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BUREAU OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE  
FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE  
(CDCPP)

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Strategy 21

The Faro Convention Action Plan

HEREIN

Council of Europe Convention  
on Offences relating to Cultural Property

European Heritage Days

European Cultural Heritage Year 2018

Secretariat Memorandum  
prepared by the  
Directorate of Democratic Citizenship and Participation  
Culture, Nature and Heritage Department

## LAUNCH OF STRATEGY 21 AND FOLLOW UP

### Background

In 2017, the European Heritage Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century ("Strategy 21") was approved by the Committee of Ministers' Deputies on 22 February and launched at an event in Limassol, Cyprus on 6 and 7 April, with the participation of 32 member States and 7 institutions. The participants attended several presentations of good practices and received documentation on the Strategy. During the CDCPP plenary session in May 2017, member States and observers received further promotional material and were invited to disseminate the Strategy within their countries and professional associates in order to gather further good practices.

### Progress

A new website (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/strategy-21>) has been designed in order to facilitate the comprehension and use of the Strategy. It is available in English and French. The content includes the basic tools of the strategy, such as challenges, recommendations, lines of action and good practices. The public can use these tools according to their needs, as they are all linked:

- Face their challenges through the recommendations that have been designed for that purpose;
- Find lines of action to implement the recommendations.

In both cases, good practices provide real examples of how the strategy has been put into practice. These good practices contain contacts and web links that provide additional information if necessary.

A new questionnaire is available on the website for stakeholders to input their information and apply for recognition to upload their projects as examples of good practice. All good practices that have become available so far are being uploaded.

There is also downloadable information in English and French, such as:

- The full text of the Strategy adopted by the CM, in pdf;
- CoE Recommendations and Conventions related to cultural heritage;
- Factsheets, drafted by experts that explain the implementation of Strategy 21 in different professional fields.
  - The introduction "Strategy 21 in less than 1,000 words"<sup>1</sup> explains the principles underlying the recommendations, such as participatory mechanisms and the integrated approach (cross sectoral and multidisciplinary).
  - The "Evaluation Basics"<sup>2</sup> Factsheet, drafted by one of the authors of the evaluation methodology, explains the basic concepts of Appendix 1 of the Strategy.
  - "Conservation of heritage and the Strategy 21"<sup>3</sup>, explained by the European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organisations.
  - "Prevention"<sup>4</sup> as an attitude towards heritage (the basic concepts of prevention relating to Strategy 21 recommendations).

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<sup>3</sup> Author Ms Susan Corr.

<sup>4</sup> Author Mr Sebastian Dobrusskin.

The link to the new website has been sent to a mailing list of member States' representatives in the CDCPP, participants and observers of the CDCPP, Permanent Representations, major heritage programme networks such as the European Heritage Days and HEREIN as well as European institutions and professional associations responsible for cultural heritage.

Strategy 21 has been promoted at the following events:

#### 2017:

- "Smart heritage" workshop organised by the Slovenian Evaluation Society Conference in Ljubljana, 30-31 May 2017;
- Faro Convention Lab workshop in La Rioja, Spain, 16 May 2017;
- OMC working group "Skills, training and knowledge transfer, traditional heritage professions and emerging professions (digital context)" in Brussels, 12-13 June 2017;
- University of the Arts, Bern, 25 October 2017;
- International conference European and Ukrainian Year of Cultural Heritage: Cooperation, Prospects, Challenges, Ivano-Frankivsk Ukraine, 9-10 November 2017.

#### 2018:

- Cultural Heritage, a common good. For whom and why? Congress organised by Nationale Informationsstelle zum Kulturerbe NIKE in Biel, Switzerland, 15-16 March 2018;
- Cultural Routes' meeting of Rock Art, organised by CARP in Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain, 19 March 2018.

#### Next steps

- Organising and attending further promotional events for the implementation of the Strategy and the collection of good practices;
- Finalising the design of visual identity for Strategy 21;
- Incorporating additional information of good practices as provided by member States;
- Factsheets in preparation – first semester 2018
  - Approval of final text for "Evaluation for evaluators: indicators, methods for evaluation, for policy makers and evaluation specialists at national level"<sup>5</sup>;
  - "Gender equality in cultural heritage"<sup>6</sup>, in preparation;
  - "Strategy 21 for archaeologists"<sup>7</sup>, in preparation by the EAC;
  - "Strategy 21 for local heritage in danger"<sup>8</sup>, to be commissioned to EUROPA NOSTRA;
- Preparation of Factsheets based on previous written work and video conferences – second semester 2018
  - Research: the basis of knowledge. Cross-disciplinary and participatory approach;
  - Intangible heritage and living heritage, participation and safeguarding;
  - Competences in heritage: harmonising participation and heritage preservation;
  - Baukultur and Strategy 21.

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<sup>5</sup> Author will be Mr Bojan Radej.

<sup>6</sup> Author will be Ms Pierrette Pape.

<sup>7</sup> Author will be Mr Leonard De Wit.

<sup>8</sup> To be commissioned to Europa Nostra.

## Action required

The Bureau of the CDCPP is invited to:

- Welcome the progress made with the follow-up to Strategy 21 and invite member States to promote the Strategy 21 website at national level and provide good practices to the Council of Europe Secretariat on the implementation of the Strategy.

## I. THE FARO CONVENTION ACTION PLAN

### Background

The "Faro Convention Action Plan" aims to illustrate the richness and novelty of the principles of the Faro Convention, as well as providing possibilities for interpretation in relation to current societal challenges. The Action Plan should generate common references, create mechanisms and tools to foster initiatives in line with the principles of the Convention.

Building on the previous Action Plans, this current one offers an even more elaborated operational structure and programming, with comprehensive good practices and guidance to showcase practical implementation and benefits of the Convention. The experience of the previous two Action Plans provided the Secretariat with insight into consolidation of action, under the following areas of focus:

- Heritage governance;
- The role of heritage in addressing societal challenges;
- Framework for cooperation and inclusive policies.

Together with the Faro Convention Network, a dynamic process has gradually evolved with each Action Plan, building on the lessons learned in relation to the diverse contexts across member States. Through a number of field based experiences, a common theme that is repeatedly being discussed is the notion of community regeneration, its impact on heritage and vice-versa. This topic, as a common issue that brings a number of challenges together, has been identified as the Faro Convention spotlight topic to be further studied in the current Action Plan.

### Progress

The Action Plan activities in 2017 included

1. Increased efforts to *promote* the Convention and visibility of the actions

In 2017, the following activities took place:

- Faro Convention Action Plan;
- Faro Convention Talks (Cres, Croatia; Sofia, Bulgaria);
- Faro Convention meetings (Vilnius, Lithuania);
- Faro Convention promotional film in French, interviews (testimonies from the field);
- Faro Convention Lab (St Millian, Spain; Machkhaani, Georgia);
- Faro Convention website.

Reaching out to 40 member States, with an active participation of 32.

## 2. *Faro Convention Network:*

In 2017, the following activities took place:

- Assessment visits (Kaunas, Lithuania; Machkhaani, Georgia; Fontecchio, Italy);
  - Engagement of 20 Faro Convention Network members;
  - Focus on commons, narratives and cooperation;
  - Momentum created working with grassroots and governmental levels simultaneously;
  - Cooperation with EUR-OPA, Cultural Routes, Intercultural Cities, European Heritage Days, Strategy 21, European Capitals of Culture;
  - Introduction of the self-management process;
  - Drafting of the Faro Convention handbook;
  - Faro Convention Community meeting (7-8 December).
3. *Faro Convention in Action:* development of good practices, workshops and creation of a pool of experts

In 2017, the following activities took place:

Good practices identified and some are being developed and tested to be included in the list of practices

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/faro-in-action>

- Resident cooperatives (Marseilles, France);
- Heritage walks (Marseilles, France);
- Heritage Committee (Marseilles, France);
- Mapping Faro Convention initiatives (Austria);
- Towards the ratification of the Faro Convention - The Finnish experience (Finland);
- Social Contract (Viscri, Romania);
- Totally Lost (Forli, Italy).

Workshops identified and some are being developed and tested to be included in the list of practices

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/faro-in-action>

- Structured Democratic Dialogue Process (Cyprus);
- Hospitality Routes (Les oiseaux de passage / birds of passage (Poitiers, France);
- New models of economic optimisation of heritage - Hotel du Nord experience (Marseilles, France);
- Social Contract (Viscri, Romania);
- Six grades (Forli, Italy);
- Artists as facilitators of change (Marseilles, France and Kaunas, Lithuania);
- Heritage Education (Pristina).

## 4. *Faro Convention Research;*

In 2017, the following activities took place:

- Faro Research Action Workshop (Fontecchio, Italy);
- Cooperation possibility with the Gran Sasso Scientific Institute, Italy.

## 5. *Faro Convention Spotlights:*

In 2017, the following activities took place:

- Propaganda and populism (Forli, Italy);
- Local economic development (Cres, Croatia);
- Rural settlements, abandoned heritage (St Millian, Spain);
- Migration (Bilbao, Spain).

The focus of the Faro Action Plan was refined to the following main points:

- Democratic heritage governance – communities' central role;
- The role of heritage in addressing societal challenges;
- Setting a framework for cooperation as well as integrated and inclusive policies.

Next steps

In 2018, activities will focus on the following priorities:

### *Promotion*

- Faro talks at the request of member States and subject to the availability of funds (Venice, Italy – planned in April 2018);
- Faro Convention Meeting ( 24-25 May 2018 in Lisbon, Portugal);
- Faro Convention Lab (1);
- Faro Convention Action Plan factsheet;
- Promotional films and interviews, logo.

### *Faro Convention Network (FCN)*

- The new Joint Programme with the European Union on promoting the Faro Convention (planned to begin mid 2018);
- Faro Convention Network gathering (December) – subject to the availability of funds;
- Assessment visits (2) (planned in April 2018 to Cordoba, Spain);
- Bi-lateral cooperation among FCN members.

### *Faro Convention in Action*

- Increased number of good practices;
- Modules for workshops;
- Faro Convention Action Plan Handbook.

### *Research*

- Faro Convention Research Action workshop (1).

### *Spotlights*

- Spotlight visits (2);
- Identified 'community regeneration and heritage' as a spotlight topic.

## Action required

The Bureau of the CDCPP is invited to:

- take note of the progress made with the implementation of the Faro Convention Action Plan and express its support to activities foreseen in 2018/19;
- welcome the agreement of a new Joint Programme with the European Union on promoting the Faro Convention in the framework of the European Year of Cultural Heritage.

## II. HEREIN: IT SYSTEM REVISION AND PROJECT PERSPECTIVES

### Background

HEREIN was established by the Council of Europe at the request of member States to take stock of the changes in legislation and practices in the participating countries and to provide a forum for pooling and sharing information on cultural heritage. The objectives to be pursued as regards HEREIN are thus to:

- strengthen its capacity to act as a forum and network for member States' professionals in the heritage field;
- make the database an efficient and effective tool for collecting and sharing, not only information, but also knowledge.

The adoption of Strategy 21, providing guidelines to promote good governance and participation in heritage identification and management by recommending actions and highlighting best practice to inspire all actors and stakeholders (governments, local authorities, civil society and professionals), constitutes an opportunity to consider the present functioning of HEREIN. It requires a renewed information and knowledge collection system, encompassing also data provided by stakeholders other than national authorities, in order to help effectively with member States' implementation of Strategy 21.

### Progress

In 2016, two thematic workshops were devoted respectively to mapping heritage organisations in Europe and to identifying possible improvements to the thesaurus. A new "participative survey" and a good practices collection related to Strategy 21 were launched. A think tank meeting also recommended, among other things, to facilitate the understanding of the matters covered in the national reports. Aware of the necessary adjustments of the HEREIN IT system, an external review of the present infrastructure was carried out to identify the implications of options coping with future needs identified.

In 2017, a first one-day preparatory meeting (bringing together CDCPP members and HEREIN national coordinators) was held on 27 April to discuss the challenges to be addressed by the HEREIN system and identify adjustments to raise the system's relevance in the new context. Concrete proposals – in line with the parameters of the budget – were submitted to the CDCPP plenary session for discussion: the revitalization of the HEREIN network, the adaptation of technical tools to facilitate exchanges between National Coordinators as well as the reinforcement of the pertinence of HEREIN work with respect to CDCPP priorities.

The CDCPP plenary session supported reactivating the HEREIN project by ensuring the capacity and flexibility of the information system in line with political priorities so as to optimize its usefulness for member States. It underlined the importance of close cooperation between the Secretariat and the network of national coordinators to prepare an Action Plan defining future developments for HEREIN project. It also confirmed the need of a specific good practices' space, open for all pertinent stakeholders' contributions, to support Strategy 21's implementation.

Based on the results of the Audit concerning the IT infrastructure of HEREIN, a deeper analysis of the actual needs in terms of functionalities led to the development of two complementary actions: A new Collaborative Space has been developed as an internal tool to facilitate the synergy between National Coordinators and also with the Secretariat. In parallel, a revised version of the HEREIN website, focusing on its major role as information basis on national heritage profiles and addressing more specifically users outside the Network, is also under development and will be launched in 2018.

Following the request to CDCCP members to confirm or nominate new HEREIN national coordinators, a second one-day meeting on the HEREIN project's perspectives was held on 24 November to present and discuss the actual content of both the Collaborative Space and the revised HEREIN website and to elaborate on the need for thematic workshops on relevant topics to Strategy 21. It was agreed that a first work group will be devoted to a revision of National reports structure while two other work groups will be devoted respectively to one heritage-governance issue and to one technical issue.

Finally, to complement the previous HEREIN effort to collect examples illustrating Strategy 21's principles, a specific online space to adequately address the need for gathering and showcasing good practices, open to wider audiences and users, has been developed. It will be directly accessible on Strategy 21's webpage to serve as inspiration for member States in their implementation of Strategy 21's recommendations.

#### Next steps

The aim for the 2018-19 biennium is to improve the use of the present Cultural Heritage Information System and to adapt it to new requirements introduced, in particular by Strategy 21. By the end of 2018, pending the availability of resources, the following work could be envisaged:

1. the promotion of the online Collaborative Space as a tool for development of cooperation between members of the HEREIN Network;
2. the update of the country profiles and revision of the National Reports available on the HEREIN website;
3. the collection of specific information within the HEREIN Network to prepare associated thematic reports or develop specific initiatives.

#### Action required

The Bureau of the CDCPP is invited to:

- take note of the progress made with the implementation of HEREIN activities and welcome efforts at consolidating the project through enhanced National Reports, country profiles and use of the collaborative work space.



### III. COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION ON OFFENCES RELATING TO CULTURAL PROPERTY

#### Background

Following an internal review of conventions at the Council of Europe and a dedicated call by European Ministers of Cultural Heritage in 2015, under the authority of the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC), the Committee on Offences Relating to Cultural Property (PC-IBC) – in co-operation with the CDCPP and various international organisations, including UNIDROIT, UNESCO, UNODC and the European Union – the Council of Europe prepared a new criminal law convention. The Convention aims to prevent and combat the intentional destruction of, damage to, and trafficking in cultural property by strengthening criminal justice responses to all offences relating to cultural property while facilitating co-operation on an international level.

[The Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property](#) (CETS No 221) was opened for signature on 19 May 2017 at the 127<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee of Ministers in Cyprus. It replaces the previous “Delphi” Convention of 1985.

#### Progress

So far, the Convention has 10 signatories: Armenia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Ukraine, including one non-member State, namely Mexico. One member state has ratified it. The Convention will enter into force following five ratifications, including at least three member States of the Council of Europe. Pending decisions by the Committee of Ministers on the follow-up mechanism to the Convention, the CDCPP may be directly involved in this work.

#### Next steps

At this stage it seems most pertinent to produce and widely disseminate promotional materials on the new Convention and enhance signatures/ratifications of this instrument. The Council of Europe envisages producing fact sheets and a promotional film. Promotional seminars could be organised in different regions of Europe. In addition, the Council of Europe will support efforts at raising awareness and preventing offences relating to cultural property by supporting multi-stakeholder research and action initiatives, such as the on-going application of the NETCHER project coordinated by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and to be financed through a EU-Horizon 2020 grant.

#### Action required

The Bureau of the CDCPP is invited to:

- encourage member States to support the promotion of the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property to increase the number of signatures and ratifications.

## IV. EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS

### Background

The [European Heritage Days](#) are the most widely celebrated participatory cultural event shared by the citizens of Europe. Launched in 1985 in France, the Programme has been organised as a joint initiative of the Council of Europe and the European Union since 1999. All 50 European States, parties to the European Cultural Convention, actively participate in the project. Today, the European Heritage Days can be considered an essential instrument for fostering a tangible experience of European culture and history in addition to raising the awareness of the public about the many values of our common heritage and the continuous need for its protection. The number of annual visitors is estimated to be around 30 million at more than 50 000 participating monuments and sites. Relying on this unique relationship and bottom-up approach, the European Heritage Days have succeeded in stimulating civil society's participation, the specific involvement of youth, migrants, voluntary work and cross-border cooperation, thereby promoting the core principles of intercultural dialogue, partnership and civic responsibility.

### Progress

Following the year of preparation for the European Year of Cultural Heritage, the EHD Programme is set to have a key implementation role for the Year in all 50 European States. In 2018, three new activities will be launched to celebrate the Year and set the basis for its legacy beyond 2018: mainly two new funding schemes for communities (Call for European Stories) and countries (support to cross-frontier events), as well as focus on the youth and children through the European Heritage Makers Week storytelling experience.

In 2018, there are six specific Programme Objectives:

Objective 1: National and regional European Heritage Days events are organised within one weekend, week or month. Fifty participating states are fully engaged in the celebration and promotion of the shared European heritage.

Objective 2: European Dimension is developed through the Call for European Stories and European Heritage Makers Week.

Objective 3: the EHD Portal is developed in order to continue providing all Europeans with an equal opportunity to give visibility to their specific heritage within the EHD events. The Portal is also used in promoting all the events related to the European Year of Cultural Heritage.

Objective 4: "European Year of Cultural Heritage: The Art of Sharing" is developed and adopted as a 2018 pan-European celebration theme. Synergies with the Faro Convention, Strategy 21, Europa Nostra, European Heritage Label, Cultural Routes Programme and Europeana are implemented.

Objective 5: National and local stakeholders are encouraged to foster cross-sectoral and cross-frontier collaboration through the new funding scheme to support joint events. Direct links are created between local and European level.

Objective 6: Visibility for the Organisations within all 50 participatory states is increased.

## Next Steps

The EHD Strategy 2017-2020 adopted by the 50 participating States focuses on:

- strengthening cooperation at European, regional and local level;
- supporting national and local actors to foster cross-sectoral and cross-frontier cooperation;
- empowering communities to take ownership of their everyday heritage;
- strengthening the role of EHDs in the field of heritage and culture;
- fostering education and Heritage Education through active collaboration with schools and universities;
- addressing societal challenges and valorisation of heritage (climate change, migration, radicalisation, education, diversity, identity).

The National Coordinators voted on the EHD common themes for the next four years:

2018: The European Year of Cultural Heritage under the following slogan: "European Heritage: The Art of Sharing";

2019: "Arts and Entertainment";

2020: "Heritage and Education";

2021: "Inclusive Heritage" ("Heritage for Everybody").

From 2018, the EHD Programme has been reinforced in terms of shared financial and political support from both the Council of Europe and the European Union. It makes a major contribution to the European Year of Cultural Heritage (see below under VI.). In addition to this and its Strategic Objectives activities, the EHD programme also provides examples to demonstrate the recommendations and values outlined in the Council of Europe's Strategy 21.

## Action required

The Bureau of the CDCPP is invited to:

- take note of the progress made with the implementation of the European Heritage Days and express its support to the EHD Strategy 2017-20;
- welcome the reinforcement of the programme in the framework of the European Year of Cultural Heritage and beyond.

## V. THE EUROPEAN YEAR OF CULTURAL HERITAGE 2018 (EYCH)

Following the Council and European Parliament Decision of 17 May 2017 designating 2018 as the European Year of Cultural Heritage, the launching celebrations for the Year started on 7 December at the European Culture Forum in Milan.

Commissioner for Education, Culture, Youth, and Sport, Tibor Navracsics underlined: *"Cultural heritage is at the heart of the European way of life. It defines who we are and creates a sense of belonging. Cultural heritage is not only made up of literature, art and objects but also by the crafts we learn, the stories we tell, the food we eat and the films we watch. We need to preserve and treasure our cultural heritage for the next generations. This year of celebrations will be a wonderful opportunity to encourage people, especially young people, to explore Europe's rich cultural diversity and to reflect on the place that cultural heritage occupies in all our lives. It allows us to understand the past and to build our future."*

The EYCH aims at raising awareness of the social and economic importance of cultural heritage through thousands of initiatives and events all over Europe, involving citizens from all backgrounds. To promote a common sense of ownership, reach-out to the widest possible audience is sought, including children, young people, local communities and people less involved with culture. A multitude of projects and initiatives will be implemented in EU member States, municipalities and regions, as well as EU-funded transnational projects.<sup>9</sup>

The Council of Europe will contribute to the Year by means of its Joint Programme "European Heritage Days" that has been reinforced in terms of shared financial and political support from both Organisations. In 2018, the 50 States signatory to the European Cultural Convention will promote the Year under the following slogan: "European Heritage: the Art of Sharing". Several tens of thousands of events will be held under the EHD Programme, which will be also labeled as EYCH activities and thus contribute to the outreach and success of the Year. Three new initiatives will be launched within the EHDs edition of the EYCH: Call for European Stories (open to heritage communities); European Heritage Makers Week (aimed at children and young people) and support to transfrontier events funding scheme.

In addition, a new Joint Programme has been agreed with the European Commission to start mid-2018 and dedicated to the promotion of the Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention). The Programme will aim to enhance the methodology for the implementation of the Convention at different levels and help increase the number of signatories and ratifications among European Union and Council of Europe member States. Activities will include the production of guidelines for implementation of the Convention, examples of good practices of the Convention at work, promotional films/ documentaries and the running of promotional seminars and a final conference at the end of 2019.

#### Action required

The Bureau of the CDCPP is invited to:

- welcome the celebration of the European Year of Cultural Heritage and the Council of Europe's contribution to it, including by means of Joint Programmes with the European Union in the heritage sector.

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<sup>9</sup> Action overall comes under four objectives and ten initiatives: *Engagement*: Shared heritage, Heritage at school, Youth for heritage; *Sustainability*: Heritage in transition, Tourism and heritage; *Protection*: Cherishing heritage, Heritage at risk; *Innovation*: Heritage-related skills, All for heritage, Science for heritage.