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JHEP

Coordination action in support of the implementation of a Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) on Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe

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Project coordinator: Antonia Pasqua RECCHIA

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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)	

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1   Introduction

Cultural heritage is a major European asset, which unites and inspires people and which is also an important economic contributor. A sustainable future for cultural heritage can only be achieved when people are able to connect themselves with it, when people are able to enjoy it and when people can use it.

The importance of cultural heritage was stressed by the European Commission's former president José Manuel Barroso, who stated in A New Narrative for Europe[1]:

> 'Europe's heritage was forged not only across generations, but also across communities and territories. Cultural heritage reveals what it has meant to be a European throughout time.'

The Council of Europe also stressed the importance of cultural heritage in the Conclusions of its meeting of May 20, 2014.[2]

To support those cultural heritage - owners, users, researchers, practitioners - we are in need of a joint effort. This joint effort is being elaborated by the JPI Cultural Heritage. The focus of the JPI is to enhance the state of cultural heritage knowledge, both by enabling new research and by linking and disseminating existing research. To this end, a consortium of countries supported by the European Commission started working on this task in 2010.

Joint programming initiatives are meant to cover roughly a generation of researchers. This means that the JPI on cultural heritage, which started in 2010, will have a life span until 2030 or even later. Of course, it is impossible to predict how both the European Research Area (ERA) and the field of research covered by cultural heritage will develop over such a long time. To give the process guidance, however, several actions were undertaken.

Following on from the JPI's initial vision document (2010), a Coordination and Support Action (CSA), with a lifespan of three years, was launched in October 2011. A major achievement was the publication of a Strategic Research Agenda in early 2014. Others were the launch of a joint pilot call for research proposals in January 2013 and an ERA-Net+ call (Heritage Plus) in March 2014 aimed at generating new international and interdisciplinary research linking heritage with major challenges (such as the reuse of vacant monuments).

The diagram below shows how these various JPICH initiatives overlap in timescale and reach.

Figure showing the global outline of the JPI Cultural Heritage

For the future, the JPI consortium is working on an ambitious action and alignment programme of which this document is the first stage. This programme aims at working together on the future of Europe's research on cultural heritage for the period 2015-2017. It expresses the both the consortium's common viewpoint and its motivation to proceed jointly.

Our mission is that by 2030 cultural heritage is seen as a self-evident asset for all European citizens; an asset to enjoy, to use, and to last. And that the development, accessibility and valorization of the knowledge we need is taken to a substantially higher level.

Our purpose is to streamline and coordinate national research programmes to enable more efficient and effective use of scarce financial resources, exploit synergies and avoid duplication.

Strategic Research Agenda

To start the process of joint programming, a Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) was established. This document has a life span of a decade. The Strategic Research Agenda was developed to present cultural heritage as a holistic, integrated research area. Input was requested from a wide range of stakeholders across Europe reflecting the three key facets of cultural heritage: tangible, intangible and digital. The content of the SRA was created during a bottom-up process which was validated by other

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[1] http://ec.europa.eu/debate-future-europe/new-narrattive

[2] Conclusions on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe. Education, youth, culture and sport council meeting, Brussels, 20 May 2014

studies (e.g. a foresight study) and aggregated into four priority research areas. Via this way of working, national priorities were addressed, but these were also taken to a higher level. Thus, cultural heritage is presented:

1. as an integrated research area, not focusing on one topic, one discipline or one category, but approached via cross-category priority research areas;
2. as a field with a large variety among Europe's Member States, via a summary of national priorities.

The four research priorities of the JPI Cultural Heritage are:

- **Developing a reflective society.** This is broadly based on recognition that the world is changing and that research questions, approaches, methods and reporting need to reflect this change.
- **Connecting people with heritage.** This concentrates on exploring access by addressing themes and issues that enable people and communities to connect with heritage, underpinned by sustainable management plans.
- **Creating knowledge.** This involves deepening our understanding of the context in which cultural heritage exists and is formed, and developing innovative approaches, applications and tools that will create added value for society from cultural heritage.
- **Safeguarding our cultural heritage resource.** This explores how we can protect our heritage and the research that is required to support protection.

2   Alignment

Joint Programming Initiatives are, according to the European Commission, mini-European Research Areas (ERAs). They are, to paraphrase the High Level Group on Joint Programming/Groupe de Programmation Conjointe (GPC), all about pooling resources from the various Member States. The opportunities offered by the European Commission are a vital undercurrent for cooperation within the European Research Area. Nevertheless, joint programming is an instrument for and by Member States, thus enabling the field of cultural heritage research to have access to all available resources in Europe (and elsewhere) which will further heritage studies. More than 80% (latest figure, communicated July 2014: 88%) of all research funding in the European Research Area comes from the Member States and not from the European Commission and a substantial part of this research is either partially duplicated or under-used. Joint programming aims to address this challenge.

For the JPICH, the process towards alignment will ensure a next step in implementing the Strategic Research Agenda. According to the European Commission, alignment is the key approach to the success of joint programming. Also according to the European Commission, alignment is the proper adjustment of components for a proper function, and to join with others in a cause. In other words, in this context we define alignment as the complete toolbox via which we achieve collaboration and synergy within the field of Cultural Heritage research. Alignment can thus be achieved at different levels, ranging from political attribution of funding towards the support of JPI's four research priorities to various activities as for instance the ones in the annexes A and B.

The GPC recommends that all JPIs:
-align all actions spanning the programming cycle;
- use different actions and tools, based on existing national programmes and available resources;
- develop, share and promote good practices into best practices.[3]

To achieve this within the JPICH, we can start by:
-   providing an overview of national priorities regarding contents
-   providing an overview of national funding possibilities

Alignment is an important way of working for all JPIs, because it does not (only) mean extra funding from Member States nor extra funding from the European Commission. It means making the best use of the existing, substantial, national budgets. Alignment is therefore a purpose with a potentially large impact. It is also an ambition the elaboration of which needs time, attention, and trust.

To achieve alignment, one needs well-grounded partnership or consortium able to do the 'mapping exercise' of existing national priorities and possibilities, to look for overlaps, synergies and/or each other's strengths and weaknesses. It also needs effort to do this exercise as thoroughly as possible. And in the end, it will need political commitment to set the next step to achieve the more advanced form of alignment: joint programming. Alignment will be the main focus of the JPI's ambition for the period 2015-2018, for which a new CSA was granted. In this CSA, alignment will be elaborated via various ways, which can be based on the input of this Action Programme.

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[3] GPC Working Group Alignment, 'Alignment in the context of Joint Programming Initiatives', Brussels, July 2014.

3 Instruments and target groups

This chapter gives an overview of the instruments available to the JPICH in working towards research alignment, and of the target groups with which the JPICH aims to work in achieving common goals as part of that process.

3.1 Enabling framework

Five various instruments or enabling activities, necessary to achieve alignment, were already identified in the SRA. These activities are here placed in a schedule and matched with stakeholders and actors – which are not necessarily the same. An underlying, sixth enabler has also been added: funding.

Enabling element	Stakeholder (beneficiary)	Actor (executor of the enabling element)
1 Capability and capacity		
1.1 To cover the provision of training to enable researchers to work across disciplines and all forms of heritage, support is required by researchers at different stages of their careers	Researchers and research institutions	JPI and Member States involved in collaboration with EU, possibly also via Marie Sklodowska-Curie grants
1.2 To identify good practices to increase the capacity and scope of cultural heritage research	Researchers and research institutes; public and private cultural heritage managers	National Consultation Panels
1.3 To foster strong leaders that inspire a new generation of cultural heritage researchers across Europe	Researchers and research institutions; national governments, society at large	Research institutes in collaboration with governments, funding agencies and media (promotion of role models), (primary) education
2 Management strategies		
2.1 To ensure that the technological, organisational and institutional structures are in place to enable cultural heritage to be managed efficiently and effectively	Researchers and research institutes; heritage councils; funding agencies, heritage sites	JPI and IGO's and NGO's, advising Member States and EU, heritage professionals
3 Knowledge sharing		
3.1 To build a culture that enables researchers to share their findings not only with researchers in other disciplines, but also with international managers such as NGOs, professionals, managers and users of cultural heritage, SME and the wider public	Researchers and research institutes; IGOs and NGOs; heritage councils; funding agencies, heritage professionals	JPI, more especially the Heritage Portal
3.2 To develop a range of methods and educational tools to engage the broader public	IGOs and NGOs; heritage councils; heritage owners and users; governments at various levels (local, regional, national), schools	Member States; IGO's and NGO's (e.g. Europa Nostra); institutional heritage owners; scientific, technical and

		industrial culture institutions
3.3 To share results of cultural heritage research with a wide variety of audiences	Researchers and research institutes; IGOs and NGOs; heritage councils; heritage owners and users	JPI, more especially the Heritage Portal; National Consultation Panels; Member States
4 Research infrastructure		
4.1 To examine the existing and new infrastructure needed for each form of cultural heritage and where it crosses over, for example from the tangible to the digital, to ensure continued preservation and access	Researchers and research institutes	IGO's and NGO's; heritage councils and funders; National Consultation Panels; Member States
5 Policy, laws and regulations		
5.1 To map out the policies, laws and regulations within and beyond the EU	Heritage owners and users, heritage councils, governments at various levels (local, regional, national)	Council of Europe, EHLF, EHHF, EU working group on cultural heritage, HEREIN, EC's expert group on cultural heritage
5.2 To assess the consequence of divergent political frameworks and legal interventions and minimise conflicts resulting from this variation.	Heritage owners and users, heritage councils, governments at various levels (local, regional, national)	EHLF, EHHF, EU working group on cultural heritage, HEREIN, MS
6 Funding	Researchers, (pilot) projects including heritage sites, (digital) collections and cultural expressions	Member States; EC; funding agencies; private funders

3.2 Partners

Who should the JPI address, what is our position? This question needs a layered approach, since the JPI aims to influence different partners and communities at a different time. The groups described below are identical to the JPI's Communications and Dissemination Plan; funders are described as an extra group.

First of all, the JPI as a whole aims to address the European Research Area (ERA) and beyond with regard to cultural heritage. These partners are characterized as the **research community**. All researchers (at academic as well as professionals institutions and private organizations) working in this field should be able to join. Researchers can join via different means:
- Via the structure of the JPI and the activities stemming from it: the Scientific Committee, review panels for proposals, and National Consultation Panels.
- Via the two websites, of which the Heritage Portal is especially important as a place to hear about upcoming activities or calls, to exchange ideas for upcoming research, or simply for news – a knowledge hub. (Of course, the knowledge hub will offer information for civil society as a whole too.)
- Of course, researchers will also be able to deliver proposals when calls are launched or when other joint activities like the ones listed in the following chapter are embarked upon.

Second, the JPI aims to relate to **industry, SME's and civil society**. This is a very large and varied group of stakeholders. This might be the largest group to benefit from the JPI, since heritage users and owners are also taken into account in this group. However, many of these partners will not be aware of their being stakeholder at all, because of the gap between for instance research and practice. That is why at this moment, two specific actions can be established:

- combining efforts with the European Construction Technology Platform (ECTP), Europa Nostra, and the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN)
- and with various stakeholders in and beyond the JPI-CH Advisory Board.

Third, the JPI aims to address **policy makers and influencers**. For the first time ever, the field of cultural heritage research has delivered an extensive and inclusive strategic research agenda; an agenda which covers all sorts of cultural heritage, not just one sector. As stated in the JPI's Vision Document, cultural heritage is a vital resource for Europe both from an economic point of view as from the point of view of European identity. Policy makers and influencers must be made aware of what the cultural heritage research community thinks are the pivotal questions, because these often coincide with the societal challenges Europe is dealing with.

Fourth, there is the group of **parallel programmes, projects and organizations** which will be addressed. This is a very varied group too, also because of its global extent: this group includes organizations and individuals from non-European countries. These partners are also IGOs and NGOs, networks and the umbrella organizations which are active in the field of cultural heritage research etc. There are, for instance, organizations addressing heritage categories like archives, libraries, digital data, archaeology etc.

Fifth, the JPI aims to address **funders**. Funders are a very mixed community, varying from universities and national funding agencies to private companies (including SME's), the European Commission and philanthropic institutions or individuals.

Additional to the actions of addressing partners, we will emphasize the achievements of the JPI via extra communication and dissemination activities such as conferences and web-based information. The elaboration of a knowledge hub within the Heritage Portal was already mentioned. Apart from its function for dissemination of existing knowledge and all kinds of other information, it could also serve as a knowledge hub for upcoming or current research and cooperation projects. This function might also include an ongoing virtual opportunity to search for partners: one can share ideas or look for knowledge on needs. All knowledge generated by JPI activities such as the calls will be uploaded to the Heritage Portal.

4   Joint activities

The joint activities can be structured in three pillars, two of which are elaborated in this document: pillar 1, the research actions already started by the JPI consortium itself. Pillar 2, the future possibilities of aligning research. Pillar 3 encompasses the activities undertaken in collaboration with the European Commission. For further information on the latter, the "synergies with Horizon2020" document can be consulted.

4.1 Pillar 1 Joint actions

Two major exercises were performed as a start of joint actions, a third and fourth are being prepared.
-    The first, the **joint pilot call**, was a classic call with possibilities for research and for networking. Funding was raised by the Member States and the topics were based on the Strategic Research Agenda.
-    The second was a list of **thematic research activities** that researchers want to work upon together, elaborated during two workshops in Rome and The Hague respectively. This list forms the basis for various collaborative projects.
-    The third exercise is under construction at the moment: during the Italian Presidency, Italy has been exploring the possibility to get cultural heritage on the agenda of the **EUROMED article 185** initiative.
-    The fourth exercise, in collaboration with the European Commission, is the Heritage Plus call

1. Joint pilot call

Content of the joint pilot call
1. Methods, tools (including non-invasive instruments) and modelling for understanding damage and decay mechanisms (including the effects of weathering and climate change) on tangible heritage (including buildings, sites and landscapes);
2. Materials, technologies and procedures for the conservation of tangible cultural heritage;
3. Use and re-use of buildings and landscapes, including the relationship between changes of use and public policy, including costs and added value (for example as a result of planning regulations and urban development);
4. Increasing understanding of cultural values, valuation, interpretation, ethics and identity around all forms of cultural heritage (tangible, intangible and digital heritage).

The call was open in 2013, 89 proposals were submitted (for further analysis of the proposed topics, see pillar 2). After a process of assessment, both on formal criteria and the content, nine proposals received a grant. The content was assessed first by independent evaluators and second by the JPI's Scientific Committee (ScC). The total amount of new funds for cultural heritage research was € 3,3 million. The list of granted proposals is available via www.jpi-culturalheritage.eu. In October 2014, the preliminary results of the ongoing research have been presented at a public workshop in Dublin. A second event at which the further results will be disseminated is foreseen early 2016.

2.Thematic research activities

Via a bottom-up process the JPI has been raising about fifty activities which researchers and other partners want to work on together. This input was gathered via two questionnaires and a workshop in Rome, October 2013. The results were refined and enriched during a second workshop with NGO's and IGO's in The Hague, February 2014, and a final workshop with the JPI-CH Scientific Committee in Dublin in October 2014. With final input from the JHEP Steering Committee, this assessment was finalized. A general analysis of the themes of the proposed actions is provided in the chapter on Pillar 2.

The exercise of asking researchers and partners for activities they want to embark upon was a very important one. It differs fundamentally from the input for the SRA: in the SRA, MS were asked to gather information within their country with regard to which research areas and topics are thought to be important, necessary to address. The input via the AP questionnaires shows what researchers actually want to start working on.

3.EUROMED Article 185
This feasibility of this initiative is currently being investigated.

4. Heritage Plus call
The consortium is currently in the final evaluation stage of its second call for proposals. The number and focus of the projects to be granted is therefore not yet clear. With a contribution of approximately a third, the total value of the call might amount up to €9,6 million.

4.2 Pillar 2 Proceeding towards research alignment

Alignment of research is most likely to succeed when a number of countries share priorities, and are aware of their mutual ambitions. By analyzing the input (or, indeed, output) of three major exercises that have already been performed by the JPI-consortium, these shared priorities can be identified.

Firstly, the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) provides important clues. As discussed earlier, it provides four cross-cutting research areas, that are further divided into topics. These have been formulated after extensive studies on foresight and national priorities.

Secondly, By analyzing those underlying, national priorities, which have been formulated by sixteen National Consultation Panels, we can dissect the integral and "European" research areas into themes whose popularity amongst the countries differs. By doing so, we can identify promising themes for variable geometry alignment. Encouraging areas for collaboration can be identified, as it becomes clear how many – and which – countries are interested in a specific topic. An extensive spreadsheet, which lays the foundation of the following analysis, provides insight in the shared priorities on country level. Here, we will limit the discussion to a list of eleven main themes, plus the underlying topics that were shared by at least four of the sixteen NCP's (see table below). The interest in other, underlying topics has here been removed for reasons of clarity. This pillar wants to facilitate the future alignment, which naturally has to start from a mutual understanding of the strengths and interests of the various Member States.

Thirdly, thematic research activities, which are included in the annexes A and B. It is evident that raising activities is only a first step. An outline of the importance of topics is given in the table on the next page. There is, however, also the information of annexes A and B.

The next steps, for which the Member States are primarily responsible, will be to get researchers and other partners working together. A road map might look like this:

In the first step Member States will inform their National Consultation Panel and/or the partners who put activities forward regarding the global outcome of the questionnaire:
- which activities were raised throughout Europe
- which partners have already expressed their interest in the activities
- partners will be offered help to elaborate the activity, for instance via the JPI network formed by JPI-CH Executive and Government Board, Advisory Board and Scientific Committee.

In the second step, Member States are advised to adopt three to five activities in their own country. They can proceed as follows:
- Establish the major issues in their countries, based on the input for the SRA and current research or funding programmes
- Contact the partners which were interested
- Propose a modus operandi as to the building of consortia, identify funding possibilities

The third step consist of working on a methodology, within JHEP, to obtain a feasible and sound set of activities. At least three attributes should be considered:
- Is the activity linked to the Strategic Research Agenda?
- Are the right partners (number and expertise) involved?
- Is the activity's financial basis secure?

Description of research theme / underlying topic	NCP topics		Pilot call		AP actions	
	no. of countries (>4)	share of countries	no. (>1,5)	share of propos.	no. (>1,5)	share of actions
Sustainability and mitigating decay (13 topics)	**13**	**81%**	**24,5**	**28%**	**12**	**21%**
(visitor-assisted) monitoring and mitigation of damage mechanisms (incl.movable heritage)	11		5,5		3	
nanotechnology / new techniques			2		1	
Understanding and modelling of material decay	5		3,5			
monitoring and mitigation of climate change and natural disaster	5		2			
Sustainability and durability	6		1			
sustainable conservation of (building and arts) materials			5		2	
building materials /techniques (e.g. stuco, masonry, wood, natural stone)			4		4	
Data, digital heritage, access (18 topics)	**13**	**81%**	**8**	**9%**	**7**	**12%**
digital content	6		0,5		0,5	
Linking of cultural heritage information, including spatial data	7		2		3,5	
Linking quantitative and qualitative data (incl data mining etc.); integrated heritage studies	6					
e-tools / augmented reality /3D imaging			4		0,5	
Values (8 topics)	**13**	**81%**	**3,5**	**4%**	**2,5**	**4%**
Values / The plurality of values and the interaction between the different logics	11		1		2,5	
Changing context, use and role (9 topics)	**11**	**69%**	**5,5**	**6%**	**2**	**4%**
Changing socio-economic role of cultural heritage.	8					
management strategies for sustainable transformation / revitalisation of built and landscape heritage	7					
loss of function and (adaptive) re-use of heritage and landscapes	8		5,5		2	
Enablers / framework conditions (5 topics)	**11**	**69%**	**4,5**	**5%**	**5**	**9%**
Research (infrastructure, interdisciplinary approach)	9					
Dissemination of cultural heritage knowledge incl. education / training	4		1		4	
business development and valorisation (incl tourism)	1		2			
Identity (8 topics)	**10**	**63%**	**1**	**1%**	**5**	**9%**
How does the use of cultural heritage (material and immaterial) contribute to identity at a personal, national, European, and/or global level? (incl post-conflict)	1		0,5		2	
Ethics and identity	9					
Cultural diversity and identity	1		0,5		2	
Materials, technologies, procedures for maintenance, conservation, use (6 topics)	**10**	**63%**	**3**	**3%**	**2**	**4%**
Measurement instruments: non-invasive instruments and methodologies for diagnosis and monitoring: Diagnosis, dating and comparative studies	6		3		1	
Historical context, integrity (5 topics)	**8**	**50%**	**0,5**	**1%**	**2**	**4%**
Cultural interpretations of heritage and the historical context for it.	6				2	
Ownership, access, participation (9 topics)	**8**	**50%**	**6**	**7%**	**5,5**	**10%**
Rights and responsibilities around cultural heritage	5					
Access	4		1,5			
participation, social innovation/dimension			4		3,5	
combining preservation with access to archaeological sites and cultural landscapes	2				2	
(other) Thematic approaches (12 topics)	**5**	**31%**	**26**	**30%**	**11**	**19%**
movable artifacts (incl work of (contemporary) arts and texts)	2		5,5		4	
interior (incl wall hangings, murals)			2		1	
immaterial heritage (e.g. inheritance, artistic exchange, folk, dialects, music, theatre, falconry)	1		6		1	
conflict, collaboration					2	
religious heritage incl cemetry			2			
heritage periods (e.g. young, industrial, anthropocene)	2		2		2	
heritage locations (rural, urban, specific country/city/region)			6			
Historic (urban) landscape (3 topics)	**4**	**25%**	**5,5**	**6%**	**2,5**	**4%**
(changing) landscape	2		3		2,5	
Protection of cultural landscapes, seascapes and heritage, and the safeguarding of their associated intangible expressions (crafts/trades, oral histories, song, etc)	1		2,5			

As shown in the table above, three themes are shared as priority by no less than 13 countries: sustainability and mitigating decay; digital aspects of heritage, and values.

As already indicated in the table, a second source for identifying shared priorities, is the joint pilot call. Through a quick scan, the 89 proposals that have been submitted by consortia of at least three countries can be grouped thematically. The thematic structure derived from the NCP-input analysis has been applied, and complemented with additional themes where necessary. In the table, again, only the main themes are shown, as well as the underlying topics that were addressed by at least two consortia. The first and third priority turn out to be the same as that of the NCPs. The second priority, however, is different and concerns thematic heritage approaches. Although these do show up in the NCP ranking, this is much less prominent. This can be explained by the cross-cutting approach that the JPI-consortium asked of the NCPs, which is, logically, not the central aim of (most of) the research proposals in the pilot call. The chart below further clarifies the difference in ranking of themes. Note that a low rank equals a high interest.
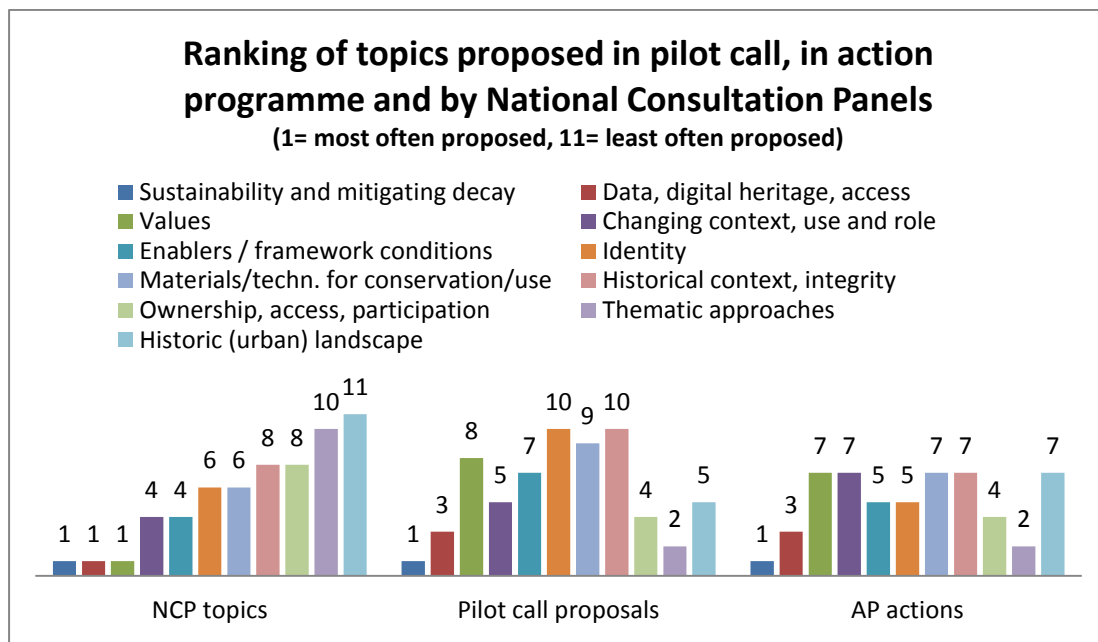
Figure: note that a low chart (1) means the highest score, and that higher numbers represent interest

Thirdly, the actions that have been proposed within this Action Programme have been analysed in the same way. As is shown in the chart below, the distribution of interest over the eleven topics is strikingly similar to that of the joint pilot call proposals. The most notable difference is the slightly higher popularity of the theme 'identity'.
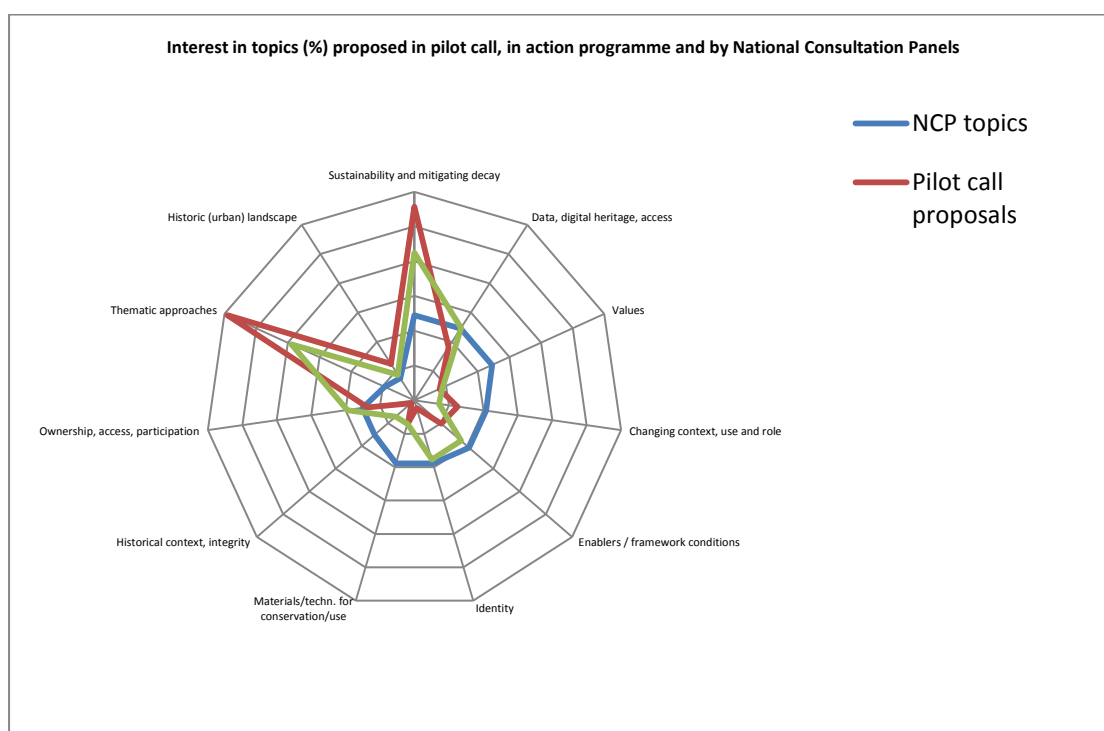
Blue=NCP topics; Red= joint pilot call proposals; green=activity in Action Programme

It is important to stress the difference in the way the various instruments were developed. The topics for the joint pilot call were established when the Strategic research Agenda was still under construction. Therefore, these topics were more related to Net Heritage, which was a programme driven from the tangible heritage perspective. The Strategic Research Agenda was about general (i.e. heritage-wide) research needs, while the activities in the Action Programme annex A were activities various researchers specifically wanted to work with. Therefore, the emphasis varies between the instruments.

5. List of possible actions

From the previous chapters, the following actions can be distilled:

Chapter 2 Alignment

- Every Member State gives an overview of current government policy with regard to cultural heritage research.
- Every MS gives an overview of current national funding programmes (next stage, JHEP2)
- The outcome will be merged into a document which will show the state of play.

Chapter 3 Instruments and target groups

- Develop knowledge hub-functionalities in the Heritage Portal.
- Further develop the cooperation with European Construction Technology Platform in order to address the industry.
- Develop cooperation with various stakeholders in and beyond the Advisory Board (for instance umbrella organisations for archives, libraries, media etc.), following the outcome of the JHEP work package 4.
- Promote a dialogue between developers (researchers) and users (policy makers) of knowledge on cultural heritage.
- Establish a dialogue with various kinds of funders to further alignment.
- Extra communication and dissemination activities.

Chapter 4 Joint activities

- Member States disseminate the outcome of the questionnaire.
- Member States share the figures on pages 13 and 14 in their own country to raise extra awareness on this global outline of the European researchers' interests.
- Member States adopt three to five activities in their own country.
- JPI consortium anticipates input for Horizon2020 working programmes 2016-2020.
- JPI consortium establishes task forces for capacity, alignment etc., together with partners from outside the consortium.

Finally, the actions will be monitored and reviewed under JHEP WP5, dealing with evaluation.

Abbreviations

AP   Action Programme
A185   Article 185 Lisbon Treaty
CEN   European Committee for Standardisation
EB   JPI Executive Board
EC   European Commission
ECTP   European Construction Technology Platform
EHHF   European Heritage Heads Forum
EHLF   European Heritage Legal Forum
ERA   European Research Area
EUROMED   Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
GA   Grant Agreement
GB   JPI Government Board
GPC   Groupe de Programmation Conjointe, EC's High Level group on joint programming
H2020   HORIZON2020
HP   Heritage Portal
IGO   Inter Governmental Organisation
JHEP   Joint Heritage European Research
JPI   Joint Programming Initiative
MS   Member States
NCP   National Consultation Panel
NGO   Non-Governmental Organisation
ScC   JPI Scientific Committee
SRA   Strategic Research Agenda
StC   JHEP Steering Committee
VD   Vision Document

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Jan van 't Hof
RCE, Cultural Heritage Agency, NL

Eva Stegmeijer
RCE, Cultural Heritage Agency, NL

Alice Dijkstra
NWO, Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, NL

Eimear O'Connell, Heritage Council, IE

Members of the JPI Advisory Board

Members of the JPI Steering Committee and JHEP Executive Board

Members of the JPI Government Board

Members of the Scientific Committee

Members of the National Consultation Panels

Date: 17 February 2015

Annex A

Annex B