Webinar on Commission proposal for a partnership on cultural heritage
Organised by JPI CH
Monday 20 November 2023

Post-Event Report and Synthesis
Slido Result Link

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Introduction to the proposal by the Commission services

Presentation: Mariachiara Esposito. *Cultural Heritage resilience against Climate Change: key policy priority stimulating the Green*	**Comments from Zoom:** - Wilde fire should be mentioned among threats to cultural heritage. It can be caused by drought and heat weave, but also social unrest and arson.

Transition of the cultural sectors
⇒ PPT Link

Presentation: Irena Kowalczyk-Kedziora. *Commission proposal for a European partnership on Cultural Heritage*
⇒ PPT Link

- Well-being economics V.S Misconception of "growth". YouTube Link.
- Culture and cultural heritage as mediators to facilitate society, communities and people imagining futures. More on this article.

Questions from Slido:
- why is "resilient" cultural heritage limited to the challenge of impact of climate change?
  Answer: the scope of the partnership was delimited to climate change, but the recent input from the Member States consultation indicate that it might be necessary to slightly broaden the topic. Climate change was seen as the cornerstone of the partnership - around which other themes might be tackled.
- How the outcomes from MS/AC will be considered in the revision of the text of EU partnership? Who will have the final say as regards the content? After the approval, which flexibility the consortium of the EU partnership will have in adapting/adjusting the text of the fiche in the implementation.
  Answer: It is reminded that we are running out of time as the next Strategic Programme Committee (SPC) is approaching, but the fiche will not be the final document for the partnership, and that the future consortium will have room for adjustments in the future Grant Agreement (GA).
- Intangible cultural heritage should be addressed more clearly: as CH in danger AND as driver of innovation that contributes to solutions to pressing challenges. ICH is mentioned, however the language being used in the current proposal is from the field of material heritage. Safeguarding and co-creation should be added.
  Answer: It is confirmed that the core issue of the partnership should be tangible heritage.
- Is there any formal recommended agreement for synergies or examples between EU partnerships and missions?
- Will the partnership cover the negative impacts of CCIs on climate change? Tourism and entertainment industry are huge polluters...

First Open Discussion

Comments from Zoom
- The fact that the topic will be excluded from research/ innovation while "only" having 30% EC support is a quite strategic choice to be made by all stakeholders in the field!! Referring to experiences JPI-CH ERA-net, this is not "optimistic".
- The real question is related to the scope of partnership, not: what CH related topic/scope is best suited for a co-financing scheme? Therefor expanding the scope too much is risky, isn't it?

- Finding solutions to develop sustainable for tangible CH in terms of climate change, relies tremendously on the intangible heritage.
- In the cultural landscapes, nature and heritage are often very strong related, and this also goes for parks & gardens, country estates.
- Our understanding of holistic nature of cultural heritage is different from setting up a partnership that could provide a very specific type of funding. It seems that the reasoning is reverse: what is the scope of the partnership that best supports CH R&I outcomes (broadly stated) given the instrument that a partnership provide -e.g. including financing scheme-. For example: within a certain scope it may be easier to find co-financing than others; this does not reduce CH to that scope only?
- As it stands the fiche is not very balanced between its various aims and objectives (e.g. lot of space given to climate threats TO heritage, but less on the contribution BY heritage to mitigation/sustainability) - plus the interpretation of 'resilience' and 'heritage' is very narrow. Will there be an open process by which the JPICH and ARCHE communities can contribute to its further development?
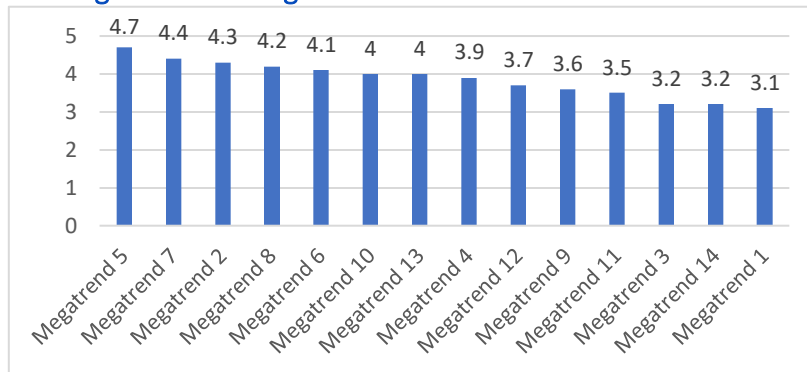
Questions from Slido
- Was the suggestion that the two partnership calls on Resilient CH and Social Transformations be merged into one?
  Answer: It is not possible to combine the two partnerships at this stage.
- Can you expand on how pillar 1 and 2 in HE can be combined in this proposal?
  Answer: It is pointed out the topics addressed by the partnership will not be duplicated in the work programme of the Cluster 2.
- What would be the TRT level of outcomes of the partnership as that may help to understand what to include in objectives and actions?
- Can we include increase of digitization of CH and emerging technologies more explicitly in the proposal, as these do result in environmental impacts?
- The proposal should include a more social development and changes, to see more of the possibilities. Will this be possible?
- Should we not be using the Council of the European Union definition?
- is the real question related to this partnership set-up, not: what CH related topic/scope is best suited for a co-financing scheme?

Megatrend Presentation and Slido Survey

Presentation by Anna Rosenberg, GR; Benjamin Konnert, FR; Bettina Glaser, AT; Eva Stegmeijer, NL; Janneke van Kersen, NL; Nathalie Vernimme, BE; Katherine Warren, UK; Shangyun Shen, Secr; Stefan Simon, DE; Terje Birkrem Hovland, NO.

⇒ PPT Link

Ranking of the 14 Megatrends in terms of their relevance to the RCH (source: Slido)

1. Accelerating technological change and hyperconnectivity
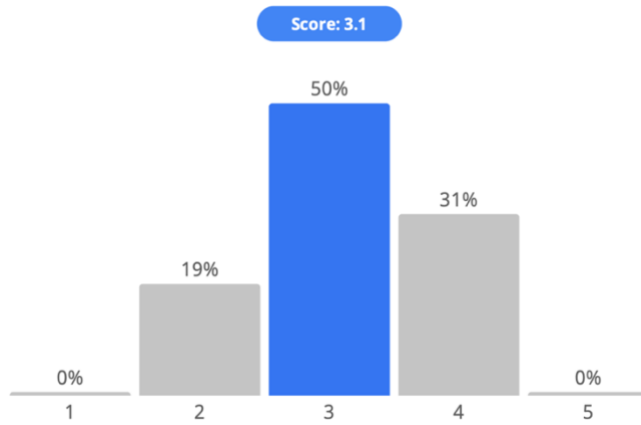
Relation to cultural heritage:

- Cultural Heritage connects to the hyperconnectivity trend by being intertwined with the capillaries of digital society as a whole thus implicitly and explicitly stands for shared public values. Digital Heritage with a focus on interpretation and contextualisation of data appends largely to the development of a trustworthy, open, safe and inclusive society thus furthering the development of trustworthy virtual world - Metaverse (virtual worlds, ChatGPT)
- CH as part of the content and experience industries is a large driver behind the development of immersive experiences in the field of gaming, science, education, furthering societal participation and inclusivity.
- Digital twins will be used to test the consequences of climate change (e.g. flooding) on cultural heritage.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:

- Research into human centred AI: ethical, legal and societal aspects. Heritage as test ground for societal legal and ethical issues (e.g. weighing democratic values, digital divide, fake news, access). The heritage sector could feed social history and cultural context into AI training and learning systems, best defined through values, which in turn can help train cultural consciousness and bias recognition.
- Heritage at the same time is initiator and provider of content for immersive technologies and thus accelerator of the experience industry. The pace at which web 4.0 (third digital transition) can be developed depends largely on the speed at which knowledge on immersive technologies can be accelerated.

- The knowledge gained in Digital Twin projects will be scaled up and ready for reuse in all technical, social and industrial sectors.

Rating through Slido

More inputs from the participants through Slido
- Utilize scientific data for humanities research.
- Improve access to and use of CH datasets.
- Integrate upscaling technology solutions across tech fields.
- Place societal changes in a broader context.
- Develop specialized instrumentation for a human-centered perspective in Europe.
- Emphasize the importance of debating and conversations for advancement.
- Discuss the role of Digital Twins, Machine Learning, and AI in handling cultural heritage data.
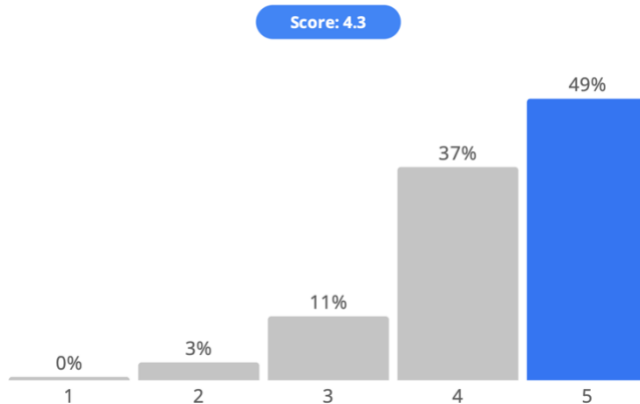
2. Aggravating resource scarcity

Relation to cultural heritage:
- Cultural heritage has a relative **low demand for new resources** and a **low whole life cycle cost**.
- Cultural heritage applies the principals of **regular maintenance** and **re-use** and contributes to **circular economy**.
- Cultural heritage itself is a **resource** for a sustainable future.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:
- Research on the **life cycle cost of cultural heritage** as inspiration for more sustainable models for living
- Research if and how **traditional resource management** can help combat climate change.
- Research on the potential of **traditional knowledge, intangible heritage, skills and craftmanship** connected to Cultural Heritage to guide climate mitigation and sustainable futures.

More inputs from the participants through Slido

- Circular economy value chains benefit from R&I in CH, emphasizing crafts training.
- Research traditional practices to conserve resources and explore opportunities to align with the Bauhaus initiative.
- R&I, combined with natural resources, is crucial for tourism and society, including the exploration of ICH knowledge and skills as significant solutions.
- Develop better methods for evaluating circular economic benefits of conservation in CH.
- Connect with NEB to address resource scarcity through CH, utilizing its holistic dimension in materiality, traditions, and knowledge.
- Apply circular economy principles to CH, using smart materials with low energy and high efficacy for restoration and new constructions.
- Explore nature-based solutions aligned with cultural practices and rediscover materials with less investment in air climate systems.
- Make historical knowledge more available in decision-making processes.
- RCH contributes to interdisciplinary research and innovation, proposing innovative solutions involving local communities.
- Focus on education and awareness alongside research in CH and circular economy.
- Learn from past cultural landscape management for future practices, adapting circular economic principles to heritage contexts.
- Seek distinct contributions from Built4People (B4P) and EIT Culture & Creativity.
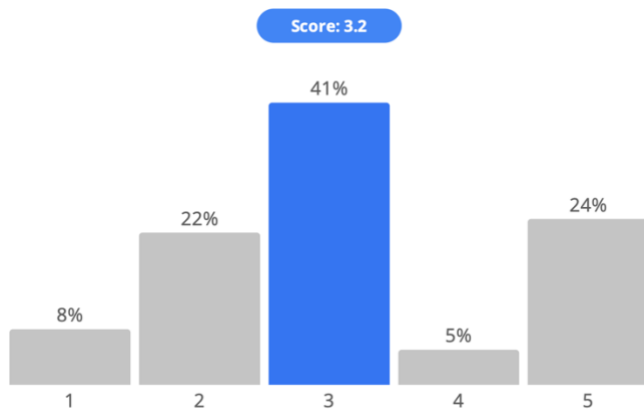
3. Changing nature of work

Relation to cultural heritage:

- Digitalization means a major change to work in terms of: Skills and Participation
- Type and nature of work - creating new types of work.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:

- Increasing contribution of heritage as knowledge industry (knowledge workers) in the sense of value creation for the digital economy (soft skills and knowledge)
- Heritage institutions as inclusive workplaces (diversity)
- Embracing new technologies (music industries) and social platforms leads to the adoption of new work and business models (and related challenges) as an example for other sectors; Heritage institution as incubator.
- Development of social platforms and social platform technologies furthering engagement and enlarging participation and equal access at the same time requiring new public-private partnerships (platform economy)

Rating through Slido

Score: 3.2

More inputs from the participants through Slido

- Gain new insights into CH for the adoption of new technologies.
- Recognize the impact of AI on white-collar jobs and the need to create new opportunities, particularly in traditional hands-on jobs.
- Explore new digital possibilities for sharing narratives and stories.
- Highlight the opportunities of craftsmanship and hand-skills.
- Promote more collaborative ways of working for researchers.
- Emphasize traditional skills, preservation, and the strengthening of interpersonal, intergenerational, and intercommunity links.
- Recognize the well-being benefits in non-digital fields, such as crafts.
- Focus on the opportunities and challenges of participation.
- Create valuable work through culture, craftsmanship, and the transfer of skills, including tacit knowledge.
- Link these efforts to the circular economy and resource scarcity by developing new types of work through engagement with cultural heritage material and reuse.
- Acknowledge the incubator function of heritage institutions.

- Note the similarities with what the Social Transformations and Resilience partnership is proposed to cover.

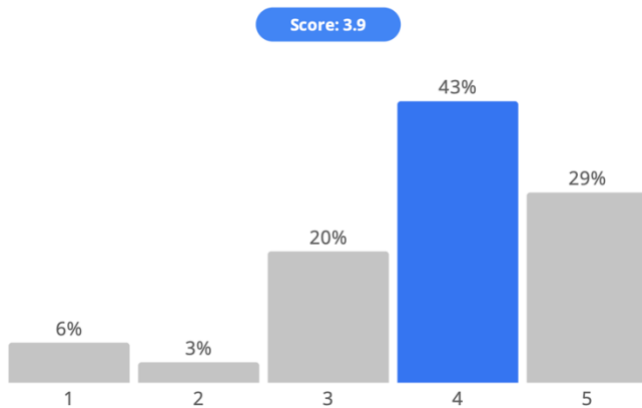## 4. Changing security paradigm

Relation to cultural heritage:
- Neglected mitigation and emergency response planning in cultural heritage and memory institutions, versus complex, dynamic and hybrid risk scenarios related to conflict and violence.
- By 2 November 2023, UNESCO has verified damage to 327 cultural heritage sites in Ukraine.
- Increasing frequency of attacks on cultural heritage in the public sphere (vandalism and cyber-attacks)
- Heritage as a symbol and, hence, target. E.g. Bosnian war, and many examples before.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:
- Research into new and innovative approaches, as explored in heritage science, based on the tools of **holistic risk management** established in research centers.
- Study and promote the possibility of pooling resources from European emergency response networks for heritage preservation.
- Research into developing novel legal and regulatory frameworks through CH centers and authorities.
- Research into heritage as signaling function, that mobilizes awareness and action, as it operates at intermediate level between personal and abstract 'societal' needs.

Rating through Slido

Score: 3.9

6%	3%	20%	43%	29%
1	2	3	4	5

More inputs from the participants through Slido
- Incorporate the social dimensions and agency of heritage resilience, particularly in understanding heritage resilience in the context of climate change.
- Explore the role of (intangible) heritage as a platform for discourse and strategies for coping with loss and memory.

- Enhance knowledge on better protection of cultural heritage and develop acceptance for cultural diversity by communities, emphasizing a positive and preventive approach to megatrends.
- Position heritage as a basis for discussion and understanding, addressing the impact of climate change on traditional ways of living and its consequences on instability and insecurity.
- Develop methods and theories for risk assessment plans, including novel legal and regulatory frameworks.
- Advocate for holistic risk assessment as a comprehensive solution.
- Focus on sustainable materials to protect against vandalism or repair damage, along with the use of smart monitoring tools to trigger maintenance actions.
- Research and document Intangible Cultural Heritage in situations of conflict.
- Develop documentation strategies for lost or destroyed cultural heritage.
- Explore risk assessment, management, and solutions for preserving cultural heritage.
- Address the issue of illicit traffic of cultural heritage.

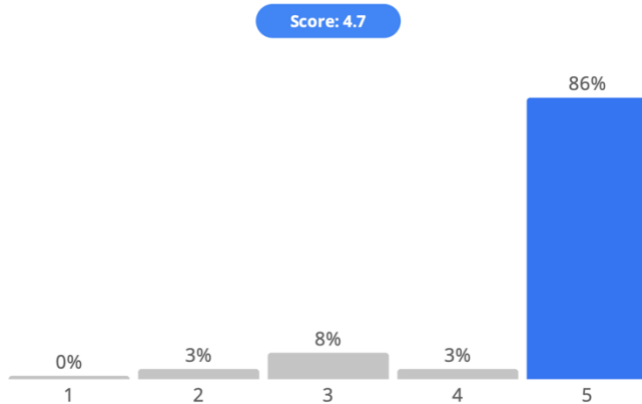## 5. Climate change and environmental degradation

Relation to cultural heritage:
- Climate change is having an increasing impact on the environment, society and economy, including on the cultural and natural heritage.
- cultural heritage, including its intangible aspects, has a potential to play an active role in the transition towards a more sustainable and resilient future.
- Cultural heritage is a resource in inspiring new sustainable solutions for a just transition, as well as part of a circular economy – hence a contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This includes inter alia the reuse of existing buildings and structures, skills related to the use of traditional materials/methods, knowledge about previous successes and past resiliencies.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:
- Research on how to better protect and manage cultural heritage in a changing environment, and how do we improve cultural heritage resilience in the future?
- Research on how heritage management can refocus its efforts towards working productively with, rather than against, inevitable change and loss?
- Research on how to assess and apply insights from the history of climate adaptation, how communities and societies coped, mitigated and adapted in the past due to climate change, for future climate adaptation and mitigation?
- Research on the role of cultural heritage in global strategies tackling climate change.

Rating through Slido

Score: 4.7

More inputs from the participants through Slido

- CH R&I provides valuable findings that reveal climatic changes in the past, highlighting the need to protect cultural heritage from climate change and environmental degradation.
- Emphasize the development of high-tech solutions for preserving cultural heritage.
- Go beyond nature-culture dichotomies and align with the Council of Culture Ministers of the EU Resolution on the EU Work Plan for Culture 2023-2026, focusing on culture for the planet.
- Recognize the close integration of CH, climate, and nature, viewing them as part of the solution in various issues, including the circular economy and landscape concerns.
- CH R&I should not only contribute directly to reducing greenhouse gases and waste but also focus on how it enhances lives of value, even in situations of backward development.
- Sustainability of the built environment involves both material science application and understanding the needs/purposes of the buildings' users.
- Study "old" materials and techniques (low-carbon by definition) as a base for modernization and industrialization.
- Learn from the past, using heritage as inspiration for less technical and more history-based solutions for landscape adaptation.
- Focus on materials and methods addressing recurring damage induced by climate change on CH assets and develop sustainable solutions transferable to other science/tech sectors.
- Recognize the historical knowledge on the connection between society and the environment.
- Position CH as a resource for green policies, providing historical sustainable solutions and serving as an archive for future design.
- Align with the work of the EU OMC group on 'Strengthening cultural heritage resilience for climate change' and JPI CH and JPI Climate white paper on cultural heritage and climate change.
- Conduct research on ancient materials for conservation based on biorenewable sources.
- Highlight the significance of traditional knowledge for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Stress the importance of focusing on the contribution of CH to climate adaptation and mitigation, advocating for a holistic approach.
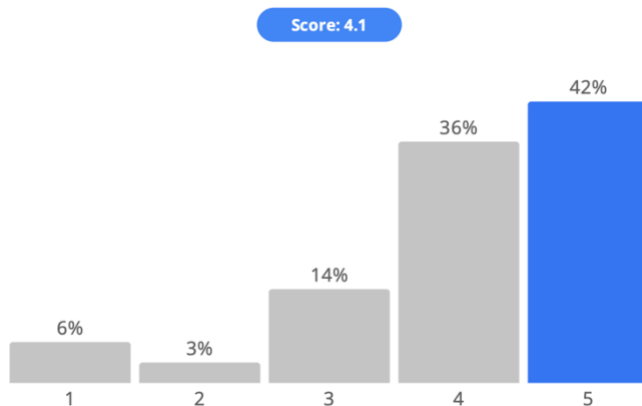
6. Continuing urbanization

Relation to cultural heritage:

- Increasing urbanization and relation city and the rural landscape sheds new light on the role of nature
- Cultural Heritage relates to resilient cities / urban environments access to heritage, virtual representations of heritage and communities add to a sense of belonging (social cohesion), thus strengthening communities (identification) and a safe city.
- Built heritage is traditionally part of the fabric of the city and, as a guiding element in urban development, can make an important contribution to public values that form the basis for shared responsibility of administrators and citizens for the preservation of the city and urban development.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:

- Natural heritage and nature inclusive development within city boundaries
- Redesigning the city e.g. by using canals and greenery for (natural) cooling, walls and houses as part of city cooling system. Smart algorithms monitoring the city development.

- Historic knowledge on the (urban) environment leads insight in public values.
- Built heritage is traditionally part of the fabric of the city and, as a guiding element in urban development, can make an important contribution to public values that form the basis for shared responsibility of administrators and citizens for the preservation of the city and urban development.

Rating through Slido

Score: 4.1

More inputs from the participants through Slido

- Emphasize adaptive reuse for urban spaces, considering knowledge of the landscape, historic systems, and narratives for smart and meaningful construction that reflects identity.
- Recognize heritage as key to livable urban spaces, advocating for the integration of heritage buildings with the broader city fabric, including spaces around heritage buildings (heritage corridors) and not just green corridors.

- Highlight the significance of heritage participation in urbanization and position cultural heritage as a repository of sustainable practices.
- Provide examples of urban organization from the past in various climates and emphasize the importance of 'place'.
- Promote the reuse of existing buildings and develop knowledge for establishing a sense of belonging in urban environments, enhancing quality of life through adding history to reality.
- Avoid duplication with the work of the Driving Urban Transitions (DUT) partnership and Bauhaus initiative.
- Collaborate with the NEB project for joined action.
- Develop capacities for the remediation of fire and wildfire damage, involving communities in first responder actions. Learn from projects like the Dutch Erfgoed Deal project in Weert and old castle grounds.
- Explore traditional building techniques and historical materials to reduce the environmental impact of urbanization.
- Research and support a balanced approach to the preservation of rural cultural heritage as populations move towards urban centers.
- Consider a more holistic approach beyond a built-focused perspective, developing sustainable solutions.
- Position cultural heritage as an essential part of solutions for climate issues, the circular economy, and overall quality of life.
- Focus on sustainable building materials and repairs, integrating material science with social sciences and CCIs.
- Showcase the significance of Historic Urban Landscape (HUL).

7. Diversification of education and learning
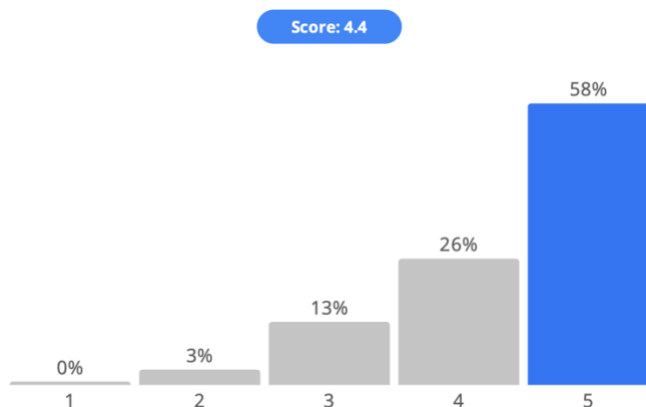
Relation to cultural heritage:
- It is important for the CH sector to focus on capacity building, skills gaps and training. Knowledge transfer/Knowledge sharing between sectors and between groups, involving glocal communities and stakeholders is key.
- Need to train the next generation of heritage professionals. The sector must adapt to a changing economic climate. Leadership, entrepreneurial and business skills are needed as well as flexibility and resilience. The heritage sector has to show its relevance to society.
- Skills gaps in arts and crafts and the loss of heritage, particularly if people are displaced. Important to focus on intangible heritage and indigenous knowledge.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:
- The partnership must build on the successes of ARCHE and demonstrate an inclusive and participatory approach. Collaborations between a range of heritage stakeholders and professionals can be developed by the partnership. The inclusion of groups such as the European Students' Association for Cultural Heritage is important.

- The partnership should consider innovative funding mechanisms that involve students and early career researchers to help address the training needs of the sector.
- It is important for the partnership to adopt a holistic approach to heritage and ensure that research on intangible heritage continues to be funded, allowing local and indigenous communities to be part of research projects, and ensuring traditional craft skills are not lost.

Rating through Slido

Score: 4.4

Rating	Percentage
1	0%
2	3%
3	13%
4	26%
5	58%

More inputs from the participants through Slido
- Prioritize inclusive CH training for a wide range of groups, involving heritage communities.
- Embed knowledge exchange in activities, dedicating more resources to transferring high-end scientific innovation to practical applications.
- Train conservation scientists to address climate change risks.
- Emphasize education "for" and "by" communities, promoting a multiperspective understanding of heritage.
- Bridge community learning with institutional practices, providing tools for future knowledge building, especially in schools and for children.
- Adopt an interdisciplinary approach to CH research as a model for structuring education and training for complex challenges.
- Utilize museums as privileged places to raise public awareness about climate change.
- Focus on affordable solutions, standardize green solutions, and involve CCIs in education/training.
- Conduct R&I on learning modalities and capacity building in the CH sector.
- Encourage knowledge development between groups to address societal challenges holistically.
- Promote learning traditional crafts and techniques.
- Include citizen science in education.
- Recognize that resilience depends on the diversification of education and learning.

8. Widening inequalities (in education, work, health and gender and territorial inequalities)
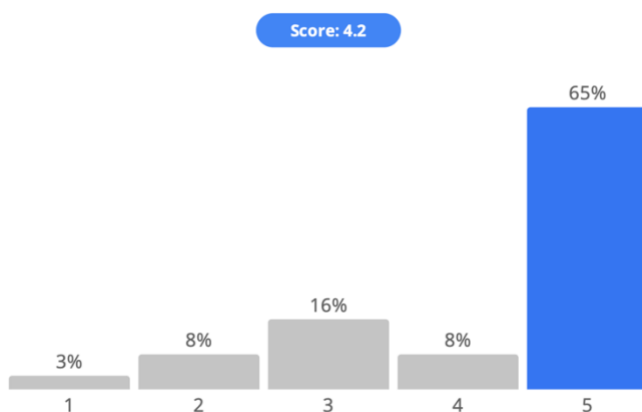
Relation to cultural heritage:

- Important for CH researchers to collaborate with other fields, such as health, engineering etc. on interdisciplinary research challenges. Reposition cultural heritage as a social good (in line with a post growth wellbeing agenda) and demonstrate that CH is important for the wellbeing of citizens, communities and the living world.
- Demographic profile and intergenerational issues - CH can help to bridge the gap between people e.g. old/young, rich/poor. Research that involves the public can play a crucial role in tackling the feelings of disconnection. A bottom-up approach is needed.
- It is important to diversify both the audiences of CH as well as those working within the sector, otherwise it will be seen as inaccessible and irrelevant to large sections of society. CH should not be limited to cultural heritage professionals but to diverse sectors.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:

- The partnership can provide evidence of the cultural dimension of the wellbeing agenda, the value (economic and non-economic) and impact of heritage at different scales and the opportunities it provides through e.g. social prescribing. Wellbeing alliance stakeholders need to be brought into the partnership and the proposed partnership should expand its thematic scope to enable this.
- The partnership must develop global equitable partnerships and impact must go beyond researchers to quality of life and future generations. It is important to work locally and with indigenous communities.
- The partnership should enable researchers, heritage professionals and stakeholders to collaborate on projects involving local communities in order to diversify audiences. Co-creation and co-development of research with the public is key.

Rating through Slido

Score: 4.2

More inputs from the participants through Slido

- Understanding cultural heritage across various cultures and socioeconomic groups fosters a common sense of humanity and bridges inequalities.

- Emphasize co-creation and inclusion in CH initiatives.
- Establish links between high-end scientific research and the development of new CH conservation technologies, especially in treatment technologies.
- Recognize heritage as a tool for measuring cultural capital and addressing inequality, making heritage relevant for underprivileged communities.
- Promote heritage as a human right, encouraging participation from SMEs, small CH institutions, major industrial actors, and large CH institutions for inclusivity and solutions transferable to other sectors.
- Tell non-elite historical narratives to address challenges in CH and promote inclusivity.
- Address and tackle inequalities induced by population displacements and different consequences of climate change on migrations through cultural heritage.
- Advocate for access to/experiencing heritage as a right for all.
- Promote a commons approach in managing and dealing with CH, utilizing research and innovation to better understand and implement it.
- Research the significance of (intangible) heritage for social cohesion.
- Widen knowledge about, for, and between groups in society, promoting transdisciplinarity and including people in the work.
- Avoid duplication with the proposed Social Transformation and Resilience partnership and the work of EIT Culture and Creativity.
- Recognize the role of CH in contributing to well-being.
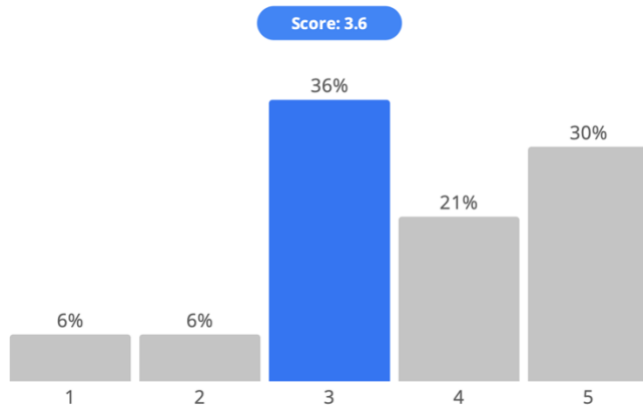
9. Expanding influence of East and South

Relation to cultural heritage:
- Cultural heritage is a component of soft power. Countries in the East and South play an increasingly important role in contemporary cultural, scientific and educational diplomacy (e.g. China at UNESCO).
- Research in Europe and in East and South countries could benefit from increased levels of dialogue and cooperation to address the complex, multi-faceted challenges that the cultural heritage sector currently faces.
- There are increasing flows of people between Europe and countries in the East and South, driven by an expanding middle/consumer class in Asian countries who travel globally for leisure and business. These have several impacts on cultural heritage (physical, ecological, social, economic) and the tourism sector (economic and social resilience). For further details, see trend on « Growing consumption ».

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:
- International cooperation in cultural heritage can help strengthen bilateral and multilateral relationships (e.g. China's support to the World Heritage programme in Africa). Enhanced cooperation in cultural heritage could initiate or support existing relationships between Europe and countries in the East and South.
- Further research in cultural heritage at the European level could help identify challenges and opportunities for cultural, scientific and educational diplomacy.

Score: 3.6

More inputs from the participants through Slido

- Facilitate the transfer of groundbreaking technologies developed by projects like MOXY and IMAT to CH projects in East and South, promoting EU science excellence and values globally.
- Enrich perspectives with non-Eurocentric views on heritage, addressing challenges like climate change, especially in terms of international knowledge transfer.
- Encourage mobility of researchers and restorers/craftsmen to facilitate collaboration.
- Recognize that understanding CH in material, cultural, and societal senses contributes to understanding current societies and informs reactions to their development.
- Position CH as a shared concern to raise global awareness about climate change issues.
- Acknowledge the importance of cultural diplomacy in promoting multilateralism, calling for increased R&I on how to achieve this effectively.
- Research transnational heritage and recognize the potential of cultural heritage in contributing to democracy, equality, and better relations between countries.
- Develop solutions applicable to diverse settings, fostering cooperation with East and South and anticipating the effects of climate change globally.
- Understand the role of CH as a diplomatic bridge and the relations between soft and hard power.
- Learn strategies for resilience from communities in the South and East dealing with CH loss due to climate change.
- Encourage multilateral exchanges in East-East/South-South contexts.
- Establish training programs in East and South countries to enhance capacity building.

10. Growing consumption
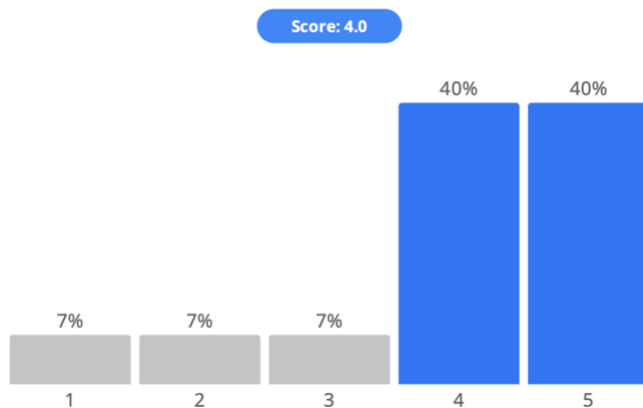
Relation to cultural heritage:

- The growth in consumption is driven by an expanding middle/consumer class, particularly in emerging economies. Increased purchasing power results in increased consumption, including in the tourism sector where international travels become increasingly accessible.

- Cultural heritage is one of the main drivers of global tourism. Several European cities and even countries are highly dependent on tourism from an economic standpoint (jobs, infrastructures, tax revenues etc.).
- This presents clear benefits but also risks, such as physical deterioration of CH sites, commodification and gentrification, external shocks (e.g. COVID-19 pandemic) to their economies, shifts in consuming patterns (e.g. travel destinations) or regulations (e.g. reduced air traffic in international airports, such as Schiphol, for environmental reasons).

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:
- A greater understanding of the benefits and multiple risks faced by the cultural heritage sector (economic, social, environmental) could help inform economic policies and socio-economic resilience strategies of several European countries and cities, whose prosperity highly depend on tourism.
- A partnership on cultural heritage can help identify and promote more sustainable ways of consumption, which prioritize sustainable transportation and a greater protection of cultural heritage. These would help reduce physical risks to cultural heritage and ensure greater longevity of revenue streams from tourism.

Rating through Slido

More inputs from the participants through Slido
- Emphasize the focus on local community well-being in cultural heritage initiatives.
- Prioritize digitalization and new presentations of CH for increased accessibility.
- Address sustainable tourism to prevent decontextualization and dispossession of intangible cultural heritage.
- Increase digitalization and online access to reduce the need for physical travel, aligning with the beyond-growth agenda through cultural heritage.
- Position CH as a positive contributor to the circular economy, advocating for holistic management of tourist places that considers CH and nature together.
- Propose alternatives to mass tourism and develop more sustainable ways of cultural consumption.

- Disseminate CH assets across countries to avoid concentrating tourism in central urban areas.
- Prioritize preservation, revitalization, and repurposing over building/producing new.
- Understand the relations between production and experience economies in terms of sustainability and climatic impact.
- Promote slow tourism for resilient cultural heritage.
- Analyze and propose strategies to mitigate the direct and indirect impacts of tourism, focusing on responsible consumption.
- Explore and promote alternative ways to enjoy CH beyond short stays and cheap flights.
- Develop tools for sustainable tourism.

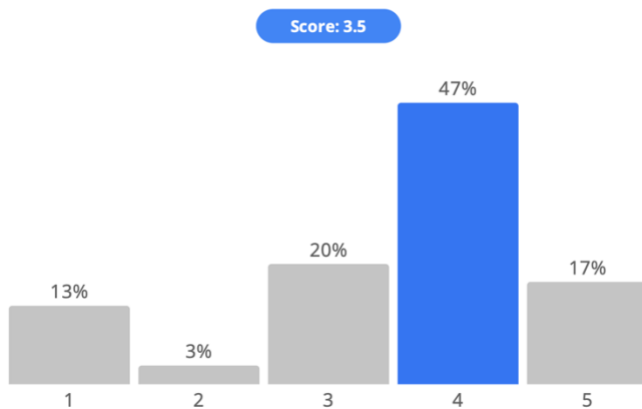## 11. Increasing demographic imbalances

Relation to cultural heritage:
- Demographic changes have been accompanied by a variety of social phenomena like migration and urbanisation.
- High influence of international migration and urbanisation to (intangible) cultural heritage
- Climate change has an impact to every aspect of people's lives – this leads to an increase in migration.
- Changes in climactic conditions are already impacting human populations.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:
- Differentiate on migration at global level and in population growth/decline.
- Elaborate the relation between demographic imbalances to cultural heritage.
- Elaborate the impact of demographic changes on cultural heritage.
- Learn from past experiences in demographic changes.

Rating through Slido

Score: 3.5

More inputs from the participants through Slido
- Recognize heritage as a means of connecting generations and enhancing the quality of life for aging populations.

- Research effective engagement strategies for new and diverse groups with existing CH and integrate migrant CH into local understanding.
- Focus on heritage in shifting religious and industrial landscapes.
- Valorize local heritage and promote responsible tourism as resources to address demographic imbalances.
- Design buildings, spaces, and transports to buffer migration fluxes, using tools for air monitoring and pollutant remediation that also serve CH maintenance.
- Develop technologies to mitigate the effects of social unrest on CH, such as vandalism, arson, and fires.
- Emphasize historical knowledge and educational programs as responses to megatrends.
- Position heritage as a future-making practice, learning from past experiences embedded in local CH on how (not) to respond to challenges.
- Develop sustainable rural tourism and understand demographic imbalances for viable heritage protection and development strategies.
- Explore links to initiatives like JPI More Years, Better Lives and Driving Urban Transitions, considering climate change-induced migration.
- Recognize the contribution of CH history to solutions for the future and emphasize memory preservation.

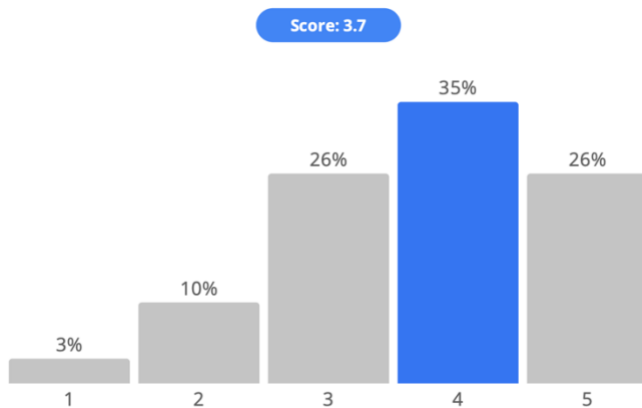## 12. Increasing influence of new governing systems

Relation to cultural heritage:
- Cultural heritage is a non-renewable common good whose conservation, protection, restoration and enhancement are the responsibility of society as a whole.
- The expanding influence of non-state actors, the rising interest in more participatory forms of governance and multi-layered governing systems is influencing traditional ways in which democracy functions. This also includes the management of cultural heritage.
- In many countries there has also been a shift where more autonomy has been granted to regional and local authorities,

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:
- Research on how the rising interest in more participatory forms of governance and multi-layered governing systems is influencing traditional ways in which democracy functions and the role of cultural heritage in this perspective.
- Research on needs and possibilities in the management of cultural heritage in adapting to new governing systems.

Rating through Slido

More inputs from the participants through Slido

- Advocate for transparency in heritage management.
- Develop research-based policies for cultural heritage.
- Study the role of CH in shaping local/regional identity amidst globalization and rootedness.
- Avoid duplication with the proposed Social Transformation and Resilience partnership.
- Challenge authorized heritage discourse through preservation, interpretation, and presentation of CH.
- Highlight the dual nature of CH, showcasing its yearning for freedom and susceptibility to autocratic purposes.
- Promote community-based environmental and heritage stewardship, involving local communities.
- Develop new decision-making models, integrating Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) with Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to assess CH as part of the environment.
- Understand the historical relationship between CH and democracy.
- Reaffirm CH as a common good and explore the role of experts versus citizens.
- Ensure inclusive, fit-for-purpose governance for the future relevance of heritage to society.
- Utilize CH to contribute historical and democratic knowledge for new management systems.
- Understand the dynamics between new governing systems and economic/development interests as potential conflicts for CH.
- Explore new ways of involving communities in the management of sites and landscapes.
- Understand how CH as a shared resource can be managed through a commons-based approach at various levels.
- Identify actors in governing systems and ensure transparent decision-making processes.
- Showcase the potential of heritage communities' participation.
- Encourage the dissemination of solutions to regional policymakers.
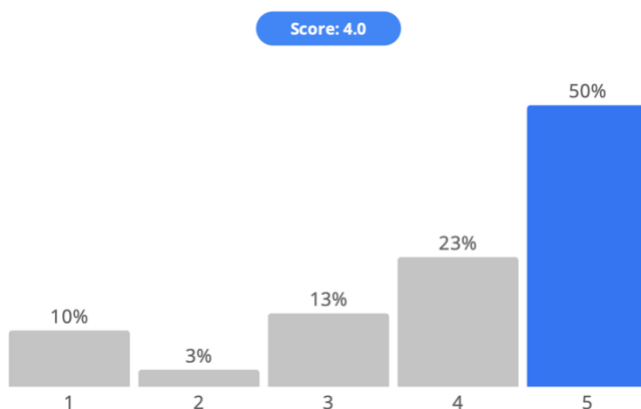
13. Increasing significance of migration

Relation to cultural heritage:

- Heritage implies a sense of grounding as it is essentially a territorializing concept, this may seem contradictory to the idea of migration. But the two are quite similar in a deeper sense: migration shares with heritage an orientation towards the past for the purpose of remembrance and reminiscence, and both preserves an aspect of the past for the present.
- Immigrants do not arrive empty handed, when they go on migration, heritage moves along. The migrating heritage mediate the dynamism between tradition and assimilation of living here in the hostland and remembering over there of the homeland. Furthermore, it is shaped by the "en route" experience.
- Heritage as a Western construct in essence may sit uneasily within other cultures, especially that of the migrants.
- Climate change can lead to migration. Once people set off, they may leave behind tangible heritage while take with them intangible heritage.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:

- Where should immigrants put their heritage? Should their heritage become part of the heritage of the place where they now live? And if it does, are there any consequences for existing heritage – tensions may arise if the hostland perceives these "incoming" heritages as antagonistic.
- Research on how migrating heritage should address challenges such as social inclusion, cultural dialogue, new models of cultural identity, citizenship and (national) belonging.
- Impact of climate change induced migration on cultural heritage.

Rating through Slido

More inputs from the participants through Slido

- Recognize the role of heritage for migrants, preserving linguistic diversity as bearers of culture and memory.
- Anticipate and respond to the impact of migration on notions of heritage, requiring R&I for the cultural heritage sector to serve increasingly diverse publics.

- Highlight the potentials of 'new' heritage for sustainable development.
- Position CH as a crucial tool for cultural dialogue amidst increased migration.
- Address climate change-related migration, considering the challenge of leaving tangible heritage behind.
- Rethink the role and importance of ethnographic museums and collections in the contemporary context of immigration.
- Study how migrants perceive heritage in the host country and relate to it from their cultural background.
- Acknowledge the increase in diversity and the need for mutual understanding.
- Recognize the complexities of migration, avoiding a solely positive or negative perspective on its impact on CH.
- Adopt a broader perspective on intangible heritage, ensuring plurality and inclusivity.
- Contribute to a holistic knowledge approach to meet the challenges posed by migration.
- Implement robust dissemination programs targeting migrants, supported by CCIs to demonstrate the value of local CH and inspire participation in maintenance programs for integration and skill development.
- Increase understanding of the dynamics of heritage, emphasizing a non-hegemonic and inclusive discourse.

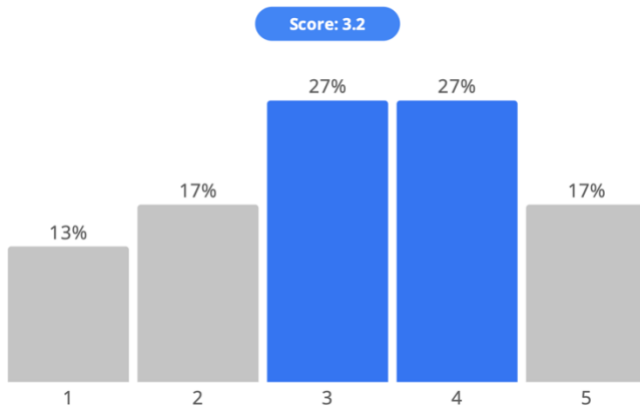## 14. Shifting health challenges

Relation to cultural heritage:
- An ageing population results in greater numbers of elderly visitors to heritage sites. Heritage and arts append to 'wellbeing, meaningfulness' for a greying population.
- Positive Influence of arts and heritage in general on (mental) health (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK553773/) Increasing individualization of society leads to mental health challenges.
- Intangible heritage strengthens the fabric of society contributes to the wellbeing of communities.
- As volunteers, many older people in various contexts make a valuable contribution to the maintenance and development of heritage institutions, which cuts both ways because it also creates a sense of 'belonging' and making a valuable contribution to society.
- Cultural Heritage can pry away stereotypes.

Potential answer of the RCH partnership to the megatrend:
- Heritage could also play a role in hindering the development of age-related diseases through, e.g., co-creative activities, and memory stimulation through objects and places. Additionally, the elderly may play a more active and participatory role in contributing to the meanings and social contexts of heritage, often on a voluntary basis.
- Research into storytelling and passing on stories thus strengthening the fabric of society ensuring solidarity and contributing to the wellbeing of communities.

- Art and culture can pry away stereotypes and do justice to diversity of aging and how elderly people feel about themselves and how they value aging has a major impact on their health and happiness.

Rating through Slido

Score: 3.2

More inputs from the participants through Slido

- Acknowledge access to quality cultural heritage as essential to human well-being.
- Recognize CH's contribution to well-being at both individual and societal levels.
- Understand that CH preservation, interpretation, and presentation, especially in an inclusive way, can decrease individual (mental) health problems and enhance societal health.
- Explore CH's role in meaningful aging and bridging generational gaps, offering non-medical treatment for health issues.
- Integrate CH within holistic approaches to health, considering the pressure on health budgets, and encourage cooperation with health actors through CH R&I.
- Utilize community archives and storytelling to support the inclusivity of aging populations and document lost CH.
- Address the impact of climate change on well-being and mental health through CH and the arts.
- Emphasize the contribution of CH to community building and better life quality.
- Facilitate elder visitors' input on their experiences for younger actors in science or social sciences and humanities to collect and use in maintaining CH, while enhancing accessibility to CH assets.
- Recognize Intangible Cultural Heritage as an important resource for well-being.

Second Open Discussion

Questions from Irena Kowalczyk-Kedziora's presentation:

1) What should be the scope of the partnership?

Comments from Zoom:

- Not only should we look at threats of climate change, but also at lessons to be learned from heritage and the management / functioning of heritage in the past. Cultural landscapes can play an important role here, as they often are a combination of

a) Should it be broadened to cultural resilience & social change?
b) Should it include educational and/or awareness-raising aspects and activities on CH vulnerability & future dynamics?

2) What is missing in the proposal from a practitioner perspective? What are your expectations?

3) To what extent can/should the partnership build on the results of JPI CH, HERA network, Norface & Era-net Chanse?

4) What are your suggestions for the future SRIA?

archaeological, build and landscape heritage and natural heritage.

- Would say yes, to question 1 and b, if it is possible to convey the intrinsic relation between climate action and the necessary social change we will have to embark on - and here is where CH plays the critical role. As the reposition of past problems and past solutions, and as they teach us today as we look forward.

- A better connection to "basic science/research" (one of the MS/AC suggestions) by better informing Cluster 2 and Pillar 1 topics AND the Partnership. We still need to explore CH and its preservation and understand it better. Not only better (and more inclusive) presentation, valorisation, digitalisation ...

- A plea for a stronger inclusion of ICH in the fiche. The megatrends and reactions to it make clear how important the ICH approach is.

Questions from Slido:
- To what degree will the EC take the megatrends in account when finalizing the list?
- Given the emphasis on maintaining focus, is it desirable if the RCH partnership serves more than one megatrend? How many?