

# Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Evaluation Cycle 2018-2019

## Expert report

### CLUNIAC SITES IN EUROPE

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*\*The opinions expressed in this independent expert report are those of the author, and do not engage the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe.*

## 1. Executive Summary

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### 1. Guidelines of the Executive Summary

<b>Summary of the Conclusions According to Annex 2 – Check list,</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>No</b>
The theme still complies with the eligibility criteria for themes listed in CM/Res(2013)67, I. List of eligibility criteria for themes.	<b>yes</b>	
The Cultural Route still complies with the eligibility criteria for themes, CM/Res(2013)67, II. List of priority fields of action, CM/Res(2013)67	<b>yes</b>	
The Cultural Route still complies with the eligibility criteria for themes listed in CM/Res (2013)67, III. List of criteria for networks.	<b>yes</b>	
The Cultural Route implements the Guidelines for the Use of the Logo “Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe”	<b>yes</b>	
<b>Therefore the certification Cultural Route of the Council of Europe</b>		
<b>Should be renewed</b>	<b>yes</b>	

## 2-Introduction

The Cluniac Sites are part of a broad geographical context which, in fact, extends over several thousand kilometers from the northern routes - Great Britain, Germany and Poland - to the southern ones - France, Italy, Spain and Switzerland. This remarkable territorial extension, followed by a spectacular development up to the present day, started from the Benedictine Abbey of Gigny, founded by Abbot Bernon in 880 in Burgundy, at the origin of the Order of Cluny. It is in the framework of the creation of the Cultural Routes programme by the Council of Europe that the Route bringing together the Abbey of Cluny in Burgundy with other Cluniac sites was first envisaged and then created. After reading and analysing the information provided by the persons in charge of the "European Route of Cluniac Sites in Europe" and an expert mission to Switzerland on the sites of Romainmôtier and Montcherand, one cannot but emphasize the desire to meet most of the requirements and objectives set by the Council of Europe. Since obtaining the certification in 2005, this Route has been extended to many Cluniac sites in a European context, with more than 200 affiliated members in France, Italy, Spain, Great Britain, Poland and Switzerland. In addition, many of the itineraries that make up the Cluniac Route also overlap or follow other European Cultural Routes, such as the Via Francigena or the Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Routes. Many actions have been carried out on Cluniac sites in the framework of meetings or events, aimed at strengthening links between the various European communities based on their common heritage. The progress of actions and projects is on the right track in the light of the various activities, past and present, and of the new three-year action plan presented and partially implemented, especially at the European level, in particular in the current context of development of all forms of cultural exchanges at local, regional, national and European levels and of media communication. All these key points are exposed and analysed in the report and, where appropriate, may be subject to partial conclusions and specific recommendations that may contribute to the sustainability and strengthening of already undertaken actions and upcoming actions in the new three-year Activity Plan.

### **3-Main Body Evaluation**

#### 3.1 Cultural Route Theme

The knowledge and enhancement of the selected Cluniac sites are based on the discovery and enlivening of their heritage; their contribution to strengthening a European citizenship will be the central target of this evaluation file.

#### 3.2 Fields of Action

##### 3.2.1 Co-operation in research and development

In terms of research, the European Federation of Cluniac Sites benefits from the Research Centre of the Abbey of Cluny and from a network of scientists and scholars specialized in history, archaeology, History of Art and applied technologies. The cooperation actions focus on communication, information and guided tours on site. An effective inter-university research programme is barely outlined in the new three-year plan and is still limited to sessions or training cycles, notably with the universities of Avignon and Lyon. In terms of research, international cooperation still needs to be deepened and developed. On another hand, the desire to develop the European culture is illustrated by a wealth of actions that enhance and integrate a large number of Cluniac sites, from the most important ones to the smaller ones. In the new three-year Activity Plan 2018-2021, the creation of an international scientific committee is mentioned... This part of the activities is still at too early a stage, particularly at the European scale, and requires the strengthening of exchanges and cooperation within the European Federation of Cluniac Sites.

##### 3.2.2 Enhancement of the memory, history and European heritage

Since obtaining the certification in 2005, many valuable actions have helped to enhance the memory and improve the understanding of European history and heritage on the various Cluniac sites and routes. These actions include cultural encounters, musical days, youth campuses (in particular in Cluny), guided tours on monastic sites or hiking following marked trails such as in Burgundy or in the Franco-Swiss Jura. The establishment and use of the websites Clunypedia and Clunyvision make it possible nowadays to strengthen tradition and modernity for the benefit of European cultures. We were able to acknowledge it with pleasure during our expertise, in December

2018, on the Swiss sites of Romainmôtier - the oldest Swiss Abbey dating from the 9th century - and Montcherand - its parish church is now an ecumenical religious place – which welcome respectively more than 80,000 and 10,000 visitors per year. During our stay on site we were able to observe the very good partnership between municipalities and associations, especially the one of the Cluniac sites. Among the many activities we identified, some are remarkable, such as the significant archaeological excavations of Romainmôtier and the rehabilitation of some old ecclesiastical buildings that can accommodate groups of dozens of people to discover an archaeological heritage and watch a 35 minutes 3D movie synthesizing the abbatial history over the centuries. Expertise and dynamism open to the knowledge and appropriation of a common transgenerational European history. A particularly favourable geographical factor for a high number of visitors in Romainmôtier and Montcherand is to cross the Via Francigena and to be connected, through the Val de Joux, to the other neighbouring French-Swiss Cluniac sites. However, the enhancement of the heritage of these Cluniac sites owes much to the commitment of local actors who are constantly seeking technical and cultural innovations. Ultimately, the preparation of the application file for UNESCO in partnership with ICOMOS in order to obtain the World Heritage Label, intended in the new three-year plan, is still at a draft stage.

### 3.2.3 Cultural and educational exchanges of young Europeans

Since 2001, the European Summer University has welcomed hundreds of young Europeans and has therefore naturally opened up to all partners and members of the European Federation of Cluniac Sites, offering them both a stay and participation in various cultural activities while respecting their diversity. Over the years, the encounters in Cluny have experienced a spectacular development and success among young Europeans and non-Europeans. In the footsteps of the Abbey of Cluny, other Cluniac sites have set up services promoting heritage in the form of educational workshops and guided discoveries for young people, in association with the « Pays d'art et d'histoire » label, thus clearly demonstrating the desire to integrate all the concerned territories into a common European vision. The participation to the Erasmus+ DECRA project will strengthen cultural exchanges between young Europeans. Major projects are announced in partnership with the FFIC (Fédération Française des Itinéraires Culturels) whose objective is to encourage young people to identify themselves as European citizens. When it comes to schoolchildren between 7 and 10 years old, educational programmes such as the project Cluny Kids have been set up, in agreement with schools and teachers, to make them work and reflect on their own local and regional heritage viewed in a European context. An example is the program put into practice in Lewes, on a Cluniac site in Sussex, at the initiative of the Lewes Priory Trust and aimed at schoolchildren. Most of the educational activities will be further reinforced by university training courses that may concern future cultural leaders, provided that the content and the connections to Cluniac sites are better defined.

### 3.2.4 Contemporary cultural and artistic practice

The Federation has implemented a cultural and artistic policy of a remarkable scale and diversity, of which some of the most significant actions can be highlighted: “Musique en Terre Clunisienne” in partnership with major music conservatories in France (Lyon, Paris) and Germany (Baden-Württemberg); around a hundred Cluniac sites lead or participate in concerts and music workshops throughout Europe. In addition, literature and all other forms of art belonging to and symbolising European heritage are celebrated at the occasion of meetings or festivals in partnership with associations, with local, regional or even national public and private authorities. These practices also seek to respond to contemporary cultural practices that combine both traditional actions and more "technological" uses of knowledge and the use of arts in their broadest approach. In order to make European Cluniac sites better known, the Federation provides all its members and partners with a permanent exhibition consisting of 19 panels tracking down and illustrating all the Cluniac sites in each country. While at the local level the actions in the field of artistic promotion are undeniable, better information would be useful to guide the various audiences interested in their European specificities.

### 3.2.5 Cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development

The use of Cultural Routes and of their Cluniac heritage is already in itself a tourism activity, to a greater or lesser extent. Similarly, most of the cultural activities offered by each site contribute more or less directly to the touristic attractiveness of the area in which it is located. The real characteristics of tourism on Cluniac sites are still difficult to identify, except for the sites where there is a ticket office indicating the number of visitors. The Federation estimates that the total number of visitors per year is more than 150,000. It is nevertheless indisputable that a cultural tourism cannot be maintained in a sustainable way without a team of multidisciplinary officers defining a real strategy for sustainable development. However, the new Three-Year Activity Plan also mentions the creation of structures for organising trips on the Cluniac Routes in various forms, by public transportation or following hiking trails throughout Europe, particularly to Portugal, which is expected to confirm its membership to the Federation in 2020; however, it is not yet clearly defined which connections will be foreseen with professional stakeholders in the tourism sector; it is therefore recommended to strengthen these links as part of the development of cultural tourism products.

### 3.3 Cultural Route Network

#### 3.3.1 Network extension since last evaluation

Since the last evaluation, there has been a strengthening of Cluniac networks both at the level of members and non-member partners. From 123 members, it has grown to just over 200 contributing members spread over about ten countries. At the same time, the itineraries have diversified and networked with one another, while occasionally integrating into other pre-existing Cultural Routes such as the Via Francigena, Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Routes or the Via Regia. However, the new three-year Activity Plan intends to strengthen more direct investment in the maintenance and promotion of the Cluniac routes in 2018-2019, as is already the case in Burgundy, which is an exemplary case. In the same spirit, it is also foreseen to strengthen connections with local authorities on the basis of joint development projects at every scale: local, regional, transnational and especially cross-border; not to mention partnerships with the creation of joint associations about Cluniac sites with a European focus. Thus, by 2021, more than 1000 European Cluniac sites should be contributing to strengthening common cultural awareness. An important medium to make the Cluniac Routes better known to the widest possible audience will be their presence on social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.). There is no doubt that the Federation has continuously strengthened its presence, and is even more committed to doing so, in all types of tangible and intangible networks.

#### 3.3.2 Network extension in the three years to come

The 2018-2021 three-year Plan does indeed foresee the geographical extension of its network to Portugal, Poland and Carolingian Italy, and maybe Central Europe. It plans to improve the marking and management of the Cluniac Routes, which should be enriched by 800 km of new roads by 2021. But, above all, a particular effort concerns the strengthening of its cultural and scientific networks, announced with the creation of a scientific committee composed of academics and researchers specialized in the fields related to Cluniac sites and Routes. This is one of the actions carried out by the Federation that still needs to be explored and developed in terms of a research network implementing joint projects. It is not clear enough which actions will be planned to create a genuine inter-cluniac structure representative of all member countries meeting the criteria of the Council of Europe (ETS No. 18) and, consequently, what would be the possible funding.

### 3.4 Communication tools

#### 3.4.1 Compliance with the Guidelines for the Use of the Logo “Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe”

The use of the logo is respected both on paper and on digital documents produced as well as on Cluniac sites that benefit from specific signposts at the entrance of the host municipalities. A particular effort is being made to pair the European logo with the rosette representative of the Cluniac Order, in particular on the religious buildings visited. Providing the site managers with practical information would strengthen the image and the physical and digital accessibility of all active Federation member sites.

#### 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

First of all, since the last evaluation, the regularity of the development of the European Route of Cluniac Sites can be seen in most of its actions undertaken since its origin. Among all the numerous and diversified activities, those related to entertainment and events really meet the major objectives of promoting common European heritage through knowledge and a stay on site such as in Cluny, Romainmôtier or many other European sites. Many efforts are and continue to be made to better inform the widest possible audience, both believers and non-believers, with an approach of true spiritual and ecumenical openness. To this end, educational and training programmes for young people represent one of the most promising actions to encourage and develop European citizenship. The fieldwork is also remarkable in so far as it is always necessary to create local associations in charge of managing and animating each site and, in addition, to contribute to the search for funding that is essential to the life of churches, abbeys and other types of tangible witnesses of the European longevity of Cluniac sites. This goes by diversifying the range of artistic and intellectual activities: musical days, concerts, exhibitions, thematic meetings, production and sale of documents, CDs or even film production of internal use for site visitors... Not to mention enhancing the exchanges between Cluniac sites in the different regions and countries participating in joint actions such as, for example, in Poland, England, Germany or France and soon with Portugal, as announced in the new 2018-2019 three-year Activity Plan. The geography of the Cluniac Routes and paths offers ever more opportunities to explore and join the diversity of European territories and their heritage. However, despite all the progress already made, it still seems necessary to formulate some recommendations that could be used to make the new three-year Activity Plan 2018-2019 more effective:

Recommendation 1: The creation of a Scientific Committee is essential and must be representative of both the regional and national components of the Cluniac sites through the choice of research institutions (Universities, specialized centres). This future committee should be responsible for proposing and implementing research projects at the different scales of the Cluniac sites.

Recommendation 2: The development of cultural, theoretical and practical trainings should be better linked to transnational University programmes (Masters, University degrees) under the supervision of the Scientific Committee. Similarly, as announced in the new Activity Plan, the educational programmes of the youngest must be designed and implemented in partnership with teachers of classes concerned with learning about European heritage through Cluniac sites.

Recommendation 3: The importance of tourism and cultural activities justifies the recommendation to further develop partnerships with the professionals in the field of tourism that are most directly involved with information and communication on Cluniac sites.

It may be envisaged to seek the help or support of experts capable of identifying the most appropriate tourism products for the sustainable development of each individual site.

Recommendation 4: In the absence of an accounting that would be based on recorded and reliable data, the knowledge of the number and diversity of visitors passing by or on stay can be improved by setting up digital counting directly on the sites and by partnerships with local administrations responsible for tourism and commercial benefits... A methodological action can be envisaged with the help of a consultant expert specialised in the processing of both quantitative and qualitative data.

Recommendation 5: With regard to the project of submitting a candidature file for UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the idea of partnership with ICOMOS should be pursued under the precondition of the establishment of the SCCS (Scientific Committee for Cluniac Sites).

Recommendation 6: Ultimately, an effort still needs to be made to display more explicitly the impacts and searches for funding that support all forms of past and future action (point III).

## 5. List of references

- EVALUATION REPORT STRUCTURE, Council of Europe Cultural Routes Evaluation Cycle 2014-2015, Cluny Sites-Sites Clunisiens, by Silvia Beltramo, European Institute of Cultural Routes, [www.culture-routes.lu](http://www.culture-routes.lu)

-European Route of Cluniac Sites, THREE YEAR ACTIVITY PLAN, REGULAR THREE-YEAR EVALUATION FILE, Evaluation Cycle 2018-2019 , European Federation of Cluniac Sites, F.71250 Cluny, [www.sitesclunisiens.org](http://www.sitesclunisiens.org) , additional information submitted **by** the Cultural Route.

Documents, photos and maps provided or made available by local municipalities and associations during field visits

## 6. Annex 1 : Field visit programme

After consultation with Mr Christophe Voros, Executive Director of the European Federation of Cluniac Sites and President of the French Federation of Cultural Routes, we chose, by mutual agreement, the sites of Romainmôtier and Montcherand, in the Nozon Valley, County of Vaud, about twenty kilometers north of Lausanne. Our field visit, announced to the local managers in charge of these two sites which are very representative of the Cluniac traditions and of their promotion, took place over the two days of 6 and 7 December 2018.

Persons met:

Mr. Fabrice De Icco , Head of the municipality of Romainmôtier (Switzerland) and member and treasurer of the Governing Board of the European Federation of Cluniac Sites.

Mr. Michel Gaudard, former President of the European Federation of Cluniac Sites and President of the Romainmôtier Abbey Church Association.

Mr. Jean-François Tosetti, President of the « Association des Amis de l'Eglise de Montcherand ».

Mrs. Tosetti, member of the « Association des Amis de l'église de Montcherand ». Other anonymous persons representing tradesmen and municipal officials of Romainmôtier.

December 6, 2018 from 10 am to 6 pm

Exploration of the site in the morning; discovering the signposts and signs announcing the Cluniac site in accordance with the rules of communication and accessibility of the European Cultural Routes. Contact with Mr Fabrice De Icco, Mayor of Romainmôtier and meeting on site, in the afternoon, in the premises of the municipality for a general presentation of the site and of the Cluniac community. The partnership between the Cluniac Abbey and the municipality has made it possible since long ago to partially finance the development of the many cultural actions related to Romainmôtier. In his presentation - illustrated by numerous photos and maps - the Mayor stressed the important historical and heritage legacy of Romainmôtier since the Roman times - the first church, founded by Saint Romain in 450 AD, and the monastery, the oldest in Switzerland, in 642 - until today, by means of its position as a crossroads between the Lake Geneva in the South, the Val de Joux in the North and the Lake Biel in the East. The municipality is directly involved in the maintenance of the Abbey Church and of its annex buildings, including the 13th Century Maison du Prieur, which serves as a place of welcome and as a residence for visitors. At the end of this first visit and after an agreement with Michel Gaudard and Jean-François Tosetti, the programme of visits and expertise for the following day was defined.

December 7, 2018 from 9 am to 12 am

Most of the morning was devoted, under the direction of Michel Gaudard, to the guided tour of the Abbey Church, built in the Gothic style, and of its outbuildings (Maison du Prieur, tourist shop), as well as a visit of the archaeological excavations square (3000m<sup>2</sup>), particularly active and rich in religious and historical evidence. In a building annexed to the main body of the Abbey Church, which serves as a projection room and archaeological exhibition, we were able to view the 35-minute 3D colour film, which provides a remarkable and educational overview of the historical evolution of the Cluniac site and its village life over the centuries. The crossroads position of Romainmôtier as a platform of exchanges has strengthened its role promoting a European citizenship between all civil and religious communities. This is all the more important since Romainmôtier has not suffered any invasions, thus ensuring a human and cultural sustainability demonstrated by the presence of several dozen of people from many countries. During the interviews, sometimes extended to local people and to the pastor in charge of the Abbey Church, we found out about an impressive list of activities balanced between those specific to the Cluniac sites and those that are more specific to the tourist offer (many documents available to the public were provided). The morning ended with a meal taken together in one of the town's restaurants which, thanks to cultural and outdoor tourism, has become a real trans-European stop for its visitors. The afternoon was devoted to discovering and visiting the church of Montcherand, about fifteen kilometers East of Romainmôtier, guided by Jean-François Tosetti, President of the Association which is responsible for its daily maintenance and animation (about fifteen active members). The Cluniac church is modest in size and can only contain a few dozen people; the church replaced a former priory located there before the year 1000 but whose ecumenical cultural vitality is now particularly valuable in the European network in which it takes part.

Many concerts and musical evenings are organized in conjunction or in partnership with Romainmôtier and with the municipality of Montcherand. We were impressed by the research undertaken on the history of the church, based on the archives preserved or found on site. Even more exceptional: the contemporary restoration of the frescoes and paintings that have remained hidden after the whitewash imposed by the Calvinists who succeeded the Catholics in the 16th Century. It was not until the 20th Century that the restoration of these true artistic works began; the main fresco at the end of the presbytery representing the Last Supper with the apostles is truly of a Cluniac inspiration. This requires a sustained and funded maintenance in parallel with possible excavations near the church to uncover other historical remains, knowing that Montcherand is at the crossroads of the Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Route, the Via Francigena and the European Routes of Cluniac Sites. Although more modest than the Abbey of Romainmôtier, the Cluniac site of Montcherand is very attractive, counting more than 20,000 visitors or viewers per year.

These field visits made it possible to see and understand the local functioning of the Cluniac sites and the important efforts undertaken in order to open them to the widest possible audience sensitized to the common European heritage of which they are one of the still living testimonies.

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## Annex 3: Checklist

	<b>COE CULTURAL ROUTES EVALUATION CHECK-LIST</b>		
<b>3.1 THEME</b>	<b>Does the theme of the Route</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
	- represent a common value - historical, cultural, or heritage -to several European countries?	1	
	- offer a solid basis for	1	
	youth cultural and educational exchanges?	1	
	innovative activities?	1	
	cultural tourism products development?	1	
	Has the theme been researched/developed by academics/experts from different regions of Europe?		0
<b>3.2 FIELDS OF ACTION</b>	<b>3.2.1 Co-operation in research and development</b>		
	<b>Does the Route</b>		
	- offer a platform for co-operation in research and development of European cultural themes/values?	1	
	- play a unifying role around major European themes, enabling dispersed knowledge to be brought together?	1	
	- show how these themes are representative of European values shared by several European countries?	1	
	- illustrate the development of these values and the variety of forms they may take in Europe?	1	
	- have a network of universities and research center working on its theme at the European level?	1	
	- have a multidisciplinary scientific committee?		0
	<b>Does the scientific Committee</b>		
	work on its theme at the European level?		0
	carry out research and analysis of the issues relevant to its theme and/or activities on:	1	
	- theoretical level?		0
	- practical level?	1	
	<b>3.2.2 Enhancement of the memory, history and European heritage</b>		
	<b>Do the Route activities (according with the theme)</b>		
	- take into account and explain the historical significance of tangible and intangible European heritage ?	1	
- promote the CoE values?	1		
- promote the CoE CRs brand?	1		
- work in conformity with international charters and conventions on cultural heritage preservation?	1		
- identify, preserve, and develop European heritage sites in rural destinations?	1		
- identify, preserve, and develop European heritage sites in industrial areas in the process of economic restructuring?	1		
- valorize the heritage of ethnic or social minorities in Europe?	1		

- contribute to a better understanding of the concept of cultural heritage, the importance of its preservation and sustainable development?	1	
- enhance physical and intangible heritage, explain its historical significance and highlight its similarities in the different regions of Europe?	1	
- take account of and promote the charters, conventions, recommendations and work of the Council of Europe, UNESCO and ICOMOS relating to heritage restoration, protection and enhancement, landscape and spatial planning (European Cultural Convention, Faro convention, European Landscape Convention, World Heritage Convention, ...)?	1	
<b>3.2.3 Cultural and educational exchanges of young Europeans</b>		
<b>Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to</b>		
- develop a better understanding of the concept of European citizenship?	1	
- emphasize the value of new personal experience through visiting diverse places?	1	
- encourage social integration and exchanges of young people from different social backgrounds and regions of Europe?	1	
- offer collaborative opportunities for educational institutions at various levels?	1	
- place the emphasis on personal and real experiences through the use of places and contacts?	1	
- set up pilot schemes with several participating countries?	1	
- give rise to co-operation activities which involve educational institutions at various levels?	1	
<b>3.2.4 Contemporary cultural and artistic practice</b>		
<b>Do the Route's cultural activities (contemporary cultural and artistic practice related)</b>		
- promote intercultural dialogue and multidisciplinary exchange between various artistic expressions in European countries?	1	
- encourage artistic projects that establish the links between cultural heritage and contemporary culture?	1	
- encourage innovative cultural and contemporary art practices* connecting them with the history of skills development?	1	
- encourage collaboration between culture amateurs and professionals via relevant activities and networks creation?**	1	
-encourage debate and exchange - in a multidisciplinary and intercultural perspective - between various cultural and artistic expressions in different countries of Europe?	1	
- encourage activities and artistic projects which explore the links between heritage and contemporary culture?	1	
- highlight the most innovative and creative practices?	1	
- link these innovative and creative practices with the history of skills development?***	1	

	<b>3.2.5 Cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development</b>		
	<b>Do the Route's activities (relevant to sustainable cultural tourism development)</b>		
	- assist in local, regional, national and/ or European identity formation?	1	
	- actively involve 3 major means to raise awareness of their cultural projects: print, broadcast and social media?	1	
	- promote dialogue between		
	urban and rural communities and cultures?	1	
	developed and disadvantaged regions?		0
	different parts (south, north, east, west) of Europe?	1	
	majority and minority (or native and immigrant) cultures?		0
	- open possibilities for co-operation between Europe and other continents?	1	
	- draw decision makers' attention to the necessity of protecting heritage as part of sustainable development of the territory?	1	
	- aim to diversify of cultural product, service and activities offers?	1	
	- develop and offer quality cultural tourism products, services or activities transnationally?	1	
	- develop partnerships with public and private organisations active in the field of tourism?	1	
	Did the network prepare and use tools all along the route to raise the number of visitors and the economic impacts of the route on the territories crossed?	1	
<b>3.2 FIELDS OF ACTION</b>			
	Does the Route represent a network involving at least three Council of Europe's member states?	1	
	Was the theme of the network chosen and accepted by its members?	1	
	Was the conceptual framework for this network founded on a scientific basis?	1	
	Does the network involve several Council of Europe member states in all or part of its project(s)?	1	
	Is the network financially sustainable?	1	
	Does the network have a legal status (association, federation of associations, EEIG,...)?	1	
	Does the network operate democratically?	1	
	Does the network		
	- specify		
	its objectives and working methods?	1	
	the regions concerned by the project?	1	
	its partners and participating countries?	1	
	the fields of action involved?	1	
	the overall strategy of the network in the short- and long term?	1	
	- identify potential participants and partners in CoE member states and/or other world countries?	1	
<b>3.3 NETWORK</b>			

	- provide details of its financing (financial reports and/or activity budgets)?		0
	- provide details of its operational plan?	1	
	- append the basic text(s) confirming its legal status?	1	
<b>3.4 COMMUNICATION TOOLS</b>	Does the Route have its own logo?	1	
	Do all partners of the network use the logo on their communication tools?	1	
	Does the Route have its own dedicated website ?	1	
	Is it the website translated into English and French?	1	
	Is it the website translated into other languages?	1	
	Does the network use effectively social networks and web 2.0?	1	
	Does the network publish brochures on the Route?	1	
	if yes, are the brochures translated in English?	1	
	if yes, are the brochures translated in French?	1	
	Is the title of “Cultural Route of the Council of Europe” present on all communication materials (including press releases, webpages, publications, etc.)?	1	
	Is the logo of the Council of Europe present on all communication materials?	1	
	Is the CoE logo used in accordance to the guidelines for its use (size and position,...)?	1	
	Are the logos (Cultural Route + CoE) provided for all the members of the Route?	1	
Does the Council of Europe logo appears on road signs/ boards indicating the cultural route?	1		
	<b>SCORE</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>Note:</i>	Please insert 1 for every positive answer and 0 for a negative one. See your total score at the bottom of the column.		
* E.g. visual arts, the performing arts, creative crafts, architecture, music, literature, poetry or any other form of cultural expression			
** Particularly in terms of instruction for young Europeans in the relevant fields			
*** Whether these fields include visual arts, performing arts, creative crafts, architecture, music, literature or any other field			