetic publications, but also from the primary materials they have been working with. The end of project book is likely to be the most significant and lasting academic outcome of the project.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

The project has delivered excellent impacts through well thought through pathways to impacts on its non academic audiences. A project DVD documents the various re-use activities. There was also a significant exhibition held in Girona. The Linternauta App (<http://internauta.docenciavirtual.es/>), which provides a new way of giving access to magic lantern slides with the aid of an educational tool to be used by museums, also provides significant and ongoing benefits to non-academic audiences which will continue on after the project is completed. The team also report that than 30.000 illustrated slides have been entered into the Lucerna web resource. These are significant impacts and the team should be congratulated on the thoughtful ways in which they have engaged non-academic audiences as part of their research.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)? [350 words maximum]

One of the significant strengths of the project is its comparative European perspective. It is clear that the research has benefitted significantly from the transnational collaboration facilitated by the project funding and it was significantly more than the sum of its parts. The project team should be particularly praised for the significant efforts they have clearly made to work in an integrated fashion. The project was designed to have significant communication and knowledge exchange across the team and between researchers and the professional sector and the high profile exchanges will have contributed to the visibility of the JPICH and the priorities in its strategic research agenda.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	We are of course very pleased with this extremely positive feedback, and we are happy that both reviewers rank our project as excellent on all points. We do indeed think that we have managed to accomplish everything we set out to do when the project was conceived and submitted. Reactions we received from our stakeholders in heritage institutions as well as researchers from different disciplines were equally very positive, and so we do think that this project was successful in achieving its goals.
2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	There are no specific recommendations made by the reviewers, so we simply would like to confirm that working on the final book has already started and that we still hope to see it published in the Fall of 2018.
3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.	If relevant only [Maximum 500 words]
4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.	We of course do hope that the materials that we have made available (the Linternauta app, the guidelines and manuals) will be used by all those who are interested in the Magic Lantern. The Media History Digital Library section with digitized material on the lantern continues to be consulted. The Belgian and Dutch partner will continue to collaborate in a research project funded by the prestigious Belgian "Excellence of Science" programme, and they will of course benefit immensely from the JPI-CH network that was created over the past years. Another project on the Magic Lantern has been approved by the Dutch National Science Organisation (NWO) and will be done by the Dutch partner. Both of these projects will of course cooperate.

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

The PL concludes in the final report that the project has fully achieved its objectives. The evaluation of the final reports concludes that objectives are achieved. The project had critical methodical challenges, but this solved and the project delivered on time with achieved objectives.

The project focus on minor waterways heritage and digital solutions in Italy, Spain, UK and Holland, both to increase the understanding of heritage of waterways and to develop the use and heritage trails by open source digital platform. It has been collected information, established a database of knowledge, developed digital tools and created a web pilot platform with this knowledge on maps and tools for using this information. This has made comprehensive knowledge and information about waterways open, flexible and accessible for all. The data was collected through involvement from local associations, NGOs and local stakeholders/citizen in each case in order to collect data and to strengthen the connection between people and waterway heritage.

The project has been strong on networking with communication with a high numbers of different stakeholders as museums, local governments, local organisations, citizen as well as scientific networking in conferences etc. The project lists 7 important scientific publications (books and articles, all published), and 20 other publications as journals, reports, book chapters, popular lectures, manuals etc. The scientific output is good. The project has also an impressive dissemination for the non-academic audience. The project has a webpage, high activity on social media with popular contributions, blogging, video at YouTube, contributed to exhibitions and contributed to educational training, summer schools etc.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

The project has potential high societal impact due to strong interaction with stakeholders, actors and citizen when establishing the Waterway Map. Accessible knowledge on digital maps, participatory working methods and high activity on social media as well other more traditional areas will probably contribute to high degree of knowledge transfer as well as improved identity and then protection and sustainable use of local cultural heritage.

The most significant impact outside academia is the Waterway Heritage Map, because it is open and accessible and because for its potential contribution to recreation, identity and tourism. The combination between technology and societal development is unique and strong connection with stakeholders and strengthen the project.

The strong interaction between society and the project has been crucial for establishing the Waterway Map, it that sense the research has benefitted and even been dependent on contributions from non-academic audience. The local communities have also benefitted from the project because of the Waterway Map with local information and probably increased identity related to minor waterways.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda?

The project has a clear European added value. Many minor waterways exists in Europe and they are no longer in original use. This project contributes to highlight and increase the understanding of these waterways as cultural heritage, local recreational and green areas important for people, tourism and place development. The digital platform with information and tools for using this information is accessible for everybody in four languages. The multidisciplinary approach by integrating digitalisation with local knowledge and development are unique. The project has contributed to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in the research agenda.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

All specific goals of the Project have been achieved. The major attainment of the project is a set of 11 new descriptions of itineraries for Italy, Spain, UK, and the Netherlands related to minor waterways. To do so, the detailed source research was performed by research teams from four countries. The information collected was converted into a database records and stored at ArcGIS Online platform: a free for non-commercial use tool designed for linking various kinds of information (database entries) with a given localisation on the map. This database is one of the key deliverables of the Project. In the report it is called SDI = Spatial Data Information. I've tested this implementation and it works well (apart from some problem with attached illustrations).

The results are disseminated via another public tool: Izi.Travel where the itineraries may be explored in real time by public.

After inspection of this entry, I'm convinced that the descriptions of the paths are much deeper than usual entries at Izi.Travel are and enriched with related "side" stories e.g. even cooking recipes. **All this made the result of the project a real scientific contribution to CH preservation in this sector.** The deficiency is – especially for the Dutch contribution – lack of the translation to English. The outcome of the project which is worth to notice is especially prepared manual intended for those who would like to create similar paths in the future, encouraged by the results of EuWatHer project.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and Pls actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

The outcomes of this Project can be divided into two categories:

1. Specifically oriented towards general public: the specific results (11 descriptions of itineraries),
2. Directed to persons and institutions responsible for preservation of waterways as CH sites: the Project provides tested methodology of research on waterways and of the dissemination of results.

Moreover, by use of public domain interactive tools it may contribute to creation of the community of active participants, willing to act together to reconnect communities with the cultural heritage of their canals and rivers. As it can be seen from the prepared exemplary routes, the interaction and knowledge exchange with non-academic audience was and will be in future essential for the success of this initiative.

The scientific outcome of the project is significant and comprises 6 peer review papers in journals and about 20 other publications of different kind, based on the outcomes of the Project.

The website of the Project: <http://waterwaysexplorer.org/> is well designed and informative. According to the report it will be maintained in the future.

The partners put a lot effort to dissemination of the project itself and the ideas behind.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)?

[350 words maximum]

Since the project output is a common for all partners internet platform, it was necessary to integrate

efforts as for common standards of collection, processing and presentation of the information collected. It is no doubts that the communication within the project was sufficient - 4 international internal meetings were held over two years. The JPICH logo is exposed at Project web site. Following SRA priorities were addressed:

- Developing reflective society
- Connecting people with heritage
- Creating knowledge
- Safeguarding cultural heritage resource

The detailed description is included in the report and does not raise any doubts.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	As to the two reviewers' considerations, I am pleased to note a common and convinced appreciation of the outcomes of our biennial activity. Only one issue has been raised by the second reviewer when considering the achievements of the project. It has been actually pointed out the lack of the translation from Dutch to English in the description of local itineraries concerning the Dutch case study in Izi.Travel platform. As to this missing translations for the digital itineraries in the Netherlands, the Dutch team will be informed about this deficiency. However, while the project has certainly a relevant dimension at European level, Izi Travel itineraries are mostly downloaded and disseminated at a regional and national level.
2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	Thanks to the abovementioned general appreciation of the results and impacts of the project, no specific recommendation or question have been raised by the two reviewers.
3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.	After the end of the project, my research group (the Italian one) is maintaining contacts with some researchers from the UK and the Spain teams, in order to develop further collaborations related to the main achievements of the project. I besides would like to stress the increase of requests from North East Italy local stakeholders concerning our expertise on minor rivers cultural heritage governance. As an intriguing effect of the dissemination activity carried out during the project, it is actually worth to note the growing collaboration with local stakeholders (both policy makers and cultural organisations). New methodologies developed by the project are particularly appreciated to expand good practices to strengthen "rural tourism" along the Venice inland minor waterways' network.
4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.	Yes. My research group, thanks to the satisfactory results of the project, is taking advantage of the good relationships we have been dealing with. It means that starting from the main issues of the EuWatHer Project and furthermore thanks to the effectual methodology of collecting data on tangible and intangible water-based heritage, we have been afterwards involved in a cultural initiative fostered and initially financed by the UNESCO Venice Office. This new activity is aiming to the creation and

	<p>reinforcement of a Water Museums Global Network (WAMUNET) (http://www.watermuseums.net/). I am actually so grateful to the JPICH project that inspired us to set up and develop such a follow-up plan. At the moment education aims and scientific objectives are actually related to this international network that is amazingly expanding to the extent that it was just accredited within UNESCO International Hydrological Programme last 16th June in Paris (Resolution XXIII-6).</p>
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Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

➤ *Were the stated goals achieved?*

The GASTROCERT project has faced serious problems with the progress because of partly lack of funding, and have because of this *not fully reached their objectives* of creating and share an in-depth understanding of a) how the promotion of regional gastronomy can enhance the sustainability of local/regional food systems, and b) how to support the development of stronger regions and regional identities in rural areas through “gastronomic tourism”. When funding failed to attend, the project decided to speed up and “answer to the majority of the objectives” rather than follow the proposal by the JPI-CH review of the Second Report to reduce the original plan and concentrate on one important objective. GASTROCERTS rather vague alternative strategy seems unfortunately not to have led to the wanted progress towards a successful termination of all the stated objectives: The project has not been able to organise work across trans-national teams in a way that made it possible to successfully carry out the project as planned: Not all the case studies are published, likewise are not the transnational comparison studies fully published. Regional dissemination of findings has also been delayed, but a booklet summarizing the results from a series of workshops has been published.

A most personal comment: The final report has been difficult to assess because I find it full of positive statements and explanations which mixes up what *has* been done, what is *happening* (but not fulfilled) and what is expected and/or *planned to happen* after the termination of the project. I have therefor not been able, although much time and effort is spent, to sort out facts and fiction, wishes, future plans and results. This might have (but hopefully not) influenced the assessment in both directions.

➤ *What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field?*

I have unfortunately not been able to identify a progress “beyond state-of-the-art so far”, which truly do not imply that this in the end, is not potentially present in GASTROCERT. This is mainly due to the the practical obstacles (funding and change of participant’s role and job localities) which have created a very difficult economic and organisational obstacles to overcome without a more comprehensive restructuring of the projects objectives and strategies than has been done.

➤ *What are the project’s most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?*

The most important outcome from the third report is the summarizing booklet shared with the policy makers, SMEs and NGOs. The importance of this is the dissemination of knowledge produced by GASTROCERT, which has a potential to enhance the understanding amongst the actors in the field about traditional food as a valuable local heritage, and thus to stimulate business and local entrepreneurship in local gastronomic heritage.

In an overall perspective the results of the case-studies carried out so far has provide most valuable insights into gastronomy tourism which can safeguard local gastronomic heritage enhance a

sustainable development, local identity and awareness of local heritage. This will strengthen the links between local communities and their territories, and thus raise the life quality of local people.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

➤ What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia?

GASTROCERTs most significant impact outside academia is

a) the insight the project has created in local food traditions as a valuable heritage asset and to reveal some of the complex mechanisms that have led to their survival. Without this knowledge, it will be difficult to demonstrate and explain the potential of local/regional development based on local gastronomic heritage, and to convince potential entrepreneurs to utilise the economical and tourist attractions embedded in local food traditions,

2) GASTROCERT has contributed to shed important new light over how gastronomic tourism can be an asset for local communities in terms of economy and inter-regional cooperation, and thus support and enhance sustainable cultural heritage management on an inter-regional basis.

➤ Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project?

GASTROCERT has carried out a large number of networking within a manifold of relevant local event and activities with many various stakeholders and many participants involved. But *how* this huge bulk of insight and knowledge which has come to the surface through these activities has been systematically collected, systematised and analysed is not satisfactorily clarified. Knowledge exchange with non-academic is without doubt be very important for the final results of GASTROCERT, but at the moment it is not possible to be sure about *how* and to *what extent* it has been, or will be, important to the project's results and recommendations.

➤ Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities?

I can not find any documentation that can usupport a correct statement on this point.

➤ Did research benefit from this exchange?

The outcome of the case studies (WP2) has provided the rest of the project with data for further analysis and investigations. In these case-studies, the non-academics has played an important role as the empirical basis for the project's production of knowledge and insight into local food tradition, how these traditions have been maintained, how they are entangled in local social life and production of local food commodities etc. This is absolutely fundamental knowledge to understand in-depth the multitude of possibilities (and obstacles) in creating local gastronomy tourism. GASTOCERT will benefit in its final stage from the exchange of knowledge with the non-academic participant which is richly present in the project.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

- Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts?

Much of the fieldwork (WP2) has been done separately in each country, and the workshops (WP3-4) with non-academic have taken place in the partner countries, although the results from the cases seems to have been shared and discussed between the partners during these workshops. GASTROCERT has collaborated effectively regarding the elaboration and selection of mutual objectives and methodological approaches as well as with the analysis and the dissemination part of the project. But more could have been done to actively integrate partners in each others case study. This could have enriched both the local inquiries, discussions and analysis. No particular measures outside traditional joint cooperation seems to have been taken.

- Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient?

CASTROCERT has frequently used Skype as medium for their internal meetings, which have been particularly frequent in 2017. 9 meetings have been between all the PLs while over 20 meetings were between national PLs and/or PosDoc. Meetings (10) amongst the academics (were students present?) were mostly about joint publications while one meeting was about “ideas” and two about “tools” (techniques? Methods?). The overall communication across the consortium could have been more frequent and better spread across the project period. The low frequency of meetings in the important initial phase of the project is surprisingly low. The involvement of students at any level of the project is not reported (at least not visible). Based on this, the communication across the consortium could have been both more frequent and involved more members of the consortium in workshops at various stages of the project.

- Has the project been contributing to and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda?

CASTROCERT has contributed to the visibility of JPI-CH by taking an active part in local and regional gastronomic traditional practises by collecting data and to carry out analysis to create a better comprehension of how local food traditions can be a cultural and economic asset for the local and regional community. In this way GASTROCERT has contributed to strengthened the links between people and local heritage in a sustainable way.

GASTROCERT has furthermore contributed to realise RAS by sharing this insight with non-academic actors engaged in local and regional entrepreneurship. In this way GASTROCERT has contributed to realize the strategic goals of the JPI-CH prioritized goals of “creating knowledge”, “connecting people with heritage”, and, above all, to “safeguarding cultural heritage resources.”

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

According to the GASTROCERT team, in its final report, it seems that there have been a lot of difficulties, especially regarding financing, which have impeded the correct development of the project, in particular they have had a significant delay in the implementation of the WPs.

From start, GASTROCERT was designed as a truly interdisciplinary Project, aimed at intersecting varying scientific approaches, methods, skills and cultural perspectives to allow for methodological, theoretical and transdisciplinary cross-fertilization and deliberation. This is a key priority of EU research and innovation policy since work across departmental and academic boundaries is understood as an evaluable tool to generate understanding of complex contexts.

The Spanish call was launched in June 2015, and the Spanish PI had to re-work some parts of the Project as the call asked these researchers to give more attention to national circumstances and outlining in greater detail the importance and significance of their case study. Changes made included re-formulated budget and work schedule. The funds were transferred in November 2016. The Italian partner encountered similar problems; funds were formally granted in January 2017 and transferred October 15, 2017. These obstacles affected the implementation of the project in several ways: contracting of researchers was not possible until formal funding decisions had been announced; institutional support depended on formal notice of funds; difficulty in aligning research activities across the four transnational teams and keeping the proposed timelines of the Project's work packages. The obstacles and actions taken to secure progress were communicated in the First and Second Reports. The JPI-CH review of the Second Report suggested that the Project should reduce 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. In our response, we said we would speed up our efforts during the coming period, and that we would be able to answer to the majority of the objectives. Since each project goal is of relevance to different teams, it was mutually agreed that we had to respond to the majority of the goals, with consortium partners working to complement the overall framework of the project. Examining varying, yet complementary angles of food, heritage and rural development enables holistic and complex findings to be derived. Due to the delay in funding for the Italian and Spanish partners, GASTROCERT has therefore run the different work packages in parallel. New timelines for deliveries were suggested by GASTROCERT in response to the obstacles, which were approved by the JPI-CH.

WP 3, 4 and 5 – are completed, or close to completion – meaning that dialogue with different actors is ongoing and will exist beyond the Project. The WPs have been important to transfer insights regarding measures that can support the protection of local gastronomic heritage and distinction, how food heritage can create memorable, and saleable, touristic experiences. As in previous periods, the Principal Investigators and the Project Leader have had ongoing discussions with national agencies, organizations and networks to ensure dissemination of project results. We have, as reported in our response to the review of the second period, published a policy-digest book (let) drawn from cases and insights from each partnership, made our results visible through blog posts¹, presented our results at a number of conferences and different partners of the consortium have organized sessions on the role of local food, regional development and heritage, contributed to the contents of several planning and strategic documents, and published reports, articles, book chapters etc. While some works are already published, more are yet to come.

Even so, it seems that the results show us an important advance with respect to the intermediate evaluations. The project, as recognized by the team itself, is most of its objectives with relatively minor deviations.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

The Project has through its research activities come into contact with the real-world situations of marginal areas. In order to support the development towards smart and sustainable solutions to overcome the challenges confronting rural areas in Europe, there needs to be an exchange of know-how, good practices, ideas etc together with a critically and scientific informed interrogation of the dynamics associated with current lives in different areas around Europe. Such exchange, which the Project has encouraged through intra-sectorial and inter-sectorial actions aimed at exchange, dissemination of results and transfer of knowledge, can support organizational change and the development of possible innovative solutions for sustainable management of rural areas. Within and across regions and levels, GASTROCERT has exerted and encouraged cooperation as to make different actors becoming aware of new approaches, strategies, methods and activities. But, most importantly, bringing insights into the different dimensions of sustainability which all concerned actors need to be knowledgeable about in order to re-direct the negative trends of depopulation, aging populations, etc in rural areas so that the European Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) can be used more efficiently and synergies between different EU, national and regional policies, as well as public and private investments can be increased.

Through the different actions developed in the project, meetings, publications and conferences, the project has achieved some discrete results that are presented in the following summary:

- A comprehensive overview encapsulating the interdisciplinary dimensions of the relationship of gastronomy and tourism.
- Case studies to explore the opportunities and limitations associated with gastronomy initiatives at regional levels.
- Exploring how residents and visitors engage with food, events and the landscape
- Transnational comparison of case studies
- Generating understanding of culinary landscapes, and the ways different interests interact
- Systematic/interdisciplinary analysis of findings
- Understanding how cultural heritage can be used and re-used in sustainable ways
- Understanding strategies for protecting/managing cultural heritage in different contexts and at different levels.
- Dissemination of the results to different audiences, including academia, policy makers, decision makers, SMEs, organizations.
- Facilitating successful implementation of gastronomic initiatives.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Through intersecting varying scientific approaches, methods, skills and cultural perspectives, GASTROCERT has generated a broad understanding of the complex processes of rural development. By the empirical case studies, the project has increased the visibility of the JPI agenda, and most importantly addressed the need to employ a holistic approach towards understanding the role of cultural heritage for the development of smart and sustainable development. Through workshops, local and regional meetings with policymakers, SNEs and other actors, GASTROCERT has communicated the background of the project. As the final report presents, the booklet, aimed at audiences, outline the

results of the project, and provides suggestions for further action to support knowledge-creation regarding the important role of cultural heritage for sustainable societal development at different levels. Additionally, guest lectures, keynotes and participation in academic conferences, seminars and meetings have underscored the focus of JPI-CH.

The activities promoted by GASTROCERT have been fundamental to create new opportunities of investment that will be realized by the end of this EU programming period.

GASTROCERT has demonstrated, in collaboration with local and regional actors, that there are potential markets for heritage food, both nationally and internationally, but the tension is how to expand the production without losing the fundamental “local” and “traditional” attributes. Typical products are part and parcel of the local culture, and therefore could and should be used to promote the economic development of the communities where they are produced. Local production, both in the food and craft sector, embed the historical and cultural heritage of the local people via the traditional ways in which they are obtained. Their presence adds value both directly and indirectly to the local economy. Tourists often are curious about traditional production methods used for the gastronomic product they eat when visiting places. Also, tourists can be attracted by the presence of nature trails for trekking, which might be easily created in the areas of, for example, the interior of the Reggio Calabria province where so many typical products are located. Also, revaluing of public food markets as a historic equipment where sales of local products are promoted, provides vitalized space for socializing and learning on cultural heritage. In addition, by promoting public food markets as touristic attractions, rural development can be sustained when local economy and culture are encouraged to be of importance for efficient utilization of tangible and intangible resources.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
<p>1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.</p>	<p>- The literature review (in press) offers a useful summary of the evolution and current state of research into gastronomy and tourism, and the approach of the project and the combination of disciplines provided a broadened register of approaches, questions and answers to the issues raised. - Because Italy and Spain were not funded until 2016 and 2017, it was not possible to do more at the beginning, nor collaborate more. Between Skype and on site meetings, email contacts were regular but have not been reported. - We have also missed reporting Nadia Fava’s research stay at University of Gothenburg and to more fully report the involvement of students. Several students became involved in the project: students from the Mediterranean University were involved - one spent three months gathering data for two articles and a master thesis around consumer perceptions on local artisan food, and several other students have written bachelor/master theses on gastronomy, for example on beer and gastronomy city networks. - The continuous meetings with local stakeholders and various activities of networking have produced lasting results, more trust in the activity of research and its role and utility within the broader context of development. Wp’s 2, 3 and especially 5 are not over and we use the connections and the knowledge we did develop for new calls at the international level, and also for new opportunities to share useful knowledge for new projects at the local level. The Quadruple Helix model employed systematically collected was important for knowledge exchange. - Publication work follow the academic routine and long term schedules. The late funding schedule caused additional delays.</p>

<p>2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.</p>	<p>We recognise cross collaboration could have been heightened, and there are plans in this area. Comparative scientific articles/book chapters are underway to be published. See section 4.</p>
<p>3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>If relevant only</i></p> <p>- Literature review as scientific value, but also as interdisciplinary work. - Food, Gastronomy, Creative Entrepreneurship, Rural Tourism, are instruments for responding to territorial imbalances, using cultural and natural capital as instruments to stimulate and foster the economy. The project tries to disclose the basis for a sustainable development based not only on economic activity but also on values that can be appreciated by local consumers and consumer of a globalized world where the phenomenon of tourism prevails. - In remote territories, traditional culinary culture not only depends on small farmers, it depends also on the small atomized retailing. The presence of food markets is an indicator of a certain permanence of the traditional way of food supply and consumption in relationship with the social and natural landscape. The tendency of the disappearance of the markets tends to be an indicator of the predominance of the mass food distribution and the prevalence of a geographically homogeneous food model that makes traditional food, gastronomy and food heritage environment disappear. - It should be underlined that each market is a unique case that is highly conditioned by its historical, geographical, social and economic context. Therefore, the initiatives and the actions must be projected based on the analyses and potentialities of each case. The recognition of this diverse network of markets or other way to promote local gastronomy opens the possibility of designing more specific proposals and action for reaching specific objectives of different nature. To preserve the food heritage environment means paying attention to the social and political dimensions of food networks. The municipal markets could improve preservation and promotion of local food and gastronomy at social level such as a co-experience for tourist attraction. - The booklet is noted as a major contribution, but the project has also resulted in a number of articles, books and book chapters. - The close involvement of the different teams with a number of local and regional actors, i.e. politicians, entrepreneurs, public and civil organisations, and residents. For example, the Scottish team worked with them for 9 months, attending fortnightly/weekly meetings. In the Italian case, Gastrocert has had a deep impact at the territorial level; the results of the project will be pursued in different territories (especially the Locride area, one of the most marginal areas of Italy). The Swedish researchers have become deeply involved in gastronomic policy development issues in Jämtland, including participating in writing the new long term regional food strategy.</p>
<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>If relevant only</i></p> <p>The Mediterranean University will send four bachelor students to Mid Sweden University to write theses and participate in undergraduate 7,5 credit course in cultural and creative industries during spring 2019. The project have led to strong research networks among the researchers involved in the project from the different participating universities. But also, other researchers from the universities have become involved in continuous writing together with the other universities. Also, several new research applications have been undertaken in</p>

	<p>between the Gastrocert researchers following the end of the project. Examples include (Horizon) Leader and Interreg Europe including Mid Sweden University, the Mediterranean University, University of Girona and the University of Gothenburg. Future activities are already on going on a permanent basis. The synergies and connections established within the Leader Approach in Italy, Spain and Sweden concretize the strategies of integrated local development, at the level of the area of administrative competence and at the level of networks of enterprises.</p>
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Additional comments by reviewer 1 on the basis of the project's response – 23.07.2018

The response adds:

- 1) valuable information to the work that already has been carried out (and because of that should have given more space/better informer about in the report),
- 2) gives a better overview of initiatives that are planned to continue/be followed up, and thus contributes to fulfill the project's main aims.

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

As authors declared in application form the project's aims were: 1. To identify and map threats to and from heritage in selected areas of the world; 2. To identify and map political and ethical positions for the various stakeholders in the processes involved in threats to, intervention in and post-crisis management of heritage under threat; 3. To place the findings within a clear cross-cultural theoretical framework; 4. To prepare handbooks and catalogues of recommendations for use by various stakeholders along with outreach activities in the form of exhibitions or films.

The main outcome of the HeAT project should be the production of manuals and exhibitions, which can benefit stakeholders such as policy makers, politicians and the wider community and to which all partners will contribute.

As project leaders declared they achieved most of its objectives for the period with relatively minor deviations.

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.

The final achievements of HeAT are:

- website - introducing the project through the portal of the University of Copenhagen
- monuments archive - records presenting heritage monuments in Poland
- popular science book – regarding the threats of IWW memory sites in Poland
- list of dams in Turkey and archaeological sites flooded after their construction
- exhibition - exhibition for the general public which concentrate on "national heritage" as an ever-changing concept that manipulates and is manipulated by communities at different geographical locations
- travelling exhibition - the exhibition presents how to protect and take care of the remembrance places of World War I without destroying their original design

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL

and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

As project authors declared that the HEAT the main project's aims are: development of the model of threat analysis, implementation of the model „in four different localities and situations”, elaboration of „practical manuals”. These objectives could have significant impact in academia and outside academia. However, these objectives have been not finished yet.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)? [350 words maximum]

I am not able to evaluate the “European added value” based on information presented in final report.

Review 2

1 Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

From the report, concerning the achievements:

- *The major steps in the research until now have been creating of taxonomy of threats and stakeholder positions,*
- *The main outcome of the HeAT Project is the production of publications and exhibitions.*
- *Achieved most of its objectives for the period with relatively minor deviations.*
- *Outcomes have already been tangible in the form of books, exhibitions, lectures and radio talks,*
- *With that, despite some delays, most of research objectives have thus been completed.*

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

The way the outputs are presented is not appropriate to make a fair judgement. The impact cannot be evaluated without reading the deliverables and other publications, which is obviously impossible to be feasible by the reviewer. Publications are not available, some of them were published in Polish and other languages than English, therefore it is difficult to rate a 3 years work is this way.

However, considering that the report could be better presented to help the reviewer to adequately grasp what has been accomplished, a not very positive rating is presented. A better discrimination of results may eventually justify to reanalyse this rating.

2 Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project’s impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project’s most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange? [350 words maximum]

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

There is not enough information to make a fair assessment of the impact. This rating has a justification similar to the used in the achievements’ rating.

3 European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda? [350 words maximum]

From the report:

- *“During the following period the partners mainly dedicated themselves to tackling their individual projects’ objectives to develop their own research.”*

It is difficult to judge on this matter, but it seems that the different partners lacked an interactive collaboration to produce joint results. The output that would better show the inter-collaborative work, under the theme “Taxonomy of threat” has not yet been finished and is expected for Spring 2019.

It is quite unclear why,

- *“Effort has been put into identifying a Chinese partner...”*

given the fact that the integration of the partners has not been clearly demonstrated, and that many different European perspectives are certainly still waiting to be integrated.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	As explained in the reports we had a number of delays which did not allow us to finalise all achievements in the very tight timeline. However, a number of products were already delivered. All publications of the HeAT project are targeting initially a regional, but national level (especially in the case of the Polish and Romanian projects in a highly controversial political environment), however their scope is clearly European as

	<p>they identify similar patterns which will be presented in the final products of the project (magazine/ exhibition/ manual). The Polish project has identified and recorded huge numbers of forgotten memorial sites along the WW I front lines and has produced well received exhibitions and books for the relevant regions and authorities. All publications are considered to be translated later into German or/and English.</p> <p>All publications of the project are listed on the project website and linked to the relevant publishers. The works by the Romanian team are all published in international journals (in English).</p> <p>Each project delivered based on their case study the relevant information to identify threats to heritage, the involved agents and the relevant narrative. Based on the theoretical background provided by the Romanian and Danish team all partners could actually identify common mechanisms and patterns. These are often related to uncomfortable, unwanted or contested heritage (e.g. for Europe in post-communist countries).</p>
<p>2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.</p>	<p>IMPACT: Results of the project were already discussed with a wide range of heritage experts worldwide e.g. on the ICAANE 2018 (https://www.icaane2018.vorderas-archaeologie.uni-muenchen.de/programme/main-sessions/index.html) , ARCHAEOLOGY OF WOODLANDS Conference (19-21 April 2018, Białowieża, Poland) (http://www.woodlandsarchaeology.eu/en/ or the ADI Conference (in cooperation with the Academy of Social Science, Shanghai) in June 2018 (https://asiandynamics.ku.dk/english/adi-conference-2018/panels/cultural-heritage/). The Chinese partner was included to test our concepts developed on an European and Near Eastern background and to get “external” feedback on our observations.</p> <p>The online GIS-platform is visualizing very dramatically the impact of Dam-building projects on maps and will provide a forceful tool rising awareness (http://www.orientlab.net/orientgis/#OrientGISProjects) . All projects delivering valuable case studies for the manual which is just in its final editing process as stressed in the report.</p>
<p>3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.</p>	<p>The HeAT project has achieved an intense exchange of ideas, concepts and has recorded an enormous amount of data regarding contested and threatened heritage (not only monuments!). The scientific debate between scholars from very different disciplines has created a unique platform for discussions on how heritage is created, threatened and preserved.</p>
<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<p>The Italian partner has developed a H2020 project based on the outcomes of the HeAT project which will develop and assess current heritage protection mechanisms. The travelling exhibition which will be launched in autumn 2018 will be shown throughout Denmark, Poland, Romania, Italy and any interested place worldwide.</p>

Response by reviewer

Additional comments by reviewer 2 on the basis of the project’s response – 18.07.2018

Achievements:

The reviewer analysed the partners reply to this review and tried to visit several links provided in their answer aiming at getting a better insight into the project results. I've confirmed my first impression: it is not easy to disclose among the information and links what was done within the project and what are publications and results obtained outside of it. Furthermore, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to identify in the few publications with open access what are their contribution to the HEAT project. I don't doubt on the competence of the project researchers, but clearly lacks a demonstration that integration of partners into a joint project work was effective.

The project had promised (quoting from the project description):

- **Taxonomy of Threat:** Identification of types of threat to heritage and the nature of conflicts...
- **Taxonomy of stakeholder positions** and mapping of political and ethical positions for nations ...
- ... It is the aim of the research not only to understand the catalogue of threats to heritage and the modes of heritage creation but also to provide clear mapping of political positions and "spaces of operation"...

Where, in the report, is this information transposed to the output documents? How can we verify how these aims were fulfilled? This an example of the difficulties found to make the review and this is why the rating was not very positive.

The site of the OrientGis is inaccessible and no docs related to HEAT could be found.

This being said, the reviewer acknowledges the relevance of the theme and has no doubts that it justifies being accepted in JPI – CH initiative.

Impact:

A major potential impact of the project will certainly reside on the synthesizing documents that are still to be finished. The way they will convey the information to users, namely authorities, will determine the impact. Exhibitions and media documents reached sectorial audiences, and papers have academic impact. Overall, the reviewer had difficulties in assessing the project impact as a work team, although accepting that some documents, namely academic papers, might have relevant scientific impact.

The rating of both achievements and impact is adjusted from poor/average to average.

Review 1**1. Achievements of the project**

HeritaMus has suffered, from the beginning, a lot of unexpected technical difficulties in the development of the application, the departure of two technical teams, one in the first months of application development and the second in the first half of the second year, were overcome, but the consortium had to ask for a reformulation of the budget.

The project congregates different fields of study (namely anthropology/ ethnomusicology, sound archiving, and computer science). The consortium team shared and critically accessed a conceptual framework that congregates Actor-Network theory, mathematical “category theory” and graph databases. The framework is grounded on the idea that objects/ items / nodes are defined not by themselves alone, but rather by the relations they establish among them. The team defined the ground-base characteristics of the digital tool in articulation with the data gathered.

The tool has been planned as a resource for archival and heritage professionals, the team worked to map across different datasets models. This mapping provides a structure that, in the future, will allow the Heritamus tool to communicate with other databases (even if not graph databases).

A second fieldwork period was carried out not only to test a prototype of the tool but also to gather new historical and ethnographic data. As a result, the data was “translated” into datasets containing over 30,000 items. In order to density the gathered raw data, the team decided to establish a chronological focus: from 1890 until 1938. For historical and cultural reasons, this period seems to have held major relevance for the development of the characteristics of the musical genres and their cultural universes in both contexts. This is the key period shaping a notion of “tradition” in both Portuguese Fado and Spanish Flamenco. Both communities of practitioners associate this period with the first materials upon which they construct the current notion of “history”, “tradition”, “origin” or “roots” of their current practices, constituting references to their own practices.

The data gathered has been applied to academic presentations, papers, chapter in international monograph, and the catalogue of an exhibition. The data has been also used to identify tracks used in a Museu do Fado CD with historical recordings and two other CDs. Some collected material, formerly considered lost, were made more broadly available through digitization and the restoration of a corpus of more than 600 audio items of which 70 deserved specific restoration treatment for later publication.

The tool interface needs to be much more user-friendly. Now, the Heritamus tool is not very “intuitive” and user- friendly, besides the concept of “node”, “relationship” and “graph” are sincerely very hard to understand. According with this regarding the tool should be improved. Besides, I’m not capable to find any kind of information about flamenco in the tool.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

It is not easy for me to evaluate this type of issues without being a true expert, but referring to the final report, I think that the project is having a favorable impact among the different stakeholders. Even so, the project is suffering significant delays and its completion is not expected until November 2018.

Among the practitioners, the team says that they have had the biggest and warmest impact since the tool answers long debated issues within the community that did not have any way to access data. The ability to trace and document their knowledge was welcomed and allowed the team and associated partners to have access to previously unknown, non-identified, and not articulated materials.

Heritage professionals and technicians, social and computer scientists articulated their theoretical background and made a strong and durable work of translation across disciplines to further develop new technical knowledge on data retrieval, data management and curation, and participatory curation management. Since this was fieldwork based research, new data was also gathered, some of it in new fields. For this specific group, the publication of a chapter, papers on journals, participation in meetings, and workshops constituted the adopted strategy throughout the project's duration. Giving the novelty of the approach, the team faced a certain resistance from archives and data-curation professionals, but a strong acceptance among other social scientists

Among heritage institutions, the project made available a tool for the integrated management of intangible and tangible heritage, historical documentation and ethnographic data, different types of documents and data usually dispersed throughout different institutions, different communities of knowledge, different actors, different sources of information, centralizing the knowledge concerning ICH manifestations.

In order to reinforce the visibility and public impact of the tool and the HeritaMus project, alongside the main results of the project, the team presented the tool to other national institutions that expressed their willingness to adopt it.

The programmed final meeting, originally planned to happen by the end of the project, has been postponed in order to make sure the largest possible community participation and impact (rescheduled for November 2018). So the project is not finished.

From the reception of the Heritamus tool by other researchers and stakeholders, even from domains not directly involved with music, the team has reasons to believe in its future adoption.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Conference papers, project's image, leaflet, website, chapter on a book and catalogue, CDs. Meetings with other organizations for future adoptions of the tool/software could be a good contribution to the visibility of JPI CH.

With fieldwork and the contact with the prototype of the digital tool the communities of practitioners

will reflect upon their knowledge heritage, and practice. Conferences and two workshops showcased the project's notions among archival professionals, researchers, and among community of practice. Conferences oriented to the general public contributed to the promotion of the project, Heritamus Tool has been designed to the development of a reflective society. The exhibition catalogue contributed to the dissemination of innovative knowledge. The publication of CD gave access to previously inaccessible audio heritage.

During fieldwork and the use of the digital tool, the community of practitioners has been involved in the research and development process. The project promotes the access to tangible heritage, not accessible before. The exhibition catalogue will disseminate knowledge and heritage on a new field.

With ethnographically based reports, new ethnographic data on Fado and Flamenco communities will be produced but also a new theoretical orientation to database and data visualization will be achieved.

All these considerations are positive to offer, definitely, an important added value in the European context. This type of project promotes transnational cooperation and of course supposes an advance in the model, although in this case the difficulties that have occurred in the course of the project have subtracted a certain degree of solvency in its development.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

It appears that the project team resolved technical and bureaucratic difficulties which were apparent during the mid project review and have now met all of the stated goals of the project and have delivered on the digital tool. Having looked at the tool itself I can see how it might be useful to researchers working with different kinds of heritage practices of different kinds and think it provides an interesting way of visualising data which might allow researchers to find new associations in the data. The tool will be the most outstanding impact of the project however I feel more needs to be done to promote and share information about the tool and its application to potential users. This might be something for the main funding organisations to consider given the project funding has now finished.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

The tool provides alternative ways of visualising the relationship between tangible and intangible heritage. For non-academic stakeholders and user communities outside of academia interested in Fado and Flamenco there is much of interest on the project's website. There is also no doubt that the tool would potentially be of interest to others who are tasked with investigating other similar forms of intangible heritage internationally. I would reiterate the point above that it would be helpful to think about how the values of the tool, and indeed, the tool itself, might be promoted to those stakeholders and potential users now the project has come to an end.

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)? [350 words maximum]

It is clear that the research has benefited from transnational collaboration and that the project functioned in an integrated fashion. The communication and exchange of ideas across the consortium appears to have been good. The project has contributed to the visibility of the JPICH and its priorities in the Strategic Research Agenda.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	<p>We agree, to a certain degree, with the issues raised. We understand that the theoretical framework is complex. That was, precisely, one of the main challenges of the project that we accomplished with a high degree of success: 1) the translation across disciplines, 2) the adaptation of the budget design to the current financial requirements of computer scientists and programmers, 3) the knowledge transfer of a very specific framework to practitioners, 4) the creation of the only tool available on-line to perform those tasks.</p> <p>The final meeting with the community was not considered as the closing event of the project, rather the launching of the software was (April 2018). The meeting was postponed in articulation with the agendas of the Associated Partner, community members and some invited researchers in order to have the largest possible impact. The main focus group of the project was the community of practitioners, for that reason we gave them priority in all actions taken.</p> <p>The dataset available concerns fado. The lack of data concerning Flamenco is due to the stage of digitization of that genre.</p>

<p>2. Which recommendations will embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.</p>	<p>As the consortium got to the final period of the project, it started to design the follow up strategy in order to promote the added value of the tool, the framework, and the tool itself, among stakeholders and potential users. The consortium will upload more academic oriented papers (the “accepted for publication” ones as they become publicly available from peer reviewed journals) in order to disseminate the framework and facilitate the perception of the notions involved.</p> <p>The results obtained among the community of practitioners give us reasons to believe that the tool corresponds to their needs, generating new discussions of issues of concern to them.</p> <p>We expect to overcome the current status of data available in Spain, install the software, and have flamenco data on local servers.</p>
<p>3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.</p>	<p>Apart from new ethnographic and historical data, the main achievement of the project was also its main objective: provide a user-friendly free on-line tool widely available to curate tangible assets and intangible knowledge in the same platform. It is now the only software available (worldwide) to perform that task, the only on-line free software (tool) for community curation of data and participatory graph database.</p> <p>Heritamus is unique (worldwide) in several aspects: 1) the only software for both tangible and intangible heritage data, 2) the only that allows community’ participation, 3) can be used in any context and with any kind of data structure, 4) the most user-friendly, 5) it is free, 6) can be downloaded and uploaded in any server to be used autonomous and independently by any community.</p> <p>The project not only achieved but also exceeded the proposed outputs producing results that were not part of the initial proposal (for example, more scientific papers and scientific production than previewed, produced pioneering research on new fields, produced sound CDs not originally planned, etc.).</p> <p>The data gathered was the most asked for by the community (on authorships, historical sound recordings and performances) and it is now the only source available for that kind of data.</p>

<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the follow-up, maintenance and future sustainability of the graph database and further development of the software is guaranteed. 2) An agreement with one associated partner (Museu do Fado) for the maintenance of the project (after JPI support). 3) Participation in academic and technical meetings showcasing the Heritamus tool. 4) Considering the difficulties of implementation of a database among Spanish institutions (because of copyright issues, information security, and data export and transfer from third party institutions), we will promote future presentations in Spain in order to reinforce the awareness of the need for an open access culture policy. 5) Several meetings were held with state organizations, Heritage NGOs, and heritage institutions showcasing the project. Some of them are willing to adopt the software. 6) A future project to further develop the tool in other fields (education and cultural promotion in Maghreb countries) is already being planned. 7) The tool proved to be a strong base for the development of new functionalities in relevant areas of computation like artificial intelligence, automatic / semi-automatic data mining, data visualization, participatory curation of data, community development, representation of controversies, a.o.. 8) We consider that the Heritamus project and its software can be articulated with any project concerning tangible and/ or intangible heritage, social sciences and humanities, heritage management, graphs design and data visualization, etc. 9) The code is free (available through github under a GPL licence). The team expects further development of the base code.
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Review 1**1. Achievements of the project**

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

The final report gives an extensive overview of the main achievements of the project.

As described in the summary, the two main objectives were:

- to provide a theoretical re-conceptualisation of the right to cultural heritage
 - to analyse how the technical tools used to manage and protect cultural heritage are considered
- (In the project objectives (section 4.2) these objectives are explained differently, which makes it not easy to understand the focus of the project).

Regarding the juridical areas, they mainly focused on the level of the EU (see 4.1). They also included the impact of Brexit on cultural heritage and on its research. The cases were mainly performed in areas related with the three principal investigators.

They developed six online exhibitions of historical survey photographic collections, of which the previous review round was questioning what the link with the overall project aims was. This was now linked with the EU digital heritage agenda and to contested heritage.

Some of the publications are submitted and will be published end of 2018 (or later, see deliverable 70 other forthcoming publications).

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

The report mentioned that, through the activities, they engaged with different stakeholders, including scholars, policy-makers, representatives of public institutions and the general public.

They included a long list of external networking activities and stakeholder involvement as well as publications, and based on this overview it is clear they had a big visibility.

Events of the projects have been granted the label of the European Year of Cultural Heritage, which made them probably even more visible.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda? [350 words maximum]

They contributed to the visibility of the JPI-CH like they list in table 4.3.3 of the final report, especially focussing on the 'developing reflective society' and 'creating knowledge'.

Events of the projects have been granted the label of the European Year of Cultural Heritage, which made them probably even more visible also outside the JPI.

No future activities are planned.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

The Project HEURIGHT14 has succeeded in meeting its stated goals. It has achieved an impressive number and range of peer reviewed academic publications and has responded effectively to relevant political changes (especially Brexit), incorporating these into new emerging lines of enquiry. It has also produced a number of additional outputs beyond those proposed within the original grant application. The two special journal issues and end of project book will likely create the longest lasting academic impact from the project.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

The project's findings and research publications will be of some value to non-academic stakeholders and user communities. The digital resources will also be of some value to non-academic audiences. Arguably the ways in which the findings of the project may provide further strengthening for the protection of cultural heritage if and when it makes its way into national and international policy will be the project's most significant impact outside of academia. It would have been helpful to have built clearer pathways to impact on policy makers into the proposal itself-but given this was not a part of the original proposal, it is unfair to expect the project leaders to have pursued this additionally to the work

they had agreed to complete. It is clear that policy makers have been involved in a number of the events organised by the project team and this is certainly one mechanism appropriate to achieving this goal. These sorts of impact take much longer to be achieved but JPICH might consider mechanisms for project teams to report on such longer term impacts in future.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its

[Strategic Research Agenda?](#)

[350 words maximum]

One of the main strengths of the project is its comparative perspective. It is clear that the research has benefitted significantly from the transnational collaboration facilitated by the project funding and it was significantly more than the sum of its parts. The project team should be particularly praised for the significant efforts they have clearly made to work in an integrated fashion. The project was designed to have significant communication and knowledge exchange across the team and between researchers and the professional sector and the high profile exchanges will have contributed to the visibility of the JPICH and the priorities in its strategic research agenda.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	I fully recognise and agree with the issues raised by the Reviewers. I have no additional comments in this regard.
2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	I fully recognise the strong suggestion by the Reviewers encouraging the Team to make the Project's outcomes more visible during the EYCH. Indeed, we plan to participate in the final EYCH event in Vienna, December 2018 and possibly to promote our work there.
3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.	<i>If relevant only</i> [Maximum 500 words] The Project has led to several conclusions. We believe that at least three of them should be further re-considered in the JPI on Cultural Heritage and Global Change agenda: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inclusiveness, migration and the role of cultural heritage. Notwithstanding the development of various programmes and initiatives in this regard, it seems that this issue is still neglected in both heritage academic discourse and cultural policies (on the domestic and EU levels). 2) A better conceptualisation and promotion of minorities' heritages as a response to the rise of nationalism, separatism and current trends of

	<p>European disintegration.</p> <p>3) Common and better substantiated digitalisation strategy of cultural heritage in Europe, supporting economic programmes and cultural indicators analysis.</p>
<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>If relevant only</i> [Maximum 150 words] As explained in the third annual and final reports a number of the Project's publications will be finished and published in the forthcoming months, including online resources of the Project.</p>

Review 1**1. Achievements of the project**

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

As I said in my first review, the HIMANIS (Historical Manuscript Indexing for user-controlled Search" project was a very challenging one, and its eventual success largely depended on its capacity to render the tool functional. After more than a year and this new reviewing, I can deliver a very positive assessment. The first results in the use of the CHANCERY corpus online are very impressive (I tried myself to use it on the base of very specific requests). The technical and theoretical developments of the project were very interesting by themselves, and several peer-reviewed papers show that significant scientific break-throughs were accomplished.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

It is clear the the exploitation by historians will be significant and that exchanges with other projects in the same field and with cultural heritage institutions, such as libraries and archives, seem to be very encouraging. Once again, the HIMANIS project shows intellectual and technical solutions that could be implemented in the future in a lot of other cases. I really think that this project should have a real impact, more on the academic level for now that on the non-academic one (but we could imagine a broader re-use of the technology for a wider audience).

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)?

[350 words maximum]

An important part of the project was realised in France, even if the Netherlands and Spain were

involved. But the new developments of the projet are integrating a wide scope of international collaboration in Europe. The key issues of the project were substantial: from this point of view, that was a real research project, and one couldn't be sure that it will works, whereas with a lot of projects, you know from the beginning what will be concluded and how. I would like to emphasize this dimension, which is very important to contribute to the visibility of JPICH and its reliability.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

This project has achieved very impressive technical results on its test corpus and met its stated goals. If the project partners have indeed created a generalizable tool for creating OCR on handwritten texts, this would be a real game changer in manuscript studies. It would indeed be a progress beyond the state-of-the-art. But from the reports I am not entirely clear if this is the case.

I could not tell for certain from their reports or from their website is how generalizable their tool is. While there is a robust and impressive sustainability plan, it seems that the tool will either will be (or is being) integrated into other projects or may be commercialised. I presume the code is not available via github for other projects to use. But, even creating such a tool for one language is a real step forward.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

While the project lists in its third report an impressive number of publications and knowledge transfer activities, these are not easily findable their web presences (there seem to be three, a blog, a website, and the site with the tool). In terms of impact, I would have expected more available from the web or via social media. The page with the project results is unusually bare and has no instructions on how to use the tool (the instructions are on the blog which is available from another web address). For the 500 or so people who attended conference presentations over the past year, dissemination was good. For those coming to the project via the web, the potential impact is much less impressive. I wonder why none of the publications are open access (unless the grant did not allow funding for open access). Nevertheless, none of them are listed on any of the websites so that potential users might learn more about the research. The blog seems to have the most information, but most of the content is listed in blog form and the reader needs to scroll down the page to read about activities as opposed to have content available via a more structured form.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its [Strategic Research Agenda](#)?

The research did benefit from the transnational collaboration and from the project results, it does seem that the CRP did function well. It is hard to evaluate communication and exchange across the consortium and most of this is not available to those outside the consortium. However, that the project has a sustainability plan in place, is integrated into two new and potentially three projects, is extremely impressive.

This project could have quite important European added value if the tool is extensible to other languages. But I could not tell this from the reporting.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	<p>Reviewer 1 raises no critical point. Reviewer 2, beyond questions, stresses that "even creating such a tool for one language is a real step forward". We wish to thank them for their comments.</p> <p>We acknowledge that the report could have been clearer to address Reviewer's 2 questions, about the tool being generalizable and that the web presences could be more user friendly.</p> <p>The report states "These new developments will be directly useful for any language, script, or image collection." Indeed, the developments are generalizable. The methodology however shows that it is so under the following condition: providing training data adequate to the corpus is needed.</p> <p>The code is not available via github, indeed, as agreed in the consortium agreement with private companies. However</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) in the indexing workflow proper, about 50% of our tools are based on open-source code as stated in publications; the rest is not released yet.(b) the most valuable data, that is the results (image, coordinates and index terms) which can be used to train new systems, are published. <p>The web presences seems to need refurbishment, but the audience has adopted them. As for the social media, there is already a twitter account, which is popular. All web presences have users worldwide. The statement "page unusually bare and has no instructions" should be emended, there are complete instructions also pointing to https://himanis.hypotheses.org/105 where more complete and graphical-style instructions are available. We will better point at.</p> <p>The publications are mostly not in open access, except for DH2018 https://dh2018.adho.org/en/handwritten-text-recognition-keyword-indexing-and-plain-text-search-in-medieval-manuscripts/ cf. infra</p> <p>Last but not least: "This project could have quite important European added value if the tool is extensible to other languages. But I could not tell this from the</p>

	reporting". It is extensible and mentioned in the report.
2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	<p>Among the recommendations, several are very valuable and we will embrace them, or we have already embraced them during the response time.</p> <p>Web presence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - himanis.hypotheses.org blog has an overview as pinned splash blog post - http://prhl-kws.prhl.upv.es/himanis/ has a renewed splash page and a new wording "Search options" instead of "Need help" <p>Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide author version of all publications on website - provide open access versions for publications with passed moving wall <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stress more clearly that the tool is generalizable to any language and script.
3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.	<p>The comments on the web presence raises the need to stress that the community of Himanis is large and growing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Twitter account @Himanis6 has more than 300 followers, which is a good start; * on himanis.hypotheses.org: very well indexed: more than 12'500 unique visitors in 2017, with more than 34'000 pages visited; 7'400 since Jan. 2018 and 30'000 pages visited. * on the beta search interface, more than 14'000 user feedback interactions (excluding the ones from the partners) * internal Monk system: 400'000 user actions <p>We acknowledge that the structure blog + website + search engine + twitter may be confusing, but this is in line with the developments of the web (several presence types for different uses). The figures of interactions and followers prove that Himanis achieved a good visibility level.</p>
4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.	<p>Beyond the future activities listed in the report, the deadline for the improvements listed above is Sept. 1st, 2018, when the partners will start together a new project.</p> <p>Within READ, UPVLC is currently indexing the huge BNE collection of Theatre of the Spanish Golden Age -- See the-work-in-progress site: http://prhl-carabela.prhl.upv.es/tso and also the whole Bentham Papers collection of about 100,000 images (http://prhl-carabela.prhl.upv.es/bentham). In addition UPVLC got national (private) funding for the "Carabela" project, where UPVLC is indexing about 150,000 images, including a relatively small part (75,000 images) of the Archivo the Indias: www.prhl.upv.es/wp/project/2017/carabela</p>

Reviewer 2 has adjusted the rating of achievements from good to excellent, and the rating of impact from average to excellent.

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

The PL states in the report that the project has fully achieved its objectives. This seems correct, but the list of deliverables indicates that there are some missing outputs (eg one oral outputs rather than a report and one missing report). Many of the planned scientific output are still in progress.

One overall conclusion is changes in management of urban historical environments: more actors involved, broader approaches with negotiations and collaboration and a wider scope of objectives in policy (eg. development/economic aspects). These changes are similar to the general trend in public management and planning called the change “from government to governance” which has taken place since the 1990s. The project has therefore contributed to an understanding that a general change in public management, including urban planning, has also occurred in management of urban historical sites. There has been many project about changes in urban planning which has already concluded with this change. The project would have benefitted academically by building more on previous research and with such an approach contributed with more new knowledge.

There has been a high number of network activities and stakeholder’s involvement in meetings. It seems that some of those outputs are data collections activities. The project reports 14 scientific publications, most of them submitted to a publisher or are in different stages of preparation. There is also 21 reports case/theme/national reports etc (so-called grey literature). Many of them uploaded on the projects homepage. The project team has participated in many workshops, conferences etc. The change in the research questions during the project period is satisfactory followed up. Further, the project has arranged several workshops with stakeholders/actors, developed an international academic network and contributed with comparative knowledge on management of cultural heritage.

The most outstanding outputs are the findings that conclude a change in management of historical build environment and that are created an international academic network.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

The project has a webpage with many visitors and FB group with 1500 followers. The project members have participated in academic activities as several network arenas, a high number of conferences with papers and arranged workshops at conferences. There is also several academic publications in the pipeline. The knowledge transfer to the academic community is good.

The communication with non- academic is also good but impact from such activities are difficult to report. The project has contributed with written popular articles, arranged meetings with stakeholders during the data collection but also later in some arrangement, and there have been activities on social media. One significant impact outside academia has been to bring the different stakeholders from

public management and business together. The impact for civil society and NGOs are also addressed with activities, some of them seems to part of the data collection.

The interactions with non-academics have been important for the projects and has among other lead to a change in the research design, which has improved the project.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

The European benefit is good. The project has created and consolidated a research network within the actual research theme. The project seems overall to working well together and they have contributed to policy developed in Horizon 2020 by participation on policy arenas. The research network has also continued they collaboration and written research proposals together. The project has contributed to the visibility of JPICH.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project (good)

This is a well structured report in which the project's achievements have not only been listed extensively, but also clearly synthesized and related to the initial objectives. Also, comments of previous reviews have been carefully addressed and changes in the workplan have been explained. The project's achievements are impressive, notwithstanding the funding problems of the Italian team. These problems have been solved collectively, thanks to joined efforts, indicating that collaboration between the partners has been intensive. Deliverables/outpant have largely been produced as planned. This also goes for scientific publications, most of which are of high quality and have appeared/will appear in high status media. Although the conclusions of the project cannot be called entirely new, a major achievement of the project is that these conclusions are now supported by systematic, problem oriented analysis. As to this analysis, however, one wonders why few attention has been paid to the most recent theories, concepts and practices in cultural heritage management, which have shifted gradually from a focus/emphasis on conservation of built heritage (which seemingly is still the final goal of heritage management according to the PICH project) to a holistic and constructivist approach which views heritage through the lens of landscape and as a source of inspiration for planning and designing the living environment.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the Project (good)

The report makes it clear that much attention has been devoted to impact, both at the scientific and the societal level. This can be deduced amongst others from the relatively large amount of scientific publications, public meetings and presentations. Also, the change in plan, amending one research question and replacing it for another one, focused on measuring citizen's perception of sense of place, betrays a concern with impact of the results of the project on how people engage with heritage.

I would like to question, however, to what degree the project has made a contribution to the understanding of heritage management, considering that the report doesn't give the impression of being informed on the latest trends in heritage management ethics and theory; whilst the latter have much to do with the impact of the past and of heritage on urban planning, the project is mostly on the impact of urban planning on the conservation of built heritage. Relatedly, there is no indication in the report that the project has reached out and engaged the most up-to-date scientific and professional world of heritage management and theory.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

European added value has been carefully addressed. As it is stated in the report, the transnational, comparative research has allowed to investigate issues and case studies and to draw conclusions that go beyond the national level. The joint field visits have done much to create synergy in this. Also, collaboration in international teams has significantly contributed to enhance and expand networks. Proving the strength of the collaboration is the fact that the consortium has successfully withstood the funding problems caused by the delicate Italian situation, helping out each other to solve the problems. As to the contribution of the project to the JPI-CH aims, priorities and challenges, the report is explicit. The project convincingly addresses the issues of 'developing reflective societies' and 'connecting people with heritage'.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
<p>1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.</p>	<p>Thank you for your careful reviews and conclusions that the project has achieved its objectives; delivered an 'impressive' range of outputs and connected well with users and the European dimension. Reviewer 1 is concerned that 'the list of deliverables indicates that there are some missing outputs'. We made a small change to the pilot project which was done by way of presentation to identify issues rather than a written report. Otherwise the outputs were delivered as planned and are available online. See https://planningandheritage.wordpress.com/pich-2/cases/</p> <p>Reviewer 2 is concerned that there 'has been many projects about changes in urban planning which has already concluded with this change' and that there is 'no indication in the report that the project has reached out and engaged the most up-to-date scientific and professional world of heritage management and theory'. It would be useful to have some references to help explain this comment since the team includes leading authors on both European urban planning and heritage management. We may not have explained the purpose of the project as clearly as we should (see below).</p> <p>Reviewer 2 notes the problems the project has overcome in the lack of funding for the Italian partner – thank you. But there is no response to the issue in the review.</p>

	<p>The reviewers are not so clear about what needed to be done to receive a grade of excellent, especially given the funding problem noted above.</p>
<p>2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.</p>	<p>Academic papers and professional articles from the project will clarify the objectives of the PICH project, and address current knowledge on changes in urban planning and the relation to contemporary theory. The papers will link to work underway by partners and others on comparative analysis of urban planning in Europe (see eg https://www.espon.eu/planning-systems).</p> <p>The point by reviewer 2 on existing understanding of a shift from government to governance is well made. We agree. However, these reforms are by no means uniform across Europe and the objective of this study was to understand the extent to which they have been implemented in relation to the built heritage (extensive and deep irrespective of the point of departure) and the likely consequence for the historic built environment (more variable, less damaging and offering opportunities for more innovation in practice).</p>
<p>3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.</p>	<p>The reviewers are aware of the findings as set out in the overall report. The report only touches on extensive empirical analysis in four countries. The detail needs to come through in the publications that follow.</p>
<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<p>A strong network has been established by PICH and its forerunner pilot project SHUC. All network members (who extend well beyond the existing consortium) agree on the value of continuing research on the relations between governance and institutional reform with the historic built environment and intangible cultural heritage. An international comparative approach is particularly valuable because it exposes the importance of structural factors in societies. The network has already formed new consortia to seek funding to continue the work which has only just begun with PICH. We hope to further develop the work – both theoretically with reference to institutional approaches, and empirically both to deepen knowledge and widen the analysis to places with other structural characteristics.</p>

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

From the report:

- *Fully achieved its objectives for the whole period.*
- *An update impact scenario in Europe of Natural Hazards Vs Cultural Heritage was produced.*
- *The Integration of PS and geo-hazard products and implementation of multicriteria methodology was designed and implemented. A novel procedure was carried out in order to define risk level for the European Heritage Vs Geo-Hazard. The GIS-based multi-criteria methodology was implemented and concluded.*
- *New updated research activities in the fields of satellite monitoring, geo-hazards and CH conservation and protection were developed during the entire project period.*
- *Tools, platform and web GIS instruments were implemented in order to support the CH communities for the all day work of safeguarding.*

The objectives were reached and the achievements seem to be relevant for the EU cultural heritage.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

From the report:

- *To date, the PROTHEGO team are responsible for at least:*
- *11 Conference proceedings;*
- *45 Oral presentations or posters;*
- *26 magazine/web news articles.*
- *All the dissemination activities were mainly addressed to final user and stakeholder in order to promote a sustainable reconnection of European citizens with their own CH.*

A big effort was made to disseminate the results and to promote the project, therefore large audiences were reached.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda? [350 words maximum]

The project team seems to have worked in an integrated manner, and with positive outcome.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

- Were the stated goals achieved?

PROTHEGO has a complicated structure, ambitious but extremely important) objectives and methodological approaches which involves advanced technological tools and competence. To handle this complexity of goals, methods and interdisciplinary network calls upon a very clear (=simple and concrete formulated), well defined, organised and well-connected WPs, good communication and a well-integrated consortium with adequate competence, hold together and professionally managed. From this PROTHEGO could have been terminated as a “Mission Impossible”, but has been a “Mission accomplished” with great success and impressing result in all of its ambitious goals. My congrats!

- What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field?

PROTHEGO has progressed beyond the state-of-the-art because the project has

- 1) successfully managed to collect, systematized and made available all the data on the UNESCO cultural heritage in Europe in a dedicated PROTHEGO geo-database, which will be an highly valuable tool for planning, monitoring and managing cultural heritage in a sustainable, global perspective,
- 2) produced a new procedure to define risk level for the European Heritage Vs Geo-Hazard, likewise an irreplaceable aid in managing future threats from climate change and natural hazards derived from this.

- What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

The harmonization of InSAR and PS ground motion information and a creation of digital factsheets was implemented the 3rd year. The factsheets are/will be very useful in sharing information for end users. Also the PROTHEGO website with its “download” site is extremely useful for research and management purposes.

In an overall perspective is the identification, assessment risk-monitoring and strengthening the risk preparedness at heritage properties of extreme importance for the possibilities of a global, sustainable cultural heritage management in combination with the strengthening of institutional support and governance through knowledge and innovation. The tools and measures produced by

PROTHEGO in this field of cultural heritage management are concrete and future orientated aid when climate changes affects the natural environment in unpredictable and (more or less) stochastic manners. One might, however, ask why museums, as very important cultural heritage institutions are outside the survey?

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

- What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia?

PROTHEGO has produced a manifold of results which in themselves are important in various stages and areas of cultural heritage management, but these are only a part of a solution to more comprehensive challenges and goals: Knowledge production and making knowledge available for such challenges is of uttermost importance to develop a sustainable cultural heritage management facing geo-hazards in areas of cultural heritage in Europe. From this, the creation of a comprehensive and validated picture of sites threatened by geo-hazards by use of remote sensing monitoring is of significant impact outside academia. Also PROTHEGOs various dissemination measures taken to make accessible the data and associated knowledge are of importance because it strengthens profoundly the awareness of how a "nature not in balance" and climate changes are able to affect heritage of all kind (even intangible heritage) in a devastating way.

- Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project?

PROTHEGO is a project with a high technological profile, which aims at solutions dependent on advanced technical equipment and co-operation with technological expertise. In this perspective, and assessed from the project's objectives and methodological approach, direct input from non-academic actors seems to have been limited to influencers, policy- and decision makers first and foremost within cultural heritage institutions. Nevertheless, information, arguments and ideas from non-academic environments has indirectly affected the total research outcome by contributed to a) enhanced development of emergency assistance for heritage sites in immediate danger, b) provided support to states parties' public awareness-building activities for Heritage conservation and c) contributed to encourage international cooperation in the conservation and protection of world's cultural and natural heritage threatened by a high risk.

Did PL and PIs actively pursue these activities?

Not easy to assess from the available reports

- Did research benefit from this exchange?

➤

Difficult to assess the *direct* outcome of pure research activities of knowledge exchange with non-academic actors having taken part in PROTHEGO's various meeting programme and other communication measures. But non-academic input and feedback from user-experiences has been of decisive importance in terms of modifications and adaptations of the routines and practises in applying and using the detection and monitoring technological methods produced by PROTHEGO.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

- Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts?

One of the WPs organised by PROTHEGO was led by ISPRA with the responsibility of planning, organising, coordinating and monitoring the projects progress, achievements and time schedule. This measure prevented seemingly problems to evolve beyond the “manageable”, and to find immediate solutions acceptable and useful for the partners. This measure also facilitated the research by minimizing time- and resource consuming conflicts and creating a working environment with maximal focus spent on carrying out real “cross-disciplinary” research and knowledge production beyond “parallel research”.

Another success factors developed by PROTHEGO is the well-defined and integrated WP tasks carried out by the partners within likewise well-defined responsibility for actual fields of research for maximum outcome of individual competence and experience in the field. This integrated model has created resilient co-operation routines and procedures. The work has also been subjected some necessary adjustments and timings (WP5 and 6), which the organisation has responded to in a resilient and adaptive way. This covers both the academic and non-academic/stakeholder’s participation in the project. The successful “PROTEGHO organisation model” is an example to follow

- Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient?

Based on the networking activities, which reports about a manifold of communication event ranging all from oral and on-line presentations, information on website to conferences, seminars, workshops and meetings with policy makers, decision makers, research communities and relevant non-academic representatives spread over a wide spectre of geographical localities and heritage sites, have provided an seemingly effective communication of ideas between all types of participating actors in PROTHEGO because they were given possibilities to share practical experiences, written and oral contributions. The manifold and frequently organised communication events have profoundly contributed to the excellent outcome of PROTHEGO, and shall not be underestimated in the noble art of facilitating an engaged, motivated and creative research environment.

- Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda?

PROTHEGO has contributed in an excellent and impressive way in making JPICH visible both inside and outside the cultural heritage research and management sphere. The project has successfully carried out its ambitious objectives and thus been able to realise the prioritised areas 1) “*Safeguarding cultural heritage resources*” by having produced tools and procedures for monitoring culture heritage threatened by geo-hazards, 2) “*creating knowledge*” within satellite and geo-hazard monitoring technology and 3) “*connecting people with heritage*” by an impressive extensive and manifold dissemination of knowledge and relevant data directed towards end users/stakeholders as the direct link to local communities with cultural heritage resources in their midst in a sustainable and long-lasting perspective.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	We recognize in the review the excellent work we have done during the last three years of project. We have always been aware of the objectives to be achieved and focused on achieving them.
2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.	Prothego has analyzed the official European UNESCO WHL list of. The museums present in the historical centres included in this list have been analyzed in the same way as other sites. PL and PIs they have constantly pursued knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences, especially with the site manager and final stakeholder of the pilot case studies.
3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.	<i>If relevant only</i> For any additional detail, please refer to PROTHEGO_FINAL report (pag. 12, 13)
4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.	<i>If relevant only</i> For any additional detail, please refer to PROTHEGO_FINAL report (pag. 19, 20)

Review 1

1. Achievements of the project

This is a very well written and carefully structured final report, which clearly sets out the achievements of the project in relation to the original questions and objectives. Thus, it is evident that all major objectives and deliverables have been achieved, with, amongst others, relevant publications, reports, videos, workshops and a travelling exhibition. The report provides a detailed account of the output of the project. The description of the achievements goes beyond the mere mentioning of deliverables, explaining in relevant detail and without too much technical jargon, how the results have been interpreted, and subsequently how the conclusions have informed the further progress of the research and also the development of new engagement strategies and policy advice. This goes for instance for the interviews and questionnaires to assess landscape stakeholders. These have led to new insights in current practice and concepts of landscape change. The latter at their turn have informed the project's development of engagement events.

Reviewer's comments on earlier reports have been carefully addressed, leading amongst others to reconsideration of the role of the oppida as elements of the wider cultural landscape. In line with this, in a similar vein, it is made explicit in the report that lessons have been learned from engagement with stakeholders; these lessons have led to new approaches to engage hard to reach stakeholders, like participatory augering;

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the Project

The report makes it clear that impact has been vital to the project from its very start. To ensure impact on the long term, a large series of measures has been taken; thus, landscape guides have been produced and permanent exhibitions have been installed, reaching out and engaging a wide audience. More in general, as is clearly demonstrated in the report, amongst others with a detailed list of network activities and stakeholder involvement, REFIT has worked closely with a range of stakeholder organisations and partners to ensure that the research findings and methods are co-produced with key stakeholders and impacts on a broad range of key landscape organisations. To that aim both traditional and innovative measures have been taken. Amongst the innovative ones are creative initiatives like the 'Love your Landscape day' and the method of participatory augering. Further impact is guaranteed through a large series of scientific publications, some of them in high standing journals. Also, clear ideas and actions have been formulated to continue the project's efforts, e.g. at the scientific level through publications and events, as well as at various governance levels, from local to international. At all these levels the experience and results of the project have been and will be shared with political and administrative decision-makers. Of particular interest is the training and exchange centre for managers of heritage sites set up in France, with the support of various national and international institutions. Such a centre is an effective way of ensuring sustainability of the project's efforts and results, as well as of the network of dedicated researchers and institutions involved. Further impact is sought by joining forces with EU-projects with similar aims, such as Cherscape and Memola, leading amongst others to new project applications.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

The added European value of the project is not explicitly addressed in a relevant section of the report, but can be deduced from various actions and conclusions. Thus, in the section on final results and their impact it is stated that the project's stakeholder analysis revealed commonalities across the three countries on core themes (1) need for awareness of integrated nature of 'cultural landscapes' (rather than isolated heritage assets) (2) the value of integrated (ecology, agronomy, heritage) landscape management. These are vital elements in the European Landscape Convention's approach to landscape and demonstrate indeed, as is stated in the report, the usefulness of this approach in diverse cases throughout Europe. The European-wide set up of the project has clearly been instrumental in this conclusion. Also in line with the European scale of the project, it has been an explicit aim to impact political and administrative decision-makers not only at local and national levels, but also at international scales. More in general, the themes investigated by the REFIT project closely link up and significantly add to ongoing research of spatial planning and landscape management at the European level (e.g. Hercules-project, Cherscape, Memola), as well as of issues such as democratisation in heritage management (participatory management; co-creation) and demographic shrinkage and economic depression in rural areas; a broad, comparative Europe-wide approach as cherished by REFIT is vital to such research.

As to the contribution of the project to the JPI-CH aims, priorities and challenges, the report is explicit. The project convincingly addresses the issues of 'developing reflective societies' and 'connecting people with heritage', through exhibitions, videos, digital guides and stakeholder engagement. As a matter of fact, these JPI-CH issues are core themes of the REFIT project.

Review 2

1. Achievements of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the achievements of the research project: Were the stated goals achieved? What is the progress beyond the state-of-the-art in the field? What are the project's most outstanding outputs and outcomes, in the third reporting period and overall?

[350 words maximum]

The report is very well written and structured and gives a clear overview. The core research questions are very well formulated (from the start of the project), which illustrate that research projects really benefit from clearly defines objectives and questions. The keywords of the research questions (awareness and understanding; management; engagement; knowledge transfer) all link with the JPI research agenda.

Three project partners and several associated stakeholders in the different countries, that were used as case studies.

The project team took the previous review really into consideration, for example to move to cultural landscapes beyond oppida, which is very much appreciated. They underpin the usefulness of applying the European Landscape Convention's approach to landscape, which is indeed more integrating the different components of cultural landscapes.

Some of the deliverables are still due to deliver (14-15-16), but this might be a mistake in the table? Some of the publications are submitted and will be published end of 2018, such as the REFIT Monograph.

Please rate the achievements of the project:

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

2. Impact of the project

Please evaluate and comment on the project's impact, as well as knowledge transfer and dissemination activities of the CRP: Will the research outcomes be of value for non-academic stakeholders and user communities? What would be the project's most significant impact outside academia? Was knowledge exchange with non-academic audiences important to the project? Did PL and Pls actively pursue these activities? Did research benefit from this exchange?

[350 words maximum]

During the whole project, the team worked with many stakeholders, for example by executing both a questionnaire (985 respondents) and in-depth interviews (192 respondents). A range of engagement events were organised using different methodologies and approaches, in which they involved up to 500 stakeholders. They developed guides to be used in the cultural landscapes to raise awareness on a more holistic way (heritage, ecology, agriculture, stakeholders' perspectives), which might be a good practice for other case studies.

Based on the outcomes of the project, different team members are invited in consultations on landscape management developments at national and regional level.

Please rate the impact of the project:

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

3. European added value

Please evaluate and comment on the European added value: Has the research benefited from the transnational collaboration? Was the CRP functioning as a well-integrated collaborative project, more than just a sum of its parts? Would you evaluate the communication and exchange of ideas, students, techniques, etc. across the consortium as sufficient? Has the project been contributing to the visibility of JPICH and the priorities in its Strategic Research Agenda?

[350 words maximum]

The keywords of the research questions (awareness and understanding; management; engagement; knowledge transfer) all link with the JPI strategic research agenda.

The contribution of to the JPI-CH is extensive and the four themes are addressed.

They also listed future activities which are relevant and show their interaction with other European projects and initiatives.

Response by project

Questions	Response by project-leader
1. Do you recognize and agree with the issues raised? Specify and clarify.	[Maximum 150 words] We are extremely grateful for the positive review of the REFIT project's achievements and are glad the reviewers have recognised its aims and approach.

	<p>The one issue raised concerning some deliverables still due in 2018 is being addressed. Indeed, the Tully/Allen paper for Public Archaeology entered as 'submitted' in the report has now been accepted by that journal. We are waiting on decisions on the other articles and will complete the Monograph by the end of 2018.</p>
<p>2. Which recommendations will be embraced and how? Also respond to specific questions.</p>	<p>[Maximum 150 words]</p> <p>We appreciate the reviewers' recognition of some of the useful approaches by the REFIT project and the possibility that some aspects may be transferable to other projects. We will endeavour to continue to promote our outputs and approaches so that these aspects, such as the interactive/integrated guides might be emulated for other cultural landscapes.</p>
<p>3. What has been achieved by your project, that should be further highlighted?. Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>If relevant only</i></p> <p>[Maximum 500 words]</p> <p>The reviewers have recognised what we consider the key aspects of the project – its exploration of oppida as cultural landscapes, stakeholder engagement and production of integrated approaches to these landscapes.</p> <p>We would emphasise that the co-productive nature of REFIT – integrating core stakeholders as active participants in the project – has been essential to its success and should be emphasised in other such projects (and indeed is one of the most inspiring aspects of the JPI-CH approach to grant funding). Our associated partners (and later other stakeholders who joined the project – AONB etc) were active participants at our workshops, helped co-deliver engagement events, input into our guides and advised on their needs – making it truly coproductive. We believe this is crucial to sustainable approaches to cultural landscapes.</p>
<p>4. Are future activities or follow-up plans foreseen? Be short and precise.</p>	<p><i>If relevant only</i></p> <p>[Maximum 150 words]</p> <p>As mentioned above, we are completing the major monograph for the project this year with expected publication late 2018 or early 2019.</p> <p>We are continuing to undertake engagement events at all four case studies – especially Bibracte which is hosting a major follow-on workshop.</p> <p>In the UK, our work on post-Brexit cultural landscape management advisory plans is continuing in connection with Historic England.</p> <p>We will continue to update our REFIT website outlining these developments with the aim of promoting the transfer of best practice in managing European oppida and European cultural landscapes in general.</p>