

18.05.16

**HEREIN for European heritage policies**

**Crowdfunding  
Cultural heritage strategy in Europe for the XXIth century  
Collection of examples: contributions in English**



1. Austria

<b>TITLE</b>	Austria's LERNORT DENKMAL
<b>Place</b>	1010, Vienna, AUSTRIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Federal Monuments Authority Austria launched its Education and Cultural Learning Programme LERNORT DENKMAL in 2010. This initiative is addressed to all Austrian schools, kindergartens and educational institutions and provides suggestions and ideas on how project work can be done in the field of cultural heritage and in the area of preservation and conservation. The main objective is the creation of a network of schools that integrate cultural heritage as a main topic in their classrooms.</p> <p>Whether as part of projects, workshops or tours – children and young people get the opportunity to explore and research their cultural heritage. Furthermore they are given the possibility of creative work and learning through practice in the common sense of „hands-on“. The Federal Monuments Authority Austria invites school-groups to visit its Department of Conservation and Restoration in Vienna or other important historic sites and museums. Expert-led visits or workshops support this Education and Cultural Learning Programme. The teacher's kit „Denkmalkoffer“ offers free educational tools which can be downloaded directly from the Internet (<a href="http://www.lernortdenkmal.at">www.lernortdenkmal.at</a>). „ON TOUR! Denkmalreise“ – as a part of this teacher's kit - invites to a journey to explore and work with monuments and is based on a gradual and creative approach to the subject.</p>
<b>Context</b>	The initiative was launched in order to give Austria's pupils and teachers the opportunity to explore and to experience our cultural heritage.
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2010
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to get to know, to understand and to pay attention to one's own culture, history and environment.</li> <li>- to raise awareness of how to deal with one's cultural heritage</li> <li>- to feel responsible for our cultural heritage and work actively for its preservation.</li> </ul>
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	Till June 2015 approximately 10.600 pupils, 650 teachers, 450 classes and 200 schools in Austrian took part in the initiative. With some of these schools or school-classes project-work has been done for several years in order to achieve a sustainable cultural exchange.
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Ms Andrea Böhm Mag BA          Executive Department of Public Relations          Federal Monuments Authority Austria          1010 Vienna, Hofburg, Säulenstiege          Tel. +43 1 53415 220  <a href="mailto:Andrea.boehm@bda.gv.at">Andrea.boehm@bda.gv.at</a></p>
<b>Online ressources</b>	<a href="http://www.lernortdenkmal.at">www.lernortdenkmal.at</a>

<b>Online material</b>	yes: <a href="http://www.lernortdenkmal.at/denkmalkoffer/">http://www.lernortdenkmal.at/denkmalkoffer/</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

## 2. Austria

<b>TITLE</b>	Breadtime - an intergenerational dialogue about Lesachtal bread
<b>Place</b>	A-9654, St. Lorenzen and region Lesachtal, AUSTRIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	<p>"Brotzeit" focuses on the cultural sustainability and the manifold agricultural and manual practices of the cultivation and processing of grains and the production of bread. One main goal of the project is the analysis, protection and documentation of local knowledge and practice related to the immaterial cultural heritage of "Lesachtal Bread".</p> <p>The project is organized along with the HLW Hermagor, the Education Centre Lesachtal and local associations. The collaboration with the schools allows the intergenerational transfer of know-how and direct inclusion of students in traditional practices concerning bread.</p> <p>Living traditions change in quotidian action, integrating the new and the foreign, altering with living situations – these traditions are thereby shaped anew again and again.</p> <p>This dynamic process of transfer and application of local knowledge and practice, as well as the meaning of these living traditions for the local community, lies at the center of the research focus. The reflection of intergenerational encounters with local cultural heritage requires a manifold process of communication and interaction; it culminates in the individual and collective learning experiences of the participants.</p> <p>In order to treat the tradition of the "Lesachtal Bread" culture in a modern and future-oriented way, suitable means of communication and performance are being developed and realized in collaboration with local activists.</p> <p>Working on the project "BrotZeit" is an interdisciplinary team from areas such as sociology, education, history and landscape planning. The project itself is transdisciplinary – reaching beyond science – through its collaboration with schools, local community and various associations.</p>
<b>Context</b>	<p>The culture of Lesachtal Bread is intangible cultural heritage since 2010 in the field of traditional craftsmanship.</p> <p>The tradition of bread making in the Lesach Valley (Carinthia), especially in the communities of Maria Luggau and Liesing, includes grain cultivation and extraction (in a specific mountain farming region), the most important facts on mill construction, particular idioms and sayings, rituals (e.g. to draw three crosses before cutting bread, to place a palm cross in the field), the annual mill festival in Maria Luggau and the local village and bread festival.</p> <p>All the aforementioned activities have a special type of vocabulary – dialect expressions – which can only remain in use as long as this tradition is kept alive. The annual mill festival in Maria Luggau, as well as the local village and bread festival, contribute to the preservation of this tradition's importance and meaning.</p> <p>The question was how to transmit from generation to generation, who to recreate by the community, providing them with a sense of identity and continuity.</p>

<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Objectives</b>	Awareness of cultural heritage and landscape, intergenerational dialogue, sense of identity and continuity
<b>Audience</b>	residents, young people, senior citizens, tourists
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	The project idea comes from a ten year old student, the research question and the project design were formed from the different perspectives and interests of the involved partners. Data generation, evaluation und the transfer in products (performances as well as media products as an app, an animated movie...) takes place together
<b>Contact</b>	Alps-Adria-University Klagenfurt Ms Andrea Sieber Mr Gerhard Strohmeier Andrea.sieber@aau.at Schottenfeldgasse 29 1070 Wien Austria
<b>Online ressources</b>	<a href="http://www.lesachtalerbrot.wordpress.com">www.lesachtalerbrot.wordpress.com</a> <a href="http://www.uni-klu.ac.at/iff/ogi/inhalt/2209.htm">http://www.uni-klu.ac.at/iff/ogi/inhalt/2209.htm</a>
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="http://www.lesachtalerflachs.wordpress.com">www.lesachtalerflachs.wordpress.com</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

### 3. Austria

<b>TITLE</b>	Free admission for young people under 19 to Federal Museums
<b>Place</b>	A-1010, Vienna, Austria
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	As of January 2010 the Ministry responsible for culture has granted free admission to the Austrian Federal Museums and the Austrian National Library for young people under the age of nineteen, with the aim of creating low-threshold access to these cultural institutions for all children and young people. The measure is complemented by a number of educational initiatives for children and young people (in holidays and beyond) as well as for schools (e.g. special days of action).
<b>Context</b>	Cultural participation is among the central aims of the Austrian cultural policy. The socio-economic background or geographical place of residence must not be an obstacle to participation in cultural activities.
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equal access to culture</li> <li>• motivate young people for art and culture</li> <li>• appreciate cultural diversity</li> </ul>

<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Free admission to national museums for children and youth has worked out extremely well and has drawn substantially more visitors of all age groups to culture. A series of construction measures has made cultural institutions more attractive to visitors and created better working conditions for employees.</p> <p>The number of visits by young people in this age group has increased by 15% since its introduction (18% increase of single visitors, 11% of school classes).</p> <p>In the past six years more than 5,7 million children and young people have used the free admission (the comparison from 2009-2015 shows an increase of 42%).</p> <p>More than half of the young people come with their school classes. The others visit the museum with accompanying adults. Thus, there is also an increase in the overall number of visitors.</p> <p>More than a quarter of the young visitors participate in cultural education activities by the museums. From 2010 – 2015 there were 85.451 programmes with 1,547.155 young people participating.</p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Federal Chancellery  Department for Management of Federal Museums  Dr. Doris Karner  Concordiaplatz 2  A-1010 Vienna  doris.karner@bka.gv.at</p>
<b>Online ressources</b>	<a href="http://www.kunstkultur.bka.gv.at/site/8019/default.aspx">http://www.kunstkultur.bka.gv.at/site/8019/default.aspx</a>
<b>Online material</b>	
<b>Attached documents</b>	

#### 4. Austria

<b>TITLE</b>	Network of Austrian World Heritage Sites
<b>Place</b>	Austrian World Heritage Sites, rotating
<b>Component(s)</b>	
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	<p>Following a participatory approach the Network of the Austrian World Heritage Sites encourages and supports the networking of the stakeholders - nine World Heritage Site managers, representatives of the responsible ministries, representatives of local authorities, representatives of the Austrian Monuments Office, representatives of the Austrian Commission for UNESCO, monitoring experts of ICOMOS Austria and other relevant local stakeholders. It ensures the competences and professional working on heritage.</p> <p>Once a year the Austrian World Heritage stakeholders meet for the annual meeting at one World Heritage Site to allow insights into the local management practice. The aims are to share information, exchange experiences on management issues and to learn from good-practice examples.</p> <p>During the year the Network is frequently used among the members. Furthermore, the nine Site Managers meet regularly with the responsible Ministry and the Commission for UNESCO in order to work on common issues</p>

	and challenges with the aim to optimize the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
<b>Context</b>	Identification of need to exchange experience on management and organisation structures and to cooperate on a regular basis.
<b>Responsible</b>	Austrian Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the Austrian Federal Chancellery
<b>Year</b>	
<b>Objectives</b>	1) Information sharing and exchange experience on the management of cultural heritage 2) Cooperation among all stakeholders 3) Optimizing the implementation of the World Heritage Convention
<b>Audience</b>	National stakeholders
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	Statutory basis
<b>Evaluation</b>	The network and the annual meetings have taken place since 2004 and have proven to be very valuable in terms of involvement and output
<b>Contact</b>	Austrian Commission for UNESCO Ms Mona Mairitsch Universitätsstraße 5 1010 Vienna mairitsch@unesco.at
<b>Online ressources</b>	www.unesco.at
<b>Online material</b>	Summary reports under <a href="http://www.unesco.at/unesco/jahrbuch.htm">http://www.unesco.at/unesco/jahrbuch.htm</a> Information brochure of the nine WH Sites <a href="http://www.unesco.at/news/welterbe_broschuere_web.pdf">http://www.unesco.at/news/welterbe_broschuere_web.pdf</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

#### 5. Austria

<b>TITLE</b>	SUPERAR – bringing young people together to make music
<b>Place</b>	1010, Vienna, AUSTRIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	<p>Superar is a high quality musical program for young people. The program is free for participants and offers courses in choirs and orchstras. Superar is an offer to young people who for various reasons have little or no access to cultural education.</p> <p>Teaching takes place exclusively in groups and uses its own method. Rehearsals are held regularly two to four times each week so that participants can experience continuous improvement in their performance and success. Lots of collaborative performances, which sometimes take place overseas, strengthen each individual participant's self-confidence as well as their sense of social cohesion. The aspiration to achieve a high musical level and to encourage every child equally, irrespective of their talent, background or religion, is the programme's guiding principle. Thanks to the founding institutions and the support of external partners, in five years Superar has</p>

	<p>managed to set up and forge a first musical bridge between Central and Eastern Europe.</p> <p>From its Vienna base, the association also currently manages eight other locations in Austria and 10 locations outside of Austria, in Slovakia (Banska Stiavnica), Switzerland (Aargau, Winterthur, Zurich), Liechtenstein, Romania (Sfantu Gheorge, Sacele, Zizin, Örkö) and Bosnia (Srebrenica).</p>
<b>Context</b>	The association Superar was founded by three renowned institutions: the Caritas of the Archdiocese of Vienna, the Vienna Concert Hall and the Vienna Boys' Choir.
<b>Responsible</b>	Superar is a not-for-profit, independent association that works in close partnership with its founding institutions. Its main partners are private companies and foundations.
<b>Year</b>	2009
<b>Objectives</b>	Superar's priorities are to encourage, motivate and connect young people through music.
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	Association
<b>Evaluation</b>	Today in Austria already 1,200 children and young people are part of Superar. At the Superar-locations in Bosnia, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland and Liechtenstein another 900 children take part. Superar is member of the Sistema Europe network.
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Angelika Lošek  Managing Director  SUPERAR  Verein zur Förderung des aktiven Singens, Tanzens und Musizierens für Kinder und Jugendliche.  Absberggasse 27/Objekt 19/Stiege 3  A - 1100 Vienna  Tel. +4. (0)1 6005351  angelika.losek@superar.eu</p>
<b>Online ressources</b>	<a href="http://www.superar.eu/en/what-is-superar.html">http://www.superar.eu/en/what-is-superar.html</a>
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="https://vimeo.com/51209328">https://vimeo.com/51209328</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

## 6. Bulgaria

<b>TITLE</b>	Ancient cultural and communication complex "Serdica"
<b>Place</b>	1000 Sofia (Bulgaria)
<b>Component(s)</b>	
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	The following main activities were implemented for the development of the Ancient "Serdica" archaeological complex: architectural and construction works – infrastructure of the underground and the open spaces, architectural design of the interior, park and landscape design, tourist information facilities.

	<p>On the basis of a technical project and in order to finish the design of the underground and the surface areas of the two sections, depending on the location and volume of excavated artifacts, a special project was developed for the architectural design of the interior and the surrounding area over the site as well as the infrastructure needed for the cultural monument. Given these facts the respective fortifying and supporting structures were built and thus two main separate spaces were created: an upper level with a square and a functioning pedestrian zone and an archaeological level. The first zone was formed as a central square for holding cultural events outdoors. The archaeological level was designed for archaeological exhibitions. Adjacent to the two main spaces, visitor facilities and premises were constructed. The conservation and restoration works were carried out for exhibiting the archaeological remains, in order to have an objective presentation and to achieve the necessary effect and to attract a wide range of visitors.</p>
<b>Context</b>	<p>During excavation activities for the construction of the Sofia underground, archaeological structures were found and an archaeological study began as a result of which a large number of archaeological objects from Ancient "Serдика" were found. The idea of constructing a cultural center, in which archaeology is displayed in context and cultural events are held in the new open spaces, gathering people in the center of the city, appeared as a result.</p> <p>The city of "Serдика" was planned following the strict Roman standards. The Roman city was built on two intersecting perpendicular main streets - Decumanus maximus and Cardo maximus. The city center and the so called "residential area" were formed around.</p>
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>The main objective of the project is through the restoration and adaptation of the archaeological valuables and their surrounding area to link the new with the existing structures within the modern city; to emphasize the archaeological potential of the area and to create a public space of national and local importance, having modern cultural and communication functions, linked with the historical context of the territory.</p>
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>A very good integration of ancient archaeological structures in the modern urban environment is achieved. Some of the structures are exposed in indoor spaces, including the metro, and one part is exhibited outdoors. The realization of the project provoked great interest from the citizens, tourists and specialists in the field of heritage conservation. The location of the site in the city center makes it easily accessible and of national importance. There is access for people with special needs. The objective of creating a modern public space is fulfilled and the connection with the historical context of the site is preserved.</p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Bulgaria 17, "Al. Stamboliiski" Blvd. Sofia Bulgaria</p>
<b>Online resources</b>	
<b>Online material</b>	
<b>Attached documents</b>	



## 7. Bulgaria

<b>TITLE</b>	Faith in Nessebar
<b>Place</b>	8230, Nessebar, BULGARIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	The project includes three sites in the Ancient city of Nessebar: "Conservation, restoration and socialization of „St. John the Baptist church"; "Conservation, restoration and socialization of „St. Paraskeva church" and "Specialized scheme for development of cultural tourist route "Road of spirit", fragment from the church St. John the Baptist to the churches of St. Paraskeva and St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel, Nessebar.
<b>Context</b>	The Project "Faith in Nessebar" is a project of the Municipality of Nessebar for conservation of Nessebar churches, design of the public spaces around them and development of cultural tourism route. It is a complete project proposal of the Municipality of Nessebar for application under the Grants Scheme: BG161PO001/3.1-03/2010 "Support of natural, cultural and historical attractions development", Operational Programme "Regional Development" 2007 – 2013, Priority axis 3: "Sustainable tourism development", Operation 3.1.: "Improvement of the tourist attractions and the related infrastructure" (February 2011).
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2010
<b>Objectives</b>	Overall objective: increasing the potential for regional tourism development and marketing of sustainable, diversified, specific tourist products with higher added value and the consequent increase in the sector's contribution to sustainable regional development in South-Eastern Planning Region. The main objective of the project is development of competitive tourist attractions in Nessebar municipality, based on the cultural heritage of the area. The project "Faith in Nessebar" aims to preserve and enhance the attractiveness of the cultural monuments in "Ancient Nessebar" and includes the development of a new system of visual information, repair and restoration works, development of surrounding areas and approaches. Following the implementation of the project Nessebar starts incorporated cultural and pilgrimage tourism in the traditionally developed in the region holiday tourism.
<b>Audience</b>	specialists in conservation
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	As part of the grant contract were restored and socialized two churches : "St. Paraskeva "and" St. John the Baptist " and their surrounding space and the surrounding area of the church " St. Spas " . There is an 320 -meter race from the prescribed "spiritual path " and it starts from the church "St. John the

	Baptist " to " St. Paraskeva "and" St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel . The project implementation puts a new emphasis in the formation of tourist product outside high season, turning Nessebar at an attractive place for cultural and pilgrimage tourism. The tourism infrastructure and accessibility for people with impaired mobility have been improved
<b>Contact</b>	clio_nes@abv.bg
<b>Online resources</b>	english.nesebarinfo.com/?start_from=120&ucat=&archive...id=& www.ancient-nessebar.com/html/main_en.php?menu=sights_paraskeva
<b>Online material</b>	http://www.ancient-nessebar.com/html/main_en.php?menu=sights_paraskeva
<b>Attached documents</b>	

## 8. Bulgaria

<b>TITLE</b>	Preservation of the cultural heritage and diversification of the tourism offer in the region of the Belogradchik fortress
<b>Place</b>	3900, Belogradchik, BULGARIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	The implemented project activities include the conservation and restoration of the Belogradchik fortress and spectacular light installations. A ticket and information centre is constructed, and the audio-visual show is an attraction for the tourists. A parking area is constructed as well, and the three streets leading to the fortress are renovated.
<b>Context</b>	The project is implemented with the financial support of the Operational Program "Regional Development 2007-2013", co-financed by the European Union through the European Regional Development Fund. Procedure: BG161PO001-3.1.03 "Support for the development of natural, cultural and historical attractions".
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	
<b>Objectives</b>	The general objective of the project proposal "Preservation of the cultural heritage and diversification of the tourism offer in the region of the "Belogradchik fortress " is to improve the quality of life of the local population in all its aspects by stimulating tourism offer and demand, reducing unemployment, promoting small and medium size businesses in the tourism sphere, developing the qualification of the local population and the training of municipal officers, consistent with the challenges facing the tourism industry, diversification of touristic products in order to achieve a year-round tourism offer, maximum promotion and rational, environmentally friendly use of the unique natural resources and the cultural and historical values in the region.
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	The main activities which were implemented were the conservation and restoration works in the "Belogradchik fortress" tourist complex and the construction of a Visitor Information Center. The newly constructed Visitor Information Center is equipped with separate rooms for conferences, seminars,

	trainings and other public events, an exhibition hall, a ticket center, a hall designed for presenting handicrafts which represent the local livelihood, customs and culture, a shopping area for promotional materials, souvenirs, etc., a rooftop amphitheatre with a capacity of about 300 seats. An elevator is installed with the purpose to provide accessibility to the halls of the building to people with special needs. In order to improve the quality of the services offered in the tourist complex "Belogradchik Fortress" 6 people completed training for tourist guides and animators. Site visits increased considerably. Tourism demand and supply was intensified, new job opportunities were created, the qualification of professionals working on the site was enhanced, tourism products were diversified, and the promotion of the immovable cultural property was strengthened.
<b>Contact</b>	MUSEUM OF HISTORY - BELOGRADCHIK 3900 Belogradchik, 1 "Kapitan Krastyo" Str. Tel: (0936) 5-34-69 e-mail: muzeibelogradchik@abv.bg
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://umispublic.government.bg/prProcedureProjectsInfo.aspx?op=3&amp;proc=386">http://umispublic.government.bg/prProcedureProjectsInfo.aspx?op=3&amp;proc=386</a>
<b>Online material</b>	
<b>Attached documents</b>	

## 9. Croatia [S]

<b>TITLE</b>	Local Development Project - The island of Cres
<b>Place</b>	P.C. 10000, Zagreb (CROATIA)
<b>Component(s)</b>	(S) Social
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	(S) D2. Improving quality of life (S) D5. Establishing good governance (S) D6. Promoting participatory management (S) D7. Optimising the implementation of the conventions (S) D8. Promoting an inclusive approach to heritage
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	(S1) Encourage the involvement of citizens and local authorities in capitalising on their everyday heritage (S2) Make heritage more accessible (S3) Use heritage to affirm and transmit the fundamental values of Europe and European society (S4) Promote heritage as a meeting place and a vector for intercultural dialogue, peace and tolerance (S5) Assess citizen participation practices and procedures (S6) Create a suitable framework to enable local authorities and communities to take action to promote and manage their heritage (S7) Develop and promote participatory programmes and projects to identify heritage (S8) Encourage initiatives by local communities and authorities to rehabilitate heritage (S9) Support inter-generational and intercultural projects to promote heritage (S10) Encourage promotion and conservation projects involving public and private partners. (S11) Develop novel alternative solutions to facilitate participation by local communities and authorities in the funding of acknowledged heritage
<b>Summary</b>	Local Development Pilot Project "Island of Cres" started 2008 with the consent of the four ministries that signed the Political Statement: Ministry of Culture,

	<p>Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction; Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure; Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development. Afterwards, the same ministries plus the local authorities signed the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the whole project. The implementation activities of the LDPP started in May 2010 when the PIU was established.</p> <p>After a series of workshops attended by 37 stakeholders, the Territory diagnosis was published in May 2014. The document establishes an overall, integrated assessment of the socio-economic and heritage situation that exists throughout the territory. It serves as a reference point in determining what future actions are to be carried out under the Project, and the strategic outlook for the development project. The stakeholders (local, regional and national) discussed the vision of the island in 2035 and the future strategic development orientations and on that bases, the “Territorial Strategy” was submitted and adopted by the Steering Committee in December 2015.</p> <p>The Operational Programme for 2016 was drafted and has to be adopted by the relevant project bodies in early 2016. Together with the Territorial Diagnosis and the Territorial Strategy, the Operational Programme will be the integral part of the “Territory Charter”. Its text has also been drafted and will be verified by the Steering Committee and the Inter-ministerial Working Group in May-June 2016.</p>
<b>Context</b>	Within the Regional Programme, Council of Europe, together with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia initiated the Local Development Pilot Project in order to examine in the SEE countries the long-term potential in social and economic development based on the innovative approach, giving to the community the central role in the process.
<b>Responsible</b>	Public actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National authorities</li> </ul>
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To create a long-term development plan for the medium sized coherent territory, which is identified, on the bases of the shared geographic – cultural – traditional and economical profile of the territory rather than through the administrative borders?</li> <li>2. To observe the protection and use of cultural heritage wholly and interactively and not in a particular and sectorial approach.</li> <li>3. To create a model for the specific problems of Croatian islands on the bases of the community centred approach</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	All public
<b>Financing</b>	Public financiing
<b>Duration</b>	Unique
<b>Legal basis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National institutions/ministries have recognized the usefulness of LDPP in the process of promotion and protection of the heritage through the implementation of the Faro and Florentine Conventions</li> <li>• The regional / local authorities and other stakeholders have recognized the values of the LDPP approach and are ready for further collaboration.</li> <li>• All stakeholders who took part in the process appreciate the participatory approach and inter-sectoral collaboration.</li> <li>• A comprehensive analysis of the territory was done and afterwards used for the elaboration of the long term strategy of sustainable and integrated local development.</li> <li>• The stakeholders involved in the project, but also the wider public, got</li> </ul>

	<p>new perspective on the value of heritage, the related problems and the possible innovative solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LDPP approach provides a new opportunity for rehabilitation (development) of geographical, cultural and historical regions (areas) that are today split among different administrative units.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	-
<b>Contact</b>	-
<b>Online resources</b>	-
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

## 10. Estonia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	National Year of Cultural Heritage
<b>Place</b>	ESTONIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	[K] Knowledge
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	D1, D2, D3, D4, D7
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C7, C9, and C11
<b>Summary</b>	<p>For 15 years already, thematic years have been organised by Estonian Ministry of Culture to focus public attention on a specific cultural sphere. In 2013 we celebrated Year of Cultural Heritage. The year focused on questions: What is heritage? How is it born? Who does it belong to and what does it have to do with me? Most of the activities of the year were initiated locally; there were a few centrally organized projects. One of the most successful ones was called Railways lead to heritage. It was organized in cooperation with museums and the railway company. The railway company provided free transportation on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays to school classes and their teacher provided that they had registered in advance that they are travelling to a museum. The cost of travelling is often an obstacle that hinders especially people from the poorer rural areas to visit heritage and museums in cities. So called museum tours or packages were put together to help the teachers plan these trips. All in all over 6700 schoolchildren had a chance to visit museums outside their home. (The number may not seem large but please bear in mind that there are only 1,3 million people in Estonia.) Numerous training courses, workshops, seminars etc. were organized. The national Year of Cultural Heritage was very visible, it was constantly reflected in the media and it raised a lot of discussion and awareness. The homepage is only in Estonian</p>
<b>Context</b>	-
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	-
<b>Objectives</b>	-
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	-

<b>Contact</b>	-
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://www.parandiaasta.ee/et">http://www.parandiaasta.ee/et</a>
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 11. Estonia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	Schools is manors
<b>Place</b>	ESTONIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	[K] Knowledge
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	D3 and D4
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	C1, C2, C3, C11
<b>Summary</b>	There are over 60 schools is manors in Estonia (out of about 560 schools.) Special teaching materials evolving around heritage in accordance with the official curricula are created for them. These materials are provided for the curricula of art and music, history and society, science and languages. The materials are downloadable (in Estonian) at <a href="http://koolielu.ee/waramu/view/1-7da1a016-1e4e-4ea9-921a-705ce97f40c4">http://koolielu.ee/waramu/view/1-7da1a016-1e4e-4ea9-921a-705ce97f40c4</a> A list of study tours is about to be added – manor schools are welcoming city schools to visit them and have these thematic study days in their manors
<b>Context</b>	-
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	-
<b>Objectives</b>	-
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	-
<b>Contact</b>	-
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://koolielu.ee/waramu/view/1-7da1a016-1e4e-4ea9-921a-705ce97f40c4">http://koolielu.ee/waramu/view/1-7da1a016-1e4e-4ea9-921a-705ce97f40c4</a>
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 12. Estonia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	Teaching materials for teachers about local cultural heritage
<b>Place</b>	ESTONIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	[K] Knowledge
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	D3 and D4
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	C1
<b>Summary</b>	A few years ago teaching materials for teachers about local cultural heritage

	(all 15 counties + two biggest cities) were constructed in accordance with the official curricula. They were done by the Society of History and Social Study Teachers and the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the local County Inspectors of the National Heritage Board were involved.
<b>Context</b>	-
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	-
<b>Objectives</b>	-
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	-
<b>Contact</b>	-
<b>Online resources</b>	The materials (in Estonian) are downloadable for the teachers at: <a href="http://www.eays.edu.ee/aja/index.php/ajalooopetus/ajalugu/126-eesti-kultuuriloo-oppematerjal-eaus-2013">http://www.eays.edu.ee/aja/index.php/ajalooopetus/ajalugu/126-eesti-kultuuriloo-oppematerjal-eaus-2013</a>
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 13. Estonia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	Adopt a monument
<b>Place</b>	ESTONIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	[K] Knowledge
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	D1, D2, D3 and D4
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	C1, C2, C3, C4
<b>Summary</b>	Adopt a monument. An initiative known in many countries. In Estonia we have connected it to the official curricula. 2015 was the pilot year and it involved 662 children and 26 heritage sites.
<b>Context</b>	-
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	-
<b>Objectives</b>	-
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	-
<b>Contact</b>	-
<b>Online resources</b>	-
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

#### 14. Estonia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	Back to school
<b>Place</b>	ESTONIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	[K] Knowledge
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	D3 and D4
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	C1
<b>Summary</b>	There is a NGO initiative supported by the Ministry of Education called Back to School that urges young and more senior specialists from various field of life to give lessons in schools to forward their experiences, talk about their line of work etc. The cooperation in heritage field was created during the National Year of Cultural Heritage. There is a subdivision called Cultural Heritage on the webpage of the NGO where there are contacts of 50 of our colleagues in Estonia and the teachers can contact them and ask to come talk in their lessons to children about the different aspects of heritage. And they do so
<b>Context</b>	-
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	-
<b>Objectives</b>	-
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	-
<b>Contact</b>	-
<b>Online resources</b>	-
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

#### 15. Estonia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	Interactive research and conservation project of the Retable of the High Altar of Tallinn's St. Nicholas' Church
<b>Place</b>	ESTONIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	[K] Knowledge
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	[D2], [D3], [D4], [D6]
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	(C1), (C2), (C3), (C5), (C7), (C9), (C10) and (C11)
<b>Summary</b>	.It is a perfect example of investigating and conserving a masterpiece using the newest techniques, doing international cooperation to share knowledge between the professionals, organizing workshops for the local conservators and conservation students to pass on the findings and experiences. The process has been open for the public via a blog and an interactive web-page, see <a href="http://rode.ekm.ee/">http://rode.ekm.ee/</a> . Special educational programmes have been drawn up for kindergarten, grammar school, elementary school and secondary school levels. Besides art history, physics, chemistry and Bible study can be taught as all the interactive materials also contain background information about all the



	Biblical figures depicted on the retable. (The web pages in Estonian contain more information but an overview can be received from the pages in English also.)
<b>Context</b>	-
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	-
<b>Objectives</b>	-
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	-
<b>Contact</b>	-
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://nigulistemuuseum.ekm.ee/en/on-view/on-view/rode-altarpiece-in-close-up/">http://nigulistemuuseum.ekm.ee/en/on-view/on-view/rode-altarpiece-in-close-up/</a>
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

#### 16. Finland

<b>TITLE</b>	'Cultural Heritage-makers'
<b>Place</b>	Finland
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Cultural Heritage-makers competition for children and young people is part of the Finnish programme of European Heritage Days. The competition encourages children and young people to observe, explore and analyse their immediate surroundings. Furthermore, it encourages them to participate in and influence the development and cultural renewal of their immediate surroundings. The winning group will be awarded a prize of 500 euros. Each group entering the competition is awarded a Cultural Heritage-makers diploma. The European Heritage Days Working Group acts as the panel.</p> <p>The theme of the third Cultural Heritage-makers competition for 2016 is Our Place.</p>
<b>Context</b>	The competition 'Cultural Heritage-makers' is part of the joint European Heritage Days of the Council of Europe and the European Commission – an event which is overseen by the Ministry of the Environment in Finland. The competition is organised by the European Heritage Days working group.
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2014
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the formation of the cultural identities of children and young people and help them build a relationship with their environment,</li> <li>- Help children and young people understand, appreciate and assess their local cultural environment,</li> <li>- Support the participation, influencing and active citizenship of children</li> </ul>

	and young people in their immediate surroundings and society at large, - Promote the cultural, environmental and sustainability education provided by day care centres, schools, educational institutes, associations and other parties.
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Hanna Lämsä Executive Director Association of Cultural Heritage Education in Finland tel. +358 (0)40 128 0818 firstname.lastname@kulttuuriperintokasvatus.fi
<b>Online resources</b>	The theme for this year's European Heritage Days and the competition is community places and shared environments. The competition was opened in February 2016: <a href="http://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/article/-/asset_publisher/yhteisot-esiin-euroopan-kulttuuriymparistopaivien-tapahtumissa">http://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/article/-/asset_publisher/yhteisot-esiin-euroopan-kulttuuriymparistopaivien-tapahtumissa</a> <a href="http://europeanheritagedays.com/Event/a3a5d/Cultural-Heritagemakers-LANevent-for-the-Finnish-Youth.html">http://europeanheritagedays.com/Event/a3a5d/Cultural-Heritagemakers-LANevent-for-the-Finnish-Youth.html</a>
<b>Online material</b>	Last year, the competition focused on the stories and life spans of various industrial products, as well as on industrial production in our immediate environments: <a href="http://www.kulttuuriperintokasvatus.fi/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Cultural-Heritage-Makers2015_Instructions.pdf">http://www.kulttuuriperintokasvatus.fi/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Cultural-Heritage-Makers2015_Instructions.pdf</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

## 17. Finland

<b>TITLE</b>	John Nurminen Foundation
<b>Place</b>	FINLAND
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	The John Nurminen Foundation's new cultural Project, implemented in cooperation with the Maritime Museum of Finland, the Forum Marinum Maritime Centre, the Åland Maritime Museum and the Rauma Maritime Museum, creates the Loki map service, which combines sea-related imagery, stories and events on the same map. The first versions of the online service have been completed. Loki is a customer-oriented online service encompassing the full variety of Finnish maritime cultural heritage. The map-based site will display the additions made by private and organizational users along the Finnish coastline and archipelago: these will include historical events, maritime museums and other points of interest, fascinating anecdotes, best photographs, and highlights from the Living Archive (Elävä Arkisto) of the Finnish Broadcasting Company YLE – all on the same map.
<b>Context</b>	The John Nurminen Foundation, established in 1992, works for the Baltic Sea

	and its marine cultural heritage.
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	
<b>Objectives</b>	With the LOKI-map service, the general public will have an easier, richer and more accessible way of finding and sharing the treasures and stories of the sea in digital format.
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Project manager Anna Herlin John Nurminen Foundation +358 (0)40 654 0609 anna.herlin@jnfoundation.fi
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://www.lokistories.fi/">http://www.lokistories.fi/</a>  <a href="http://www.johnnurmisenosaatio.fi/category/merikulttuuri/lokikirjoituksia/">http://www.johnnurmisenosaatio.fi/category/merikulttuuri/lokikirjoituksia/</a>  <a href="http://www.johnnurmisenosaatio.fi/uusi-loki-palvelu-kutsuu-suomalaiset-tallentamaan-kokemaan-merellista-kulttuuriperintoa/">http://www.johnnurmisenosaatio.fi/uusi-loki-palvelu-kutsuu-suomalaiset-tallentamaan-kokemaan-merellista-kulttuuriperintoa/</a>
<b>Online material</b>	
<b>Attached documents</b>	

## 18. Finland

<b>TITLE</b>	Everyone's cultural heritage
<b>Place</b>	FINLAND
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	Finland set up a project to find out what people actually think of cultural heritage. The aim of the project was to explore in an interactive process and wide public discussion the implications of the ratification and make suggestions for actions. It was also regarded a significant opportunity to arouse discussion on the value of cultural heritage for society. Crowdsourcing was used in order to accumulate ideas, knowledge and experience. An open web consultation (otakantaa.fi, a government initiative in support of open governance project, available for all open consultations), workshops in different parts of the country and active use of social media were used as instruments to gather ideas and views of various interest groups and individual citizens. In the web consultation, the project asked e.g. views on what kind of new and innovative ways and procedures are needed for heritage authorities to co-operate with other actors. Altogether 130 replies were received within the four-month consultation. The project was led by the National Board of Antiquities in close cooperation with the Finnish Local Heritage Foundation.
<b>Context</b>	Preparation for the ratification of the FARO convention
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2014

<b>Objectives</b>	1. Explore the implications of the ratification 2. Make suggestions for actions 3. Arouse discussion on the value of cultural heritage
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	Everyone's cultural heritage strengthened the process of ratification and sense of shared responsibility as well as improved the capability of the officials to take into account the needs of the public.
<b>Contact</b>	Ulla Salmela Chief Intendant National Board of Antiquities tel. +358 40 128 6251 ulla.salmela@museovirasto.fi
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://www.nba.fi/en/about_us/international_activities/international-cultural-heritage-conventions/the-faro-convention">http://www.nba.fi/en/about_us/international_activities/international-cultural-heritage-conventions/the-faro-convention</a>
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="http://www.nba.fi/en/File/2673/the-preparatory-review-project-2014.pdf">http://www.nba.fi/en/File/2673/the-preparatory-review-project-2014.pdf</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

## 19. Finland

<b>TITLE</b>	Adopt a monument – Pirkanmaa
<b>Place</b>	P. C. 33101, Tampere (Pirkanmaa region), FINLAND
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	The adoption of a monument enables dividing maintenance of the site between official bodies and other interested parties. The adopter may be a community, an association, a company or a public entity, such as a school. No previous experience, special skills, or prior information on cultural heritage or environmental issues is required of the caretaker. The expertise at the Pirkanmaa Provincial Museum is available to adopters at all times. The museum is responsible for drafting agreements and also carrying out negotiations between involved parties. A management plan for the site in question is drawn up, taking into account its condition, maintenance needs, as well as the caretaking group's resources.
<b>Context</b>	Based on the model of Scotland the Pirkanmaa Provincial Museum has successfully launched the shared caretaking to their own region.
<b>Responsible</b>	Public entities such as schools
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Objectives</b>	1. To take care, research and maintain the sites 2. To make the sites known to public 3. Organizing a variety of events around the sites
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-

Legal basis	-
Evaluation	There are ca. 18 maintained sites in the museum register. Some groups have formed an association to meet the criteria of adopter.
Contact	P.O.Box 487 Fin-33101 Tampere Archaeological sites: Kreetta Lesell, +358 40 763 1841 Buildings: Miinu Mäkelä, +358 40 801 6815
Online resources	<a href="http://adoptoimonumentti.fi/?lang=en">http://adoptoimonumentti.fi/?lang=en</a>
Online material	Adopt a monument brochure: <a href="https://issuu.com/vapriikki/docs/am_esite_en_n_0815">https://issuu.com/vapriikki/docs/am_esite_en_n_0815</a> Best practices booklet: <a href="https://issuu.com/vapriikki/docs/adopt-a-monument">https://issuu.com/vapriikki/docs/adopt-a-monument</a>
Attached documents	-

## 20. Finland

<b>TITLE</b>	Living Heritage Wiki
<b>Place</b>	
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	The process of the implementation of the Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Heritage, ratified in Finland in 2013, requires the setting up of a national catalogue of intangible/living heritage. The implementation of the process has been set as a task for the National Board of Antiquities. It was decided that as an entry-level listing of all living intangible heritage that is considered of value by the society/people/participants, an open wiki-based web platform will be used. In this wiki, anybody can suggest and describe, including adding images, a heritage item that is of value to its participants. The list is monitored and edited by the Board, but only in cases where the content does not meet the UNESCO criteria or is otherwise not acceptable. A national list, into which entry is approved by the ministry, will draw from this bottom-up list.
<b>Context</b>	The context of this initiative is the process of the implementation of the Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Heritage
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2016
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Entry-level listing of intangible heritage considered of value by the society/participants 2. Recognition and safeguarding of heritage 3. Empowerment of heritage practitioners
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Heritage ratified in 2013
<b>Evaluation</b>	Number of ICH reported and number of web site visits are used as indicators

<b>Contact</b>	<p>Leena Marsio Coordinator of Intangible Heritage National Board of Antiquities, Finland leena.marsio[at]museovirasto.fi +358 295 336 017</p> <p>Pirjo Hamari Development director National Board of Antiquities, Finland pirjo.hamari[at]museovirasto.fi +358 295 336 005</p>
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="https://wiki.aineetonkulttuuriperinto.fi/">https://wiki.aineetonkulttuuriperinto.fi/</a> (in Finnish)
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="http://www.aineetonkulttuuriperinto.fi/en/implementation">http://www.aineetonkulttuuriperinto.fi/en/implementation</a> <a href="https://wiki.aineetonkulttuuriperinto.fi/">https://wiki.aineetonkulttuuriperinto.fi/</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 21. Germany: list of examples [S]

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
1. ENCOURAGE THE INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN CAPITALISING ON THEIR EVERYDAY HERITAGE	<p>Rheinischer Verein für Denkmalpflege u. Landschaftsschutz (Rhenish Association for the Preservation of Historical Monuments and the Protection of the Countryside) <a href="http://www.rheinischer-verein.de">www.rheinischer-verein.de</a></p> <p>Saarländischer Verein für Denkmalschutz e.V. (Association for the Preservation of Historical Monuments of the state Saarland) <a href="http://www.denkmalschutz-saarland.de">www.denkmalschutz-saarland.de</a></p>
2. MAKE HERITAGE MORE ACCESSIBLE	<p>Hauptstadtkulturfonds, Berlin <a href="http://www.hauptstadtkulturfonds.berlin.de/">http://www.hauptstadtkulturfonds.berlin.de/</a></p> <p>Theater RambaZamba, Berlin <a href="http://www.theater-rambazamba.org/">http://www.theater-rambazamba.org/</a></p> <p>Preservation of the Written Cultural Heritage <a href="https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/K/kulturpolitik/kulturgut.html">https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/K/kulturpolitik/kulturgut.html</a></p> <p>Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz (German Foundation for the Preservation of Monuments) <a href="http://www.denkmalschutz.de/aktuelles.html">http://www.denkmalschutz.de/aktuelles.html</a></p> <p>Deutsches Nationalkomitee für Denkmalschutz (German National Committee for Monument Preservation) <a href="http://www.dnk.de/">http://www.dnk.de/</a></p> <p>Wüstenrot Stiftung <a href="http://www.wuestenrot-stiftung.de/">http://www.wuestenrot-stiftung.de/</a></p> <p>Institut für aktuelle Kunst im Saarland, Saarlouis (Institute of Contemporary Art in the Saarland)</p>

	<p><a href="http://www.institut-aktuelle-kunst.de">www.institut-aktuelle-kunst.de</a></p> <p>Kultur.Landschaft.Digital (information system on historical landscape)  <a href="http://www.kuladig.de">www.kuladig.de</a></p>
3. USE HERITAGE TO ASSERT AND TRANSMIT THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUES OF EUROPE AND EUROPEAN SOCIETY	<p>Verein Kulturreum Großregion (Association for cross-border cultural region in Belgium, France, Germany and Luxembourg)  <a href="http://www.kulturreaumgr.eu/de">http://www.kulturreaumgr.eu/de</a></p>
4. PROMOTE HERITAGE AS A MEETING PLACE AND VEHICLE FOR INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE, PEACE AND TOLERANCE	<p>Open Monument Day  <a href="http://www.tag-des-offenen-denkmals.de/">http://www.tag-des-offenen-denkmals.de/</a></p> <p>Cloister-Night at Cloister Bronnbach  <a href="http://www.klosterbronnbach.de">www.klosterbronnbach.de</a></p>
5. ASSESS CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES	<p>White Paper on Mainstream Culture - The cultural policy cartography of a social phenomenon in the case of Lower Saxony with Special investigation of the situation of amateur theatre in Lower Saxony  <a href="http://www.mwk.niedersachsen.de/themen/kultur/kulturentwicklungskozept_niedersachsen_kek/ehrenamt_einzelvorhaben_und_termine/ehrenamt-einzelvorhaben-und-termine-118565.html">http://www.mwk.niedersachsen.de/themen/kultur/kulturentwicklungskozept_niedersachsen_kek/ehrenamt_einzelvorhaben_und_termine/ehrenamt-einzelvorhaben-und-termine-118565.html</a></p>
6. CREATE A SUITABLE FRAMEWORK TO ENABLE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITIES TO TAKE ACTION TO PROMOTE AND MANAGE THEIR HERITAGE	<p>“InterKultur. Migration als Einflussfaktor auf Kunst und Kultur” (Intercultural barometer: migration as a factor influencing art and culture)  <a href="http://www.mwk.niedersachsen.de/themen/kultur/kulturentwicklungskozept_niedersachsen_kek/kekprozess/der-kek-prozess-bezieht-die-akteure-aktiv-ein-118561.html">http://www.mwk.niedersachsen.de/themen/kultur/kulturentwicklungskozept_niedersachsen_kek/kekprozess/der-kek-prozess-bezieht-die-akteure-aktiv-ein-118561.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.mwk.niedersachsen.de/themen/kultur/kulturelle_bildung/kulturelle-bildung-19098.html">http://www.mwk.niedersachsen.de/themen/kultur/kulturelle_bildung/kulturelle-bildung-19098.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.mwk.niedersachsen.de/startseite/interkulturforum_cross_culture/-cross-culture--erfolgreicher-auftakt-des-interkulturforums-in-osnabrueck-139220.html">http://www.mwk.niedersachsen.de/startseite/interkulturforum_cross_culture/-cross-culture--erfolgreicher-auftakt-des-interkulturforums-in-osnabrueck-139220.html</a></p> <p>Cultural dialogue – cultural concept:  <a href="https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/K/kulturdialo/kulturdialo.html">https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/K/kulturdialo/kulturdialo.html</a></p> <p>Composition of heritage council, § 5 of the heritage protection law in Schleswig-Holstein (Zusammensetzung des Denkmalrats, § 5 DSchG)  <a href="https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/D/denkmalerschutz/downloads/Denkmalerschutzgesetz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&amp;v=5">https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/D/denkmalerschutz/downloads/Denkmalerschutzgesetz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&amp;v=5</a></p> <p>Voluntary „persons of trust“ for memorials/heritage sites, Schleswig-Holstein (Ehrenamtliche Vertrauensleute für Kulturdenkmale, § 6 DSchG)  <a href="https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/D/denkmalerschutz/downloads/Denkmalerschutzgesetz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&amp;v=5">https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Fachinhalte/D/denkmalerschutz/downloads/Denkmalerschutzgesetz.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&amp;v=5</a></p>
7. DEVELOP AND PROMOTE PARTICIPATORY HERITAGE IDENTIFICATION PROGRAMMES	
8. ENCOURAGE HERITAGE REHABILITATION INITIATIVES BY LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND AUTHORITIES	<p>Saxony state government plan for measures to encourage and stimulate the use of the Sorbian language (2013)  <a href="https://publikationen.sachsen.de/bdb/artikel/19795">https://publikationen.sachsen.de/bdb/artikel/19795</a></p>

9. SUPPORT INTER-GENERATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL PROJECTS TO PROMOTE HERITAGE	Music programme “Wir machen die Musik” (We make music), Lower Saxony <a href="http://www.wirmachendiemusik.de/">http://www.wirmachendiemusik.de/</a>
10. FACILITATE AND ENCOURAGE (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE) PARTNERSHIPS IN CULTURAL HERITAGE PROMOTION AND CONSERVATION PROJECTS	Musicboard Berlin <a href="http://www.musicboard-berlin.de/">http://www.musicboard-berlin.de/</a>

## 22. Germany: list of examples [D]

Recommendation	Examples
1. PROMOTE CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A RESOURCE AND FACILITATE FINANCIAL INVESTMENT	Programmes of museums (e.g. Wikinger-Haithabu-Museum), Days of industrial heritage
2. SUPPORT AND PROMOTE THE HERITAGE SECTOR AS A MEANS OF CREATING JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	
3. PROMOTE HERITAGE SKILLS AND PROFESSIONALS	The Denkmal trade fair in Leipzig (Germany) <a href="http://www.denkmal-leipzig.de/">http://www.denkmal-leipzig.de/</a>  Cultural heritage award, Free Hanseatic City of Bremen <a href="http://www.denkmalpflege.bremen.de/sixcms/detail.php?gsid=bremen160.c.2415.de">http://www.denkmalpflege.bremen.de/sixcms/detail.php?gsid=bremen160.c.2415.de</a>  The Green Museum <a href="http://www.das-gruenemuseum.de">www.das-gruenemuseum.de</a>
4. PRODUCE HERITAGE IMPACT STUDIES FOR REHABILITATION, CONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS	
5. ENCOURAGE THE RE-USE OF HERITAGE	Fraunhofer Centre for energy efficiency in historic buildings (Alte Schöfflerei at Kloster Benediktbeuern (Germany) <a href="http://www.denkmalpflege.fraunhofer.de/">http://www.denkmalpflege.fraunhofer.de/</a> )
6. ENSURE THAT HERITAGE IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN SPATIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT POLICIES	Third Creative Industry Report, Berlin <a href="http://www.berlin.de/sen/kultur/en/cultural-policy/creative-economy/">http://www.berlin.de/sen/kultur/en/cultural-policy/creative-economy/</a>
7. GIVE CONSIDERATION TO HERITAGE IN SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT POLICIES	Cultural tourism manual, Brandenburg <a href="http://www.mwfk.brandenburg.de/media_fast/4055/Leitfaden_Kulturtourismus.15995197.pdf">http://www.mwfk.brandenburg.de/media_fast/4055/Leitfaden_Kulturtourismus.15995197.pdf</a>
8. PROTECT, RESTORE AND ENHANCE HERITAGE, MAKING GREATER USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES	Research Alliance for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage <a href="http://www.forschungsallianz-kulturerbe.de">www.forschungsallianz-kulturerbe.de</a>
9. USE INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES TO PRESENT CULTURAL HERITAGE TO THE PUBLIC, WHILE PRESERVING ITS INTEGRITY	Bavarikon: Bavarian portal for art, culture and regional studies, as well as digitalisation concepts for the transmission of analogue cultural assets to other German Länder <a href="http://www.bavarikon.de/">www.bavarikon.de/</a>  Database of (historic) monuments of the office for the Preservation of



	<p>Monuments of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen (Datenbank des Bremer Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege zu Baudenkmalern) <a href="http://www.denkmalpflege.bremen.de/sixcms/detail.php?gsid=bremen160.c.4297.de">http://www.denkmalpflege.bremen.de/sixcms/detail.php?gsid=bremen160.c.4297.de</a></p> <p>QR-Codes on information boards of heritage sites <a href="http://www.denkmalpflege.bremen.de/sixcms/detail.php?gsid=bremen160.c.4297.de">http://www.denkmalpflege.bremen.de/sixcms/detail.php?gsid=bremen160.c.4297.de</a></p>
10. USE THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A MEANS OF GIVING THE REGION A DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER AND MAKING IT MORE ATTRACTIVE AND BETTER KNOWN	<p>Cultural concept of the Thuringia state government <a href="http://thueringen.de/imperia/md/content/tmbwk/kulturportal/kulturkonzept-thueringen.pdf">http://thueringen.de/imperia/md/content/tmbwk/kulturportal/kulturkonzept-thueringen.pdf</a></p>
11. DEVELOP NEW MANAGEMENT MODELS TO ENSURE THAT HERITAGE BENEFITS FROM THE ECONOMIC SPINOFFS THAT IT GENERATES	

### 23. Germany: list of examples [K]

Recommendation	Examples
1. INCORPORATE HERITAGE EDUCATION MORE EFFECTIVELY IN SCHOOL CURRICULA	<p>SCHOOL:CULTURE! – Promoting cultural education, Lower Saxony <a href="http://kultur.nline.nibis.de/nibis.php">http://kultur.nline.nibis.de/nibis.php</a></p> <p>School Programm „denkmal aktiv – Kulturerbe macht Schule“ of the Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz (German Foundation for the Preservation of Monuments) Deutschen Stiftung Denkmalschutz „denkmal aktiv – Kulturerbe macht Schule“ <a href="http://denkmal-aktiv.de/">http://denkmal-aktiv.de/</a></p>
2. IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE YOUNG PEOPLE TO PRACTISE HERITAGE	<p>Sounds of home – touring the world with music, Hesse <a href="http://www.kfz-marburg.de/laden/heimatklaenge-bericht.pdf">http://www.kfz-marburg.de/laden/heimatklaenge-bericht.pdf</a></p>
3. ENCOURAGE CREATIVITY TO CAPTURE THE ATTENTION OF THE HERITAGE AUDIENCE	
4. PROVIDE OPTIMUM TRAINING FOR NON-PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS AND FOR PROFESSIONALS FROM OTHER SECTORS WITH A CONNECTION TO HERITAGE	<p>Restoration Training for craftsmen (Ausbildung von Handwerkern zu "Restauratoren im Handwerk") <a href="http://www.restaurator-im-Handwerk.de">www.restaurator-im-Handwerk.de</a></p> <p>Special training institutions for historical craft techniques Schloss Raesfeld - <a href="http://www.akademie-des-Handwerks.de">www.akademie-des-Handwerks.de</a></p> <p>Chamber of Craft of the Saarland, information centre for the preservation of historical monuments <a href="http://www.hwk-saarland.de">www.hwk-saarland.de</a></p>
5. DIVERSIFY TRAINING SYSTEMS FOR HERITAGE PROFESSIONALS	<p>Training institution, Propstei Johannisberg Fulda <a href="http://www.propstei-Johannesburg.de">www.propstei-Johannesburg.de</a></p> <p>Academy of the German Foundation for Monument Protection</p>

	(Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz) <a href="http://www.denkmalakademie.de">www.denkmalakademie.de</a>
6. DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE BANKS ON LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES AND KNOW-HOW	
7. ENSURE THAT THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS INVOLVED IN HERITAGE TRADES ARE PASSED ON	Centre for Restoration and Monument Preservation, Herrstein (Germany) (Zentrum für Restaurierung und Denkmalpflege) <a href="http://hwk-koblenz.de/index.php?id=372">http://hwk-koblenz.de/index.php?id=372</a>
8. GUARANTEE THE COMPETENCES OF PROFESSIONALS WORKING ON THE LISTED HERITAGE	
9. DEVELOP STUDY AND RESEARCH PROGRAMMES THAT REFLECT THE NEEDS OF THE HERITAGE SECTOR AND SHARE THE FINDINGS	Lehr- und Forschungsgebiet Denkmalpflege und Historische Bauforschung (Preservation of monuments and historical building research), University of Aachen <a href="http://denkmal.arch.rwth-aachen.de/">http://denkmal.arch.rwth-aachen.de/</a>  European Cultural Heritage Studies University Frankfurt/Oder Viadrina <a href="http://www.denkmalpflege-viadrina.de">www.denkmalpflege-viadrina.de</a>
10. ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NETWORKS	“Year of cultural education 2014”, Schleswig-Holstein <a href="http://www.kulturelle-bildung.schleswig-holstein.de">www.kulturelle-bildung.schleswig-holstein.de</a>  European Route of Industrial Heritage (ERIH) <a href="http://www.erih.net/">http://www.erih.net/</a>
11. EXPLORE HERITAGE AS A SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE AND INSPIRATION	

#### 24. Hungary [S]

<b>TITLE</b>	Revealing the economic and social impacts of cultural heritage
<b>Place</b>	C.P. 8272, Balatoncsicsó (HUNGARY)
<b>Component(s)</b>	<b>(S)</b> Social
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	<b>(S) D2.</b> Improving quality of life <b>(S) D3.</b> Contributing to people’s well-being and good health <b>(S) D4.</b> Preserving the collective memory <b>(S) D5.</b> Establishing good governance <b>(S) D6.</b> Promoting participatory management <b>(S) D8.</b> Promoting an inclusive approach to heritage
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	<b>(S1)</b> Encourage the involvement of citizens and local authorities in capitalizing on their everyday heritage <b>(S2)</b> Make heritage more accessible <b>(S4)</b> Promote heritage as a meeting place and a vector for intercultural dialogue, peace and tolerance <b>(S5)</b> Assess citizen participation practices and procedures <b>(S6)</b> Create a suitable framework to enable local authorities and communities to take action to promote and manage their heritage <b>(S7)</b> Develop and promote participatory programmes and projects to identify heritage <b>(S8)</b> Encourage initiatives by local communities and authorities to rehabilitate heritage

	<p>(S9) Support inter-generational and intercultural projects to promote heritage</p> <p>(S10) Encourage promotion and conservation projects involving public and private partners.</p> <p>(S11) Develop novel alternative solutions to facilitate participation by local communities and authorities in the funding of acknowledged heritage</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p>	<p>The project “Revealing the Socio-Economic Impacts of Cultural Heritage” (REVEAL) financed by the Norway Grants is implemented between 2014 and 2016, by the Gyula Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management, in Hungary.</p> <p>The base presumption of the project is that cultural heritage has significant social and economic impacts. One of the hypotheses is that built heritage and related restoration and development works have positive and measurable impacts on both national and local levels. Currently, there is little proof and supporting data for such impacts in Hungary, since the topic has not yet been thoroughly researched. Within the framework of REVEAL these impacts have been explored at different levels and fields and wherever possible quantified. Another assumption of the project is that these impacts may be augmented through proper heritage management practices. This largely depends on how a historic building restoration takes place, especially with regards to the involvement and mobilization of stakeholders. Provided that the local community and various professionals think and work together on the future function and use of the monument and take into consideration its future operation, it is possible to successfully manage built heritage in a sustainable way on the long run. It is crucial to consider not only the building, but the investment should benefit the local economy, society, environment and cultural life.</p> <p>As an experimental project the nearly 300 year-old Roman Catholic parish building of Balatoncsicsó has been restored involving 5 villages of Nivegy-valley, in upper lake Balaton, in central-western Hungary. The long-time abandoned and gradually decaying public building is a sadly familiar sight of the Hungarian countryside. Forster Centre took up the initiative of the small local community to restore the building. The revitalization concept of the parish house has been formulated together with the local inhabitants through community planning. The new community functions and the social enterprise linked to the building were designed during planning workshops with the active participation of a wide array of experts, local entrepreneurs, civil organizations, mayors and inhabitants.</p> <p>This process was accompanied by a series of knowledge development and capacity building trainings, which provided local stakeholders with all the necessary information and knowledge for sustaining the building and their own businesses in topics such as village tourism, accommodation and hospitality services, wine making, business planning etc.</p> <p>As part of the community development, the purpose behind these mobilizing and networking workshops, lectures and information events was to create a sustainable entrepreneur community, who would actively take part in the operation and maintenance of the parish house. The entire planning and implementation process has been documented in a detailed case study description and the main steps have been summarized in a methodological instruction booklet, a so called heritage guide. This will help similar communities, municipalities, monument owners and managers to prepare for</p>

	the long-term protection and sustainable management of their built heritage
<b>Context</b>	The project was funded by the Norway Grant.
<b>Responsible</b>	Public actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National authorities</li> <li>• Academic and scientific institution</li> </ul> Private actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundations</li> </ul>
<b>Year</b>	2014
<b>Objectives</b>	1. To develop and promote good practices of heritage management. 2. To measure the economic and social impacts of cultural heritage.
<b>Audience</b>	All public
<b>Financing</b>	European Funds
<b>Duration</b>	Unique
<b>Legal basis</b>	<i>Information not available</i>
<b>Evaluation</b>	It is difficult to evaluate the project, since it has not finished yet. However, it is clear that the managers of participatory projects that involve a whole community face serious challenges of coordination, and such a project can only be successfully implemented with an extremely committed and skilled project management team and supportive stakeholders
<b>Contact</b>	barbara.fogarasi@forsterkozpont.hu
<b>Online resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.forsterkozpont.hu/nemzetkozi-feladatok/nemzetkozi-projektjeink/749#1">http://www.forsterkozpont.hu/nemzetkozi-feladatok/nemzetkozi-projektjeink/749#1</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://balatoncsicso.reblog.hu/">http://balatoncsicso.reblog.hu/</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.facebook.com/csicsoiplebania">https://www.facebook.com/csicsoiplebania</a> (only available in Hungarian)</li> </ul>
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

## 25. Ireland

<b>TITLE</b>	Historic Towns Initiative
<b>Place</b>	IRELAND
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Historic Towns Initiative (HTI) is a joint undertaking by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG), the Heritage Council and Fáilte Ireland based on a renewal of the former 'Heritage Towns' designation. The purpose of the initiative is to promote the heritage-led regeneration of Ireland's historic towns, many of which have seen a reversal of fortune over the past number of years. A 'Historic Towns Initiative Framework' which sets out the steps to follow when undertaking a heritage-led regeneration project of a town was launched by the Minister in February 2013. A pilot phase of the HTI was undertaken in 2013-14 in three towns, Listowel, Westport and Youghal and was run in partnership with Fáilte Ireland and the Heritage Council and the three relevant local authorities.</p> <p>A capital investment from DAHG of €0.240m (and financial support by Fáilte Ireland) in 2013 with a further €0.101m of DAHG funds in 2014 together with</p>

	<p>investment from the local authorities, chambers of commerce and private individuals, funded the pilot HTI projects. Projects funded included public realm enhancement, façade improvement works, the rejuvenation and branding of a heritage quarter, conservation works to protected structures and structures within Architectural Conservation Areas, shopfront conservation schemes, signage for a heritage trail; and a unique project which involved the planting of a linear orchard along the Westport Town Greenway by the local community. A sum was set aside by each pilot town from Fáilte Ireland's contribution to fund a baseline survey of the town. The survey was undertaken by Behaviour &amp; Attitudes and assessed the opinions of residents, visitors and local businesses.</p> <p>Active consideration is now being given to the roll-out of the HTI on a national level, subject to adequate financial support secured from exchequer funds.</p>
<b>Context</b>	<p>The Historic Towns Initiative (HTI) was developed by the Dept. of Arts, Heritage &amp; the Gaeltacht, in partnership with Fáilte Ireland (national tourism authority) and the Heritage Council. The HTI was launched on a pilot basis in 2013/14 to assist with the regeneration of the historic cores of rural heritage towns. The HTI is complementary to the Irish Walled Towns Network supported by the Heritage Council, the Public Area Enhancement Scheme and Fáilte Ireland initiatives.</p> <p>In recent years, problems of vacancy, dereliction and depopulation have emerged at the core of many Irish towns. The Historic Towns Initiative (HTI) was developed by the Dept. of Arts, Heritage &amp; the Gaeltacht, with partners, to harness the cultural and natural heritage of these towns in order to reverse these problems and create attractive, sustainable living environments, attract increased numbers of cultural tourists and create the need for the specialist skills necessary to restore and repair historic buildings. The HTI was launched on a pilot basis in 2013/14 to promote heritage-led regeneration of Ireland's towns.</p>
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2013
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To promote the heritage-led regeneration of Irish towns</li> <li>2. To bring communities, businesses and local authorities together to define a common vision for their towns and agree and implement the actions necessary to achieve that vision</li> <li>3. To ensure that works to the historic built environment are carried out to the highest standards</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Economic</p> <p>In economic terms, the DAHG funding of €240k in 2013 leveraged €351k in return giving a multiplier effect of 1.5 with projections that €120k in funding for 2014 will leverage €24k. This leveraging was a combination of private and local authority funding. This multiplier effect is deemed very satisfactory for a pilot project. Based on similar schemes operating internationally it would be anticipated that a national HTI scheme could leverage significant investment. Historic Scotland's investment in the Conservation Areas Regeneration Scheme of £6.7 million attracted a further £18.6 million of investment from other sources, delivering a leverage factor of almost 3:11:3. Due to the capital</p>

value of the programme a full Value for Money exercise was not deemed warranted. However a short cost- benefit analysis was considered that did analyse the outcomes and risks and ultimately showed that the scheme met its objectives and was a good use of resources.

Consideration also needs to be given to the number of jobs supported under this pilot in the three towns in construction, conservation, other ancillary services and ultimately jobs sustained by increased trade in local businesses and visitors to towns. The ECORYS Report on Economic Value of Ireland's Historic Environment, undertaken by the Heritage Council in 2012, establishes that heritage conservation and tourism have very significant economic value and that Ireland's historic environment supports over 25,000 FTE jobs and contributes in the order of €1.5 billion to the nation's GVA. A survey by the Association of Architectural Conservation Officers (March 2011) also estimated that for every €1 given by the State to assist conservation work resulted in €4.38 is spent in the construction sector. In Westport the projects undertaken assisted in the training of traditional skills and the creation of that skills base for future works. The 2010 Department of Finance Infrastructure Investment Priorities report noted that each €1m investment in construction projects sustained between 8 and 12 jobs. Listowel estimated that 12 jobs with an investment of just €120k were directly supported by the pilot phase of the HTI in 2013 with many more downstream opportunities created.

The image and infrastructure in all three towns has been improved most notably in Youghal where the majority of funding was directed towards public realm projects in the historic core. The projects greatly enhanced public areas which led to an invigorated more vibrant historic environment. This ultimately will lead to greater understanding and engagement by the community. Youghal found that enhancement of the public realm leads to increased investment by the private sector in the town. Over the past year the town has seen a number of high quality restaurants and high quality licenced premises re-open in the town reinforcing the notion that the pilot has directly supported the business environment in each town. While much of this work was underway by Youghal Town Council since 2004, and has been supported by the Heritage Council's Irish Walled Towns Network and by the local Leader organisation/company, SECAD, the development of the HTI pilot phase has given further encouragement.

Private owners may in future years see a benefit in increased market prices which at this point in the review cannot yet be ascertained. A UK study commissioned by English Heritage showed that property prices inside conservation areas have grown at a rate that exceeded comparable properties elsewhere by 0.2% a year. Houses in conservation areas sell for a premium of 23% on average with a premium of around 9% existing even after adjusting for other factors that affect house prices such as location and type of property. This adjusted premium was lower for conservation areas deemed to be "at risk", being approximately 5%.

It was found that the HTI funding had a definite catalytic effect; in particular Youghal Town Council invested a substantial €200k in addition to the state funding awarded for the pilot in 2013. Westport too reported that the works associated with the pilot have encouraged and enabled other works which at this stage is difficult to quantify. The pilot also encouraged owners of properties not in receipt of funding to repair/maintain their properties. The façade painting scheme undertaken on particular problematic buildings for the council encouraged others to paint their buildings.

The works undertaken have made each of the towns a more desirable destination in terms of tourism although the direct impact this will have is as yet hard to quantify. The baseline survey undertaken in 2013 did show that visitors were attracted to stay in each town for approximately 4 days due to its visitor attractions, general appearance and friendliness of locals. Residents and locals alike both gave a very positive appraisal of the history and culture of the towns but were generally unaware of initiatives to improve the history and heritage of towns. 105 businesses were also interviewed and it was found that although the business environment varies in each town the importance of both overseas and domestic holidaymakers is increasing for each of the towns (especially the importance of domestic tourists). Significantly, businesses give high importance to the history and preservation of the towns as they see the explicit link with their commercial interests. Practically all of the businesses interviewed consider local initiatives (e.g. town events, town planning) as being relevant to their business and 87% are interested in providing feedback on local initiatives before they are implemented.

Funding provided by DAHG and Fáilte Ireland enabled the towns to market and brand areas of historic value and made the town more user-friendly. Stronger linkages though for long terms success of the HTI will be required with Ireland's current tourism strategy and in the inclusion of historic towns on tourism routes such as the Wild Atlantic Way. Youghal report increased footfall to the town centre through the enhanced area of public realm and deems itself now in a position to 'market itself as a high quality culture and heritage destination with the ability to attract 'culturally curious' overseas, higher spending visitors'.

#### Social/Cultural

All three towns identified that the pilot instilled local pride and a sense of place and identity. The funding for tulip umbrellas in Youghal has created a space for activities such as the weekly farmers market, this thus encouraging people back into the town to shop and socialise. The completion of a heritage trail in Listowel has led to an increased awareness of history and heritage of the town. In Westport the works have given 'a psychological boost to the town'.

It was acknowledged that there has been an increased knowledge of local heritage/conservation for citizens/visitors alike. This pilot served to activate locals to get involved in local development. In Westport the local Tidy Towns Committee and other civic groups played an active role in the HTI pilot and permeated the aims of the HTI within the local community. Public consultation and school workshops were undertaken as part of the development of the conservation plan for the town and have educated and encouraged consciousness of, and participation in their town by the townspeople. Youghal's Chamber of Tourism and Development and the Youghal Socio-Economic Development Groups took part in stake holder meetings with the Town Council regarding the pilot. In Listowel the pilot was driven by a local steering group representation representing a number of local organisations.

#### Environmental

The initiative has promoted heritage- led regeneration and continued use of buildings thus reducing further land consumption. In time it is hoped that the scheme will encourage migration of the suburbanisation trend to attractive historic cores.

	<p>In all three towns a number of buildings were conserved for private, commercial and community use. In Westport, five 5 protected structures have been addressed repaired with preventative maintenance works undertaken on a further 3 three structures in the town centres. In Listowel, a town with 97 protected structures, the scheme has allowed the reintroduction of sash windows and cast iron guttering into prominent historic buildings in the town. The pilot has assisted in halting the deterioration of the built fabric in each town and allowed pilot towns 'to focus on reaffirming the need for owners to comply with national and local guidelines when dealing with protected structures'.</p> <p>Implementation of Heritage-led Regeneration Framework</p> <p>Each pilot town tailored the framework to suit the situations of the individual town. Youghal already had a regeneration plan in place since 2005 and took the HTI as an opportunity to implement further actions from that plan. Westport began the process midway through the first year of the pilot to undertake public consultations regarding the development of a heritage/conservation plan for the town. However, Westport has had a general town plan in place since 2000. Listowel in 2014 dedicated resources to initiate development of the heritage-led regeneration plan and relied on its public realm plan heavily in 2013. On review, having a current regeneration plan in place first before projects began may have been preferable as it would have given each town and its residents and businesses a clear vision for the town with firm objectives. Ideally, the regeneration action plan should be complimentary to the local development, heritage and public realm plans of each town. This became evident when projects did not proceed as planned and this lack of clear focus caused difficulties when funding had to be reallocated to other projects.</p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Ms Jacqui Donnelly  Architectural Conservation Advisor  Custom House  Dublin 1  Tel.: +353 18882135  Email: jacqui.donnelly@ahg.gov.ie</p>
<b>Online resources</b>	<p><a href="http://www.ahg.gov.ie/heritage/built-heritage/architectural-heritage-advisory-service/historic-towns-initiative/">http://www.ahg.gov.ie/heritage/built-heritage/architectural-heritage-advisory-service/historic-towns-initiative/</a>  <a href="http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/archaeology/our-initiatives/historic-towns-initiative/">http://www.heritagecouncil.ie/archaeology/our-initiatives/historic-towns-initiative/</a></p>
<b>Online material</b>	Not currently
<b>Attached documents</b>	Yes

## 26. Latvia

<b>TITLE</b>	Establishment of restoration and knowledge centre in Riga
<b>Place</b>	Riga (LATVIA)
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-



<b>Summary</b>	
<b>Context</b>	The initiative is in planning and preparatory phase. The initiative is based on efforts to facilitate knowledge based conservation, research, re-use of materials in renovation of heritage sites. There are minor local restoration centres which successfully work on knowledge transfer between generations, craftsmen and experts as well as raises awareness in local community. Need for establishment of detail storage for reuse of elements of historic buildings, thus facilitating smart and sustainable development of heritage and quality of human life, has led to the initiative of establishment of restoration and competence centre. The centre will be located in a historic site which will be renovated as a case study involving thorough discussions and expert meetings.
<b>Responsible</b>	State budget
<b>Year</b>	2016
<b>Objectives</b>	1) Detail storage for reuse of elements from historic buildings. 2) Restoration and consultation centre for craftsmen and stakeholders. 3) Training centre.
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	Centre will be located in the territory of listed object - Latvian Ethnographic Open Air museum, cooperation of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection (State) and the museum.
<b>Evaluation</b>	Given that the initiative has just started and is in planning/preparatory phase, the evaluation cannot be given. Preparatory phase (seminar, site visit and discussions) is successful, attracting number of interested parties.
<b>Contact</b>	State Inspection for Heritage Protection, Cultural heritage policy division, janis.asaris@mantojums.lv, +371 67326602
<b>Online resources</b>	-
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

## 27. Netherlands [S]

<b>TITLE</b>	Heritage as a means of emancipation for mentally and multiple handicapped people
<b>Place</b>	P.C. 2471, Zwammerdam (NETHERLANDS)
<b>Component(s)</b>	(S) Social
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	(S) D2. Improving quality of life (S) D3. Contributing to people's well-being and good health (S) D7. Optimising the implementation of the conventions (S) D8. Promoting an inclusive approach to heritage
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	(S1) Encourage the involvement of citizens and local authorities in capitalising on their everyday heritage (S2) Make heritage more accessible (S3) Use heritage to affirm and transmit the fundamental values of Europe and European society (S4) Promote heritage as a meeting place and a vector for intercultural dialogue, peace and tolerance

<b>Summary</b>	<p>The formerly inwardly focused institute Ipsen de Bruggen, has built a new 'Grand Cafe' to concentrate their facilities - restaurant, shop, etc. - for patients and their guests in one central building. In the building and at the grounds of the institute, they visualized the Roman castle, which has been excavated in the 70's. They did this with participation of the patients.</p> <p>In the Grand Café, the Roman history and the world famous Roman ships are presented to the public. It is a professional exhibition but, with contributions by the patients. These items made by patients are replaced by new made ones at a regular base. In the shop several items with a Roman connection, made by the patients, are sold. E.g. Birdhouse in the shape of a Roman watchtower; cookies in the shape of Roman tablets, etc.</p> <p>Part of the plan is also that the institute opened the doors for tourist-visitors and other people, cycling along the Roman Limes. The Roman Limes is in the process for nomination as a World Heritage site.</p> <p>The institute for mentally and multi-handicapped patients has joined all the initiatives to enlarge the awareness of the Roman heritage and use the heritage as a mean to integrate their patients into society and enlarge the self-esteem of them. The Archaeological enterprise 'Hazenberg Archeologie' developed the concept together with Ipsen de Bruggen. The province of South-Holland subsidies the Project.</p>
<b>Context</b>	<p>The need for opening up social/medical care institutes and integrates more in society, instead of separating handicapped people from society which used to be the politics, made Ipse De Bruggen look for new opportunities to do so. When this institute was founded in the 70's, during the building, the world famous Roman shops of Zwammerdam were found. The management has now used this heritage as an opportunity to combine several goals.</p>
<b>Responsible(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Institute Ipsen de Bruggen for care for the mentally and multi-handicapped</li> <li>2. Hazenberg Archeologie enterprise</li> </ol>
<b>Year</b>	2016
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrating mentally and multi-handicapped people more in society; by let them participating in the visitors centre.</li> <li>2. Using heritage to attract visitors to the center and show the archaeological heritage to them and let them be in contact with the institute and the patients.</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All public</li> <li>2. Mentally and multi-handicapped patients</li> </ol>
<b>Financing</b>	Private (sponsors, etc.)
<b>Duration</b>	Permanent
<b>Legal basis</b>	<i>Information not available</i>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>The Grand Cafe has only been opened recently, but got already a lot attention from newspaper and radio. In the sense of participation, it is already a success, because part of the patients has been working on the presentations. Because it is a Grand Cafe of the institute, workers, patients and their guests are guaranteed visitors. Hopefully cyclist, hikers and other people will enjoy the hospitality of the Grand cafe, learn about the Roman history and appreciate the contribution of and contact with the patients. On the other hand the patients will feel more part of society when visitors come in.</p>

<b>Contact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Institute: Landgoed Hooge Burch (<a href="mailto:receptieZwammerdam@ipsedebruggen.nl">receptieZwammerdam@ipsedebruggen.nl</a>) / for press: 088 - 967 55 00</li> <li>• The involved Archaeological company (<a href="mailto:contact@hazenbergarcheologie.nl">contact@hazenbergarcheologie.nl</a>)</li> <li>• The province (<a href="mailto:acm.gerrits@pzh.nl">acm.gerrits@pzh.nl</a>) -Archaeologist; province involved as subsidizer</li> </ul>
<b>Online resources</b>	<p>Not as such, but there is exposure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://www.ipsedebruggen.nl/news/article/58/opening-de-haven-nigrum-pullum-zwammerdam">http://www.ipsedebruggen.nl/news/article/58/opening-de-haven-nigrum-pullum-zwammerdam</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.romeinselimes.nl/nl/op-pad/fort-nigrum-pullum-zwammerdam">http://www.romeinselimes.nl/nl/op-pad/fort-nigrum-pullum-zwammerdam</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://erfgoedstem.nl/opening-bezoekerscentrum-haven-nigrum-pullum/">https://erfgoedstem.nl/opening-bezoekerscentrum-haven-nigrum-pullum/</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.monumentaal.com/bezoekerscentrum-haven-nigrum-pullum-open">http://www.monumentaal.com/bezoekerscentrum-haven-nigrum-pullum-open</a></li> </ul>
<b>Online material</b>	No
<b>Attached documents</b>	<a href="http://www.herein-system.eu/sites/dev-hkp/files/Nigrum%20Pullum%20artikel%20Tom%20Hazenberg.pdf">http://www.herein-system.eu/sites/dev-hkp/files/Nigrum%20Pullum%20artikel%20Tom%20Hazenberg.pdf</a>

## 28. Norway

<b>TITLE</b>	Digital cultural and historical heritage of Plovdiv Municipality
<b>Place</b>	4000, Povddiv, NORWAY
<b>Component(s)</b>	
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	In the framework of the project, will be built two digital centers and four mobile digital stations, which will digitize the immovable heritage. The one digital center will be located in the building of the National library "Ivan Vazov"-Plovdiv, and the other one in the center of the old town of Plovdiv – on 10 "Tsanko Lavrenov" Str. The project has also have a strong innovative character, as there will be organized an ethnographic expedition in Romany residential districts in order to document Romany cultural objects; an expedition that is not done so far at the territory of the city of Plovdiv. Respectively, the numerous Romany customs and traditions will be documented for the future generations. For the purpose of the digitization will be appointed a team of fourteen experts– seven experts "Cultural and historic heritage", seven experts "Digitization".
<b>Context</b>	The project "Digital cultural and historical heritage of Plovdiv Municipality", financed by the Program BG08 " Cultural heritage and contemporary arts", a Financial mechanism of the European Economic Area is intended on digitalization of the movable and immovable cultural heritage of the funds of the most important cultural institutions on the territory of the Municipality of Plovdiv - The National library "Ivan Vazov", The Regional historic museum-Plovdiv, The Regional historic museum, The Regional archeological museum, The Municipal institute "The old Plovdiv" and the City art gallery-Plovdiv.
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Objectives</b>	Together with the Municipality of Plovdiv, cultural institutions will accept the

	challenge and will head for a great adventure, i.e. digitization of the numerous cultural properties of Plovdiv; digitalization, which at the time of the application is not made in such a mass character in the Municipality of Plovdiv – 50 000 properties of the valuable cultural and historical heritage of Plovdiv Municipality.10% of the digitized properties will be part of the Romany culture.
<b>Audience</b>	specialists in conservation
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	The project is being implemented
<b>Contact</b>	Plamen Panov – Project Manager 0883 59 52 29 pdpanov@plovdiv.bg Zoya Petrusheva – Project Coordinator z.petrusheva@abv.bg
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://digitization.plovdiv.bg/">http://digitization.plovdiv.bg/</a> <a href="http://www.libplovdiv.com/index.php/">www.libplovdiv.com/index.php/</a>
<b>Online material</b>	
<b>Attached documents</b>	

#### 29. Norway

<b>TITLE</b>	The Ancient stadium of Philippopolis – preservation, rehabilitation and urban renewal
<b>Place</b>	4000, Plovdiv, NORWAY
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The Master plan of Plovdiv Municipality intends realisation of an “Underground Museum of Philippopolis”, which provides a thorough exposure of the urban archaeology in combination with an implementation of attractive public functions. The Ancient Stadium is the first stage of its realisation.</p> <p>In 2010 the Preliminary project is updated in keeping with the last archaeological findings. The new suggestions foresee a gradual decrease in the level of the northern part of the square where the fortification wall is, a wider uncovering of the ancient drainage system, etc. On that bases in 2010 was executed the Executive project by the team “Pliska Consulting - Archika” (T. Kretev – methodological leader, R. Projkova – lead architect, M. Velkov, Zh. Tashkov, D. Mushtanova, N. Stoyanov – conservation, B. Georgiev, Zh. Dzhugalanova, archaeologist M. Martinova-Kjutova and a complex team of technical specialists in engineering).</p> <p>The project covers the creation of audio-visual show "Sound and Light" and information center, and also construction of an underground street at the archaeological level (under "Kniaz Alexander I"), bringing together all the fragments of the Stadium, including those in the basements of the shops.</p>
<b>Context</b>	In 2007, when working on the cultural heritage area in the Master Plan of Plovdiv Municipality, the team (T. Kretev – team leader, D. Kostov, D. Georgieva, V. Kolarova) suggests a new strategy for solving the problem of the urban archaeology. The plan intends realisation by stages of a system of public underground spaces – an “Underground Museum of Philippopolis”,

	which provides a thorough exposure of the urban archaeology in combination with an implementation of attractive public functions. The Ancient Stadium as a significant part of this system is the first stage of its realisation. That is the exact aim of the Preliminary Project for Revitalization of the Ancient Stadium, developed in 2008 by a team of the Association for Cultural Tourism (T. Krestev – team leader, D. Georgieva, M. Velkov, V. Kolarova).
<b>Responsible</b>	an organization from the donor-state (the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage)
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>The overall objective of the project was the manifestation of the role of the Ancient Stadium as a resource for sustainable development and to improve the quality of the urban environment in the historic centre of the city.</p> <p>Conservation and exposure of the cultural value of the Stadium and resumption of its vitality by implementing attractive functions and provision of access for disadvantaged people.</p> <p>Transparent management, with public access to the process of decision making and elaboration of a program for sustainable management and development.</p>
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	An information centre “Ancient Philippopolis” was opened and multimedia system was developed. There are elevator and platform for disabled people. The number of visitors has greatly increased.
<b>Contact</b>	
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://ancient-stadium-plovdiv.eu/?p=39&amp;l=2">http://ancient-stadium-plovdiv.eu/?p=39&amp;l=2</a> ancient-stadium-plovdiv.eu <a href="http://www.antichen-stadion-plovdiv.bg">www.antichen-stadion-plovdiv.bg</a> .
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="http://ancient-stadium-plovdiv.eu/filebank/att_12.pdf">http://ancient-stadium-plovdiv.eu/filebank/att_12.pdf</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

### 30. Poland

<b>TITLE</b>	Heritage of My Environment - heritage management manual for municipalities
<b>Place</b>	[POLAND]
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	The manual is one of the projects results - the publication covers all the aspects of heritage management, from the assets assessment, through legal aspects, identification of key issues, strategic plans, to a range of tools enhancing care, promotion and sustainable use of heritage. It is distributed among all the actors all over Poland.
<b>Context</b>	The manual was developed within the HoME project co-financed by EEA Grants and Norway grants. The project, Polish - Norwegian cooperation is based on the identification of need to foster competences of synergic heritage

	management in local municipalities. There is lack of publications covering all the aspects of heritage management that could lead a reader through the whole process of heritage management, letting him to use all the provided tools or only selected ones.
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2016
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. raise local municipalities competencies in heritage management (care of monuments and their sustainable use as a development agent);</li> <li>2. enhance participatory approach;</li> <li>3. raise awareness of need to include heritage in strategies and plans</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- self-governments,</li> <li>- voivode hips,</li> <li>- heritage central agencies,</li> <li>- NGOs,</li> <li>- experts,</li> <li>- local leaders etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	The manual, being a new tool, will be assessed in the future. The planned action is to revise its content on regular basis, not only due to law changes, but also through assessment made by users. The manual will be used in regular trainings planned for Polish municipalities within the National Programme of Monuments Protection and Care 2014-2017.
<b>Contact</b>	National Heritage Board of Poland, Aleksandra Chabiera (achabiera@nid.pl)
<b>Online resources</b>	No
<b>Online material</b>	It will be available as soon as the website for municipalities concerning heritage management competences will be launched (end 2016)
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 31. Poland

<b>TITLE</b>	Monument Mania (translation of: Zabytkomania)
<b>Place</b>	POLAND
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	Movie makers contest Monument Mania is for young amateurs (high school) and young amateurs and professionals (over 18 years of age, film school students and amateurs). The topic is chosen for every edition. Contestants create a documentary, an animation movie or reportage. The movies are obligatorily uploaded to youtube. The Jury (acknowledged Polish movie makers, NHB and PFI representatives) choose the best movies in every category. The prizes are among others: dedicated trip to a heritage site, movie workshops with professionals.
<b>Context</b>	The contest for movie makers is launched by the National Heritage Board of Poland in cooperation with Polish Film Institute as a part of national level

	activities within the "National programme of heritage protection and care 2014-2017". The initiative responds to the specific objective 3: creating conditions for active participation in culture and education in the field of cultural heritage, its promotion and reinterpretation; And course of action 2 for this objective: supporting awareness building of social function of the cultural heritage as the basis of national identity and local society development.
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. support of the youngsters education through active and personal practise of heritage in creative way</li> <li>2. promotion of the heritage using media tools</li> <li>3. building awareness of heritage among young people</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	It's a new initiative (2nd edition launched in May 2016). In the first edition Polish Film Institute representatives and the Jury assessed as very high the artistic and technical quality of the contest movies (amateurs as well as professionals). We noted as important, that most among 50 submitted films are from small communities and from the whole country. The topic changes every year. First edition was focused on local heritage, in 2016 we invite contestants to create movies about Monuments of History, so - sites important for all citizens.
<b>Contact</b>	National Heritage Board of Poland, Agnieszka Gajc (agajc@nid.pl)
<b>Online resources</b>	National Heritage Board of Poland and the Polish Film Institute inform about the launch, the results, the gala on websites and Fb profile.
<b>Online material</b>	contest movies are available on youtube (uploaded by every contestant individually), NHB links only to the winning films: <a href="http://www.nid.pl/pl/Informacje_ogolne/Aktualnosci/news.php?ID=3011">http://www.nid.pl/pl/Informacje_ogolne/Aktualnosci/news.php?ID=3011</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 32. Poland

<b>TITLE</b>	Social and economic impact of cultural heritage. Opinion polls report
<b>Place</b>	POLAND
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	The report is an analysis of citizens' opinions (knowledge, awareness) towards heritage social and economic aspects.
<b>Context</b>	The social study (opinion polls) was conducted in 2011 by National Heritage Board of Poland as a part of their project "Legal and illicit trade with cultural heritage. Research and education platform of experience exchange in the field Of prevention from crime against cultural heritage" - co-financed by EEA Grants and Norway Grants. The poll focused not only on the legal aspects of citizens opinions, but also on other aspects of heritage social perception, what enabled NHB to present a report important for decision makers on both

	national and local level.
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	2013
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>1. to show, that citizens understand that heritage is - or may be - an agent of development and see the need of investment in heritage</p> <p>2. to enable knowledge-based decisions for policy makers (by strict data showing people's approach)</p> <p>3. to promote heritage and show what areas of knowledge and social awareness need enforcement and education)</p>
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>The report was distributed free of charge around Poland to ensure better governance - based on knowledge acquired in the studies and presented in the report.</p> <p>The report is available online.</p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Anna Koziol  Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa  (akoziol@nid.pl)</p>
<b>Online resources</b>	
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="http://www.nid.pl/upload/iblock/472/472e646a7a6f116cb09105f922695509.pdf">http://www.nid.pl/upload/iblock/472/472e646a7a6f116cb09105f922695509.pdf</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 33. Poland

<b>TITLE</b>	untitled
<b>Place</b>	POLAND
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The report "Activities of NGOs and local governments in the field of cultural heritage: cooperation, needs, involvement of volunteers" is the result of research commissioned by the National Heritage Institute and developed by the "Sycamore/ maple Association", while for the launch grant program "Volunteering for heritage."</p> <p>The researchers estimated the number of NGOs in Poland acting in the field of heritage for approx. 7000. The study included mainly issues such as knowledge about the local heritage among self-government officers, actions taken by governments in this regard, standards and quality of cooperation in the field of non-governmental organizations and the readiness to take joint actions with them in the future.</p>
<b>Context</b>	<p>The report was developed within "Volunteering for Heritage" programme, run by National Heritage Board of Poland, within the frames of "National programme of heritage protection and care 2014-2017". The initiative responds to the specific objective 3: creating conditions for active participation in culture and education in the field of cultural heritage, its promotion and</p>



	reinterpretation; And course of action 4: Increasing the access to the heritage and facilitating its social perception.
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	-
<b>Objectives</b>	The report's objective was to get to know the NGOs' experience gained during activities related to cultural heritage, cooperation with volunteers and authorities, and to identify the needs of NGOs in the heritage area. The main goal of the research among local government units was to diagnose the activity of Polish local governments in the area of cultural heritage and their cooperation with NGOs.
<b>Audience</b>	National level decision makers
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	The report helped National Heritage Board of Poland to create more detailed regulations for the "Volunteering for Heritage" grant programme.
<b>Contact</b>	Agnieszka Gajc agajc@nid.pl
<b>Online resources</b>	about the report on the <a href="http://wolontariat.nid.pl/news/news?id=158">http://wolontariat.nid.pl/news/news?id=158</a> Volunteering for Heritage website . In Polish
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="http://wolontariat.nid.pl/files/RAPORT--badania-wolontariat.pdf">http://wolontariat.nid.pl/files/RAPORT--badania-wolontariat.pdf</a> in Polish
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

#### 34. Poland

<b>TITLE</b>	Untitled
<b>Place</b>	POLAND (all over the country)
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	<p>Integrated platform for the heritage data publication and dissemination. The portal promotes Polish national heritage, including objects entered in the national register, the monuments of history, and UNESCO World Heritage sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="https://zabytek.pl">https://zabytek.pl</a>: website provides information about Polish monuments in a modern way, along with their descriptions, accompanying photos, attractive digital resources (eg. 3D models of objects, point clouds) and the location of objects. Portal counts (May 2016) more than 24 000 objects. Functional search engine allows precise browsing.</li> <li>2. Map portal: Zabytek.pl is also integrated with the map portal administered by the National Heritage Board of Poland any information about the location of the object and the basic features of the monument were uploaded on the basis of the detailed information from the NHB's spatial database.</li> <li>3. CUMULUS. The user can use the service with the original application CUMULUS. Developed in the NHB, a pioneering solution to view and</li> </ol>

	<p>work on point clouds in an ordinary web browser. The basic functions of the application allow to maneuver the cloud view - rotation, zooming, setting the pivot points of view, defining perpendicular view or perspective and saving effects.</p> <p>The portal is designed in the Responsive Web Design.</p>
<b>Context</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INSPIRE Directive and its implementation in Polish law - on the spatial information infrastructure,</li> <li>• Law on protection and care of monuments ustawa o ochronie i opiece nad zabytkami as basis for the implementation of the National Programme of MONuments Protection and care 204 - 2017,</li> <li>• consequently - statute and strategy of the National Heritage Board of Poland</li> </ul>
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	2013/2016
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase synergy between public institution (NHB), a group of enthusiasts and social activists by allowing them to interact with the information about the monuments, to assess monuments state of preservation and management as well as information on the potential risk or ensuing destruction</li> <li>2. To increase public awareness of the national heritage by providing a wide audience access to digital content associated with the digital representation of Polish monuments and providing information about sits on mobile devices to enable planning tourist trips.</li> <li>3. Gradual and sustainable development of infrastructure and digital resources covering institutional resources as well as valuable private resources submitted for publication.</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INSPIRE: <a href="http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/">http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/</a></li> <li>• Law on the spatial information infrastructures: <a href="http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20100760489">http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20100760489</a></li> <li>• Law on the monuments protection and care: <a href="http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20031621568">http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20031621568</a></li> <li>• National heritage Board of Poland strategy: <a href="http://www.nid.pl/en/">http://www.nid.pl/en/</a></li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>The portal is also example of effective cooperation with groups of enthusiasts. An important part of photos are from the community project "Wiki likes monuments", over which the National Heritage Board of Poland exercised patronage in 2011-2014. In some cases, the selected content of topographic maps presented on the map portal comes from the Open Street Map (OSM). Evaluation on 31 December 2015:</p> <p>Assets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 129 968 documents of the register of monuments and the inventory of the monuments from the digital repository of the National Heritage Board of Poland</li> <li>2. 92 309 spatial objects in the data base run within the obligation outlined by INSPIRE</li> <li>3. 78 019 objects published on <a href="http://www.mapy.zabytek.gov.pl">www.mapy.zabytek.gov.pl</a> – map portal - a module sof the <a href="http://zabytek.pl">zabytek.pl</a> portal.</li> <li>4. 24 605 objects available on the <a href="http://zabytek.pl">zabytek.pl</a> portal, represented by photos and descriptions</li> </ol>

	<p>Entries:</p> <p>5. 35 452 entries/month: average amount in 2015 - unique entries on the map portal <a href="http://www.mapy.zabytek.gov.pl">www.mapy.zabytek.gov.pl</a> (integrated with <a href="http://zabytek.pl">zabytek.pl</a>)</p> <p>6. 60 121 entries/month on the CUMULUS module</p> <p>7. 15 491 entries/month on the former version of <a href="http://zabytek.pl">zabytek.pl</a></p> <p>8. 1 430 users - registered, active users of the mobile app " Monuments in Poland" available at Google Play</p>
<b>Contact</b>	Arkadiusz Kolodziej, <a href="mailto:akolodziej@nid.pl">akolodziej@nid.pl</a>
<b>Online resources</b>	<p>1. Web portal available at – <a href="https://zabytek.pl">https://zabytek.pl</a> (<a href="https://zabytek.pl/en?langset=true">https://zabytek.pl/en?langset=true</a> for English)</p> <p>2. Geoportal – integrated module of above mentioned portal. Also available as the federated INSPIRE node, reachable at: <a href="http://www.mapy.zabytek.pl">www.mapy.zabytek.pl</a></p> <p>3. CUMULUS – integrated module within <a href="http://zabytek.pl">zabytek.pl</a>. Point your browser to reach the point cloud resources to - <a href="https://zabytek.pl/en/obiekty?media=cumulus">https://zabytek.pl/en/obiekty?media=cumulus</a> or to 3D models - <a href="https://zabytek.pl/en/obiekty?media=3D">https://zabytek.pl/en/obiekty?media=3D</a></p>
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="https://zabytek.pl/en/o-projekcie">https://zabytek.pl/en/o-projekcie</a> (English info available since 18 May 2016)
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 35. "Poland

<b>TITLE</b>	Volunteering for Heritage
<b>Place</b>	POLAND
<b>Component(s)</b>	
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	Volunteering for Heritage is a grant programme helping NGOs with their activities by financing the projects and supporting networking building. The financial support is ensured through the contest/ projects are assessed by the Jury appointed by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage
<b>Context</b>	"Volunteering for Heritage" grant programme, run by National Heritage Board of Poland, within the frames of "National programme of heritage protection and care 2014-2017". The initiative responds to the specific objective 3: creating conditions for active participation in culture and education in the field of cultural heritage, its promotion and reinterpretation; And course of action 4: Increasing the access to the heritage and facilitating its social perception.
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2015
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To support NGOs heritage related activities</li> <li>2. To facilitate cooperation NGO – volunteers</li> <li>3. To promote social engagement in the heritage protection and care</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	NGOs/ volunteers
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	First edition (2015): 73 projects entered the contest.

	30 projects supported with 723 000 PLN altogether. New edition in progress.
<b>Contact</b>	Agnieszka Gajc agajc@nid.pl
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://wolontariat.nid.pl/">http://wolontariat.nid.pl/</a>
<b>Online material</b>	
<b>Attached documents</b>	

### 36. Republic of Slovakia

<b>TITLE</b>	Renewal of cultural heritage with the help of unemployed people
<b>Place</b>	REPUBLIC OF SLOVAKIA (numerous sites of national cultural monuments, mainly castles)
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	Historic monuments are situated in all regions of the Slovak Republic, often in ones with the highest rates of unemployment and low economic productivity. The benefit of this project is in synergy effect of harnessing the potential of the unemployed to rescue, rehabilitation and maintenance of cultural heritage for future generations.
<b>Context</b>	<p>Participation is the key aspect of safeguarding of cultural heritage – the support of community is necessary for preserving cultural heritage – to enforce the relationship, strengthen the feeling of responsibility and awareness of values of cultural heritage (mostly) in local and regional level.</p> <p>In this project, participative governance was chosen in order to involve unemployed people in the renovation and restoration of cultural heritage and to help them gain new skills together with building the relationship to the particular historic site.</p> <p>The initiative started in 2011 as a pilot project “Renewal of castles by unemployed persons” with the conservation of two important Slovak castles – Veľký Šariš and Uhrovec where 50 unemployed people were offered not only a working position for 6 months but also training in specific skills required in renovation of historic objects. Since the pilot project has acquitted well and gained a considerable interest among unemployed candidates and among employers too, the responsible authorities have decided to continue the project and to broaden its scope from castles also to other objects of torsal architecture, manor houses and historic parks. It has become a national project “Engagement of the unemployed in the conservation of cultural heritage” run in cooperation of the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs and employment offices and financed from the financial resources of the European Social Fund and the Financial scheme of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, “Let’s renew our house“, subprogramme 1.4.</p>
<b>Responsible</b>	employment offices
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Objectives</b>	1. The integration of unemployed citizens as a disadvantaged group back to the working process

	2. The systematic maintenance and conservation of castle or torsal architecture
<b>Audience</b>	Unemployed persons, civic associations, municipalities (in the first plan, in the second plan all public)
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>The project "Engagement of the unemployed in the conservation of cultural heritage" during the years 2011 - 2015 involved 123 employers, who together have created 1,763 jobs and work was gradually given to 2,084 unemployed. Up to 86 percent of them were at risk categories, young, long-term unemployed and aged 50 and above. Of which the largest percentage of long-term unemployed accounted for. Within the project about 7,288,000 euros were invested and conservation actions took place at 136 historic objects.</p> <p>This project is a perfect example of the synergy effect of the EU funds and the cooperation of state bodies, NGOs and local governments. However, the most important is the impact on society. On the one hand is helping unemployed citizens to gain new experiences and skills which increase their chance to move permanently to the labor market and give them the opportunity to participate in the valuable work in preserving the heritage of our ancestors. On the other hand, is ensuring of the systematic conservation of castles, especially by volunteer organizations which has had a long-lasting tradition in the Slovak Republic, dating even before 1989. Thanks to this project a wider space was created for self-expression of enthusiasts who are not indifferent to life in their community or region, and they were given proof that authorities appreciate their effort and will to pay good ideas, considerable personal time and actions to preserve the traces and evidence of history.</p> <p>Additional benefits:  For heritage – improving the state of cultural heritage, conservation of torsional architecture, technically thorough conservation using traditional crafts  For cultural heritage experts – gradual uncovering of problems related to the restoration of ruins, testing of different conservation technologies, new applied research conducted and deepening of current knowledge  For society – reinforcement of connection with local cultural heritage, raise of local patriotism  For general public – increased interest in monuments and the topic of cultural heritage as a whole, reinforcement of connections between cultural heritage sites and tourism, additional investments and increased tourism in renewed sites</p>
<b>Contact</b>	Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic Section of Cultural Heritage Ms. Petra Kalová Námestie SNP 33 813 31 Bratislava Slovak Republic E-mail: skd@culture.gov.sk; petra.kalova@culture.gov.sk
<b>Online resources</b>	-
<b>Online material</b>	Report: <a href="http://www.academia.edu/21653581/Strategic_Heritage_Conservation_Practices_Inclusion_of_the_Unemployed_in_Saving_Cultural_Heritage_in_Slovakia">http://www.academia.edu/21653581/Strategic_Heritage_Conservation_Practices_Inclusion_of_the_Unemployed_in_Saving_Cultural_Heritage_in_Slovakia</a>

	<p>Video: Launch of the project – press conference of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Social Affairs (in Slovak language)  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jc0f3Btlg0Q">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jc0f3Btlg0Q</a></p> <p>Pictures: Conservation of the Plaveč castle  <a href="http://www.upsvar.sk/sl/aktualne-oznamy/obnova-zrucaniny-hradu-plavec.html?page_id=593026">http://www.upsvar.sk/sl/aktualne-oznamy/obnova-zrucaniny-hradu-plavec.html?page_id=593026</a></p>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 37. Republic of Slovakia

<b>TITLE</b>	Renewal of cultural heritage with the help of unemployed people
<b>Place</b>	REPUBLIC OF SLOVAKIA (numerous sites of national cultural monuments, mainly castles)
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	Historic monuments are situated in all regions of the Slovak Republic, often in ones with the highest rates of unemployment and low economic productivity. The benefit of this project is in synergy effect of harnessing the potential of the unemployed to rescue, rehabilitation and maintenance of cultural heritage for future generations.
<b>Context</b>	<p>Participation is the key aspect of safeguarding of cultural heritage – the support of community is necessary for preserving cultural heritage – to enforce the relationship, strengthen the feeling of responsibility and awareness of values of cultural heritage (mostly) in local and regional level.</p> <p>In this project, participative governance was chosen in order to involve unemployed people in the renovation and restoration of cultural heritage and to help them gain new skills together with building the relationship to the particular historic site.</p> <p>The initiative started in 2011 as a pilot project “Renewal of castles by unemployed persons” with the conservation of two important Slovak castles – Veľký Šariš and Uhrovec where 50 unemployed people were offered not only a working position for 6 months but also training in specific skills required in renovation of historic objects. Since the pilot project has acquitted well and gained a considerable interest among unemployed candidates and among employers too, the responsible authorities have decided to continue the project and to broaden its scope from castles also to other objects of torsal architecture, manor houses and historic parks. It has become a national project “Engagement of the unemployed in the conservation of cultural heritage” run in cooperation of the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs and employment offices and financed from the financial resources of the European Social Fund and the Financial scheme of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, “Let’s renew our house“, subprogramme 1.4.</p>
<b>Responsible</b>	employment offices
<b>Year</b>	2011
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. The integration of unemployed citizens as a disadvantaged group back to the working process</li> <li>4. The systematic maintenance and conservation of castle or torsal</li> </ol>

	architecture
<b>Audience</b>	Unemployed persons, civic associations, municipalities (in the first plan, in the second plan all public)
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>The project “Engagement of the unemployed in the conservation of cultural heritage” during the years 2011 - 2015 involved 123 employers, who together have created 1,763 jobs and work was gradually given to 2,084 unemployed. Up to 86 percent of them were at risk categories, young, long-term unemployed and aged 50 and above. Of which the largest percentage of long-term unemployed accounted for. Within the project about 7,288,000 euros were invested and conservation actions took place at 136 historic objects.</p> <p>This project is a perfect example of the synergy effect of the EU funds and the cooperation of state bodies, NGOs and local governments. However, the most important is the impact on society. On the one hand is helping unemployed citizens to gain new experiences and skills which increase their chance to move permanently to the labor market and give them the opportunity to participate in the valuable work in preserving the heritage of our ancestors. On the other hand, is ensuring of the systematic conservation of castles, especially by volunteer organizations which has had a long-lasting tradition in the Slovak Republic, dating even before 1989. Thanks to this project a wider space was created for self-expression of enthusiasts who are not indifferent to life in their community or region, and they were given proof that authorities appreciate their effort and will to pay good ideas, considerable personal time and actions to preserve the traces and evidence of history.</p> <p>Additional benefits:  For heritage – improving the state of cultural heritage, conservation of torsional architecture, technically thorough conservation using traditional crafts  For cultural heritage experts – gradual uncovering of problems related to the restoration of ruins, testing of different conservation technologies, new applied research conducted and deepening of current knowledge  For society – reinforcement of connection with local cultural heritage, raise of local patriotism  For general public – increased interest in monuments and the topic of cultural heritage as a whole, reinforcement of connections between cultural heritage sites and tourism, additional investments and increased tourism in renewed sites</p>
<b>Contact</b>	Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic Section of Cultural Heritage Ms. Petra Kalová Námestie SNP 33 813 31 Bratislava Slovak Republic E-mail: skd@culture.gov.sk; petra.kalova@culture.gov.sk
<b>Online resources</b>	
<b>Online material</b>	Report: <a href="http://www.academia.edu/21653581/Strategic_Heritage_Conservation_Practices_Inclusion_of_the_Unemployed_in_Saving_Cultural_Heritage_in_Slovakia">http://www.academia.edu/21653581/Strategic_Heritage_Conservation_Practices_Inclusion_of_the_Unemployed_in_Saving_Cultural_Heritage_in_Slovakia</a> Video: Launch of the project – press conference of the Ministry of Culture and

	<p>the Ministry of Social Affairs (in Slovak language)  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jc0f3Btlg0Q">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jc0f3Btlg0Q</a></p> <p>Pictures: Conservation of the Plaveč castle  <a href="http://www.upsvar.sk/sl/aktualne-oznamy/obnova-zrucaniny-hradu-plavec.html?page_id=593026">http://www.upsvar.sk/sl/aktualne-oznamy/obnova-zrucaniny-hradu-plavec.html?page_id=593026</a></p>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 38. Republic of Slovakia [D] [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	Digitisation of the content of repository institutions
<b>Place</b>	Slovak Republic – key cultural institutions on national level
<b>Component(s)</b>	[D] Territorial and economic development [K] Knowledge and education
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	[D] D4 Introducing the principle of integrated conservation into standard practice [K] D5 Guaranteeing a high technical level for all heritage trades and crafts
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	(D8) Protect, restore and enhance heritage making greater use of new technologies (D11) Use innovative technologies to preserve the integrity of heritage assets and present them to the public
<b>Summary</b>	<p>Ministry of Culture is the managing authority of the initiative which overcomes previous individual attempts of single institutions and builds on centralised approach to digitisation within the cultural sector. The project “Digitisation of the content of repository institutions” encompasses the preservation and digitisation of three and a half million objects of cultural heritage from the comprehensive network of local, regional and national repository institutions. The decisive role in this process is played by the Slovak National Library, Slovak National Gallery, Slovak National Archive, the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic, Museum of SNP in Banská Bystrica, Slovak Film Institute and other specialised institutions, where digitisation workplaces and high-capacity data storages were created. In addition to the inherent activities of the digital conversion of heritage objects (through digital photographs, laser scanning and digital photogrammetry, generating 3D models, gigapixel shots and geodetic measuring), their safeguarding, bibliographic description and copyright protection, the project instigates also a number of related activities – mainly the diagnostics of the cultural objects’ state of preservation and their restoration. Where possible, the results of digitisation are implemented into simultaneously developed GIS systems.</p> <p>Digitalised cultural heritage from various institutions is accessible through the joint web portal <a href="http://www.slovakiana.sk">www.slovakiana.sk</a> providing the broad public with content from books and magazines, through paintings, photographs or sculptures to the whole buildings – castles, churches, museums and many others. Slovakiana allows a cross-sectoral search and study of the objects, offers links to external data sources or virtual tours, and it enables visitors to download digital objects in high resolution or to create individual digital collections for further use. It also serves as a national base for the Europeana portal.</p> <p>For further information on the project’s procedure, institutions involved and financial details see the report: <a href="http://www.mkidn.gov.pl/media/docs/2013/20130221Erik_Kri_Rastislav_Machel.pdf">http://www.mkidn.gov.pl/media/docs/2013/20130221Erik_Kri_Rastislav_Machel.pdf</a></p>
<b>Context</b>	Actively interpreted and accessible cultural, scientific and intellectual heritage



	<p>plays a key role in shaping the cultural identity of society. Support for digitisation of these resources enhances the potential of cultural assets as the basis for sustainable economic growth based on creativity, education and skills of the workforce.</p> <p>Digitisation of cultural objects in accordance with the European standards (especially those applied within the project EUROPEANA) has become a priority interest of the national Operational Programme Informatisation of Society concerning eGovernment, broadband Internet connection, and under the Priority Axis 2, a large scale digitisation of the content of repository institutions (museums, galleries, libraries, archives and specialised institutions).</p>
<b>Responsible</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National authorities</li> <li>• academic and scientific institutions</li> </ul>
<b>Year</b>	2012
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Digitisation of the content of repository institutions, archiving and provision of access to digital data</li> <li>2. Improvement of the system of acquisition, processing and protection of content from the resources of repository institutions</li> <li>3. Provision of public access to and creation of digital content using the resources of repository institutions</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• heritage experts,</li> <li>• wide public</li> </ul>
<b>Financing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public financing (subsidy system of the Ministry of Culture and state budget)</li> <li>• European structural funds (EFRR)</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b>	2012 – 2015 (with the minim. sustainable period up to 2020)
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Slovak project “Digitisation of the content of repository institutions” stands out from similar projects in other European countries not only for its scale, but more importantly for its complexity and the fact that it achieved to create one “aggregate” platform for digital content of dozens of cultural institutions from the whole territory of Slovakia. The joint web portal and centralised national registers of digital cultural heritage offer public access to digital content and additional on-line services, such as the possibility to purchase related electronic books, the opportunity for institutions to create virtual exhibitions, the possibility to request expert researches and also the opportunity to add information about cultural objects. Digitisation project creates a single common system for all institutions of culture sector with functions to manage their cultural content, upgrade their catalogue system and also use it for their "analogue" collection items. As a result, by the time it's finalised the system will contain the complete database of cultural heritage safeguarded by repository institutions in Slovakia. This project enabled Slovakia to build complete infrastructure necessary for digitisation and storage of digitised cultural objects according to the highest standards. Production of high-quality digital images available electronically reduces the wear of fragile and easily damageable documents and objects. The aim of digitisation is not to replace the originals, but to ensure that cultural, information and educational organisations provide better services and increased access to their collections previously available only to the narrow group professionals. Digitisation has transported our cultural heritage into the sphere of the Internet thus enhancing various aspects of its importance for society, i.e. as a learning tool (e-learning), resource of creative industries, etc.</p>
<b>Contact</b>	Organism/Person of contact (Function, address, phone, mail)

	Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic Department of projects' managing and monitoring Intermediate Body OPIS Erik Kriššák Námestie SNP 33 813 31 Bratislava Slovak Republic <a href="mailto:erik.krissak@culture.gov.sk">erik.krissak@culture.gov.sk</a>
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="https://www.slovakiana.sk/">https://www.slovakiana.sk/</a> <a href="http://www.opis.culture.gov.sk/uvod">http://www.opis.culture.gov.sk/uvod</a>
<b>Online material</b>	Report: <a href="http://www.mkidn.gov.pl/media/docs/2013/20130221Erik_Kri_Rastislav_Machel.pdf">http://www.mkidn.gov.pl/media/docs/2013/20130221Erik_Kri_Rastislav_Machel.pdf</a> Video, pictures: Digitized immovable cultural monuments <a href="https://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/digitalny-pamiatkovy-fond--vzory-vystupov">https://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/digitalny-pamiatkovy-fond--vzory-vystupov</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

### 39. Republic of Slovakia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	Culture Vouchers
<b>Place</b>	REPUBLIK OF SLOVAKIA (whole territory)
<b>Component(s)</b>	[K] Knowledge and education
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	[K] D8 Enlisting the commitment of young people to heritage
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	(K2) Implement measures to encourage young people to practice heritage
<b>Summary</b>	Culture vouchers are designed for primary school children, secondary school students and also for teachers to cover entry (or similar) fees in theatres, museums, galleries, libraries and some other cultural institutions officially participating on the initiative. Culture vouchers are distributed to a particular pupil or staff member in his name, and he becomes their owner. Each voucher contains identification data of the pupil or teacher and has a unique code, by which it can be identified. Cultural vouchers can be used only for cultural services provided by the aforementioned institutions, not elsewhere, preferably for art and heritage oriented events (only one in four vouchers can be used for a cinema). Culture vouchers are issued by the Ministry of Culture which reimburses their value to the institution where the vouchers were used.
<b>Context</b>	The Ministry of Culture implements activities and projects aimed at promoting the access of people to culture through institutional and financial support. As a measure to support the access of young people to culture and art the Ministry established a subsidy programme entitled Culture Vouchers which facilitates admission to cultural institutions that conduct cultural events for children and youth.
<b>Responsible</b>	Ministry of Culture
<b>Year</b>	2006
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Support the relationship of young people to cultural values 2. Targeting and transparency of state subsidies to cultural institutions on the basis of real interest of the citizens
<b>Audience</b>	Primary school children, secondary school students and their teachers
<b>Financing</b>	State budget – subsidy mechanism of the Ministry of Culture
<b>Duration</b>	January 2006 – ongoing
<b>Legal basis</b>	-

<b>Evaluation</b>	Since its implementation this measure has become a stable element of our cultural policy which on the one hand helps to stimulate interest of children and youth in culture and on the other represents a tool to monitor the attendance of cultural institutions and subsequently enhance the quality of cultural offer for this age category. The programme mobilizes the active participation of cultural institutions and their cooperation with schools in the education aimed at strengthening the relationship of children, youth, and their teachers as well to culture in general and cultural values in their local environment in particular.
<b>Contact</b>	Organism/Person of contact (Function, address, phone, mail) Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic Project Management Department Lýdia Hlavatá Námestie SNP 33 813 31 Bratislava Slovak Republic E-mail: <a href="mailto:kulturnepoukazy@culture.gov.sk">kulturnepoukazy@culture.gov.sk</a> ; <a href="mailto:lydia.hlavata@culture.gov.sk">lydia.hlavata@culture.gov.sk</a>
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="https://www.kulturnepoukazy.sk/kp16/">https://www.kulturnepoukazy.sk/kp16/</a>
<b>Online material</b>	Pictures: Sample of a culture voucher <a href="https://www.kulturnepoukazy.sk/kp16/pdf/vzor_KP_1.strana.pdf">https://www.kulturnepoukazy.sk/kp16/pdf/vzor_KP_1.strana.pdf</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

#### 40. Republic of Slovakia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	Electronic encyclopaedia of traditional folk culture
<b>Place</b>	Slovak Republic
<b>Component(s)</b>	<b>[K]</b> Knowledge and education
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	<b>[K] D2</b> Identifying, preserving, transmitting and sharing heritage knowledge and skills <b>[K] D3</b> Raising awareness of the values conveyed by heritage
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	<b>[K6]</b> Develop knowledge banks on local and traditional materials, techniques and know-how to ensure their conservation
<b>Summary</b>	The encyclopaedia entitled Traditional Folk Culture Through The Word and Picture (Tradičná ľudová kultúra slovom a obrazom) contains 1,813 entries which use a concise and popular form to provide information on the phenomena of traditional folk culture in Slovakia, the everyday and festive life of its inhabitants (Slovaks and other ethnic groups as well). The chapter devoted to home-made production and crafts contains more than 180 entries with names and descriptions of historic occupations and products accompanied by examples of traditional tools, materials and techniques or production procedures. The collected data origin mainly from the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, but numerous entries reach further to the past and describe also the transformations of cultural phenomena in time and their form at the present moment. The electronic platform collects data of diverse character in order to bring the information in its highest possible entirety, therefore each textual description is accompanied by graphic materials and rich video, audio and film documentation.
<b>Context</b>	The electronic encyclopaedia was prepared in 2008 by the Coordination centre of traditional folk culture and the Institute of Ethnology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. The project relies on the experience and knowledge gained in comprehensive projects carried out during 1990s which had the opportunity to

	capture authentic living traditions preserved by craftsmen and folk art masters born back at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.
<b>Responsible</b>	Specialised institution: Coordination centre of traditional folk culture
<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Objectives</b>	-
<b>Audience</b>	Broad public
<b>Financing</b>	State budget
<b>Duration</b>	2008 – ongoing
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	The electronic encyclopaedia provides the general public the opportunity to obtain diverse knowledge and rare graphic presentations of traditional folk culture and thus stimulates interest in maintaining and disseminating the intangible part of the cultural heritage in Slovakia.
<b>Contact</b>	Organism/Person of contact (Function, address, phone, mail) SL'UK Centre for traditional folk culture Director Vladimír Kyseľ Balkánska 31 853 08 Bratislava - Rusovce Slovak Republic E-mail: <a href="mailto:vladimir.kysel@sluk.sk">vladimir.kysel@sluk.sk</a>
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://www.ludovakultura.sk/index.php?id=11">http://www.ludovakultura.sk/index.php?id=11</a>
<b>Online material</b>	Pictures and video: Sample of one record from the Encyclopaedia <a href="http://www.ludovakultura.sk/index.php?id=4808">http://www.ludovakultura.sk/index.php?id=4808</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

#### 41. Republic of Slovakia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	Pro Monumenta – Prevention By Maintenance
<b>Place</b>	REPUBLIK OF SLOVAKIA (120 sites, as of December 2015)
<b>Component(s)</b>	[K] Knowledge and education
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	[K] D2 Identifying, preserving, transmitting and sharing heritage knowledge and skills
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	(K7) Ensure that knowledge and skills involved in heritage trades are passed on
<b>Summary</b>	Project Pro Monumenta is a project focused on preventive maintenance of the immovable cultural monuments and it represents one of the main tasks of the governmental strategy „Conception of protecting the monument fund in the Slovak Republic“. It has been financially supported in the frame of the call of EEA and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, Programme: Preservation and revitalization of cultural and natural heritage, promotion of diversity in the field of culture and art in the frame of European cultural heritage and also from the resources of the state budget. The project's implementation started with publicly accessible monuments owned by the state, local government and church, later on during the sustainable period (since January 2017) its will be extended on monuments in the ownership of other legal or physical persons (with minor financial contribution of the owner). The project webpage contains an online form for monument monitoring applicants, through which owners of monuments may apply for the relevant service. The Monuments Board of the

	<p>Slovak Republic or its respective regional offices are in charge of selecting monuments for participation in the project, based on updated knowledge of their values, state of preservation and need for safeguarding intervention.</p> <p>As part of the project, 3 teams with 3 staff members each were established to evenly cover geographical territory of the whole Slovakia. There is one technological expert – coordinator and one project manager of the whole project. Altogether, there are ten staff members working chiefly on site and one person for project management and coordination. Fundamental project activities involve monument monitoring on site, elaboration of monitoring report, drafting of recommendation and small defect repair. During the first months of project implementation, initial training and specialized courses were conducted – required by law, but mainly those which qualify monitoring team members for necessary work. As a part of monument assessment, the monitoring/inspection teams identify and repair easy-to-mend defects which have led or may lead to monument deterioration. These mainly include basic roofing repair (replacement or shifting of several shingles, tiles, etc.), repairs of chimney, rainwater drains, fixing of lightning conductors, etc. The integral part of the teams' work is the educative element which includes advice to monument owners/administrators about adequate ways to mend small defects and practical examples of repairs and cleaning work. Larger scope of damage is documented in the monument technical report. The technical reports are processed in line with the manual – software application – right on the spot via sturdy tablets and complemented by visual display (photos, video), measurement data (taken from thermal imaging camera, hygrometer, etc.), preparation and adjustment of material needed for simple repair. If necessary, samples are taken for further assessment (outstanding monument or its part, persisting problems, etc.). Important part of the project plan is drafting new guidelines for monument owners – 7 volumes based on the type of monuments – to be publicly accessible at the Slovak Monuments Board's website and project webpage. Guidelines describe steps necessary to be taken for self-monitoring and basic repair of selected parts of immovable property as well as recommendations for basic maintenance and repair.</p> <p>In co-operation with respective Regional Monuments Board, once a year a seminar is organised in the monitoring team's location for monument owners and administrators. Such seminars also serve as events conveying information about the project to the public.</p>
<b>Context</b>	<p>After the Year 1989, the State lost its monopoly on ownership of cultural monuments with most of the changes taking part during the period of restitutions to private owners in 1990 – 1994, later on during the move of the property ownership from state to the municipalities in 1997 and to self-governing regions in 2006. Some of the problems that occurred afterwards were connected to the lack of specialized knowledge and awareness about the proper maintenance of monuments among new owners. In order to address these problems a decision was adopted to create a maintenance system of the cultural monuments following the example of Monumentenwacht Netherlands. The government of the Slovak Republic has approved the strategic material „Conception of protecting the monuments fund in the Slovak Republic“ whose aim is to improve the physical state and the public awareness of the monuments and historic sites. As one of the measures to achieve this goal, the conception proposes to work out a system of prevention and protection of monuments by their maintenance. On this basis, the project Pro Monumenta – Prevention By Maintenance has been developed. The project is based on a prerequisite that regular maintenance of immovable monuments is cheaper than its restoration once in several decades. Many monument defects and</p>

	<p>damages are caused by simple neglect or inadequate maintenance. Since the monuments are typically neither owned, nor utilised by specialists in monument care, there is a need to define strategy for regular preventive maintenance.</p> <p>The initial phase of the project has a bilateral character as it is prepared in cooperation of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic and the Norwegian Riksantikvaren. The basic aim is to apply experience from the effective prevention activities conducted by the Dutch Monumentenwacht, the system of preventive maintenance is also expected to be an active tool of cultural policy of protecting the monuments in Slovakia as the results will be used for monitoring the state of monuments and will form one of assessment aspects when assigning financial help for monument renewal from the Financial Scheme of the Ministry of Culture or other public resources.</p>
<b>Responsible</b>	Ministries, national monuments and sites authorities
<b>Year</b>	2014
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building the system of preventive monitoring of immovable natural cultural monuments listed in the Central Register of Monuments.</li> <li>2. Involving the owner, the users, the service personnel = build the “early warning system”</li> <li>3. Creating a tool for educating the public to systematic care and usual maintenance which shall prevent and save complex and cost-demanding renewal connected with high financial costs and negative interventions into the material and historical substance of monuments</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	owners of immovable monuments (until 12/2016 public owners, later on also private owners)
<b>Financing</b>	State budget + EEA and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism
<b>Duration</b>	January 2014 – December 2016 + 5 years min. sustainable period
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>The initiative of preventive maintenance originates from the Netherlands, where it has yielded such good results that it now constitutes a case of best practice and has inspired projects worldwide. The service implemented through the project Pro Monumenta according to the Dutch model has proven highly beneficial as it minimises restoration costs because regular maintenance to immovable monuments is cheaper than restoration carried out once in several decades. The positive impact is even stronger for countries in transition, such as Slovakia, where due to a lack of funds and disrupted continuity of ownership the latter practice used to be quite common and resulted in serious damage to historic monuments. The project Pro Monumenta was implemented from 1 January 2014 and is scheduled to terminate on 31 December 2016 with a subsequent compulsory sustainable period of at least 5 years. The project is expected to have a high level of sustainability in Slovakia because both the current government’s declaration for 2016 - 2020 and the governmental strategy for the monuments protection up to 2020 place emphasis on the conservation of historic monuments. Three mobile teams were established in Trnava (western Slovakia), Banská Bystrica (central Slovakia) and Poprad (eastern Slovakia), fully trained and equipped with the capacity to identify and repair easy-to-mend defects at historic monuments. Universal methodology for monitoring of the monument’s technical state and recommendations for maintenance or potential repair were created in collaboration with experts on monument protection in SR.</p> <p>Concerning the countable indicators of the project: 120 monuments were monitored until December 2015 and 90 more will be monitored until the end</p>

	<p>2016 (in addition, 600 more are planned in the following 5 years), 8 seminars for owners and administrators of monuments were organized and 7 electronic guidelines for repair and maintenance were issued. To facilitate the dissemination of awareness about the project, a specific website <a href="http://www.promonumenta.sk">www.promonumenta.sk</a> was created to serve as a source of information and documentation as well as a platform for communication among all parties involved. The financial allocation provided for this project from 01/2014 to 12/2016 reached the amount of 952,056 €.</p> <p>Its most appreciated benefits contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• starting of systematic continuous maintenance of immovable cultural monuments</li> <li>• raise of awareness about importance of maintenance, which is more effective, friendlier to the heritage and cheaper than large general reconstruction of the monument</li> <li>• education in using correct materials, procedures and techniques in the process of reconstruction of historical monuments in order to maintain the heritage values</li> </ul>
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Organism/Person of contact (Function, address, phone, mail)  Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic  Preventive Maintenance of Monuments Department  Branislav Rezník (Pro Monumenta project manager) – Pavol Ižvolt (technical manager)  Cesta na Červený most 6  814 06 Bratislava  Slovak Republic  E-mail: <a href="mailto:branislav.reznik@pamiatky.gov.sk">branislav.reznik@pamiatky.gov.sk</a> ; <a href="mailto:pavol.izvolt@pamiatky.gov.sk">pavol.izvolt@pamiatky.gov.sk</a></p>
<b>Online resources</b>	<p><a href="http://www.promonumenta.sk/">http://www.promonumenta.sk/</a> ; <a href="https://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/promonumenta">https://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/promonumenta</a></p>
<b>Online material</b>	<p>Brochures: Guidelines and recommendations for owners  <a href="http://www.promonumenta.sk/index.php?id=3&amp;l=en">http://www.promonumenta.sk/index.php?id=3&amp;l=en</a>  Pictures: Gallery at the project webpage  <a href="http://www.promonumenta.sk/index.php?id=6&amp;l=en">http://www.promonumenta.sk/index.php?id=6&amp;l=en</a></p>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

#### 42. Republic of Slovakia [K]

<b>TITLE</b>	School of Crafts – Centre for Folk Art Production
<b>Place</b>	Bratislava, (REPUBLIK OF SLOVAKIA)
<b>Component(s)</b>	[K] Knowledge & education
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	[K] D2 Identifying, preserving, transmitting & sharing heritage knowledge and skills
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	(K7) Ensure that knowledge and skills involved in heritage trades are passed on
<b>Summary</b>	<p>ÚĽUV School of Crafts in Bratislava started to organize courses of traditional crafts for the general public in 1999. Every year more than 200 adult participants and about 120 children and schoolchildren take part in the course. Since 2004, the comparable model of courses in traditional crafts has been established in Banská Bystrica. ÚĽUV School of crafts is led by experienced instructors according to the thoroughly prepared methodology. Since 2004,</p>

	selected courses have been accredited by the Ministry of Education as standard training activities with country-wide graduation certificate. Theoretical explanation of the history of the craft itself is a part of accredited courses and there are material displays of traditional craft products available for course participants from the study collections of ÚĽUV. The courses include several levels of difficulty and the final stage represents a several-weeks-long practical exercise under the auspices of professional craftsmen.
<b>Context</b>	-
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	-
<b>Objectives</b>	-
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	-
<b>Contact</b>	(Škola remesiel – Ústredie ľudovej umeleckej výroby), Obchodná 64, 816 11 Bratislava, <a href="http://www.uluv.sk/sk/">http://www.uluv.sk/sk/</a> , <a href="mailto:craft@uluv.sk">craft@uluv.sk</a>
<b>Online resources</b>	-
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

#### 43. Republic of Slovakia [S]

<b>TITLE</b>	Local heritage list of a municipality
<b>Place</b>	REPUBLIK OF SLOVAKIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	[S] Social
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	[S] D6 Promoting participatory management
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	(R1) Encourage the involvement of citizens and local authorities in capitalising on their everyday heritage (R7) Develop and promote participatory programmes and projects to identify heritage
<b>Summary</b>	The principal document for the built heritage protection in Slovakia – the Act No. 49/2002 on the protection of monuments and historic sites – provides protection within the national legislation only to monuments and historic sites of national importance, however, right from its adoption in 2002 it introduced a category of „a local heritage list of the municipality“ (§ 14, sec. 4), thus allowing protection of not only movable and immovable property but also of combined human and natural works or intangible items important on local or regional level through regulatory mechanisms of local self-government. Through proposals for inscription of items into local heritage lists under this measure, local citizens may directly influence the protection of objects to which they have special relationship and believe should be preserved. Local lists of heritage are adopted by the municipal council, which in turn may pass a regulation defining ways of dealing with items on the list. The municipality has the right to require that any intervention on the listed object should be negotiated with the municipality council. Municipalities are encouraged to prepare their heritage lists in consultation with specialised scientific and academic institutions, and especially with the territorially competent Regional



	Monuments Boards which provide both, the methodological guidance during the creation stage of the list and the assistance of state authority in safeguarding of listed items against damaging interventions. Local lists of heritage also constitute a basis for allocation of municipal financial resources into the acknowledged monuments' conservation and for fostering of the active involvement of general public into identification and protection of heritage values in their local communities.
<b>Context</b>	-
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	-
<b>Objectives</b>	-
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	-
<b>Contact</b>	-
<b>Online resources</b>	-
<b>Online material</b>	-
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

#### 44. Republik of Slovakia [S]

<b>TITLE</b>	Renewal of cultural heritage with the help of unemployed people
<b>Place</b>	SLOVAK REPUBLIC (numerous national cultural monuments, mainly castles)
<b>Component(s)</b>	[S] Social component
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	[S] D2 Improving quality of life [S] D5 Establishing good governance
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	(R5) Assess citizen participation practices and procedures (R6) Create a suitable framework to enable local authorities and communities to work in favour of the heritage and its management
<b>Summary</b>	Historic monuments are situated in all regions of the Slovak Republic, often in ones with the highest rates of unemployment and low economic productivity. The benefit of this project is in synergy effect of harnessing the potential of the unemployed to rescue, rehabilitation and maintenance of cultural heritage for future generations. Building on the success of the pilot project the Agreement on Cooperation was signed among the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family which allowed the launch of the national project "Engagement of the unemployed in the conservation of cultural heritage" in 2012 and its continuation in the following years. The target group of the project represent citizens registered as unemployed (especially disadvantaged groups such as young graduates, unemployed over 50 years of age, people unemployed for a long time) for whom the employer creates a working position in conservation of a cultural heritage with a fixed-term contract for 6 months. Based on their previous experience and qualifications, their tasks may include either auxiliary works: cleaning the self-seeding vegetation, cleaning debris from the premises or skilled labour: construction of historic masonry, craftsmanship work and safety works. All work is carried out in cooperation and under the supervision of professional staff. The employers are gathered from civic associations, non-profit organizations

	<p>foundations or local municipalities involved in conservation of cultural heritage. In order to obtain financial resources for employment of the candidates from this project, the employers are obliged to submit an application with a detailed description of the conservation works they intend to perform approved by the competent Regional Monuments Board (regional monuments and sites authority). The applications are assessed by the expert evaluation committee by the Ministry of Culture and in case the application succeeds, employers are entitled for subsidies from the Ministry of Culture (for e.g. archaeological research, purchase of material, etc.) and subsidies for employment from the European Social Fund, administered by the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. The project is based on the long tradition of summer activities of civic associations and volunteers in protection of cultural monuments or preserving nature in Slovakia. The project encompasses various aspects reaching from supporting volunteers' work to the systematic maintenance and conservation of castles or other historic architecture in ruins and includes also the aspect of integrating unemployed as a disadvantaged group back to the working process. The acquisition of new skills - as a form of possible requalification is another positive effect of this project.</p>
<b>Context</b>	<p>Participation is the key aspect of safeguarding of cultural heritage – the support of community is necessary for preserving cultural heritage – to enforce the relationship, strengthen the feeling of responsibility and awareness of values of cultural heritage (mostly) in local and regional level. In this project, participative governance was chosen in order to involve unemployed people in the renovation and restoration of cultural heritage and to help them gain new skills together with building the relationship to the particular historic site. The initiative started in 2011 as a pilot project “Renewal of castles by unemployed persons” with the conservation of two important Slovak castles – Veľký Šariš and Uhrovec where 50 unemployed people were offered not only a working position for 6 months but also training in specific skills required in renovation of historic objects. Since the pilot project has acquitted well and gained a considerable interest among unemployed candidates and among employers too, the responsible authorities have decided to continue the project and to broaden its scope from castles also to other objects of torsal architecture, manor houses and historic parks. It has become a national project “Engagement of the unemployed in the conservation of cultural heritage” run in cooperation of the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs and employment offices and financed from the financial resources of the European Social Fund and the Financial scheme of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic, “Let’s renew our house“, subprogramme 1.4.</p>
<b>Responsible</b>	Ministries, national monuments and sites authorities, regional employment offices
<b>Year</b>	
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The integration of unemployed citizens as a disadvantaged group back to the working process</li> <li>2. The systematic maintenance and conservation of castle or torsal architecture</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unemployed persons, civic associations, municipalities (in the first plan, in the second plan all public)</li> </ul>
<b>Financing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public financing (State, regional government, etc.)</li> <li>- European funds (Interreg, etc)</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b>	Long-term character
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>The project “Engagement of the unemployed in the conservation of cultural heritage” during the years 2011 - 2015 involved 123 employers, who together have created 1,763 jobs and work was gradually given to 2,084 unemployed. Up to 86 percent of them were at risk categories, young, long-term unemployed and aged 50 and above. Of which the largest percentage of long-term unemployed accounted for. Within the</p>

	<p>project about 7,288,000 euros were invested and conservation actions took place at 136 historic objects.</p> <p>This project is a perfect example of the synergy effect of the EU funds and the cooperation of state bodies, NGOs and governments. However, the most important is the impact on society. On the one hand is helping unemployed citizens to gain new experiences and skills which increase their chance to move permanently to the labor market and give them the opportunity to participate in the valuable work in preserving the heritage of our ancestors. On the other hand, is ensuring of the systematic conservation of castles, especially by volunteer organizations which has had a long-lasting tradition in the Slovak Republic, dating even before 1989. Thanks to this project a wider space was created for self-expression of enthusiasts who are not indifferent to life in their community or region, and they were given proof that authorities appreciate their effort and will to pay good ideas, considerable personal time and actions to preserve the traces and evidence of history.</p> <p>Additional benefits: For heritage – improving the state of cultural heritage, conservation of torsional architecture, technically thorough conservation using traditional crafts. For cultural heritage experts – gradual uncovering of problems related to the restoration of ruins, testing of different conservation technologies, new applied research conducted and deepening of current knowledge. For society – reinforcement of connection with local cultural heritage, raise of local patriotism. For general public – increased interest in monuments and the topic of cultural heritage as a whole, reinforcement of connections between cultural heritage sites and tourism, additional investments and increased tourism in renewed sites</p>
Contact	<p>Organism/Person of contact (Function, address, phone, mail)</p> <p>Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic Section of Cultural Heritage Petra Kalová Námestie SNP 33 813 31 Bratislava E-mail: <a href="mailto:skd@culture.gov.sk">skd@culture.gov.sk</a> ; <a href="mailto:petra.kalova@culture.gov.sk">petra.kalova@culture.gov.sk</a></p>
Online ressources	-
Online material	<p>Report: <a href="http://www.academia.edu/21653581/Strategic_Heritage_Conservation_Practices_Inclusion_of_the_Unemployed_in_Saving_Cultural_Heritage_in_Slovakia">http://www.academia.edu/21653581/Strategic_Heritage_Conservation_Practices_Inclusion_of_the_Unemployed_in_Saving_Cultural_Heritage_in_Slovakia</a> Video: Launch of the project – press conference of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Social Affairs (in Slovak language) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jc0f3Btlg0Q">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jc0f3Btlg0Q</a> Pictures: Conservation of the Plaveč castle <a href="http://www.upsvar.sk/sl/aktualne-oznamy/obnova-zrucaniny-hradu-plavec.html?page_id=593026">http://www.upsvar.sk/sl/aktualne-oznamy/obnova-zrucaniny-hradu-plavec.html?page_id=593026</a></p>
Attached documents	-

#### 45. Slovenia

<b>TITLE</b>	European Heritage Days in Slovenia: a tool for implementing Faro Convention
<b>Place</b>	SLOVENIA
<b>Component(s)</b>	Knowledge and education [K]
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	

<b>Summary</b>	As part of the preparations for European Heritage Days, in winter and spring we hold 10 -12 regional conferences across the country alongside with a special conference for the Slovene community in Trieste (Italy). These conferences, which represent half a day non-formal expression of adult education, this year were attended by more than 500 participants from a wide range of organisations, from museums and non-governmental organizations to schools, and therefore represent an excellent opportunity for networking at the local level. More than 50 speakers took part. The aims of our conferences include audience development and engagement, informing local organisers about the annual EHD theme and sharing examples of good practice.
<b>Context</b>	Start of the initiative was related to the start of European action. But in last few years we succeeded in arranging many educational and popularisation programmes around the EHDs. The special part of EHDs is Cultural Heritage Week started in 2013, with the same theme and in the same time of the year as EHDs, but with the target public - children and youth.
<b>Responsible</b>	Responsible is Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia.
<b>Year</b>	1991
<b>Objectives</b>	Beside the common European goals Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia encourage the cooperation of the experts and general public in identifying, promoting and (occasionally) renovating cultural heritage. We take a holistic approach both from the point of view of heritage as an indivisible concept and with regard to the activity of people who develop their creativity in multiple spheres in order to work with heritage. One of our main commitments is the integration of the Slovenian cultural sphere even outside the borders of Slovenia and we strive to include the various ethnic communities living in Slovenia and attempt to fill the gaps created by the frameworks of institutional functioning.
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	This innovative approach, which we have been using for the last three years, has proved to be a good incentive both for those who have traditionally cooperated with EHD and for those who join us for the first time. The statistics show that more than half of the overall events held in Slovenia since the first EHD (25 years ago) have taken place in the last three years. Last year we recorded a total of 500 participating organisations, a third of which were schools or nursery schools.
<b>Contact</b>	natasa.gorenc@zvkd.si
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://www.zvkd.si/sl/dekd/dekd-tkd">http://www.zvkd.si/sl/dekd/dekd-tkd</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/dnevievropskekulturnedediscine/">https://www.facebook.com/dnevievropskekulturnedediscine/</a>
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="http://www.zvkd.si/sl/dekd/utrinki-s-prireditev">http://www.zvkd.si/sl/dekd/utrinki-s-prireditev</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

46. Slovenia

<b>TITLE</b>	Cultural Heritage Week (Teden kulturne dediščine)
<b>Place</b>	
<b>Component(s)</b>	Knowledge and education [K]
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	

<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
<b>Summary</b>	<p>The main objective is to increase heritage awareness through the improved integration of cultural heritage content into the educational process.</p> <p>This is a long-term initiative – a national interdisciplinary project. The project works hand in hand with European Heritage Days (EHD) in Slovenia, with the peak of activities in autumn – the last week of September or the first week of October every year.</p> <p>There are two basic areas of activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Through the CHW's activities, we encourage teachers to include heritage content in the learning process. In this context, we train teachers on teaching methods, share best practices, provide opportunities for networking, etc. We organize regional conferences every year. These conferences, which represent a non-formal expression of adult education, were attended by more than 500 participants from a wide range of organisations, from museums and non-governmental organizations to schools, and therefore represent an excellent opportunity for networking at the local level. More than 50 speakers took part.</li> <li>2. In the context of EHD's heritage and cultural institutions and NGOs prepare programmes and activities for children and young people which are free of charge.</li> </ol>
<b>Context</b>	The aim of the CHW is to sustainably and properly integrate heritage content into educational processes, and to raise awareness of heritage in the wider social space, especially among children and young people.
<b>Responsible</b>	Partners are: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, Science and Sports, National Education Institute Slovenia, Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO, Kindergarten Association
<b>Year</b>	2013
<b>Objectives</b>	The key guidelines of this project are: accessibility (all the events are free of charge, and some events are for various target groups such as disabled people, etc.), the interdisciplinary positioning of heritage content, the use of open space learning methods, networking among organizations from different sectors, volunteering, intergenerational integration, the use of the principles of formal and informal education, etc.
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	The outcomes have been very encouraging for our future activities.
<b>Contact</b>	natasa.gorenc@zvkd.si
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://www.zvkds.si/sl/dekd/dekd-tkd">http://www.zvkds.si/sl/dekd/dekd-tkd</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/dnevievropskekulturnedediscine/">https://www.facebook.com/dnevievropskekulturnedediscine/</a>
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="http://www.zvkds.si/sl/dekd/utrinki-s-prireditev">http://www.zvkds.si/sl/dekd/utrinki-s-prireditev</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

47.

<b>TITLE</b>	Conservation, restoration and exhibition of Eski Mosque and creating a museum of religion, Stara Zagora
<b>Place</b>	P.C. 6000, Stara Zagora

<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	<p>Conservation and restoration works were conducted under archaeological supervision. All historical layers, preserving the remains of cult facilities and religious buildings are exposed appropriately.</p> <p>The Architectural complex "Museum of religions" is a unique cult place in the center of Stara Zagora, worshiped as a sacred place during the historical ages.</p>
<b>Context</b>	<p>The conduction of archaeological excavations in the Eski Mosque and next to it revealed incredible stratification of religious practices performed in the complex: remains of a cult pit from the Early Iron Age (X - IX c. BC), pagan sanctuary dedicated to the Thracian horseman (II - III c.), medieval Christian cemetery church (end of X - XIII c.) and Muslim temple (XV - XX c.) - indisputable evidence of uncommon continuity. These results led to the idea of creating a museum of religions.</p> <p>The Ministry of Culture applied under OP Regional Development - BG161PO001-3.1.01 Support for cultural monuments of national and world significance contributing to the sustainable development of tourism</p>
<b>Responsible</b>	
<b>Year</b>	2009
<b>Objectives</b>	The project's main objective is to create conditions for sustainable cultural, social and economic development through the renovation of the cultural infrastructure of the city of Stara Zagora. Restoring the appearance of the Eski Mosque and the creation of Museum of religions is expected to stimulate active cultural activities that promote social integration and economic progress. Spiritual and cultural growth of the local population determines its higher competitiveness.
<b>Audience</b>	specialists in conservation
<b>Financing</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Legal basis</b>	
<b>Evaluation</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://www.museum.starazagora.net/en/architectural-complex-museum-of-religions">://www.museum.starazagora.net/en/architectural-complex-museum-of-religions</a>
<b>Online material</b>	<a href="http://www.museum.starazagora.net/en/architectural-complex-museum-of-religions">://www.museum.starazagora.net/en/architectural-complex-museum-of-religions</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	

#### 48. Slovenia

<b>TITLE</b>	Heritage Community Parnas
<b>Place</b>	P. C. 1315, Velike Lašče (SLOVENIA)
<b>Component(s)</b>	Knowledge and education [K]
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-

<b>Summary</b>	The Heritage Community Rob (HC) was established on the basis of rich natural and cultural heritage of village Rob and surroundings. In association with its members, which are all volunteers (30-40 of all ages), is trying to improve the knowledge about heritage and to achieve a significant awareness-rising. They also want to put out the importance of locals as custodians of heritage and their voluntary activities that are related to heritage and performed in collaboration with other NGO's and public institutions. In HC are working with different target groups: they encourage and include young people, local schools, older woman, families, experts, local community. They are preparing study courses for older people, special programmes for young volunteers, consulting for providers in eco-tourism. Educational material (brochures, movies, books, postcards etc.) is prepared with younger professional from their area, especially with those who need to practise their knowledge, before they find the regular employment. These projects and actions are prepared with different types of heritage: roman defence system - limes, natural local resorts - Natura 2000, arts and crafts: bookbinding, woodenware, baking of traditional Christmas bread etc.
<b>Context</b>	Local natural and cultural (unmovable, movable, intangible) heritage interpretation.
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	2000
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparing of new education and interpretation programmes, based on heritage (also for new kind of use or reuse of heritage).</li> <li>2. Exploring of local heritage for developing the offer in eco-tourism.</li> <li>3. Networking of the Heritage Community in the intergenerational projects.</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	<p>Private institute in the public interest.  HC in inscribed in the register of Slovenian voluntary organisations.  HC in partner of Slovenian network for heritage interpretation.</p> <p>There is only one person full time employed, HC include some occasional co-workers (e. i. students, small entrepreneurs) and 30-40 volunteers.</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>After 16 years of continuous operating of HC Parnas - they made few recognizable contents - especially on the field of cultural heritage, rural development and protected areas. Their biggest push forward was in the 2008 with their touring exhibition with additional contents (lectures, workshops, cultural programme). They have promoted the first Slovene writer Primož Trubar and his communication of national pride and the importance of Slovene literacy. They were successful in connection of Slovene around the Europe. They prepared 17 hosting exhibitions in Europe and 10 in Slovenia. Each year 4000 pupils attended educational programmes in museum Trubarjeva domačija (bookbinding workshops and other programmes). They also prepared some programmes in schools and libraries in other parts of Slovenia (cca. 1500 attendees). In the 2011 they have got award for the project, in which they involved locals into cultural heritage interpretation, promotion and protection. The last important initiative was to prepare the protection of baking of traditional Christmas bread 'poprtnik' in cooperation with Slovene ethnographic museum: they promote and connect carriers - seven groups of housewife from different parts of Slovenia. Now they made a proposal to pronounce this intangible heritage as heritage of national importance.</p>

<b>Contact</b>	Metka Starič Zavod Parnas 1315 Velike Lašče Slovenija  Contact: info@zavod-parnas.org
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://zavod-parnas.org/">http://zavod-parnas.org/</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/zavod.parnas">https://www.facebook.com/zavod.parnas</a>
<b>Online material</b>	All material is accessible on line: <a href="http://zavod-parnas.org/">http://zavod-parnas.org/</a> Video about preparing of christmas bread 'poprtnik': <a href="http://zavod-parnas.org/w/poprtnik/">http://zavod-parnas.org/w/poprtnik/</a>
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

#### 49. Sweden

<b>TITLE</b>	2030 Vision for cultural heritage management in Sweden
<b>Place</b>	P.C. 11484, Stockholm, SWEDEN
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	Vision for Swedish heritage management until 2030: Everyone, regardless of origin, can claim the prerogative of the cultural heritage that has formed Swedish society over time.
<b>Context</b>	In 2014 the Swedish government tasked the Swedish National Heritage Board with developing a vision for cultural heritage management until 2030. The process has included a wide range of public stakeholders and civil society organisations. The project is reported to the Swedish Ministry of Culture on 16 May 2016.
<b>Responsible</b>	-
<b>Year</b>	2014
<b>Objectives</b>	The vision states that cultural heritage is crucial for the development of social cohesion and an inclusive society by stimulating: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discussions which challenge preconceptions about the development of society</li> <li>2. The ability to understand the present</li> <li>3. The means to develop trust, a sense of community and engagement for the democratic development of society.</li> </ol>
<b>Audience</b>	Organisations involved in the management of cultural heritage and the historic environment.
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	-
<b>Evaluation</b>	N/A - the initiative is ongoing until 2030.
<b>Contact</b>	Swedish National Heritage Board, Stockholm, Sweden Lotta Boss lotta.boss@raa.se
<b>Online resources</b>	<a href="http://www.riksantikvarieämbetet.se/aktuellt/om-aktuella-fragor/regeringsuppdrag/vision-for-kulturmiljoarbetet/">http://www.riksantikvarieämbetet.se/aktuellt/om-aktuella-fragor/regeringsuppdrag/vision-for-kulturmiljoarbetet/</a>



<b>Online material</b>	Yes, however, the documentation is currently in Swedish.
<b>Attached documents</b>	-

## 50. Ukraine

<b>TITLE</b>	Moratorium on construction in protected (buffer) zone of the UNESCO World Heritage objects
<b>Place</b>	Kyiv, Chernivtsi, Lviv and also villages in Zakarpatska dstr, Ivano-Frankivsk dstr and Lviv dstr (UKRAINE)
<b>Component(s)</b>	-
<b>Challenge(s)</b>	-
<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	-
<b>Summary</b>	According to the legislation of Ukraine, planning and construction of the city should be in accordance with the master plan, detailed plans for areas and other planning documentation. Today, there are many problems within the areas of protected (buffer) zones of the World Heritage objects. Among them: unauthorized construction, which affects the state of conservation of culture heritage, the lack of clear rules for usage area (conflicts in legal documents, unclear definitions and specific rules of usage area regime), lack of clear investment mechanisms, and so on. In order to solve these problems we are planning to provide a moratorium on constructions in protected (buffer) zone of the UNESCO World Heritage objects which will be implemented on legislative level.
<b>Context</b>	The current state of cultural heritage in the country is characterized by the development of large-scale urban processes that actively influence the traditional sphere of cultural heritage. In order to solve all problems which are caused of these urban processes we are planning to provide moratorium on construction in protected (buffer) zone of the UNESCO World Heritage objects. This initiative will be launched on law basis.
<b>Responsible</b>	This initiative is still in the process of developing and will be provided in places where UNESCO World Heritage Objects are located
<b>Year</b>	2017
<b>Objectives</b>	The main objective is to prevent distortion of the traditional environment, damage and destruction of cultural heritage during construction works in protected (buffer) zones of World Heritage objects.
<b>Audience</b>	-
<b>Financing</b>	-
<b>Duration</b>	-
<b>Legal basis</b>	This initiative will be provided on legal basis
<b>Evaluation</b>	This initiative is still in the process of developing, but when it will be launched we are planning to reach such results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- preservation, proper maintenance and efficient use of culture heritage, including World Heritage objects;</li> <li>- Harmonization of public relations in the sphere of cultural heritage and economic activity, facilitating the decision making process related to town planning transformation of local governments and their respective structural units.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact</b>	Lidiya Karpenko, Head of Culture Heritage Protection division of Culture Heritage Protection and

	Preserves Department, Ministry of Culture of Ukraine (+38) 044 254 63 66
<b>Online ressources</b>	There's no initiative online
<b>Online material</b>	There's no available material online
<b>Attached documents</b>	-