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Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Certification cycle 2022-2023

Regular evaluation:

EUROPEAN ROUTE OF INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

Independent expert report

Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe



Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Evaluation Cycle 2022-2023

Independent expert report

European Route of Industrial Heritage

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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.*

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1. Executive Summary

The main route of the European Route of Industrial Heritage (hereinafter, "ERIH") is composed of what are known as "Anchor Points," which are locations with exceptional historical significance in terms of industrial heritage and provide top-notch visitor experiences, serving as models of best practices in the field of cultural tourism. Through the sharing of experiences and collaborative marketing, the ERIH network aims to promote the appreciation, understanding, protection, and promotion of this shared heritage. The aim of the Network is to protect, develop and promote European industrial heritage and strengthen the economic impact and competitiveness of the sector. To promote the new brand, ERIH developed a corporate design, including a common logo, signage at the ERIH sites, and information material. The Route's most important communication tool is the ERIH website, constantly developed and updated. As the main promotion platform it presents the industrial heritage to the general public, thus encouraging people to visit the industrial monuments. With its comprehensive background information on Europe's industrial history the website can also be seen as a virtual library aiming at offering a forum to exchange experiences between experts and laymen with a strong interest in the topic.

The administration of the complete cultural offering is overseen by a legally recognized organization in terms of governance and finances: ERIH has a legal standing as a registered association under German law since February 2008, named as ERIH - European Route of Industrial Heritage e.V. A variety of European nations are represented on its Board. Another advantage ERIH is dedicated to quite regular funding under the *European Networks of Cultural and Creative Organisations (CREA-CULT-2021-NET)* of Creative Europe, which allows stability, and variety of activities to be organized. Conferences and seminars guarantee a more intimate kind of communication. Press releases, the ERIH Facebook page, and newsletters are used to spread information about the network and industrial legacy in general. And last but not least, ERIH improves partnerships between heritage sites and pertinent tourist marketing organizations. While its members would welcome more opportunities for national cooperation, integration, joint promotional strategies. The report contains implications and recommendations based on the documentation provided and the field visit findings, organized in November 2022.

Expert summary conclusions		
	Yes	No
The theme complies with criteria listed in Resolution CM/Res(2013)67, I. List of eligibility criteria for themes.	X	
The Cultural Route complies with the criteria for actions listed in Resolution CM/Res(2013)67, II. List of priority fields of action.	X	
The Cultural Route complies with the criteria for networks listed in Resolution CM/Res (2013)67, III. List of criteria for networks.	X	
The Cultural Route implements the Guidelines for the Use of the Logo "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe"	X	

2. Introduction

“ERIH is like the orchestra – all the members play there smaller and bigger parts”. This quote from the ERIH Annual conference held in October 2022 in ECoC Esch-sur-Alzette 2022 in Luxembourg well describes the complexity and horizontal model of ERIH. The network says that the heritage is not about the past, it is about the future. Yet, there is no future without an origin. Thousands of industrial monuments and museums bring that era to life and sometimes become the focus for innovative urban culture. ERIH, the “European Route of Industrial Heritage”, connects these sites and attractions to tourism network which enables visitors to experience and touch our shared European industrial and social history.

The ERIH network seeks to encourage the appreciation, understanding, protection and promotion of this shared heritage through the exchange of experience and joint marketing. The aim of this project is to protect, develop and promote European industrial heritage and strengthen the economic impact and competitiveness of the sector. Our changing world poses new challenges for the tourism industry. Climate change and pandemics demand new concepts and approaches from the sector. Inclusion, integration, diversity and gender equality are cross-cutting topics which are inherent in all activities to a greater or lesser extent. The European Green Deal, the European Cultural Heritage Green Paper, the New European Bauhaus and other initiatives and strategies that have emerged at a European level are important drivers which guide the future development of the industrial heritage sector and the ERIH network. Together with its members and other organisations and operators outside the network, ERIH will develop joint activities, enable the exchange of experience and encourage the development of new projects. With this project ERIH wants to help industrial heritage sites to adapt to the new challenges they face in order to a secure and sustainable future for them. This important shared mission is “Protecting, linking and promoting Europe’s industrial heritage in a changing world”. ERIH has become the largest information network for tourists interested in the industrial heritage of Europe. It is a registered association established under German law with a permanently growing number of members, founded after the end of INTERREG funding in 2008. While the ERIH website counted roughly 650 attractive industrial heritage sites at the end of the funded set-up phase it now includes more than 2,200 sites from all 51 countries that are partly or entirely considered part of Europe from a political, cultural or geographical point of view.

Thanks to a renewed EU funding ERIH is able to extend its information portal and to finance numerous further activities. Recognized as pan-European network to promote Europe’s industrial heritage it was granted another funding period since October 2014, provided by the Creative Europe network funding programme. This funding is, amongst others, invested to drive networking forward in favour of the exchange of experience on a regional, national and European level. This is particularly assured by the annual ERIH conferences, each of which focuses on a currently discussed topic with regard to industrial heritage and tourism. Since 2019 the European Route of Industrial Heritage has been a “Cultural Route of the Council of Europe”.

The following evaluation was based upon:

- An in-depth analysis of the self-completion dossier and other documentation provided by ERIH (Statutes, Members list, General Assembly Reports, Financial information, Activities program, publications);
- The checklist provided by ERIH;
- Extensive analysis of the ERIH website and of the websites of its Anchor Points;

- Fact finding and observational field visit to 1 Candidate to ERIH and 7 ERIH sites in Poland, with two German members;
- Observational additional field visit to other ERIH member to Plovdiv, Bulgaria (Tobacco City);
- Analysis of printed materials produced by ERIH (brochures, leaflets, tourist maps, publications) and by several of its member sites;
- Interviews and discussions with ERIH Vice President, ERIH General Secretary and ERIH Board member;
- Interviews and discussions with the managers of the Anchor Points and ERIH members;
- Personal knowledge about the ERIH members, based on past visits to its members and desk search
- Previous Cultural Routes evaluation cycle report 2019 by Prof. José Manuel Lopes Cordeiro

3. Main Body Evaluation

3.1 Cultural Route Theme

ERIH - living industrial heritage.

The history of Europe's industrialisation is an integral part of Europe's past - nothing has shaped this continent as much as the 200 years or so since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. The European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH), Europe's largest tourist network on the history of industry, invites visitors on a varied journey of discovery with over 2,000 sites in all European countries. More than 100 anchor points serve as milestones, representing visitor highlights with a particularly attractive tourist offer of guided tours, multimedia presentations and outstanding events and forming the main virtual route. Regional routes reveal the industrial history of landscapes that were particularly shaped by industrialisation. Individual industrial sectors are followed by thematic routes that show the diversity and interconnections of European industrial history and their common roots.

3.1.1 Definition of the theme of the route

No future without an origin: The history of industrialisation in Europe is an essential part of Europe's past - nothing shaped this continent more than the 200 years since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Thousands of industrial monuments and museums bring that era to life and sometimes become the focus for innovative urban culture. ERIH, the "European Route of Industrial Heritage", connects these sites and attractions to a tourism network which enables visitors to experience and touch our shared European industrial and social history.

The ERIH network seeks to encourage the appreciation, understanding, protection and promotion of this shared heritage through the exchange of experience and joint marketing. The aim of this project is to protect, develop and promote European industrial heritage and strengthen the economic impact and competitiveness of the sector. Our changing world poses new challenges for the tourism industry. Climate change and pandemics demand new concepts and approaches from the sector. Inclusion, integration, diversity and gender equality are cross-cutting topics which are inherent in all activities to a greater or lesser extent. The European Green Deal, the European Cultural Heritage Green Paper, the New European Bauhaus and other initiatives and strategies that have emerged at a European level are important drivers which guide the future development of the industrial heritage sector and the ERIH network. Together with its members and other organisations and operators outside the network, ERIH will develop joint activities, enable the exchange of experience and encourage the development of new projects. With this project ERIH wants to help industrial heritage sites to adapt to the new challenges they face in order to a secure and sustainable future for them. This important shared mission is "Protecting, linking and promoting Europe's industrial heritage in a changing world"

3.1.2 Historical and cultural context

The origins of ERIH date back to the last millennium, into the year 1999: on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its foundation and the 25th anniversary of the "European Architectural Heritage Year 1975" and to celebrate the transition to the year 2000, the Council of Europe had called on its member states to participate in a campaign under the theme "Europe, a common heritage". The objectives of this campaign were, among other things, to raise public awareness of the values of the man-made environment (cultural landscape and architectural

heritage), to highlight the economic resources of this heritage for sustainable development and to encourage voluntary work to protect and preserve this heritage.

The Ministry of Urban Development and Monument Preservation of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (D) then approached institutions and organisations with the request to submit project ideas for participation in this campaign. The (now dissolved) German Society for Industrial Culture (DGfI) proposed to implement a pan-European network that would help to support the establishment of industrial heritage as a tourism brand. The network should also help to promote the recently opened "Route of Industrial Heritage" in the Ruhr area, in the development of which DGfI was involved, in its start-up phase. Since industrial heritage has hardly ever been marketed for tourism anywhere, both tourists and in particular tourism organisations should be convinced of the attractiveness of industrial heritage locations as excursion and travel destinations and include these locations in their advertising campaigns.

Industrial history is a crucial part of Europe's past since nothing has left its mark as clearly as the two centuries following the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

A swathe of European common ground is waiting to be discovered. First of all the Industrial Age's living and working conditions were more or less the same, assuming that a miner in the Ruhr district or in the valleys of Wales dug for same coal in a very similar way. They even migrated all across Europe in search of the 'black gold'. The example illustrates that the peoples of Europe share the same memories of industrial history which are part of the common European identity. Today people in all European countries are looking back to those days that turned into the past, symbolized by thousands of industrial monuments that are cultivated and preserved as witnesses of our technical, social and migration history and as landmarks of a cultural identity of all citizens that has evolved through history. They urgently need our protection since there is no future without past.

During the last two decades the same industrial monuments often turned into symbols for change. They are not only revitalized in a museum context but also are reused to live and work in them. They set the scene to create new as well as classical products and even goods and services of the so-called Creative Industries, following the concept of 'regeneration through heritage'. Not least, the thousands of 'cathedrals of work' became most popular as attractions of Europe's cultural tourism with millions of visitors generating a spirit of change in the old factories. Industrial tourism is not a niche market, but a broad movement inspiring many people.

However, the preservation of old industrial facilities and their presentation as museum is a challenge that requires innovative solutions. This should be fun, not a burden, since we have the chance to transform the industrial areas of the past into vibrant centers of our cities. ERIH as a network seeks to support this by relevant tourist information on Europe's industrial heritage.

3.1.3 Council of Europe values represented by the theme

ERIH reflects exchanges rooted in European concepts. Industrialisation began in the 1700s and spread across Europe for over 200 years. From the 1960s, industrial heritage became a powerful factor of economic and social integration, contributing to peace.

Industrialisation made possible modern society, shaping our values of freedom of thought, expression and movement, and ultimately equality, cultural diversity and solidarity; even concern for the environment. It is one of Europe's most significant and lasting contributions to global society.

From the beginning, industrialisation was not a national or regional phenomenon, but a European one. Today's relics of industrialisation are important testimonies to our common European heritage.

3.2 Fields of Action

3.2.1 Co-operation in research and development

European industrial heritage is extensively researched and published by multidisciplinary experts. A pan-European approach, supported by conferences, illustrates and reinvigorates hypotheses and stimulates increased technical and cultural knowledge, presenting a multilateral, more complete and accurate version of European history.

Experts from statutory agencies, TICCIH, ICOMOS and many associations cover disciplines including industrial heritage, archaeology, museum, and conservation studies, history, anthropology and sociology, geography and town planning.

With the new challenges posed by pandemic and climate change, numerous other studies and market research have emerged. ERIH offers a download area for various publications on its website and is constantly expanding the collection.

3.2.2 Enhancement of the memory, history and European heritage

Industrial and technical heritage is testimony to one of Europe's most significant and lasting contributions to global society. It comprises symbolic landmarks of European cultural memory, their interpretation and presentation placing the social actors of work and production at the heart of the narrative. Interactive movements of people, and multidimensional, continuous, and reciprocal exchanges of goods, ideas, knowledge and values characterise the European Industrial Revolution; a profound era which influenced the geo-political and socio-economic history of the world.

However, ERIH does not only want to look backwards at industrial history and tell the story, but also to make clear what influence industrialisation has on our present and how it influences our future. New narratives are to be found for this. This is also the theme of the ERIH Annual Conference 2023.

3.2.3 Cultural and educational exchanges for young Europeans

The ERIH organizes a variety of the cultural activities dedicated to young European, while the main and most know is WORK it OUT Dance Event.

In 2018 during the European Year of Cultural Heritage ERIH started a pan-European Dance event "Work-it-Out". In 2018 on 1st May more than 3,500 young Europeans started a common dance at 32 sites in 10 countries. Special music based on Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" was composed by two 17-year old musicians and a modern dance school developed the choreography. Through this common activity young people all over Europe exchanged their videos and photos of the dance on social media platforms.

Due to the great success in 2018, the event has been repeated annually since then. Due to the pandemic, the date was changed from 1 May to the second Sunday in September (in many countries "Open Monument Day") and a live stream was added at a central location. WORK-it-OUT is now in its fifth edition. Every year, several thousand children and young people dance

at locations all over Europe. The event is accompanied by an extensive social media campaign that reaches several million people per year.

European Heritage Academy

ERIH has developed a lecture series on European Industrial Heritage, which is offered at various universities in Europe. The aim is to foster the international exchange between students and promote work at industrial heritage sites as a future exciting career opportunity and thus secure succession.

In 2021 ERIH offered a "Study&Work" Camp »Behind the Scenes – Discover Industrial Heritage« in Kooperation with the Jugendbauhütte and the Berlin Center of Industrial Heritage. For a fortnight, the 17- to 26-year-olds explored the capital and looked behind the scenes of Berlin's industrial culture. The programme included exciting guided tours, learning restoration techniques and many conversations with people involved in art and culture. The camp ended with a restoration work assignment at the Documentation Centre for Nazi Forced Labour.

ERIH Young professionals' programme

In 2022, ERIH will for the first time offer a separate exchange for young professionals as part of the ERIH Annual Conference. They will receive special conditions for attending the conferences and will work together on issues related to European industrial culture in moderated workshops.

3.2.4 Contemporary cultural and artistic practice

Numerous significant cultural and artistic events are regularly held by ERIH and the network's member sites. Initiatives like "Industriada," a cultural festival, and "ExtraSchicht," a major cultural event for the entire Ruhr city, demonstrate the huge potential that industrial history offers for the growth of cultural and artistic endeavors. Those events became well acknowledge models, inspiring other emerging initiatives. Series of study visits to Ruhr valley, which were attended by mostly all the ERIH members met during the expert's field visit in 2022, were marked as the most important guidelines for further development of institutions. Still there is big potential to integrate the contemporary art and culture with the industrial heritage.

Again should be also underlined the dance event "WORK it OUT" premiered in 2018 as ERIH's main contribution to celebrate the European Year of Cultural Heritage. Due to its great success and popularity, the event has been held annually since then. Recently in October 2022 ERIH won Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe "Best Practices Award 2022", which was awarded to the Network at the 11th Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Advisory Forum in Chania/Crete. WORK it OUT puts this very demand into practice. On every European Heritage Day - most recently on 11 September 2022 - the dance event gathers young people at fascinating industrial heritage sites across Europe and makes them dance a pre-rehearsed choreography to hip-hop music composed specifically for this occasion. On the day of the event at 3pm (CET) the dance takes place in front of, in and even on impressive industrial heritage sites throughout Europe and the industrial monuments are promoted as an attractive place to experience. Livestream and social media provide real-time coverage of each dance performance. A competition features monetary awards for the dance groups achieving the highest number of likes.

The event is aimed primarily at young people (children, teenagers and young adults from school classes, sports clubs, dance and fitness studios, etc.) and of course, anyone who is "young at heart". Through the event, people can experience industrial heritage and its sites and discover its importance in their own past, its relevance for their present and its future potential. Of course, people young at heart who are interested in exercise can also take part.

Already before that, the easy to learn WORK it Out dance will be trained via a YouTube tutorial. The music, with elements from Beethoven's European anthem "Ode to Joy" and industrial sounds in electronic dance style or as a rap version, is re-composed every year, as is the specially developed choreography, which translates the sound, movement and repetition of industrial activity and work from earlier times into modern dance moves.

During training and of course during the performance, photos and videos are taken and posted with our hashtag #erihworkitout.

3.2.5 Cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development

With the current challenges of climate change, environmentally friendly tourism and sustainable use concepts have become even more important. It is important to note that ERIH has set up a working group on this and held a workshop at the 2021 ERIH Annual Conference on the concrete challenges, the tasks of the sites and the network. This topic will be worked on further in the following years.

Many of the ERIH members are connected to cycling tourism offers and encourage their visitors to travel climate friendly. For example, the Regional Route in the Ruhr has developed a cycling route called "Ruhrtalradweg". The Berliner Zentrum Industriekultur (BZI) have taken up this idea and equally developed Cycling routes around their industrial heritage trail. Currently also, the colleagues from Silesia are active in this topic. ERIH is organising the exchange of experience.

A good example for post-industrial land use are the brown coal fields in the Lausitz (Germany), here new uses like leisure, regenerative energies, new business have been developed. This is a blue print for other regions undergoing a structural change. ERIH is helping to organise mutual visits and exchange of experience.

3.3 Cultural Route Network

3.3.1 Overview of institutional /legal structure of the network

ERIH is registered as association based on Germany law (eingetragener Verein). The ERIH office (in Meerbusch) is not open to the public; it is dedicated to the B2B sector.

The legal seat of the association is at one of our Anchor Points, the Landscape Park Duisburg North (see address above). The Landscape Park is signposted with two Anchor Point signs. They have a visitor centre, where information about the network is available.

The Portal of Industrial Heritage / Portal der Industriekultur at the WHS Zollverein in Essen is the central visitor centre for ERIH. Here an overview about the whole route can be found, and interactive multimedia displays offer various information about European industrial heritage and the member sites (150000 visitors per year).

The network is promoted to the public in a decentral way by its members; but mainly by the more than Anchor Points which are signposted. Each Anchor Point has two signs: a small one for the brand and a big one with explanation about the network. Each member is asked to

promote ERIH via their own marketing and communication tools and link to the ERIH website from their own presentations.

Also leaflets about ERIH are available at the Anchor Points. Some of the Regional Routes are also sign posted and ERIH member sites receive stickers with "Member of ERIH Logo".

3.3.2 Overview of the financial situation of the network

The ERIH has got the stable financial situation, especially given that fact that it has been fundraising external sources, and that allows to run the Secretariat of the Network, organize several types of activities, run the extensive web service and web 2.0 social media, provide scientific activities and giving visibility to the ERIH and its members (producing printed materials etc.).

The current operational budget for 2022 is as follows:

Member contributions 79,950 EUR
Funded projects (EU) 236,320 EUR
Other contributions 6,000 EUR
TOTAL 322,180 EUR

There are 3 natural persons directly employed by the network as staff, and 16 persons appointed as the seconded staff. The network has been successfully fundraising external grants for its activities, specifically (the most important ones):

“European Industrial Heritage 2020 and beyond – Fit for the Future EIHAB“- EU Creative Europe – European Networks (2017-21) – budget 840,000 EUR

“ERIH 4.0 – Protecting, linking and promoting Europe's industrial heritage in a changing world” - EU Creative Europe – European Networks (2012-24) – budget 885,000 EUR

3.3.3 Current composition of the network by country and type of member

The Route is composed of Anchor Points (presently over 100), members (presently over 300) and sites. The last ones are constantly being included on the website (over 2200 at the moment), which are of the subjective choice of webpage developers (there are no certain criteria for the sites to be included on the website, yet they represent the high cultural and historical value).

Member States of the Enlarged Partial Agreement (EPA) on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe involved in the Route:

Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic (EPA observer) Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine

Countries involved in the Scientific Committee (in alphabetical order): Germany, Italy

Countries that are a member State of the Council of Europe but not of the EPA involved in the Route:

Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Countries involved in the Scientific Committee: Belgium

The Routes has got its members in most of the European countries. The only quite small geographical coverage of the network is in the Western Balkans (WB) region. That is also why it is suggested to invest in more dialogue with the part of Europe for prospect of reaching to potentially new members (for the mutual benefits and growth).

ERIH does not have members in the Russian Federation, only sites marked on the website. In according to the Russian invasion on Ukraine, the ERIH has decided to issue the statement copied below (and act accordingly), accessible on the main webpage erih.net:

“Russia invaded Ukraine with its army and annexed regions of the country. Russia has thus positioned itself outside what constitutes our common European values and the basis of our European cooperation as a Cultural Route of the Council of Europe. We strongly disapprove the illegal unilateral attack, as well as the annexion, and hope that the people of Ukraine may soon live in peace again. In solidarity with Ukraine, we have removed the descriptions of all Russian sites presented on our website until further notice.”¹

3.3.4 Network extension since last evaluation

The past priorities of the network were the following:

- Raising awareness on industrial heritage
- Promotion of tourism
- Networking
- Storytelling

While the future goals are situating the network in the mainstream of the current global debates:

- Sustainable future
- Generational change (future audiences)
- Climate change
- Covid-19 pandemic and its aftermaths
- Continuing to be the voice of industrial heritage in Europe

3.3.5 Strategy for the network extension in the three years to come

The ERIH has included the following objectives for the network’s expansion (relevant as well for the Creative Europe project ERIH 4.0, implemented by the Route):

- Increase cultural access to and participation in culture as well as audience engagement and development
- Build the capacity to be active at international level in Europe and beyond
- Help the European cultural and creative sectors to fully take advantage of new technologies to enhance their competitiveness
- Maintain and develop the capacity to be active at international level in Europe and beyond
- Promote industrial heritage and raise awareness Objective 3: Maintain existing audiences and develop and address new audiences Overall / cross-cutting objectives:

Inclusion, diversity, and gender equality:

¹ <https://www.erih.net/>

- Environment and the fight against climate change

3.4 Communication tools

3.4.1 Current state of communication tools developed by the network (graphic charter, communication materials, logo, communication channels, signposting, maps, etc.)

Online Download on the ERIH website and websites of members, printed leaflet distributed at the members sites, visitor centres and tourist offices, signs posted at the member sites, Work-it-Out: Posters at the sites, on the website, Social Media Campaign (Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, Google Ads)

YouTube Channel <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCL9ep4cMAyC0rL3q3glVGpA> (videos of the ERIH networks and its members) ERIH_WORKitOUT YouTube Channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCE9oitWy9F2YNL2JRWnMg_w (videos of the participating sites at the ERIH dance event)

Social wall for WORK it OUT: www.erih-workitout.eu (used to collect social media posts concerning the WORK it OUT event from ERIH and third parties on Facebook, Instagram, YouTube)

Considering the size of ERIH's network, the ERIH website is essential and serves as its primary marketing tool (the websites of ERIH Anchor Points and site members, to which the interested visitor is referred via a link, are not considered here). It is a very fine resource for independent travelers as well, who can simply design their own itinerary by selecting from a variety of possibilities (the one can select from routes that are pan-European, national, regional, or theme). There were 140,000 monthly visitors in 2022. The one additional would be dedicated to responsiveness of the website on the mobile devices (smartphones, tablets etc.), which may be improved. It is dedicated mostly to the central tool – the interactive map, which occur some difficulties, especially when browsed on smartphones.

Moreover, and as was already indicated, ERIH's promotional materials and tourist information are appealing and filled with helpful details. Many of them provide useful maps along with the travel itineraries. In addition to these, the Route's member sites in the many nations that make up the Route also publish hundreds of additional printed materials—many of which are edited in English—that we will omit from our analysis. We only use the resources that ERIH centrally publishes, which include flyers, brochures, site-specific tourist maps, Anchor Points, and regional roadmaps. Private publishers also provide excellent guidebooks on the numerous attractions and regional itineraries for several nations, including Germany.

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

The ERIH complies with a rules and guidelines of using Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe logo.

By use of Cultural Routes logo: for example

In brochures:

https://www.erih.net/fileadmin/Mediendatenbank/ERIH_BROCHURES/ERIH_Brochure_European_Industrial_Heritage_06.2021.pdf

On the website: <https://www.erih.net/about-erih/cultural-route-of-the-council-of-europe>

On the YouTube Channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCL9ep4cMAyC0rL3q3gIVGpA/about> (Description and Channels)

In presentations:

https://www.erih.net/fileadmin/Mediendatenbank/Downloads/7_SERVICE/SERVICE_DOWNLOADS/Konferenzen_Referate/ERIH_Conference_2021_Ghent_Online/01_Christiane_Baum._What_is_new_in_ERIH.pdf

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

I. List of eligibility criteria for themes

The ERIH represents strong dedication to European values and especially Cultural Routes programme values. Cultural heritage is being well and profoundly presented and promoted throughout the network and the members identify themselves with the ERIH.

The ERIH Governance, one of the most visible achievements since obtaining the Cultural Routes certification was appointing the Scientific Committee. The variety of previously organized research activities, research papers etc. have not been integrated under one strategy. The ERIH network has decided to move towards this suggested direction by the previous evaluation, especially that Scientific Committee is part of the Cultural Routes eligibility criteria. This step has been well acknowledged by the members as well.

For the members, ERIH is the proof a quality, it enables to explain the European history in more broad and substantial way. The ERIH means for many members – a sense of belonging to the wider 'European family', especially that through ERIH they belong to the Cultural Route certified by the Council of Europe. Promoting values which ERIH underlines, is also commitment for the members and cities/local authorities they cooperate with. The ERIH supports the value chain peer learning process, exchange of practices and know-how. For several members, joining ERIH was creating new local opportunities, especially on the level of common social understanding for the value of the local heritage (since it was acknowledged by the international organization like ERIH), was supporting financial decisions of local policy makers (e.g. for revitalization).

II. List of priority fields of action

Environmentally friendly travel and ideas of sustainable use have grown even more crucial in light of the present climate change issues. It is significant to note that ERIH has established a working group on this and hosted a session at the 2021 ERIH Annual Conference on the actual issues, the responsibilities of the sites, and the network. In the next years, this subject will be developed further.

In 2018, ERIH began a survey of the sites that make up its industrial tourism network, called "Industrial Heritage Barometer". In this first survey, 275 operators of industrial heritage sites were contacted, of whom 80 participated. In the report of 2019 evaluation was stated that although it's a small number, it should be noted that this is a first survey, and ERIH is expected to obtain a greater number of responses in the forthcoming years. However in 2022 the Route has contacted 376 operators of industrial heritage locations, namely all members of the ERIH association as well as all sites of the Basque (E), the Ruhr (D) and the Silesian (PL) Route of Industrial Heritage, and has received the number of 73 advertised locations from 12 countries participated in the survey. The main results of the Europe-wide survey are summarized following; the complete 'ERIH Industrial Heritage Barometer 2020/21'. It is suggested to reinforce this programme, as a good source of feedback information for the Route.

Annual ERIH 2022 conference held in October in Luxembourg brought a possibility to learn about the member's challenges, which are as follows:

- Aging audience, aging volunteers while youngsters are lacking expertise and skills

- Maintaining the machinery (again expertise owned by older peers, while there are little new volunteers to learn)
- Conducting challenging processes of recording the memories of former employees of the industries (to capture their stories for the digital archives)
- Loss of occupational continuity in families (already in one generation)
- Facing the more demanding audiences
- Need to reflect and create future new 'future stories' and products, in order to attract new audiences
- Facing the increased role of misinformation and fake news
- Some 'darker' stories are being washed off by former employers, in order to sweeten the past.

Recommendations for the ERIH network additional objectives (from its members):

- Most crucial is cross-generational work
- Proper mapping shall be conducted to familiarize with audiences, yet it has to be including already the critical approach
- Non-urban areas should in the special focus of the Route
- Sustainability
- Best practices should be widely promoted
- More focus should be given to the social media
- revealing the critical notion of the cultural industrial heritage
- working with a challenging topics, like slavery work or children labor in the past centuries, in connection to industrial heritage

The ERIH is a network gathering strong members, which are having very high rates of visitors using their sightseeing offer. The Network declares that there are various types of cooperation with tour operators in the field of industrial heritage. ERIH as a network is not offering any bookable offers - this is done by the individual sites or local and regional routes. Network states that promotion and booking for the whole ERIH network are not possible. While is important to underline the potential of the Route in suggesting the ERIH-related tours (national or international), since the daily integration and cooperation between sites vary: from the well-integrated members in e.g. one region and on the other side that sites not in dialogue.

The grass-rooted recommendations gathered during the field visit are related to the envisioned and needed stronger cooperation on the national level, joint touristic promotion organized in solidarity among members (not sensing competition but seeking for synergies). While investing in cooperation with the national and regional public tourist associations and tour operators may bring added value to visibility of ERIH as potential attractive scheme/context to offer targeted products for tourists. The ERIH-related sightseeing would be very supportive to the members.

III. List of criteria for networks

The ERIH is operating as a complex and eco-system network, providing diverse opportunities for members to be involved and is supporting the cross-border cooperation. It shall be underlined from the talks with members, that stronger cooperation with other members is based on self-willingness and motivation of particular sites, members or Anchor Points to invest more in such activities. It is evident that passive members would not benefit fully from the ERIH opportunities. Building further local and regional ties for new venue to be involved in the network should be the ambition for the Anchor Points in the next years. They have the needed resources to support more the other sites.

It was expressed as well that the next year 12th Cultural Routes Annual Advisory Forum planned in Łódź, Poland in the fall of 2023 would be the opportunity to integrate more the national members of ERIH in Poland. Physical meetings are giving the important added value

and especially when there is a geographic proximity to the conference. It was mentioned that taking longer and more demanding trips abroad for conferences of ERIH is not always possible, that is why some additional frequent meetings on the national level would be suggested, as opportunities for more efficient learning process and development.

It would be strongly recommended to appoint the National Coordinators.

Naturally the Board members undertake such roles (yet it is limited to the countries they represent). It is suggested that the National Coordinators shall be appointed to support the vice versa exchanges on multiple levels. The table below suggests several aspects for which this fact would be highly useful.

CRITERIA		Recommendations previous evaluation 2018-2019	Has the route addressed the recommendation since the last evaluation?		Recommendations current evaluation 2022-2023
			YES	NO	
I.	Cultural route theme	The formal constitution of a Scientific Committee is recommended.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stimulating the appointed Scientific committee to initiate cooperation with artists and art curators to organize high quality interdisciplinary contemporary art content (for envisioned further projects of connecting cultural heritage with contemporary art)
		Expansion and development of the ERIH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is worth laying emphasis on category 'sites' marked on the website, as being e.g. suggested potential candidates to membership, while more cooperation with National Coordinators and sites themselves should be in place
II. Priority fields of action	Cooperation in research and development	To increase the participation in the "Industrial Heritage Barometer" organized by the ERIH since 2018	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It is recommended to connect the idea of appointing National Coordinator with tasks lists, where e.g. "Industrial Heritage Barometer" may be included.
		Active contribution to Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe by appointing the	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

		Scientific Committee			
Enhancement of memory, history and European heritage	Some Anchor Points should be more active in supporting the development of Regional Routes in its surrounding region as an integral part of a European cross-border route.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Investing in promoting the idea of Anchor Points being e.g. centers of competences, influencing regional cooperation, awareness raising and networking	
	It is recommended to develop communication and interpretation strategies evaluate the work of Anchor Points	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It is suggested that Anchor Points would be monitored closely by the National Coordinators, on the level of criteria and indicators they would have to yearly fulfill	
Cultural and educational exchanges for young Europeans	To examine the possibility of increasing exchanges of young people from different social backgrounds and regions of Europe, in particular with the support of resources made available by European Union programs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is especially envisioned that e.g. Green Deal strategies, greening the Route, creative industries involvement or topics related to heritage of slavery caused by industrialization (already well addressed by the Route by conferences, papers) would become a topic for workshops, debates and actions integrating young people within the ERIH members	
	It is recommended that cultural and educational exchanges for young Europeans be stepped up through the	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is suggested to expand e.g. Linking Europe or Twinning the sites programmes on specific strands for young people	

		different ERIH member sites.			benefiting from the cross-border cooperation
	Contemporary cultural and artistic practice	The numerous artistic and cultural initiatives carried out on the various ERIH member sites and Anchor Points be disseminated on its website, providing an understanding of the European dimension of this activity.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is recommended to establish more capacity in this area and many potentials are existing e.g. to relate industrial heritage to industrial art (in music, visual arts etc.) and encourage some sites to organize the Art Festival organizations.
		To organize further cross-sectoral activities on the edge of heritage and contemporary culture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is suggested to appoint (besides the Scientific Committee) also the Artistic Committee, which would be able to handle some specific strategies, related in particular to building bridges between the contemporary cultural and the heritage.
	Cultural Tourism and Sustainable Cultural development	Calling attention to the need to discuss the Route strategically in terms of its development, communications and marketing, seeking to attract the interest of tour operators to the offer based on their member sites and Anchor Points.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strategic development on the tourism level could be enhanced by closer cooperation National Coordinator with ERIH Board, while the creation of specific Working Group on Cultural Tourism within ERIH is suggested – to invite motivated peers from the network for insightful know-how exchanges, leading to some structural

					proposals for all the members
III. Cultural Route Network	Appointing National Coordinators of ERIH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It is recommended to continue with those efforts and to offer some considerable incentives for the (voluntary) National Coordinators, e.g. incentives on ERIH conference participation.	
	Reinforce the local, regional, and national and trans-national cooperation between the ERIH members	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The ERIH shall constantly invest in local cooperation between members, which will be bringing added value to the growth of the Network	
	Provide more visibility of the local members in the channels of EIRH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is suggested that currently ongoing, daily updates to the website are continued in the further years, especially on the level of uploading the members content on activities undertaken locally or as invitations to events, festivals or any other types of community building actions	
Communication Tools	It is suggested to initiate the ERIH Twitter account	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It is worth amending the responsiveness of the ERIH website to mobile devices (smartphones, tablet etc.). Especially the interactive map is experiencing some difficulties when browed on the mobile devices –	

				contemporary users would use mostly the web service on smartphones. Additionally My Route function may show potentially some additional features, e.g. length of the chosen route and could correspond to popular navigating apps in order to save time copying addresses from My Route to any additional guiding engines.
	Improve on additional web 2.0 channels	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Identification could be improved on the outside of some buildings of ERIH members. Some boards were attached only inside (e.g. at the main lobby or secretariat) and it is suggested that especially Anchor Points provide the clear identification outside as well.

5. List of references

The Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe Secretariat's distribution of ERIH publications and the ERIH-edited promotional materials served as the foundation for the analysis. Other websites were visited in addition to the ERIH website (<https://www.erih.net>), including those of various Anchor Points and Members.

ERIH had properly provided all of the documentation needed for the evaluation.

6. Annex 1: Expert field visit and interviews with the network management and members



Standard evaluation of ERIH 2022
Plan of the field visit (Poland & Germany 17-20.11.2022)

Expert:

Piotr Michalowski, Vice President of ENCC, e-mail: michalowski.piotr@pm.me

Organized by:

Dr Adam Hajduga (Vice President of ERIH), e-mail: poland@erih.net

Christiane Baum (Secretary General of ERIH), e-mail: germany@erih.net

Thursday, 17.11.2022

Time	What	Meeting
9.00 h	<u>EC1 Łódź - City of Culture – candidate to the ERIH Anchor Point</u> (ul. Targowa 1/3, Łódź)	Meeting with the Director of EC 1 in Łódź, Dr hab. Rafał Syska Director, e-mail: r.syska@ec1lodz.pl
10.15 h	Sightseeing of EC1	
12.15 h	Transfer to Manufaktura in Łódź by car	
12.30/13.00 h	<u>Manufaktura Museum of the Factory in Łódź (ANCHOR POINT)</u> ul. Drewnowska 58, Łódź	Meeting with Marketing Coordinator Małgorzata Drozdowska, e-mail: mdrozdowska@apsysgroup.pl
15.00 h	Lunch	
16.30 h	Transfer to Upper Silesia Region by car	
20.00 h	Dinner at the Restuarant „ <u>Śląska Prohibicja</u> ” (ul. Krawczyka 1, Katowice) at <u>Nikiszowiec Settlement in Katowice</u>	Meeting with Dr Adam Hajduga, Vice President of ERIH, Waldemar Jan, Chairman of Stowarzyszenie Fabryka Inicjatyw Lokalnych NGO (ERIH Member from Nikiszowiec, Katowice), Małgorzata Krakowiak, Board Member of Stowarzyszenie Fabryka Inicjatyw Lokalnych NGO, e-mails: poland@erih.net ; w.jan@fil.org.pl ; m.krakowiak@fil.org.pl

Friday, 18.11.2022

Time	What	Meeting
10.00-10.45 h	Headquarters of Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Ziemi Tarnogórskiej NGO (Gliwicka 2, Tarnowskie Góry)	Meeting with Zbigniew Pawlak, Chairman of Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Ziemi Tarnogórskiej NGO, e-mail: zbigniew.pawlak@kopalniasrebra.pl
10.45-11.00 h	Transfer to the Silver Mine by car	
11.00 h	Historic Silver Mine World Heritage Site in Tarnowskie Góry (ANCHOR POINT) ul. Szczęść Boże 81, Tarnowskie Góry	Meeting with Zbigniew Pawlak, Chairman of Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Ziemi Tarnogórskiej NGO, e-mail: zbigniew.pawlak@kopalniasrebra.pl
12.15-12:45 h	Transfer to Chorzów by car	
12.45 h	Museum of Metallurgy in Chorzów (ul. Metalowców 4a, Chorzów)	Meeting and sightseeing with Adam Kowalski, Director of the Museum and with Dr Adam Hajduga, Vice Director of the Museum and Vice President of ERIH, e-mails: akowalski@muzeumhutnictwa.pl ; ahajduga@muzeumhutnictwa.pl
14.15 h	Lunch at Bistro Szynówka, Chorzów	Walking distance (5 minutes)
15.00 h	Transfer to Rybnik by car	
16.00/16.15 h	Ignacy Historic Mine in Rybnik (ul. Mościckiego 3, Rybnik)	Meeting and sightseeing with Marek Gołosz, Director of the Museum, e-mail: dyrektor@kopalniaignacy.pl
17.30 h	End of programme	transfer to Wrocław by car

Saturday, 19.11.2022

Time	What	Meeting
11.00 h	Railway Museum of Silesia in Jaworzyna Śląska (ANCHOR POINT) ul. Towarowa 4, 58-140 Jaworzyna Śląska)	Meeting and sightseeing with Katarzyna Szczerbińska-Tercjak, Director of the Museum, e-mail: katarzyna.szczerbinska@muzeatechniki.pl
13.00 h	Transfer to Wałbrzych by car	
14.00 h	Old Mine Science and Art Centre in Wałbrzych (ANCHOR POINT) ul. Wysockiego 29, Wałbrzych	Meeting and sightseeing with Jan Jędrasik, Director of the Museum, e-mail: dyrektor@starakopalnia.pl
15.30 h	End of the programme	

Sunday, 20.11.2022

Time	What	Meeting
8.40 h	Arrival Airport Dortmund	Pick-Up Christiane Baum by car, e-mail: germany@erih.net
9.00 h	Transfer to Coking Plant Hansa by car	
9.30 – 10.45 h	<u>Hansa Coking Plant, Dortmund</u>	Meeting and presentations with Petra Küper-Auras from The Foundation for the Preservation of Industrial Monuments and Historical Culture, e-mail: kueperauras@industriedenkmalstiftung.de
10.50 – 11.10 h	Transfer to Zollern by car	
11.15 h	Visit to Westphalian Industrial Museum <u>Zollern II/IV Colliery</u> <u>LWL Industrial Museum, Dortmund (ANCHOR POINT)</u>	Meeting, a tour and presentation of the site and the exhibition with Dr. Anne Kugler-Mühldorfer (Director of Colliery Zollern), e-mail: anne.kugler-muehlhofer@lwl.org
	Lunch Restaurant Pferdestall	On the site of Zollern
13.45 h	Departure to Airport Dortmund	Christiane by car
14.15 h	Arrival Airport	
15.35 h	Departure	

Meetings with ERIH members

Dr hab. Rafał Syska, Director of EC 1 in Łódź,, e-mail: r.syska@ec1lodz.pl

Małgorzata Drozdowska, Marketing Coordinator of Manufaktura Łódź, e-mail: mdrozdowska@apsysgroup.pl

Waldemar Jan, Chairman of Stowarzyszenie Fabryka Inicjatyw Lokalnych NGO (ERIH Member from Nikiszowiec, Katowice), Małgorzata Krakowiak, Board Member of Stowarzyszenie Fabryka Inicjatyw Lokalnych NGO, e-mails: w.jan@fil.org.pl; m.krakowiak@fil.org.pl

Zbigniew Pawlak, Chairman of Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Ziemi Tarnogórskiej NGO, e-mail: zbigniew.pawlak@kopalniasrebra.pl

Adam Kowalski, Director of the Museum of Metallurgy in Chorzów and with Dr Adam Hajduga, Vice Director of the Museum and Vice President of ERIH, e-mails: akowalski@muzeumhutnictwa.pl; ahajduga@muzeumhutnictwa.pl

Marek Gołosz, Director of the Museum of Ignacy Mine in Rybnik, e-mail: dyrektor@kopalniaignacy.pl

Katarzyna Szczerbińska-Tercjak, Director of the Railway Museum in Jaworzyna Śląska, e-mail: katarzyna.szczerbinska@muzeatechniki.pl

Jan Jędrasik, Director of the Old Mine Museum in Wałbrzych, e-mail: dyrektor@starakopalnia.pl

Christiane Baum, ERIH Secretary General, e-mail: germany@erih.net

Petra Küper-Auras from The Foundation for the Preservation of Industrial Monuments and Historical Culture, e-mail: kueperauras@industriedenkmal-stiftung.de

Dr. Anne Kugler-Mühldorfer (Director of Colliery Zollern), e-mail: anne.kugler-muehlhofer@lwl.org

Dr. Walter Hauser, Director of Landschaftsverband Rheinland, e-mail: walter.hauser@lvr.de



EC1 Łódź (Poland) - City of Culture – candidate to ERIH Anchor Point

The history of EC1 began on May 25th, 1906 when, at a plot located at 1 Targowa Street, construction work on the first commercial power plant in Łódź commenced. The construction was delayed several times due to strikes (it was the time when workers were fighting for labour rights, between 1905 and 1907). It was finally completed in the late summer of 1907. On the September 18th, turbine set no. 1 generated electricity for the municipal power grid. The Machine Hall, currently used as an exhibition and concert hall, built in the Art Nouveau style, dates back to that period. Despite the fact that it was twice remodeled (1908, 1912-1913) it has retained its original style. The plant was extended in 1928-30. From 1953 it was adapted to produce process steam for various factories in Łódź, and operations ceased completely in 2001. The power station has been renovated, some striking new buildings have been added and the whole complex is now a cultural centre. The Art Nouveau machine hall is used for exhibitions and concerts, while other buildings accommodate the National Centre for Film Culture, a Planetarium and a Centre for Science and Technology.

In the revitalized buildings of the former EC1 Lodz Power Plant, there is a unique cultural centre, a place for meetings and a wise way of spending free time. There is the most modern in Poland and one of the most modern in Europe Planetarium, recognized as one of the “7 New Wonders of Poland 2016” of the National Geographic Traveler magazine and The Centre for Science and Technology – the largest centre of this kind in the country. In 2021, it is planned to open the Comic and Interactive Narration Centre and the Elemental Street (ul. Żywiolów) - interactive play space for children aged 3-10. This is also the headquarters of the Łódź Film Commission and The National Centre of Film Culture, which will be opened for the visitors in 2023.

The Science and Technology Centre addresses its offer to schools and organizers of free time activities for children and adolescents as well as for individual visitors. It offers a permanent exhibition within three educational trails: “Energy processing”, presenting the history of the place and the secrets of the activities of the former coal-fired power plants; “The History of Knowledge and Civilization”, allowing to get to know through play, experience and experiments the laws of science, exploration of which was the basis of the development of civilization, and “Microworld – Macroworld” presenting things invisible for the unaided human eye. The exhibitions are accompanied by numerous workshops, meetings and special events.

Manufaktura | Museum of the Factory in Łódź (Poland), ANCHOR POINT

The Factory Museum is a place where you will discover the history of textile plants created by Izrael Poznański in the second half of the 19th century. In its heyday, these factories produced millions of meters of cotton fabrics. Poznański's industrial empire was a self-sufficient district with the owner's residence, houses for workers, its own church and hospital.

At the Factory Museum, you will learn about the history of the Poznański family's industrial fortune, the development of the plant, the technique of producing cotton fabrics and the daily work of former workers. Our exhibition presents photos, documents, films, architectural plans, samples of raw materials and factory products. Here you will see how historic looms work and listen to stories told by former workers. In the Factory Museum, we also present the long

journey of cotton from the plantation, through the factory, to the fabric store. The permanent exhibition at the Factory Museum was designed and made by Mirosław Nizio

Nikiszowiec Settlement in Katowice (Poland)

Katowice is a city of more than 300,000 inhabitants, at the centre of one of Europe's principal coal-mining and iron-making regions. In the nineteenth century it was part of the Prussian province of Silesia, but from 1922 was incorporated into Poland.

The suburb of Nikiszowiec is one of the most notable workers' communities in Europe. It was built in two stages, 1908-15 and 1920-24 to provide homes for miners employed by George von Giesches Erben, a Silesian mining corporation that originated in the early eighteenth century at the Nickisch (now Poniatowski) mine, one of 14 in the Giesche (now Wieczorek) colliery complex. The housing was designed by the architects Georg (1871-1958) and Emil (1870-1937) Zillmann from Charlottenburg. The *familoks* (family dwellings) are arranged in nine blocks each with its own courtyard. The buildings are of three or four stores, and some have attics or cellars.

The community was intended to be self-sufficient, and had shops, bakeries, a hospital, a pharmacy, public baths, a public laundry, playgrounds and a hostel for unmarried workers. The church of St Anne is a distinguished building in a neo-Baroque style, with stained glass by Georg Schneider of Regensburg, a 4.5 m. diameter chandelier by AEG of Berlin, and the pulpit, main altar and font by Georg Schreiner of Munich. Until 1977 a narrow gauge railway called *Balkan* ran parallel to one of the main streets and took miners to their work.

The estate was named 'Nickisch' – the same as the mine shaft next to which it was built (and which in turn owed its name to Baron Nickisch von Rosenegk, a member of the board of directors of the Gische company). It was built entirely of brick and although it seems that the houses in it are identical, a trained eye will notice many differing details. Individual quarters differ in size and plan, and the houses have different shapes of window bays, gates and window frames. Some apartments are equipped with loggias, and some floors of the houses are separated by decorative brick friezes. There were no two identical entrances to the staircases (out of a total of 126). The homogeneous, coherent architecture of Nikiszowiec is, therefore, also subtly diversified. The building's most characteristic elements – appearing also in many other similar worker colonies in Silesia – are the window niches painted red (red paint was the cheapest and most easily accessible).

After many mines were liquidated as a result of the political transformation and employment was significantly reduced in others, Nikiszowiec started to struggle with serious social problems. Situated on the outskirts of the city, it could not wait for revitalisation projects. However, it was then discovered by tourists and to this day it is one of the most visited places in all of Silesia. Like other historical districts with an uncanny vibe, Nikiszowiec started to attract new residents and became fashionable. Today it has its own community to organise cultural events and fairs. It also has an association founded by social psychologist Philip Zimbardo which supports local identity and the integration of residents.

Nikiszowiec was designated a national historical monument in 2011. Guidance to the community can be provided by the City Information Centre. A small museum has been established in a former public wash house at No 4 Rymarska Street, a department of the Museum of the History of Katowice. The 'Association Factory of Local Initiatives' (Stowarzyszenie Fabryka Inicjatyw Lokalnych) dedicated to Nikiszowiec's tangible and intangible heritage, is specializing in development of the settlement with the local community.

Historic Silver Mine World Heritage Site in Tarnowskie Góry (Poland), ANCHOR POINT

A world-unique mine where the first steam engine in Upper Silesia was launched. The labyrinth of corridors extending to a depth of 40 m is a remnant of the former Fryderyk mine of silver, lead and zinc ores. The harsh conditions in the underground, characterized by low temperature and high air humidity, allow you to feel the atmosphere of former mining work. The trail, 1740 m long, resembles a triangle and connects three former mining shafts: "Angel", "Żmija" and "God Bless". During the journey, tourists see mining faces carved in the rock, transport galleries of various heights and huge chambers built at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries. God bless and the snake. The mine is not only a former workplace of miners from Tarnowskie Góry. It is also nature that has settled underground for good. Exploring our heritage, you can find various species of mushrooms, lichens, and see unusual natural phenomena, including the only karst sinkhole in Europe located in a former mine. In the mine shaft headroom, there is a modern education center on ore mining in Tarnowskie Góry. You can find here e.g. with the methods of extracting silver, lead and zinc ores and learn about the operation of old drainage devices. The eyes of tourists are attracted by a special installation showing the operation of the first steam engine in this part of Europe, which was brought in to pump water from the workings of the Fryderyk mine.

Both the adit and the mine have been on the presidential list of Monuments of History for years. In addition, since November 2014, the mine is the so-called an anchor point of the network of the European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH), which brings together about 200 monuments of technology in Europe. These objects also belong to the Industrial Monuments Route of the Silesian Voivodeship.

The Historic Silver Mine has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and the decision was made on July 9, 2017 in Krakow during the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee. List includes 28 post-mining sites located mainly in Tarnowskie Góry and in parts of Bytom and the commune of Zbrosławice. In both historical and technical terms, they form a single whole, related to the mining of silver, lead and zinc ores as well as underground drainage systems and the use of post-mining water for food purposes.

Museum of Metallurgy in Chorzów (Poland)

In the 19th century today's Chorzów was one of the hot spots of the Industrial Revolution. Königshütte/Kościuszko ironworks was put into operation in 1802. It was one of the first steam-powered steelworks on the European continent. Its blast furnace was the largest in Europe at the time. After an eventful history, which also reflects the state development of the region, parts of the plant were closed down in the 1990's.

The museum is located in the former power plant building of the iron and steel works. It tells the story of the Silesian iron and steel industry. The focus of the exhibition entitled "The Iron Kingdom" is dedicated to the Royal Ironworks (Huta Królewska), to which the city owes its name and growth. Historical steel-making machinery, numerous photographs, historical drawings as well as technical plans are presented on 2,500 square meter. Mementos and recorded memories of the former metalworkers tell of their hard work and how they relaxed from it. An 8-minute film presents the history and the role of iron and steel in building today's world.

The idea of the Metallurgy Museum in Chorzów stems from the concern for memory and the deep conviction of its life-giving significance. In the heart of the former Królewska Huta, an

inspiring space was created where the past, present and future are to create a harmonious whole. It is here that the story of the city, industry and people who have been creating it for centuries becomes a starting point for reflection on the constantly changing world.

Its mission is to document and tell both great and small industrial stories. At the Metallurgy Museum, the role of today's Chorzów in the industrial revolution is pointed out. There is a respect to the great inventions and achievements of the metallurgical industry. The Museum also helps people whose voices have long been lost in the hustle and bustle of steelworks and history. These are the stories of many generations of steelworkers, of different origins, of many faiths, speaking different languages. Both the material heritage of metallurgy and its spiritual heritage are important to the project promoters.

Bearing in mind that the metallurgy industry has been shaping the world for over 200 years, the Museum is proud to emphasize the participation of the local steelworks in this process. Its ambition is to make Chorzów a place where the story of metallurgy remains alive and interesting for the widest possible audience through popularizing, educational and social activities. The Metallurgy Museum is a place where, thanks to sensitivity to its own past, remembering about its advantages and disadvantages, successive generations can create their future heritage.

Ignacy Historic Mine in Rybnik (Poland)

Ignacy Historic Mine was established in 1792 as Hoym mine. Later the name was changed into Ignacy. Construction of the engine room and pithead was completed in 1922. The former accommodated a steam hoisting machine produced in 1920. The device served „Grundmann” output shaft („Kościuszko” since 1936). The latter is the steel and brick hall with a steel tower, 37 m high. The shaft was successively deepened to the depth of 600 m. It was primarily used to transport the output. Mining was suspended in 1995, and in 2008 the steam machine was immobilized, while the mine shaft filled in.

After coal mining ceased, the colliery has been open to visitors since 1999. Nowadays „Ignacy” combines the functions of a museum in a modern way with the organisations of cultural events. After the revitalization works in 2022, the Kościuszko engine room and shaft building have been converted into the core multi-active exhibition “Age of steam”, devoted to steam engines as a source of energy that revolutionized the world. The most important exhibit is a hundred-year-old steam machine, which visitors can see in action.

Another attraction of the mine is the former water tower, which now has turned into a viewing point, offering a panoramic view of the city. The interactive education center is open in the Głowacki engine room. It is the initiative of Copernicus Science Center in Warsaw. There is also a very large recreational area next to the mine with a playground, a garden of experiences and a steam fountain. Initially a brick skeleton of the lookout tower was the chimney of the former boiler house. It was 80 meters high. In the 1950s a water tank with a capacity of 300 thousand liters was installed on the skeleton of the chimney. The water tower provided drinking water to the nearest neighborhood until 1995. The building was converted into the vantage point and handed over for visiting on 1 January 2008.

Railway Museum of Silesia in Jaworzyna Śląska (Poland), ANCHOR POINT

It all started with a shortage: the new railway line Wrocław-Świebodzice, opened in 1843, neglected the important Lower Silesian cities Strzegom and Świdnica. In 1856, the latter got their own railway line, which was later extended to connect Katowice and Legnica. The crossing of the two lines produced a small settlement called ‚King’s Tent’ (Polish: Jaworzyna

Śląska), named after a military camp set up at the same spot almost a hundred years earlier by the Prussian King Frederick II during the Seven Years' War. Thanks to the excellent transport links, the town quickly gained in importance. By the end of the 19th century it already owned two railway depots with all the necessary equipment for the supply and maintenance of steam locomotives. Another depot followed in 1906/07, adding an engine shed for 19 locomotives. Due to the electrification of the lines and the decline in rail traffic, the Polish state railway PKP closed down the site in the 1990s and made it an open-air museum until 2001.

Locomotives powered by steam, diesel and electricity, shunting engines, passenger cars, freight wagons labelled "Deutsche Reichsbahn Königszelt" - the rolling stock owned by the Railway Museum in Silesia is as manifold as numerous, and it would take two kilometers of rails to have it lined up. In 2004, the municipality of Jaworzyna Śląska took over the historic railway complex to protect it from decay and plunder and leased it to the Industrial and Railway Museum in Silesia. At that time, the rolling stock consisted of 34 locomotives, 31 wagons and 8 machine tools, many of which were in a disastrous state. The same applied to offices and workshops. After many years of renovation and the active support of numerous railway fans, the museum takes visitors on an exciting tour of Silesian railway history. The current collection is made up of standard gauge rail vehicles covering the period between the 1890s and 1970s, including 40 steam locomotives of Polish, German, English and American origin, as well as electric and diesel locomotives, more than 50 rail cars and a set of special vehicles.

Since 2014, TKt48-18 has been serving on the so called Steam Locomotive Route, taking visitors in historic rail cars to the renovated and modernized parts of the former railway depot. The short trip includes technical supply facilities such as a water crane and coaling system, a turntable for locomotives and a large engine shed. On weekends, a buffet car serves Polish dishes and snacks. 'Steam galas', tours of the museum at night, a ride on a vintage car - a Warszawa M20 - converted into a rail trolley, and many other events are on offer as well.

Old Mine Science and Art Centre in Wałbrzych (Poland), ANCHOR POINT

The Old Mine Science and Art Centre (est. 2014) is a museum facility located within the historic "Julia" Coal Mine of Wałbrzych. The exhibits on mining feature mining equipment and machines as well as the living conditions of the miners and their families. The Old Mine Science and Art Centre in Wałbrzych is an Anchor Point of the European Route of Industrial Heritage.

According to historical sources Wałbrzych witnessed coal mining activities at least since 1536, even though they remain marginal at the beginning. In those days the small town is called Waldenburg and forms part of the Kingdom of Bohemia. In the 17th and 18th centuries the place is renowned for its linen trade and cloth-making industry. Actually in 1818 the first power loom of mainland Europe was installed here. The era of coal mining begins in the 19th century. Around 1800 there are already 50 pits scattered across the mountainous region of Waldenburg, employing more than 1.000 miners with an output of approximately 130.000 tons per year. This results in a comprehensive industrialization focusing on chemical plants, steelworks and engineering works. Furthermore Waldenburg becomes the centre of Silesian chinaware industry. In 1834 it boasts the first coal-fired china factory worldwide, and with Krister it attracts a company that is going to be one of the most important porcelain manufacturers in Europe producing under the label "Krzysztof" since the 1950s. Last but not least, the beginning of industrial-scale mining and the linking of the coal field to the national rail network entails a significant rise of Waldenburg's population, changing from 1.540 in 1799 to more than 15.000 one century later. After the end of World War II Wałbrzych, now a Polish town, still relies on coal mining. It's only the country's democratic transformation in 1989 that puts an end to this industry. The "Julia" coal mine stops operations in 1996 – after 226 years

of coal production! Soon afterwards it is decided to convert the site into a museum. On 9th November 2014, the Old Mine Science and Art Centre was opened for the first time. It deliberately applies an approach connecting the past and present. The historical perspective is illustrated by the museum and its narrative of Wałbrzych's fascinating economic history. Yet art facilities and cultural institutions make the Old Mine a lively forum of meeting and discussion.

Hansa Coking Plant in Dortmund (Germany)

For outsiders the Hansa coking plant was a forbidden city for more than 60 years. Its roads and bridges were permeated with the smell of tar, its buildings and towers covered with layers of coal dust, day and night. Every ten minutes the endless batteries of coking ovens had to be emptied and refilled with coal. This was impossible without human intervention. Sweepers had to clean up the charging wagons and the roofs of the coking ovens which were so hot that you could fry sausages on them. Every shift lasted eight hours without a pause – an inferno. The workforce was a tight-knit society. They called themselves the Hansa crew. Nowadays one or two of the old workers take visitors through the plant. The furnaces have been cold for many years now and the black smoke has disappeared. Rusty reds and beech tree greens now dominate the sleeping industrial site interlaced - according to the season - with flowers and plants like fuchsias, rosebay willow herbs, common groundsel, summer lilacs and giant goldenrods. The path which leads from the once forbidden city to the new meadows is called the “Nature and Technology Adventure Trail”. For nature is resolutely re-conquering the old site. A round tour revives memories of both men and machines. The high points are the panorama view from the 40 meter high coal bunker and the engine house with its five huge old gas compressors and their rotating flywheels which have recently been overhauled.

The Hansa Coking Plant went into operation in 1927. At the time similar plants were springing up like mushrooms everywhere in the Ruhrgebiet as a result of the booming steel industry whose blast furnaces consumed huge amounts of coke. Hansa took its coal from the neighboring collieries, processed it to coke at over 1000 degrees and delivered the finished product to the Dortmund Union iron and steel works. Even the waste gas produced by the coking process found its takers. Some of it went to coal chemical works and the rest was stored in the compressor houses to be fed into the gas network. The Hansa coking plant was closed in 1992. Since 1997 it has been the headquarters of the Foundation for the Preservation of Industrial Monuments and Historical Culture, a body which is responsible for twelve other industrial sites. Of these Hansa represents the period in which heavy industry in the Ruhrgebiet began to integrate its powers along fully-planned lines.

Zollern II/IV Colliery LWL Industrial Museum in Dortmund (Germany), ANCHOR POINT

The Zollern colliery was built between 1898 and 1904 as a prestige object by the Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks AG, as a sign to competitors that it was the leading mining company on the market. The expensive building designs, the social pretensions and the technical innovations in the equipment were all meant to demonstrate the company's power and representational ambitions. This “model colliery” was meant to demonstrate status.

After a brilliant start in the late years of the German Empire, decline soon set in. In the mid-1920s the new owners, the United Steel Works AG, announced the forthcoming end of production here. It was only the Second World War and the post-war era which gave the colliery a new boost. But in 1966, following the crisis in the coal industry, the Zollern colliery was closed for good.

“A castle of labour”: this was the term used by the Gelsenkirchen Mining Company to describe the Zollern II/IV colliery in the Dortmund suburb of Bövinghausen. Their self-confidence was well-grounded. The new colliery was a clear demonstration that the company was now the largest mining enterprise in the Ruhrgebiet. Built from nothing in the space of just six years (1898-1904), this magnificent model plant was designed by renowned architects and equipped with the most up-to-date technology in order to put all competitors in the shade. The colliery did indeed attract a great many visitors. Here they were able to admire the lavishly detailed architecture, part Jugendstil and part red-brick Gothic. They were dazzled by the engine house. This state-of-the art power house at the heart of the plant contained the first electrically-driven winding engines in the world - before the colliery suffered the typical career of technical monuments in the Ruhrgebiet. The paths was taken from a key building of its time to a small family pit and then from a demolition object to a pioneer of industrial monument conservation in Germany. As early as 1969, a mere three years after its closure, Zollern II/IV was listed as the first technical building monument of international importance in Germany.

It is indisputable that the colliery would have fallen victim to the vogue of demolition in the early years of structural transformation had the plans not been met by vehement protests from committed grass-roots opponents. Shortly before excavators arrived on the site to demolish the buildings the state conservation officer of the regional authority, the Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe (LWL), saved the colliery from destruction by listing it. Thus the Zollern colliery became the first industrial building in Germany to be awarded the status of a monument. In 1981 the LWL integrated Zollern into its State Museum of Industrial Heritage.

The site has been carefully restored and transformed into the Museum of Social and Cultural History of Mining in the Ruhr Area. It now bears witness to the structural transformation taking place in the area and, in this respect, remains a model plant. The museum concept also embraces the “Landwehr” housing settlement, a miners’ housing estate in garden-city style directly adjoining the colliery gates. The housing estate was created at the same time as the colliery and likewise planned as a model of its kind. After the colliery was shut down the housing estate was carefully renovated. Thanks to this it has largely been able to retain its original character. A guided tour provides information on the policies of the major mining company and the history of housing in the Ruhrgebiet.



7. Annex 2: Expert assessment checklist

		QUESTIONS	Yes	No	Comments (if any)	
3.1 THEME	1	Does the theme of the Route represent a common value (historical, cultural, or heritage) to several European countries?	1			
	2	Does the theme of the route offer a solid basis for youth cultural and educational exchanges?	1			
	3	Does the theme of the route offer a solid basis for innovative activities?	1			
	4	Does the theme of the route offer a solid basis for cultural tourism products development?	1			
	5	Has the theme been researched/developed by academics/experts from different regions of Europe?	1			
3.2 FIELDS OF ACTION	3.2.1 Co-operation in research and development	6	Does the Route offer a platform for co-operation in research and development of European cultural themes/values?	1		
		7	Does the Route play a unifying role around major European themes, enabling dispersed knowledge to be brought together?	1		
		8	Does the Route show how these themes are representative of European values shared by several European countries?	1		
		9	Does the Route illustrate the development of these values and the variety of forms they may take in Europe?	1		
		10	Does the Route have a network of universities and research center working on its theme at the European level?	1		
		11	Does the Route have a multidisciplinary Scientific Committee?	1		
		12	Does the Scientific Committee work on its theme at the European level?	1		
		13	Does the Scientific Committee carry out research and analysis of the issues relevant to its theme and/or activities on the theoretical level?	1		
		14	Does the Scientific Committee carry out research and analysis of the issues relevant to its theme and/or activities on the practical level?	1		

3.2.2 Enhancement of the memory, history and European heritage	15	Do the Route activities take into account and explain the historical significance of tangible and intangible European heritage ?	1		
	16	Do the Route activities promote the values of the Council of Europe?	1		
	17	Do the Route activities promote the brand of the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe?	1		
	18	Does the route work in conformity with international charters and conventions on cultural heritage preservation?	1		
	19	Do the Route activities identify, preserve and develop European heritage sites in rural destinations?	1		
	20	Do the Route activities identify, preserve and develop European heritage sites in industrial areas in the process of economic restructuring?	1		
	21	Do the Route activities valorize the heritage of ethnic or social minorities in Europe?	1		
	22	Do the Route activities contribute to a better understanding of the concept of cultural heritage, the importance of its preservation and sustainable development?	1		
	23	Do the Route activities enhance physical and intangible heritage, explain its historical significance and highlight its similarities in the different regions of Europe?	1		
	24	Do the Route activities 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		
3.2.3 Cultural and educational	25	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to develop a better understanding of the concept of European citizenship?	1		
	26	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to emphasize the value of new personal experience through visiting diverse places?	1		

		27	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to encourage social integration and exchanges of young people from different social backgrounds and regions of Europe?	1		
		28	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to offer collaborative opportunities for educational institutions at various levels?	1		
		29	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to place the emphasis on personal and real experiences through the use of places and contacts?	1		
		30	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to set up pilot schemes with several participating countries?	1		
		31	Are the youth exchanges (cultural and educational) planned to give rise to co-operation activities which involve educational institutions at various levels?	1		
3.2.4 Contemporary cultural and artistic practice		32	Do the Route's cultural activities promote intercultural dialogue and multidisciplinary exchange between various artistic expressions in European countries?	0	1	It is recommended to establish more capacity in this area and many potentials are existing e.g. to relate industrial heritage to industrial art (in music, visual arts etc.) and encourage some sites to organize the Art Festival organizations.
		33	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage artistic projects that establish links between cultural heritage and contemporary culture?	1		It is suggested to appoint (besides the Scientific Committee) also the Artistic Committee, which would be able to handle some specific strategies, related in particular to building bridges between the contemporary cultural and the heritage.
		34	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage innovative cultural and contemporary art practices* connecting them with the history of skills development?	1		
		35	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage collaboration between culture amateurs and professionals	1		

		via relevant activities and networks creation?*			
	36	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage debate and exchange - in a multidisciplinary and intercultural perspective - between various cultural and artistic expressions in different countries of Europe?	1		
	37	Do the Route's cultural activities encourage activities and artistic projects which explore the links between heritage and contemporary culture?	1		
	38	Do the Route's cultural activities highlight the most innovative and creative practices?	1		
	39	Do the Route's cultural activities link these innovative and creative practices with the history of skills development?***	1		
3.2.5 Cultural tourism and sustainable cultural development	40	Do the Route's activities (relevant to sustainable cultural tourism development) assist in local, regional, national and/ or European identity formation?	1		
	41	Do the Route's activities (relevant to sustainable cultural tourism development) actively involve 3 major means to raise awareness of their cultural projects: print, broadcast and social media?	1		
	42	Do the Route's activities promote dialogue between urban and rural communities and cultures?	1		
	43	Do the Route's activities promote dialogue between developed and disadvantaged regions?	1		
	44	Do the Route's activities promote dialogue between different regions (south, north, east, west) of Europe?	1		
	45	Do the Route's activities promote dialogue between majority and minority (or native and immigrant) cultures?	0	1	
	46	Do the Route's activities open possibilities for co-operation between Europe and other continents?	1		While focusing mostly on Europe, members of ERIH do have collaborations with partners from other continents and it is part of the peer learning process among the network

		47	Do the Route's activities draw decision makers' attention to the necessity of protecting heritage as part of the sustainable development of the territory?	1		
		48	Do the Route's activities aim to diversify cultural product, service and activities offers?	1		
		49	Do the Route's activities develop and offer quality cultural tourism products, services or activities transnationally?	1		It remain as member's domain, nevertheless some more implications for transnational touristic proposals from the ERIH would be useful - in relation to ERIH-related international tours, sightseeings.
		50	Do the Route's activities develop partnerships with public and private organisations active in the field of tourism?	1		Such ties with tourist agents / agencies may be reinforced to accomodate the growing interest about the industrial heritage from the side of tourists
		51	Did the network prepare and use tools along the route to raise the number of visitors and the economic impacts of the route on the territories crossed?	1		
	3.3 NETWORK	52	Does the Route represent a network involving at least three Council of Europe's member states?	1		
		53	Was the theme of the route chosen and accepted bythe network members?	1		
		54	Was the conceptual framework of the route founded on a scientific basis?	1		
		55	Does the network involve several Council of Europe member states in all or part of its projects?	1		
		56	Is the network financially sustainable?	1		
		57	Does the network have a legal status (association, federation of associations, EEIG,...)?	1		
		58	Does the network operate democratically?	1		
		59	Does the network specify its objectives and working methods?	1		
		60	Does the network specify the regions concerned by the project?	1		
		61	Does the network specify its partners and participating countries?	1		
		62	Does the network specify the fields of action involved?	1		

	63	Does the network specify its overall strategy in the short and long term?	1			
	64	Does the network identify potential participants and partners in Council of Europe member states and/or other world countries?	1		While focusing mostly on Europe, members of ERIH do have collaborations with partners from other continents and it is part of the peer learning process	
	65	Does the network provide details of its financing (financial reports and/or activity budgets)?	1			
	66	Does the network provide details of its operational plan?	1			
	67	Does the network append the basic text(s) confirming its legal status?	1			
	3.4 COMMUNICATION TOOLS	68	Does the Route have its own logo?	1		
		69	Do all partners of the network use the logo on their communication tools?	1		The group of 10 partners monitored during the field visit uses the ERIH logotype
		70	Does the Route have its own dedicated website ?	1		
		71	Is it the website available in English and French?	0	1	Website doesn't have the French version
		72	Is it the website available in other languages?	1		Website has got English and German language versions
73		Does the network use effectively social networks and web 2.0?	1			
74		Does the network publish brochures on the Route?	1			
75		If yes, are the brochures available in English?	1			
76		If yes, are the brochures available in French?	0	1		
For certified Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe only		77	Is the title of "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe" present on all communication materials (including press releases, webpages, publications, etc.)?	1		
	78	Is the certification logo present on all communication materials?	1			
	79	Is the certification logo used in accordance to the guidelines for its use (size and position,...)?	1			
	80	Are the logos (Cultural Route + certification logo) provided to all the members of the Route?	1		Although members are using on their websites/printed materials the ERIH logotype, rarely Cultural Routes logo	
	81	Does the Council of Europe certification logo appear on road signs/ boards indicating the cultural route?	1		Identification could be improved on the outside of some buildings of ERIH members. Some boards	

						were attached only inside (e.g. at the main lobby or secretariat) and it is suggested that especially Anchor Points provide the clear identification outside as well.
SCORE				77	4	

Note:

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

8. Annex 3: List of acronyms, figures and tables

A list of acronyms used throughout the report:

CREA CULT – Creative Europe programme of the EU Cultural programmes

ERIH – European Route of Industrial Heritage

EPA – Enlarged Partial Agreement

WB – Western Balkans

ICOMOS - International Council on Monuments and Sites

PKP – Polskie Koleje Państwowe (Polish National Railway)

TICCIH - The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage