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NET-HERITAGE

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON RESEARCH PROGRAMME APPLIED TO THE PROTECTION OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Instrument: Coordination and support actions (Coordinating type)

Deliverable 1.4

ASSESSMENT REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN BILATERAL, EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

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P	Public	
P	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	X
R	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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Introduction

1. Description of task 1.4 and Methodology

The major goal of NET-HERITAGE project is to set out the coordination of the national RTD programmes of European countries and to support the European programmes in research applied to the protection of tangible cultural heritage. The objectives of WP 1 are to establish a comprehensive information structure of the running RTD programmes on the Protection of Tangible Cultural Heritage, to map the best practice in the strategic management of research in this specific sector and to assess the strengths and weaknesses in the management of national/regional programmes within the context of the overall European partnership.

According to the Description of Work (DOW) task 1.4 encompasses:

Task 1.4 Mapping the Partners' participation in bilateral, European and International Programmes, in terms of coordination and cooperation.

D 1.4 Assessment report on participation in European and International Programmes, in terms of coordination and cooperation. (month 18)

Methodology

Mapping NET-HERITAGE Partners' coordination and cooperation describes the type of the RTD programmes on the protection of tangible cultural heritage they take part in, the cooperation mechanisms and the existing good practices.

The conclusions are based on the revision and summary of the following documents:

1. D 1.1 Inventory of the key national strategies and research programmes applied to the protection of tangible cultural heritage

2. Part E of the Questionnaire on state-of-the art of national and international research strategies, programmes and projects applied to the protection of tangible cultural heritage.
3. Preserving Our Heritage, Improving Our Environment, Vol.1, 20 Years of EU Research into Cultural Heritage, Directorate-General for Research Environment, 2009
4. Actions at European level on cultural heritage research. JPI on Cultural Heritage Final document (4 November 2009)

The report encompasses bilateral cooperation, European and International Programmes that include cultural heritage research as a priority..




II. Cooperation by Type of Programmes

2.1. Bilateral Cooperation

The revision of the partners' bilateral agreements show that *there are no bilateral governmental programmes of NET-HERITAGE project partners that focus exclusively on the protection of tangible cultural heritage*. The bilateral cooperation in the field is part of the broader scientific and cultural cooperation of the partners. In some cases cultural heritage is a major priority of the bilateral agreements. NET-Heritage partners have a large number of bilateral agreements among themselves, with other EU countries and non-EU member states.

The practice of bilateral cooperation in partner countries is similar and the potential cooperation on protection of cultural heritage would follow the same pattern.

Activities included in the bilateral programmes:

-  Development of common research projects in priority scientific fields that are of the interest of both countries (institutions).
-  Preparation of joint research projects submitted within the EU programmes and other international programmes.
-  Network support in order to encourage the establishment of interdisciplinary networks of researchers where the impact of the interaction will extend beyond the life of the grant.

- ✚ Workshops of interdisciplinary groups of researchers who wish to advance research on a particular theme or issue in order to enhance knowledge and understanding
- ✚ Exchange of scientists and other experts within approved scientific research projects.
- ✚ Exchange of science and technological publications; organisation of scientific conferences, symposiums, congresses.
- ✚ Some of the partners' bilateral programmes envisage in the field of cultural heritage direct contact between museums, galleries and institutions which deal with research and protection of historical (archaeological sites and monuments, urban areas, architectural wholes and monuments) and art monuments; exchange of information on the complications in preserving and restoring cultural monuments like cooperation in restoration of cultural and historic monuments; exchange of experts and documents; measures for the prevention of illegal traffic in cultural objects in accordance with the internal legislation, etc.

Implementation of the bilateral programmes

Bilateral cooperation is jointly coordinated by the national agencies. In some cases like ARTS and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), UK and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Germany Collaborative Research Grants the lead-agency role alternates on a yearly basis between the two participating Councils. Bilateral programmes are implemented by project calls which are announced mostly once annually. There are also calls with an open deadline. In some cases the partners use the evaluation procedures and criteria of one of the institutions (e.g. in the UK-Ireland bilateral cooperation the Irish Research Council for Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS) led the first round in 2008.) The projects are selected either nationally or national selection is followed by common ranking by the joint commission or committee.

The criteria for project selection are well-defined research projects of the highest quality and standards that will lead to significant advances in creativity, insights, knowledge and understanding, the research experience of the teams, the appropriateness of the proposed methodology, the scope of co-operation, the deliverables, the managerial capacity and the effectiveness of the dissemination methods.. In some of the agreements if projects have the same ranking preference, priority is given to the proposal submitted by a private enterprise. (E.g. Operational Programme "Competiveness" (2000-2006) Greece - Italy)

The requirements for the project proposals are basic administrative information on the institution which will host the grant, extensive project description, depiction of the research staff

responsible for the project implementation, available resources, description of the international cooperation that is foreseen within the project as well as a detailed budget and time schedule.

Funding mechanism of the bilateral programmes

In bilateral cooperation each partner covers the eligible project cost of the activities performed by the national researchers or organisations. In the exchange of experts a variety of practices exist. Usually the sending country covers travel costs to the partner country and the latter supports the internal travel costs arising from the work programme, daily allowance and the accommodation costs.

NET-HERITAGE partners have similar bilateral projects in science, education and culture with countries non-members of the EU For example France has such cooperation with South Africa (GDRI Science, Technologies, and Rock Art: bilateral France/ South African, international network on Rock Art studies), with Korea (STAR - Old papers preservation), with the United-States (PICS (CNRS) with the National Gallery of Art (Washington-USA) (2008-2010): Tidelines at the Wet/dry interface in paper). The UK AHRC has bilateral cooperation with the Korean Research Foundation, South Korea, National Science Council, Taiwan, NSF USA, National Institutes for the Humanities, Japan. The calls are annual or with an open deadline. Each administering Councils adhere to the national rules and separate awards are made for the UK component and for the partner country component.

2.2. European and International Programmmes

The European programmes in which NET-HERITAGE project partners cooperate are the Framework programmes of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities, COST and EUREKA programmes. The cooperation follows the mechanism of submitting and implementing projects according to the uniform programme regulations.

EU Framework Programmes

All NET-HERITAGE partners have participated in multilateral research projects on cultural heritage supported by the EU framework programmes on research and development. In the 5th framework programme the Key action “City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage” targeted damage assessment, development of innovative conservation strategies and integration of cultural heritage in the urban setting. 40 projects were funded with an amount of EUR 40 million.

Additional funding was made available within the Key Action “Socio-economic research” and by the ‘Fellowship’ and ‘Infrastructure’ programmes.

The 6th FP broadened the areas of cultural heritage research by including the impact of the climate change and tourism. Though the overall funding of cultural heritage research was decreased the "Scientific Support to Policies" (SSP) Programme supported 23 projects with funding of EUR 18 million. The “Citizens and Governance in a knowledge-based Society” Programme provided funding for research projects that studied cultural heritage in the perspective of history perception. Additional funding was provided by Marie Curie and the Research Infrastructure programmes.

In FP7 “tangible cultural heritage has been embedded in the EU environmental research. This corresponds to the initial approach adopted by the first Framework Programmes, which considers heritage to be an integral part of the human environment, going hand in hand with the natural environment, and also recognising that the environmental change represents one main threat to the sustainability of European cultural heritage”¹ Research focal point is the development of models and tools for advanced and non-destructive techniques for damage diagnosis, new products and methodologies for conservation, mitigation and adaptation strategies for the sustainable management of both movable and immovable cultural assets.

In FP7 NET-Heritage project partners cooperated in cultural heritage research in a variety of projects for research and thematic networks that differ by research area, number of participants, and funding. Such projects are:

MUSECORR: 226539, FP7-ENV-2008-1 Protection of cultural heritage by real-time corrosion monitoring. Seven partners from five countries participate in the project.

POPART: Strategy for the preservation of plastic artifacts in museum collections

Research area: ENV.2007.1.2.1.1. Eleven participants from EU member states form the consortium.

¹ Preserving Our Heritage, Improving Our Environment, Vol.1, 20 Years of EU Research into Cultural Heritage, Directorate-General for Research Environment, 2009

CHARISMA: development of EU-ARTECH with 21 European partners. It is an EU-funded integrating activity project carried out in the FP7 Capacities Specific Programme "Research Infrastructures". The project provides transnational access to most advanced scientific instrumentations and knowledge allowing scientists, conservators-restorers and curators to enhance their research at the field forefront.

3D-COFORM aims at establishing 3D documentation as an affordable, practical and effective mechanism for long term documentation of tangible cultural heritage.

PrestoPRIME.ICT (Information Communication Technologies), Call : FP7-ICT-2007-3

Collaborative project (generic) ICT-2007.4.3 : A consortium of eight partners will research and develop practical solutions for the long-term preservation of digital media objects, programmes and collections, and find ways to increase access by integrating the media archives with European on-line digital libraries in a digital preservation framework. This will result in a range of tools and services, delivered through a networked Competence Centre.

STACHEM: Science and technology for archaeology and cultural heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean, Research area: INFRA-2008-3.0.2 Studies, conferences and coordination actions supporting policy development, including international cooperation in all S&T fields.

3ENCULT is a large-scale project on improving the energy efficiency of historic buildings in urban areas. It bridges the gap between conservation of historic buildings and climate The project has 22 participants.

MUSOMED (Mutual Sources on Modern Mediterranean Architecture: towards an open and shared system project) specific objective is the feasibility study of a prototype of research infrastructure (digital platform) in open-source, easing remote access to relevant and trusted heterogeneous documentary data, and allowing for their cross searching. Partners from sixteen countries are involved in the project.

ERNEST (*Europe Research Network on Sustainable Tourism*) is ERA NET Project gathering a large group of regions and organisations developing sustainable practices for tourism including cultural tourism. The following regions of Member States are involved: Regione Toscana (Italy) as coordinator, Cité de la Culture et du Tourisme Durable (France), Basquetour (Spain),

Prefecture of Ilia (Greece), South-East Romania Development Agency (Romania), Govern de Illes Balears (Spain), Regional Development Agency of North Hungary (Hungary), South West Tourism (United Kingdom), Danish Forest and Nature Agency, Nord Zealand (Denmark), Generalitat de Catalunya (Spain), Conseil Régional d'Aquitaine (France), Regione Emilia Romagna (Italy)

CLIMATE FOR CULTURE project will connect completely new high resolution Climate Change evolution scenarios with whole building simulation models to identify the most urgent risks for specific regions. The project has 27 partners from 14 countries.

EU-CHIC main objective is to develop and test guidelines, required for the efficient compilation and storage of data, pertinent to each monument and structure under observation. The EU-CHIC system will support sustainable maintenance, preventive conservation and the rehabilitation of historic sites and monuments. The project has 12 partners from 11 countries who are committed to coordinating their activities at both national and international level.

FIRESENSE aims to develop an integrated early warning system to remotely monitor areas of cultural interest from the risk of fire and extreme weather conditions. The project involves 10 partners from 7 countries.

NIKER project aims at developing and validating innovative materials and technologies for systemic improvement of seismic behaviour of cultural heritage assets. 18 partners from 12 countries participate in the project.

PERPETUATE intends to develop European guidelines for evaluation and mitigation of seismic risk to cultural heritage assets, applicable in the European countries and other Mediterranean countries. The project has 11 partners from 7 countries.

Joint programmes. The joint programmes in the EU are based on the open method of coordination and develop cooperation among national research councils in particular areas. "ERA-NET initiatives have been explicitly conceived as variable geometry tools for coordinating national funding through joint calls between national agencies"²

² Lepori, B., Reale, Ph. Laredo, M. Nedeva, Mapping the European Landscape of Joint Programmes: Methodological issues and Preliminary Results, Abstract for Science, Technology and Indicators Conference 2011

Many of the NET HERITGE project partners are involved in the ERA-NET Plus action HERA (Humanities in the European Research Area). It is a partnership between 21 Humanities Research Councils across Europe and the European Science Foundation (ESF), with the objective of firmly establishing the humanities in the European Research Area. HERA aims at linking national programmes and launching joint research programmes dealing with all-encompassing social, cultural, political and ethical developments. To date, the most significant achievement of HERA has been the launch of its first Joint Research Programme (HERA JRP) in 2009 with a total budget of €16.4 M. HERA JRP pools national and European funding under the common pot funding mechanism. It is currently funding 19 transnational humanities research projects under two research themes “Cultural Dynamics: Inheritance and Identity” and “Humanities as a Source of Creativity and Innovation”³

Under HERA programme two types of projects were implemented - Joint Research Programme Networking Grants and Joint Research Programme Grants. The Joint Research Programme Grants provided support for collaborative, transnational research opportunities that will derive new insights from humanities research. According to the data provided in *the UK Questionnaire on state-of-the art of national and international research strategies, programmes and projects applied to the protection of tangible cultural heritage* the application process consist of two stages: outline and full proposal stage.

In the outline stage general details on the CRP (title, project duration, etc.) and the personal details of the applicants (PL, PIs and non-academic APs) should be provided. The Project Leader is asked to confirm that all respective national funding agencies have been contacted on behalf of all Principal Investigators in the CRP. During this stage th proposal should consist of:

- Short description of CRP (max 2000 words) that answers the following questions:
 - What research question does the CRP seek to answer?
 - Why is this research question significant – how will is contribute to one of the HERA JRP themes?
 - By what methods will the research be tackled?
 - In what ways is the project original and/or innovative?
 - What added value will be gained by undertaking this CRP with the proposed partners?

³ <http://www.heranet.info/>

- What is the transnational (European) added value of the CRP?
- How will findings be shared with interested parties?
- CVs of Project Leader, all Principal Investigators and non-academic Associate Partners;
- Estimated budget

The full proposal stage. All Full Proposals must be submitted via the online application form.

In the online application form applicants are first asked to enter the general details on the CRP (title, project duration, etc.) and the personal details of the applicants (PL, PIs and non-academic APs). The Project Leader is asked to confirm that all respective national funding agencies have been contacted on behalf of all Principal Investigators in the CRP. A project summary of no more than 300 words should be entered providing the information of the relevance of the research topic to the call, objectives/expected outcomes of the CRP, and explanation on how the CRP would be implemented. The summary is made public if the CRP is funded by the HERA JRP. The evaluation criteria are research excellence, relevance of proposal to the call, novelty and originality of the proposal, relevant qualifications of the applicants, European added value. The invited Full Proposals were assessed by at least three independent external expert referees. The evaluation criteria of the full proposal encompass:

- Research and/or technological excellence – quality of the transnational project:
 - Sound concept and quality of objectives
 - Progress beyond state-of-the-art
 - Quality and effectiveness of the research and technological methodology and associated workplan
- Quality and efficiency of the implementation and management
 - Appropriateness of the management structure and procedures
 - Quality and individual experience of the individual participants
 - Quality of the consortium as a whole (including complementarity, balance, level of integration and collaboration)
 - Appropriate allocation and justification of the resources to be committed (budget, staff equipment)
- Potential Impact
 - Contribution, at the European level and/or International level, to the expected impacts listed in the FP7 work programme under topic SSH-2008-8.6 ERANET Plus
 - Appropriateness of measures for the dissemination and/or exploitation of transnational project results, and management of intellectual property

The final number of the funded projects depends upon the scientific quality of applications and the availability of funding. The financial sources are partner contribution and European omission contribution.

Cultural heritage is a priority in the cross-border and transnational programmes. For example Greece participates in the following programmes where cultural heritage is one of the priorities: ENPI/CBC MED, Cross-Border Cooperation in the Mediterranean / "Mediterranean Sea Basin Programme" (2007-2013), South-East Europe (SEE) Transnational Cooperation Programme, ENPI/ Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme (2007-2013), MEDA-Euromed Heritage Programme (Euromed I, II, III, IV). Bulgaria is a partner of six Cross-Border Cooperation programmes (2007-2013) Bulgaria-Turkey, Bulgaria-Romania, Bulgaria-Macedonia, Bulgaria-Greece, Bulgaria-Black Sea, Bulgaria-Serbia. The Programmes envisage development and implementation of cross-border joint programmes in the field of scientific research, archaeological excavation, preservation and exploitation of ancient settlements for the benefit of local communities and external visitors in the cooperation area exists.

Cultural Heritage is a topic for cooperation with the European economic area. NET-Heritage partners have developed successful cooperation with Norway where research in the cultural heritage field is funded within the programme area Norwegian environmental research. For example the Polish government has signed two agreements – the Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation of the EEA Financial Mechanism. The conservation of European cultural heritage, including public transport and urban renewal is one of the scientific research sectors supported by the Financial Mechanisms. Poland has been awarded, under both Mechanisms, the total of 533.51 million euro for the years 2004-2009 out of which 33,32 million euro was planned for financing research work of which only a fraction went to project related to the cultural heritage protection. The evaluation of the submitted applications consisted of three stages: stage I – Formal/general appraisal, stage II – Content-related and technical appraisal, stage III – Decision on co-financing of the project. The project duration was until April 2011. A major requirement is the quality of the research.

COST and EUREKA

COST programme is one of the longest-running European mechanisms for cooperation among researchers in Europe. Currently it supports science in nine domains. The research into cultural heritage is not a major priority in *COST* programme. However, in the last decade *COST* actions

provide opportunities for cooperation. NET-HERITAGE partners' participation is decided more on an individual basis than as a joint effort of partners. The Cultural Heritage Interest Group maintains various networks, such as D42 Chemical Interactions between Cultural Artefacts and Indoor Environment (EnviArt)" and MPNS Action IE0601 Wood Science for Conservation of Cultural Heritage (WoodCultHer). Another COST action is focused on the understanding of pre-industrial structures in rural and mining landscapes. COST programme have supported also conferences on cultural heritage.

EUREKA is an intergovernmental programme that encourages cooperation between companies, research centres and universities to develop innovative and marketable products, procedures and services at European level. EUREKA umbrella E!3790 EurekaBuild was launched on the initiative of the European Construction Technology Platform (ECTP) as follow-up to EURO CARE2000 (Europe's cultural heritage and building stock). It promotes projects related to cultural heritage in cooperation with the Focus Area Cultural Heritage (FACH) of ECTP.

NET-HERITAGE project partners cooperate in tangible cultural heritage by participation in the activities of the international organisations UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS, Council of Europe and EUROPA NOSTRA.

Coordination of Research between Europe and China (CO-REACH). Cultural heritage is one of the five themes supported by the Social Science Programme. Three NET-HERITAGE project members from the UK, France and Germany participate in the collaboration. Researchers may apply for one or several of the following funding modes or a combination of them. Projects can include:

- Exchange research visits by European and Chinese scientists between Europe and China (funding of mobility)
- Workshops, Seminar Series and / or Summer Schools
- Research costs including minor fieldwork, data sets, consumables, small equipment, training for junior researchers; and in some cases personnel costs.

Detailed information is required on the following issues:

- Background and current state-of-play in the research field in China and in Europe and rationale for project.
- Added value of the proposed Chinese-European collaboration: including, motivation for cooperation and, if applicable, history of Chinese-European interaction.

- Work plan: including, aims, methodology, envisaged funding modes, involvement of participants, time plan, project coordination and management.
- Financial plan for each participating researcher. Justification of requested budget, specifying co-funding from other sources necessary for the project, if

The procedure of selection is as follows:

- Pre-registration documents will only be checked for eligibility of the applicants and the suitability of the field of research. Their purpose is solely to enable the Joint Call Secretariat to pre-structure the peer-review based evaluation process.
- The Joint Call Secretariat, together with the CO-REACH partner organisations, assesses all full proposals to ensure that they meet the call's formal criteria.
- Internationally renowned scientific experts in the relevant fields carry out the scientific evaluation of full proposals according to specific evaluation criteria.
- This review process involves written peer review and a panel meeting, held by the Scientific Evaluation Committee (SEC).
- Based on the recommendations from the review process, the Programme Steering Committee (PSC), consisting of representatives from CO-REACH partner organisations short-lists the projects to be funded.
- The PSC's short-list is then submitted to the national funding agencies which will make the final funding decisions.

Depending on the number and quality of short-listed applications, the CO-REACH funding organizations reserve the right to make the final award decision. The applicant network must be a combination of at least two European partners participating in the CO-REACH Joint Call and at least one Chinese partner from CASS. CO-REACH-projects are funded by a virtual common pot and each partner applies its own national regulations when it comes to funding. Therefore, differences with regard to funding are to be expected. The proposals are evaluated by Peer Reviewers; Scientific Evaluation Committee; Programme Steering Committee.

The evaluation criteria are divided into primary and secondary.

Primary Criteria are:

- Scientific quality and originality of the project and of the research (innovative potential, adequate methodology)
- Relevance to the aim(s) of the call
- Academic excellence of the applicants (e.g. previous scientific track record, publications in scientific journals, standing of the institute the applicants belong to).
- Feasibility of the project (project governance, adequate budget, resources, time schedule)
- Level of collaborative interaction between the groups and added value of the consortium.

Secondary Criteria:

- Social relevance of the expected results
- Contribution to the scientific community

Each participating country in the CO-REACH Social Science Call decides how many projects it will fund. The final number of available grants depends upon the scientific quality of applications and the availability of funding. All applicants must meet their respective national eligibility requirements. Each country is responsible for covering eligible project costs of their national researchers.

Conclusions

Bilateral and multilateral programmes in which NET-HERITAGE partners participate provide opportunities for cooperation in research on tangible cultural heritage. In bilateral programmes cultural heritage is often a priority theme. However, the bilateral projects for specific research on tangible cultural heritage are limited. Cooperation in the field is implemented mainly through the multilateral projects within the framework programmes for research, technological development and demonstration activities and some initiatives within COST and EUREKA programmes. Therefore prioritization of the research field in FP8 will be important for the sustainability of the achieved results and future achievements. Cooperation in common calls for research projects with a virtual pot funding might prove to be the appropriate cooperation mechanism.