

#### Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union



#### Staying alive: Heritage sustainability first!

Daniela Angelina Jelinčić, Ph.D.

Institute for Development and International Relations

daniela@irmo.hr





#### EU and cultural heritage sustainability

- The issue is of great importance to the whole EU area, especially after a recent economic downturn due to COVID-19
- Sustainable development part of the core values of the EU for more than 20 years
- The EC Sixth Report on economic, social and territorial cohesion a stronger emphasis on sustainability, as an explicit objective of cohesion policy
- The increasing focus on sustainable growth also mirrored in the Europe 2020 strategy
- 2021-2027 green deal (environmental sustainability)



#### The problem

- Sustaining the effects of investments remains one of the most burning problems in the management of cultural heritage
- Many cultural institutions have difficulties to cover even basic maintenance costs
- The usual scenario is: when the public funding is over, everything is over
- How do institutions sustain their work for the future? How do they get funds for their future functioning? How can public policies support beneficiaries in the self-sustainability of their projects?



#### The goal

- To improve public policies in the cultural heritage sector in terms of delivering high quality projects that allow results to remain sustainable with reasonable public funding and have long-lasting impact on regional development
- Both policy organisations and cultural institutions should plan for sustainability long before the project start date



#### **Cultural heritage values**

- Cultural heritage is often valued for its **instrumental values**, contributing to tourism, urban development, entrepreneurship or to put it simply, economic development in general
- Its intrinsic values are often overlooked although without them, heritage itself may easily cease to exist thus also diminishing its developmental role (aesthetic, scientific, educational, economic, cultural, landscape, community, uniqueness)





f ¥



#### Cultural heritage sustainability is a must.



#### Sustainability of cultural heritage





#### **Complexity of cultural heritage sustainability**

- ECONOMIC PRESSURES heritage conservation and its management is expensive (it often requires specific techniques, materials as well as skills to keep the asset in as much as close to its original condition; contemporary management requires substantial financing for daily operations)
- SOCIO-CULTURAL PRESSURES e.g. modernisation, public perception of heritage values
- ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES <u>natural</u> (earthquakes, volcano eruption, floods, carbon emissions, invasive plant species, etc.) and <u>social</u> (visitor control)
- POLITICAL PRESSURES heritage as source for political manipulation (e.g. colonial past, dictatorship contested or dissonant heritage)
- PRESSURES RELATED TO HERITAGE VALUES poor maintenance, over-exploitation for tourism purposes, use of false or incorrect historical data, staging unauthentic experiences, loss of community connection with a heritage asset, appropriation of the right to heritage



## The usual challenges and responses to cultural heritage sustainability

General pressures	Specific challenges	Usual responses to challenges
Financial	Lack of funding	Direct funding (grants, inheritance, sponsorships/donations, membership, co-branding activities, crowdfunding; retail; accommodation and catering; events; private hire/rentals; interpretation; user fees)
Socio-cultural	Modernisation	Appropriate use of the asset; use of technology; compromising
	Standardisation Public perception	Use of creative and innovative context-specific methods Awareness raising and educational activities; visiteering (volunteering activities); living heritage activities
Environmental	Natural pressures (natural disasters – earthquakes, volcano eruptions, floods, invasive plants, carbon emission)	Digital preservation of heritage; long-term strategic plans for reducing negative environmental impacts; use of environmentally friendly material and equipment in the renovation and maintenance; regular monitoring of the site; control, management and combat of invasive plants, their eradication and replacement with non-invasive species; application of eco- friendly and renewable energy systems
	Social pressures (over- visitation; looting)	Application of visitor management frameworks and tools; use of technology; application of international legal frameworks against looting; use of drones to combat heritage looting and scanning satellite photos of heritage
Political	Contested/dissonant heritage	awareness raising campaign and educational activities; engaging an external and unbiased expert

f



#### How to ensure and measure heritage sustainability?

- A lack of universal heritage sustainability indicators
- Project level and policy level
- The aim to offer methods of measuring and evaluating heritage sustainability









#### **Research methodology**

- The research conducted on:
  - good practice examples analyzed in Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, and Spain as a starting point (further expanded to other countries)
  - related EU, regional, or local policy instruments
- The methodology, which explored possible indicators for evaluating the sustainability of cultural heritage investments, involved:
  - desk research and ex post analysis of selected heritage projects funded within a policy instrument
  - interviews with cultural heritage managers, focus groups, and comparative analysis of best practices analyzed



#### **Asti Museum Foundation, Italy**





#### How to ensure stable funding?

- How to find a functional way of managing network of five museums?
- financial difficulties and a weak museum management
- Asti Museum Foundation established the Municipality of Asti and the Asti Saving Bank Foundation
- The Bank donates € 800.000,00 each year to the Asti Museum Foundation
- all the revenues coming from the museums must be reinvested in other cultural projects in Asti
- raise the attractiveness of the museums for wider audience blockbuster exhibitions e.g. Marc Chagall



#### Museum of Flax – Ecomuseum of Ribeira De Pena, Limões, Portugal





#### **Ensuring stable partnerships**

- storytelling
- **interesting scenography** visitors are guided through the museum by the cycle of the flax which leads them to the Weaving Group
- multimedia
- authenticity
- involvement of the local community
- Management partnership protocol between the Municipality of Ribeira de Pena and CACER – Cooperative of Cerva's Artisans which ensures that all strategic decisions are made in consensus; operational management in the hands of Ecomuseum Technical Office



#### Parador de Santo Estevo, Ourense, Spain





#### **Ensuring restoration and operation**

- Santo Estevo Monastery used for commercial purposes hotel
- Management: Paradores de Turismo de España a public, state owned chain of Spanish luxury hotels, which runs hotels in adapted castles, palaces, fortresses, convents, monasteries and other historic buildings
- **Other activities**: different cultural events, such as exhibitions, concerts, performances, etc.
- Environmentally conscious, impact on the social life of a local community, employment opportunities

f

y



#### Soete Moeder, Den Bosch, The Netherlands







f

**y** 

J

22

# Adaptive re-use: heritage not only for tourism but for local community, too

- increasing secularization leads to the religious heritage demise
- repurposing the monastery of the Sweet Mother Mary for the hospitality services + restaurant focused on sustainable dishes
- environment of the cloister opened up to the public
- a venue for on-the-job education for people from all walks of life
- ownership and running done by a private party



#### **Citadelle (a fortress) in Arras, France**





#### Heilige Hartenkerk, Eindhoven





#### 19de eeuwse kapel, Kruibeke - loft





25

f

9



# Skillful interpretation – making visitors part of the heritage







#### How to ensure heritage sustainability: Main findings

- Crucial importance of cooperation and broad participation of various stakeholders
- Skillful heritage management
- Diversification of funding sources
- Community involvement and appropriation of cultural heritage by the community
- Respect for professional standards
- Innovative solutions
- Careful spatial planning
- Challenge: transferability of good practice examples because heritage usually depends on the local context
- In order to be able to measure heritage sustainability at the project level, an all-encompassing set of cultural heritage sustainability indicators is proposed
- To justify heritage investments, policy instruments may consider future priorities based on this set of indicators, thus furthering also heritage values and community rights for overall development based on heritage



#### Proposed set of heritage sustainability indicators – Economic sustainability (1)

Sustainability area	Specific area		Measures	Indicators
Economic sustainability	Governance		Existence of policy settings and instruments related to heritage	Local/regional/national/international policies impacting heritage sustainability
	Management	Planning	Existence of institutional	Institutional management plans
			strategic planning frameworks	Level of institutional capacities to implement existing management plans
			Risk management	Number of risks defined
				Risk management plans
		Product	Innovative heritage-related	Number of new developed heritage products
		development	product development	Number of spin-off products, related services and experiences
			Targeted education and training	Number of trainings
			measures for the purposes of cultural production	Number of trained persons
			Availability of funding and	Number of funding sources
			investment for product development	Available amounts
			Capacities for action in	Number of creative and innovative heritage products
			transforming ideas, content, values into products	Number of professionals with creative capacities
			Access to infrastructure and means of production	Number of available and accessible spaces and equipment
			Capacities for active	Number of products accepted and further promoted by the
			appropriation of cultural forms	employees, community and visitors
		Financial	Availability of funding	Number of funding sources
		sustainability	Diversity of forms and modes of funding	Number and amount of realised direct funding (e.g. grants, sponsorships/donations, memberships, co-branding activities, crowdfunding; retail; accommodation and catering; events; private hire/rentals; interpretation; user fees, etc.)

29

f

9

#### Proposed set of heritage sustainability indicators – Economic sustainability (2)

***
* 🛝 \star
$\mathcal{N}$
si <b>2021</b> .eu

Sustainability area	Specific area		Measures	Indicators
	Management	Marketing	Marketing planning	Marketing plans
				Promotional plans
			Audience and consumer demo-	Lists with description of market segments
			graphics (market segmentation)	Number of targeted markets
			Correlation of values with	Lists of products to be matched with targeted markets
			demographics (product segmentation)	Number of heritage products matched with targeted markets
			Positioning (branding)	Number of branded heritage products and experiences
				Level of connection between heritage brands and community identity
				Number of facilities, venues and networks for building the heritage brand awareness
			Adequate pricing	Number of products/services/experiences purchased
				Number of pricing methods applied
			Distribution and promotion	Number of distribution channels used
				Number of communication channels used
				Number of media engaged
			-	Number of heritage professionals engaged in marketing activities
			in this regard	Level of marketing knowledge of professionals engaged in marketing activities
		Interpretation	interpretation media	Number of (innovative, multisensory) interpretation media used
				Number of satisfied heritage visitors/consumers
				Level of heritage interpretation understanding
				Number of interpretation media targeted to people with disabilities
	Human resources	Employees management	- ·	Number of skilled and knowledgeable employees
	management		capacities	Number of heritage management areas covered by skilled and knowledgeable employees
				Number of annual sustainable heritage management trainings for employees
				Amount of extra-budgetary funds raised for employee financial stimulation
				Number of assigned financial awards for employee merit
				Number of days off awarded to employees for long working hours
				Number of new job openings
				Number of volunteers engaged
				Number of volunteering programmes
				Number of partnerships with volunteers

f



#### Proposed set of heritage sustainability indicators - Economic sustainability (3)

			-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Sustainability area	Specific area		Measures	Indicators
	Human resources	Visitor	Audience reach and development	Number of (innovative) audience development strategies applied Number of heritage visitors
	management	management		Share of heritage visitors in total local/tourist population and compared to other
				selected and relevant heritage attractions
			Visitor control	Application of visitor management frameworks, e.g. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS), Tourism Opportunity Spectrum (TOS), Urban Tourism Opportunity Spectrum (UTOS), ECOS, Indigenous Peoples' Cultural Opportunity Spectrum for Tourism (IPCOST), Interpretation Opportunity Spectrum (IOS), Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC), etc.
				Application of visitor management tools, e.g. flow and congestion control, physical barriers between visitors and artefacts, limiting visitor contact with artefacts, price increase, stimulation of off-season visits, visitor movement paths' diversification, diversification of supply, use of technology for heritage conservation and interpretation, engagement of visitors and getting to know your visitors
			Extent to which consumption trends and	Number of expert opinions asked
		Local community management	patterns are sustainable	Level of harmonisation of heritage management plans with the consumption trends and site capacities
			Ways and extent to which consumption	Number of newly introduced sustainable consumption strategies
			affects and modifies behaviours	Number of heritage visitors/consumers with modified behaviour
			Community involvement	Number of local community members participating in heritage-related activities
				Number of local community members offered the opportunity to distribute their products/services at a heritage site
				Number of local community members' products/services offered at a heritage site
			Partnership capacity	Number of partnerships with local community members established
				Number of partnership platforms offered by a heritage site
			Community cohesion and social inclusion	Number of common community initiatives related to heritage
				Number of marginalised and disadvantaged communities involved
			Contribution of heritage activities to	Number of heritage-related traditions/customs/knowledge preserved
			sustainable social and cultural capital	Number of community members passing on heritage-related traditions/customs/knowledge
			Respect for cultural identity	Policy settings and instruments for identity preservation
	Monitoring/evaluation		Existence of monitoring/evaluation activities	
				Number of actions taken based on detected needs in the monitoring and evaluation reports

f

9

### Proposed set of heritage sustainability indicators – Environmental sustainability



f

y

0

## Proposed set of heritage sustainability indicators – Socio-cultural sustainability (1)

C	C			
Sustainability area			Measures	Indicators
Socio-cultural sustainability	Modernisation		Appropriate use of the asset	Professionally approved licence for use
				Number of measures taken for ensuring heritage preservation and protection from inappropriate use
			Appropriate use of technology	Measured level of preservation after use of technology (annually)
			Appropriate compromising	Professionally approved licence for taking compromising measures
				Measured level of preservation after compromising measures taken (annually)
	Standardisation		Use of creative and innovative context- specific methods	Number of unique and innovative solutions taken to avoid standardisation
	Public perception		Awareness raising and educational	Number of awareness raising campaigns/educational activities
			activities of the value of heritage	Number of trained members of community
			Visiteering (visiting volunteering	Number of visiting volunteers/visitors and or performers to living heritage events
			activities) and living heritage	Number of volunteering activities/living heritage events organised
			activities/events	Increased affection towards heritage
	Heritage values	aesthetic and	Professional and appropriate	Number of actions taken to preserve and protect heritage assets' aesthetic value
		artistic	preservation, protection and use	Number of heritage assets with preserved and protected aesthetic value
			heritage	Level of enjoyment in heritage by its users
			Decreasing excessive visitation	Number of visitors using/visiting heritage
				Number of activities taken to decrease excessive visitation
				Artistic worth of heritage asset estimates
		historic	Historic identity preservation	Number of existing stories on historic people/events
				Number of historic re-enactment events
				Number of awareness raising campaigns/educational activities
			Cultural heritage related cultural	Number of events/activities
			events, activities and other heritage	Number of participants in events/activities
			practices (e.g. intangible heritage)	Number of other heritage practices engaged
				Number of new heritage related cultural productions
			stories, films, music compositions,	Number of consumers of newly produced cultural heritage related products
			design, etc.	Interest raised by new heritage related cultural productions
				Number of religious or spiritual services/activities performed in a heritage asset
				Number of participants in religious or spiritual services/activities performed in a heritage asset
				Increased well-being of participants in religious or spiritual services/activities
			Extent and use of infrastructure for purposes of cultural creation	Number of artists/community members/visitors using heritage infrastructure for cultural creation



33

f

**y** 



## Proposed set of heritage sustainability indicators – Socio-cultural sustainability (2)

Sustainability area	Specific area		Measures	Indicators
	Heritage values	educational	Heritage literacy and educational attainment	Number of educated participants in topics related to heritage Number of (in)formal educational activities related to heritage Level of knowledge related to heritage
			Use of heritage infrastructure, equipment and interpretation tools for educational purposes	Number of educational programmes in heritage assets
				Number of participants using heritage infrastructure, equipment and interpretation tools for educational purposes
		landscape	Connection of cultural heritage with the surrounding landscape	Existence of professional spatial planning documents
				Number of activities related to heritage landscape protection
				Level of heritage landscape preservation/protection
				Registration of heritage in national /international registers as a cultural landscape
		scientific	Research and knowledge related to heritage	Number of research projects related to heritage
				Number of researchers participating in heritage-related research activities
				Number of published papers, master's and doctoral dissertations related to heritage
		•	Preservation of uniqueness of heritage	Number of unique features
				Registration of heritage in national /international registers
				Number of heritage brand awareness and promotional activities

f



#### Proposed set of heritage sustainability indicators – Political sustainability

Sustainability area	Specific area	Measures	Indicators
Political sustainability	Contested/dissonant heritage	Change of percepti towards contested/dissonar heritage	Number of educated opposing political



## The need of monitoring both on the project as well as policy level!

# CENTRAL EUROPE



European Union European Regional Development Fund

ForHeritage

# ForHeritage: Excellence in heritage management in central Europe

f



#### **About ForHeritage**

- Aim: capitalising on existing knowledge from previous projects related to <u>integrated approaches</u> for the effective management of cultural heritage
- **Approach**: new tools implemented through pilot actions
- **Topics**: participatory governance/management, public-private cooperation, heritage funding, heritage impact assessment, heritage training, pilot actions
- More: <u>https://www.interreg-</u> central.eu/Content.Node/ForHeritage.html



#### In this way, not only sustainability of cultural heritage is ensured, but it also impacts regional development, raises awareness of heritage value and consequently community rights to it.



#### Thank you!

Daniela Angelina Jelinčić Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO)

www.irmo.hr/en

衙

- 🖂 <u>daniela@irmo.hr</u>
- +385 1 4877 487
- https://m.facebook.com/irmo.institut/
- <u>https://www.linkedin.com/company/institute-for-international-relations/</u>
- in <u>https://twitter.com/irmo\_hr</u>





## Thank you!

Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union