

Conference booklet

HERITAGE

**The Role of Cultural Heritage in
Socio-Economic Development and
Preservation of Democratic Values**

The Role of Cultural Heritage in Socio-Economic Development and Preservation of Democratic Values

HERITAGE

Organised by University of Rijeka

In partnership with:

Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Croatia and the European Commission as part of the Croatian Presidency of the Council of the European Union

MISSION

The overall mission of the HERItage conference is to strongly (re)affirm the role of SSH in developing a knowledge-based learning society in Europe, as well as in building regional innovation ecosystems that rely primarily on innovation in education and research, culture and social welfare. R&I in SSH should remain a civilian program that maximises the societal benefits as well as the quality of living and the working conditions. We strongly believe that such a mission will increase the societal acceptance and relevance of the R&I activities pursued under Horizon Europe.

OBJECTIVES

01

Promote the significance of a broad cross- multi- inter-disciplinary and collaborative approach in SSH that contributes to the sustainable development and smart growth, facilitates civic welfare and empowerment, and protects the environment.

02

Create a framework for reflecting upon contemporary challenges and opportunities for SSH, with the aim of minimizing the differences across the EU and closing the R&I divide in SSH across the member states by promoting excellence via open and aligned EU policies for higher education, research and innovation.

03

Renew research and education in SSH using a clearly defined 'European university' label that would reward those institutions that actively and successfully promote open science, open innovation and openness to the world, which attract students and researchers from around the world, and which promote intercultural ways of academic life and democratic values.

CONFERENCE RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND

The overall mission of the HERItage international conference is to explore a priority setting agenda on European research and innovation (R&I) related to cultural heritage, which will contribute to regional innovation ecosystems that rely on education, scientific and technological research, and culture. Such a mission may further help defining the overall framework and the societal acceptance of the R&I agenda pursued under Horizon Europe.

The main objective of the conference is to promote a debate with policymakers and stakeholders on the impact of cultural heritage in socio-economic development, the preservation of democratic values, sustainability and future jobs.

The conference will gather participants from all around Europe from academia, governmental organizations, industry, SMEs and users of research results. Also, policymakers, local authorities, artists and a broad range of actors revolving around the City of Rijeka's role as the 2020 European Capital of Culture activities are to be involved in the conference.

The aim is to present research results and develop substantial discussions on the topics of Cultural Heritage and the future of research and development in SSH in a rapidly changing world characterised by digitization, mobility, brain circulation, inequalities and technological advancement, and their repercussions.

The conference will respond to one of the global challenges for Horizon Europe programme Cluster 2 Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society, Promoting Cultural Heritage. It will open a window to discussion on the pan-European cultural heritage initiatives and R&I partnerships in cultural heritage, relying on the synergistic and collaborative efforts of the Joint Programming Initiative Cultural Heritage and Global Change and its perspective ties to digitisation and computing facilities via the Time Machine H2020 FET flagship.

The conference will support and promote the thorough development of Open Science in European research area.

The conference is based on three thematic SSH pillars and two cross-cutting comprehensive pillars that reflect the SSH policies and cooperation with governments, the civil society and business, as follows:

PILLAR 1

The Role of Universities in Promoting and Preserving Cultural Heritage: Education, Research and Social Responsibility

- the role of cultural heritage in the European education systems with special emphasis on cultural diversity and problems of identities in creating cultural policies (complexities of the relationships between Europeanness and diversity, relations between local and national regarding social development, social cohesion, inclusiveness and participation);
- universities in a dynamic construction of communicating spaces of culture, research and education with museums, archaeological sites, galleries, libraries and other institutions;
- the role of cultural production and art in confronting the growing inequality and exclusion in the globalized world;

- European cultural heritage networks and sectors: strategies, methodologies, use of standards and quality control in conservation, preservation and promotion of cultural heritage;
 - diverse forms of university-community partnerships and engagement;
 - challenges, institutional models and good practices of open science and open innovation;
 - non-autochthons heritage: minority enlightenment(s) and regional cosmopolitanism(s) as prospect for a non-state-bound protection of rights; the novel and engaging participatory approaches to sustainability: fostering the place of heritage in the sustainable development;
 - multi- and pluri-lingual identities and the ethic of translation in Europe: minority languages as part of the European cultural heritage and identity.
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PILLAR 2

The Role of Scientific Research in Strengthening the Preservation of Industrial Heritage

- intersectional and interdisciplinary research of industrial heritage – quests and problems;
- constructing networks and platforms with institutions and professionals – the collaborative role of universities in interpreting and valorising industrial heritage;
- enhancing security and quality measures in protecting industrial heritage;
- industrial heritage as an intangible economic resource in promoting local/national development;
- cultural and industrial heritage in stimulating sustainable tourism; quality of working and living conditions from the perspective of industrial revolution 4.0;
- social innovation in form of urban reinventions and smart cities and new roles of cities in the international political and economic landscapes.

PILLAR 3

Challenges and Opportunities of Digital Transformations: The Role of Digital Tools in Preserving and Developing Cultural Heritage

- digital transformation in the study of cultural heritage: digital preservation and transmission of cultural heritage by handling large datasets on shared scientific infrastructure – challenges and opportunities for a more connected Europe;
 - digitization of cultural heritage: new methodologies, models and training in facilitating access to cultural heritage;
 - the problems of preservation of digital material;
 - legal matters – use and abuse of digital data;
 - ethical, political, and economic benefits and challenges of artificial intelligence;
 - introducing digital humanities in educational systems;
 - the problem of inequality and imbalances regarding research and usage of new technologies in studying and promoting cultural heritage;
 - cultural heritage and creative industries – new technologies for future jobs.
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CROSS -CUTTING

Public Policies: Cultural Heritage and Democratic Values

Cooperation and Innovation: Cultural Heritage and Social Transformation

- How to improve the framework conditions for international cooperation in research and innovation (R&I) related to cultural heritage?
- How to improve the knowledge alliances and partnerships between business and higher education?
- How to improve research as co-creation between the researcher and the community?
- How university rankings and the number of doctoral students can improve the innovation capabilities?
- How to develop the policy of retaining and attracting international talents? Is there room for improving the state-aid framework for R&I?
- How to increase the financing of R&I on cultural heritage activities from private sources?
- Is there a need to engage EU structural funds devoted to R&I?
- How to successfully promote the design and creative industries?

GREEN CONFERENCE

The University of Rijeka is committed to preserving the environment which includes cutting down on unnecessary paper and plastics with engaging in new technologies and re-using materials. This will ultimately lead to better understating of what a clear and green future will look like.

In accordance with that, the HERItage conference will be a nearly paper-free event with no printing of the conference booklet and book of abstracts. Both will be available online and through easily accessible QR codes. The materials that will be in printed format, such as the final conference program, will be made from recycled paper.

Moreover, no plastic bottles and plastic cups will be used during the conference . You can also do your part as we wish to recycle the conference accreditations. Please remember to leave your accreditation at the Info desk before leaving the conference. In this way, we want to show that the issue of a sustainable and environmentally friendly society is something we deeply care about.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Carlo Blasi

Sapienza University of Rome, Rome

ABSTRACT

Issues of Conservation of Architectural Heritage in Europe: The Case of Notre Dame

The burning of Notre Dame and the ongoing interventions highlight how the restoration and conservation of historical monuments require the solution of various and different problems. First of all, it is necessary to achieve perfect knowledge of the compromised building. We must therefore clean and consolidate the saved walls, secure the construction site and protect the workers, measure the structures, and restore all the damaged parts, but there are also the theoretical problems regarding the shapes and materials that have to be used for the reconstruction of the parts that have been lost. Other important examples will be illustrated to confirm the complexity of the reconstruction interventions. The restoration of historic buildings is therefore a discipline in which the theoretical and technical-scientific aspects cannot be separated. In fact, the forms, aesthetics and structures are inseparable factors when it comes to buildings considered to be European architectural historical heritage.

Etienne Balibar

Professor Emeritus of moral and political philosophy at Université de Paris X – Nanterre and Professor Emeritus of Humanities at the University of California, Irvine

BIOGRAPHY

Etienne Balibar was born in 1942. He graduated at the Sorbonne in Paris, later took his PhD from the University of Nijmegen (Netherlands). He is now Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at the University of Paris-Nanterre, and Anniversary Chair of Contemporary European Philosophy at Kingston University, London. He is also visiting professor at Columbia University in the City of New York.

He is author or co-author of *Reading Capital* (with Louis Althusser) (1965); *Race, Nation, Class. Ambiguous Identities* (Verso, 1991, with Immanuel Wallerstein); *Masses, Classes, Ideas* (Routledge, 1994); *The Philosophy of Marx* (Verso 1995), *Spinoza and Politics* (Verso 1998), *Politics and the Other Scene* (Verso, 2002); *We, the People of Europe? Reflections on Transnational Citizenship* (Princeton, 2004); *Identity and Difference: John Locke and the Invention of Consciousness* (Verso, 2013); *Violence and Civility* (Columbia University Press, 2015); *Citizen Subject. Foundations for Philosophical Anthropology* (Fordham University Press, 2017); *Secularism and Cosmopolitanism* (Columbia University Press, 2018).

ABSTRACT

Europe's Otherness

The achievement of Brexit – following other events in the last years – acts as a revelator for a fundamental fact: the European Union is no longer able to present itself as a tendential or provisional realization of the idea of a *European community of peoples*, which traces back to cosmopolitan ideals, and formed one of the cornerstones of its institution. We will have to consider that the EU, in whichever of its future geometries, and however important it may remain, is only one of the political entities which exist in the European space and claim its cultural heritage. This has positive and negative effects, which are worth debating within and outside the current borders. It also calls a renewed attention to other forms of otherness which are no less decisive and sometimes dramatic. One is Europe's internal alterity, or its otherness to itself, which is above all visible in terms of the new vigor of nationalism, but also refers to Europe's internal economic inequalities and prosperity gaps, sometimes compared to a kind of internal colonialism. The other relates to the irreversible opening to the flows of the global world, in terms of capitals, information, commodities, migrations, now heavily overdetermined by the environmental crisis. Again, on this side there are constructive and destructive forces at play. Will we, *Citizens of Europe* of more or less recent incorporation in its various nations, prove able to maximize the former and minimize the latter in a democratic manner? This is the question to be asked.

Danica Kragić Jensfelt

Professor at the School of Computer Science and Communication at the Royal Institute of Technology, KTH

BIOGRAPHY

Danica Kragic is a Professor at the School of Computer Science and Communication at the Royal Institute of Technology, KTH. She received MSc in Mechanical Engineering from the Technical University of Rijeka, Croatia in 1995 and PhD in Computer Science from KTH in 2001. She has been a visiting researcher at Columbia University, Johns Hopkins University and INRIA Rennes. She is the Director of the Centre for Autonomous Systems. Danica received the 2007 IEEE Robotics and Automation Society Early Academic Career Award. She is a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences and Founding member of Young Academy of Sweden. She holds an Honorary Doctorate from the Lappeenranta University of Technology. She chaired IEEE RAS Technical Committee on Computer and Robot Vision and served as an IEEE RAS AdCom member. Her research is in the area of robotics, computer vision and machine learning. In 2012, she received an ERC Starting Grant and in 2019 Distinguished Professor Grant from the Swedish research Council. Her research is supported by the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation, Swedish Foundation for Strategic Research, EU and Swedish Research Council.

ABSTRACT

AI, machine learning, robotics: trends, challenges, opportunities

Building systems and machines that are autonomous and intelligent, taking over dirty, dull and dangerous jobs, has been an integral part of human history for a long time. Recent advances in robotics, artificial intelligence and machine learning have demonstrated how these can be utilized in development of technologies that exhibit rather advanced capabilities. In integration with human decision making and experience, artificial systems are today used to make diagnostics in health applications, make estimations of weather conditions to secure crops, provide more informed predictions of potential earthquakes, and more. Apart from purely software solutions, we are also seeing the beginning of more advanced hardware solutions, robotic systems that are equipped with various sensor technologies and are built to physically interact with humans at workplaces, and sometimes in the future, even our homes.

Humans poses a fantastic ability to acquire complex behaviors from watching another person. It is remarkable to observe how even small children acquire advanced object manipulation skills, first through observation, but then master these through training: extensive and rich interaction with the environment using not only vision but also proprioception and haptic feedback. Initial observations are needed to understand goals of complex behaviors but repeated, extensive interactions with the physical world are necessary to *ground* the behaviors in own sensing and *reuse* these in new situations. Robots acquiring behaviors solely from human demonstrations and unstructured videos rather than through explicit programming has been a research vision for a long time – probably even from the time a first robot was built. But still, having a robot that is able to adapt and enrich its knowledge through self-supervised learning remains one of the open challenges. Thus, to be deployed in natural environments, robots need

the ability to learn skills autonomously, through continuous interaction with the environment, humans and other robots.

I will discuss a need for rethinking how we structure our research and development toward future society and professions. We need to be open and careful regarding the potential risks associated to the considered research areas. The advent of ubiquitous, intelligent robots in society poses fundamental social questions, particularly their effects on societal values such as privacy, individual autonomy, and social inclusion.

01

PANEL 1

How New Models of European Universities Can Contribute to a Renewed and Strengthened European Identity?

Blaženka Divjak

Minister of Science and Higher Education, Croatia

BIOGRAPHY

Prof. Dr. Blaženka Divjak is the Croatian Minister for Science and Education appointed in July 2017. She has been leading four major reform processes since then: curricular reform of general education, reform of vocational education and training, enhancement of relevance of higher education and excellence of research. Curricular reform of general education started in all Croatian schools in 2019 and the most important changes in vocational education are dual model of vocational education and establishment of 25 regional centers of competence in VET across Croatia. She holds a PhD in Mathematics from the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Science and Mathematics and is a Full professor at the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Organization and Informatics. She has served as Vice-Rector for students and study programs at the University of Zagreb (2010-2014) and she was twice elected Vice-Dean for scientific work and international cooperation in the period 1999 – 2003 and 2007- 2010 at the Faculty of Organization and Informatics. In her previous duties, she was also a coordinator and a researcher in different national and international projects and networks (including FP7, Tempus, and Erasmus, IPA, Eureka, EUROLEARN networks, European Science Foundation). Her area of professional interest and expertise besides mathematics includes curriculum development, e-learning, assessment of learning outcomes, learning analytics, quality culture in higher education, strategic decision making in higher education, popularization of science, Bologna process, social dimension of higher education etc. Prior to her current assignment, Minister Divjak served as a president and a member of various university, national and international committees and councils in the area of education and science.

She is the author of 8 books and over 100 scientific and professional papers in the field of mathematics, mathematical education, project management, higher education reform, learning outcomes, e-learning and science communication.

Snježana Prijić-Samaržija

Rector, University of Rijeka, European University YUFE

BIOGRAPHY

Snježana Prijić Samaržija, Ph.D., is a full-time professor at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Rijeka.

An expert in the fields of social philosophy, epistemology and applied ethics, she is the key founder and first director of the University of Rijeka Foundation, and has founded the Centre for Advanced Studies South East Europe, which she also directs. Prior to her rector's mandate, she was the vice-rector for students and studies for eight years. Throughout fifteen years of active participation in university management, she has assumed the role of an expert in numerous national and international committees, advisory boards and HE bodies in the

domains of: strategic management and leadership in HE; social responsibility of HE and community-oriented learning and research; strategy for human resources in research and ranking policies; quality assurance and student-centered learning, and performance-based agreements.

Daniela Trani

Maastricht University, Executive Director of European University YUFE

BIOGRAPHY

Daniela Trani is the Director of the YUFE alliance since August 2019. From 2014 to 2019, she worked as Senior Advisor for International Research Policy at the department of Academic Affairs of Maastricht University. In this position, she combined her international academic and policy background to advise and support the Executive Board on strategic partnerships with other higher education institutions as well as research organizations in Europe and worldwide. She holds an MSc degree in Physics (cum laude, 2003) from the University of Naples Federico II, Italy, and a PhD in Thoracic Oncology and Applied Biotechnology (2007) from the Second University of Naples, Italy. She worked as NASA/NSBRI postdoctoral fellow in the field of space radiation biology at Georgetown University (2008-2011) and then as senior researcher at the Department of Radiotherapy at Maastricht University (2011-2014).

Jozsef Laszlovszky

Central European University, Budapest, European University CIVICA

BIOGRAPHY

József Laszlovszky is Professor of Medieval Studies at the Central European University, Budapest and director of its Cultural Heritage Studies Program. He is a specialist of medieval archaeology and of different aspects of the history of the Middle Ages. After studying at the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest and Oxford University he has defended his PhD on the medieval English-Hungarian contacts. His research interest span the archaeology of the countryside and monastic landscape through the archaeology of the Mongol Invasion in Europe and the preservation of cultural heritage. He was the leader of the Hungarian archaeological teams at the excavations of different monastic sites in Mont Beuvray (France) and Ravenna (Italy). He was also the leader of the Hungarian landscape archaeological research team at Koh Ker (Cambodia). He is now member of a team of Mongolian and Hungarian archaeologists doing survey and landscape archaeological investigations at the deserted nomad towns of the Kitan Empire in Mongolia. During the last 30 years he has carried out excavations and historical research at Visegrád (Hungary), a medieval royal center. Recently, he is directing the archaeological investigations at a medieval monastic glass

production site near Budapest. He has published extensively on the royal palace, town and monasteries at Visegrád, on the medieval economic history of Hungary, on different aspects of archaeological heritage and its interpretation. He was one of the authors of the Bern Statement of the European Association of Archaeologists on *Archaeology and the Future of Democracy* (2019).

Federico Romero

European University Institute, European University CIVICA

BIOGRAPHY

Federico Romero is Dean of Research and Professor of History of Post-War European Cooperation and Integration at the Department of History and Civilization, European University Institute.

He is the co-founder of the *The Alcide De Gasperi Centre on the History of European Integration*. One of the key missions of the Centre is to “disseminate historical narratives and increase public interest in the history of European integration”. A specialist on 20th Century international and transnational history, he worked on various aspects of Cold War history and he is now completing the ERC Advanced Project *Looking West: the European Socialist regimes facing pan-European cooperation and the European Community (PANEUR1970S)*.

Among his recent publications, Ulrich Krotz, Kiran Klaus Patel and Federico Romero (eds.), *Europe's Cold War Relations. The European Community Towards a Global Role* (London: Bloomsbury, 2019); Elisabetta Bini, Giuliano Garavini and Federico Romero (eds.), *Oil Shock: The 1973 Crisis and its Economic Legacy* (London: I.B. Tauris, 2016); Federico Romero, “Cold War Historiography at the Crossroads”, in *Cold War History*, vol.14, no.4, November 2014, 685-703; Emmanuel Mourlon-Druol and Federico Romero (eds), *International Summitry and Global Governance: The Rise of the G-7 and the European Council*, London: Routledge, 2014. He is also one of the editors of *La Commission Européenne 1986-2000. Histoire et mémoires d'une institution*. Luxembourg, 2019.

PANEL 2

**Cultural Heritage as the Crucial
Element of European Identity**

MODERATOR:

Irena Kregar Šegota

Development and Strategic Partnerships Director, Rijeka:
European Capital of Culture 2020

BIOGRAPHY

Irena Kregar Šegota graduated in English and French Language and Literature at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb and Maritime Economy at the Maritime Faculty in Rijeka. She studied cultural management, cultural policies and cultural relations at Zadar University (European Studies: Languages and Cultures in Contact), at the *Chambre de commerce de Paris*, *Observatoire des politiques culturelles de Grenoble* and *Ecole Nationale d'Administration* in Paris.

After being the executive coordinator and in charge of international relations for Rijeka ECOC 2020 bid, she presently holds the position of the Director for Partnerships and Participation at Rijeka 2020, the agency responsible for the implementation of the Rijeka 2020 European Capital of Culture project.

Her previous professional experiences include the position of advisor for international cooperation in culture at the Rijeka City Hall, work for the Rijeka City Puppet Theatre (marketing and PR department, and as coordinator of Rijeka International Puppet Festival), work for the Croatian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and teaching positions at high schools in Rijeka. She was the president of the Alliance Française in Rijeka 2003 - 2018 and the vice-president of the European cultural network Les Rencontres - LIKE 2015 - 2019. Fluently speaks English, French and Italian.

Nina Obuljen Koržinek

Minister of Culture, Croatia

BIOGRAPHY

Nina Obuljen Koržinek, current Minister of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, has been working as a research associate at the Institute for Development and International Relations in Zagreb. Her research interests include cultural and media policy. She has been publishing books and articles as well as expert studies in Croatian and international journals. She has been working as an expert on various projects for UNESCO, Council of Europe, European Cultural Foundation, UNDP, European Parliament etc. She received the European Cultural Policy Research Award for her research on the impact of the EU enlargement on cultural policies that was published in the book *Why we need European Cultural Policies: impact of EU enlargement on countries in transition*, Amsterdam, 2006. She was a member of the negotiating team for the Croatian accession to the EU responsible for the fields of culture and education as well as information society and media.

Harald Hartung

Head of Unit, DG RTD, European Commission

BIOGRAPHY

Harald Hartung leads the unit 'Fair Society and Cultural Heritage' in charge SSH research at DG Research and Innovation. During his time in DG Education and Culture he held various management positions in charge of citizenship, culture policy and programme, multilingualism, Jean Monnet Chairs, the European University Institute in Florence, EU Youth Policy and the European Institute of Technology. Prior to the European Commission, Mr Hartung worked for the EFTA secretariat and the international department of the Federation of Austrian Industrialist. Mr Hartung holds a master degree in history and a postgraduate diploma in international law and economics of the University of Vienna.

Hans-Peter Noll

President of Zollverein Foundation, Essen

Ulrich Fuchs

ECOC Expert

BIOGRAPHY

Ulrich Fuchs has the French and German citizenship. He was born in Bavaria and lives in Marseille. Studied German language and literature, politics, history, sociology and theatre studies, 1982 PhD at Free University in Berlin. 1984-2005 teaching post at the University of Bremen, 1993-1996 teaching post at the University of Mainz. 1984-2003 dramatics advisor at the Bremer Theater. 2000-2004 Manager of the Cultural management course at the College of Bremen. Since 2001, teaching post at the University of Avignon. 2003-2005 project manager of team for preparing Bremen's application to be European Capital of Culture 2010. From 2005 to 2010 deputy managing director and program director of Linz 2009 – European Capital of Culture 2009. From 2010 to 2014 deputy managing director and program director of Marseille-Provence 2013 – European Capital of Culture 2013. Since 2014 Panel member and chair of the European Commission selecting and monitoring the European Capitals of Culture. Teaching post at several European universit.

Vedran Mimica

Professor at Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, USA

BIOGRAPHY

Vedran Mimica is a Croatian born Dutch architect and educator currently working as Professor at IIT College of Architecture in Chicago. Mimica graduated from the University of Zagreb with honors as an architect-engineer in 1979 and continued his postgraduate education and research at the Technical University in Delft, with Herman Hertzberger. Vedran Mimica joined the Berlage Institute Amsterdam in 1991, where he assumed the position of Course Director in 1995. From 2007 to its closure in 2012, he was directing the Institute, being responsible for educational and curriculum programs, in addition to guiding research activities. Mimica's reach has extended across multiple pedagogical, cultural, and intellectual realms over the past 30 years, including the publication of several books and numerous articles, as a juror at architectural competitions around the world, and as a head of the curatorial team for the 3rd International Architectural Biennale Rotterdam in 2007. His latest book *The Berlage Affair* was published by Actar in 2018.

Ivan Šarar

Head of Department of Culture, City of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Ivan Šarar, Head of the Department of culture at the Rijeka City Hall since 2011. Graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Rijeka in Psychology. Educated in psychology and marketing. Twenty years of professional career on cultural and creative scene as radio producer, professional musician, promoter and organiser of large-scale cultural events. Holder of a number of national awards in the area of marketing and musical industry.

PILLAR 1

**European Cultural Heritage
Networks and Sectors**

MODERATOR:

Marina Vicelja-Matijašić

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Marina Vicelja - Matijašić is a full professor at the Department of Art History of Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences and a Director of the Center for Iconographic Studies at the University of Rijeka. Her main research interest lies in the field of iconography and iconology with specific focus on the late antique, early medieval and Byzantine art. She has launched iconographic studies in Croatia and is the main editor of IKON - Journal of iconographic studies. As a member of several national and international associations she is involved in the research and promotion of the global art history, iconology and the study of cultural heritage in Croatia and worldwide and as a member of various committees, boards and groups (such as a PC representative for Humanities at the Program Committee of Horizon 2020) she works on the strategies and policies for developing Humanities in Croatia and Europe.

Thodoris Koutsogiannis

Chief Curator of the Hellenic Parliament Art Collection Athens

ABSTRACT

Greece - the exhibition policy of the Hellenic Parliament Art Collection in the service of democratic, European and human values

The present paper – a case study based on personal experience – outlines the exhibition policy of the Hellenic Parliament Art Collection, as it was planned and has been carried out since 2014, with a specific context and concept so that, through the Greek cultural heritage, the values of democracy and freedom, European ideals and solidarity, together with humanist values, will be promoted.

During the first six months of 2014, when Greece held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the Hellenic Parliament Art Collection coordinated an exhibition entitled *Hellas: genius loci*. It presented the image of the Greek historical land, as the bearers of memory, through Europe's visual culture in modern times, seen in the light of monumental Hellenic antiquity. The exhibition promoted European classical tradition in relation to Greek culture, as seen in the works of western travellers to Greece, that spread to the West through works of art and illustrated publications, mainly between the 17th and 19th centuries.

Between September 2015 and July 2016, the Hellenic Parliament Art Collection collaborated with the National Archaeological Museum in Athens on the exhibition titled "A dream among splendid ruins...": *Strolling through the Athens of travellers 17th – 19th century, a "dialogue" between classical antiquity and modern works of art and illustrated books*. In relation to the previous exhibition, the specific case of Athens as the timeless cultural capital of Europe was presented here as it appears in modern times.

Between March and November of 2017, again in collaboration with the National Archaeological Museum, the exhibition *Minor Odysseys* was held in the Hellenic Parliament. It presented ancient objects and artworks, together with modern European maps and Greek seascapes, on the theme of traveling through the Greek seas, as a means of communicating and promoting culture over time. Using historical records and works of art, and through the aspects of culture and humanitarianism, the exhibition shed light on the theme of travel and eternal movement over sea lanes, an issue which, owing to migration in recent years, is highly relevant to the European Union.

In 2021, we will be celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Greek War of Independence, which led to the establishment of the modern Hellenic state. A basic parameter in the exhibition currently being planned by the Hellenic Parliament Art Collection will be to promote Philhellenism and the solidarity expressed by the peoples of Europe to the Greeks' demand for freedom and democracy. A relevant monograph was published in 2017 on this issue regarding the philhellenic artworks in the Hellenic Parliament Art Collection.

The three exhibitions that have been held so far, together with the one planned for 2020-2021, have a common frame of reference with the values of democracy, freedom, and solidarity among nations, the common European cultural heritage and its values as an anthropocentric culture par excellence. In this light, the exhibition policy of the Hellenic Parliament Art Collection promotes Greek culture as a fundamental part of European, democratic and humanistic values.

Perla Innocenti

University of Strathclyde, Glasgow

BIOGRAPHY

From October 2019 she was a Senior Lecturer in Information Science in the Department of Computer and Information Sciences and member of the Strathclyde School Research Group. As a cultural heritage scholar, Perla Innocenti is deeply engaged with curating, making accessible, and sustainably reusing tangible and intangible heritage via socio-technical means. She is an experienced PI and Co-I in several EU-funded and national grants, and has published widely. Her work currently embraces passions focused around digital technologies and intangible heritage practices. Her recent research includes cultural networks in migrating heritage, food heritage traditions of marginalized groups, use of digital technologies in hiking and pilgrimage routes. Her expertise also encompasses digital preservation, digital libraries and repositories, digital imaging, museum and art history.

ABSTRACT

This talk will focus on work done internationally on digital preservation for three types of intangible cultural heritage: food traditions, performing arts, and traditional craftsmanship. I will start with some reflections on the aspects and challenges for preserving this type of living heritage, and why it may be relevant to manage the tensions and realise the opportunities arising from a changing Europe. I will close with suggested research directions to support cultural institutions in preserving intangible cultural heritage, contributing to community-building, and enhancing real-life experiences.

Henrik von Achen

Director of University Museum of Bergen

BIOGRAPHY

Henrik von Achen was born in Copenhagen in 1954, took his Mag.art.in Art History at Aarhus University in 1982 and in 1987 he earned his Dr.art. degree from the University of Bergen. He has been employed at the University Museum of Bergen since 1 January 1987. In 1999, he became a professor, and for the period 2002-2005 he was Head of the Museum's Cultural History Collections. In addition, he was academic staff representative to the Museum Board for several periods of time and in the years 2009-2011 Chairman of the Board. Since 1 March 2012 he has served as Acting Director of the Museum.

Von Achen chaired the Norwegian Research Council's national programme "The Museum Network" 1995-1997, and was Head of the Department of Art History

and Cultural Studies, UiB, Faculty of the Humanities, 1994-1997. He has sat on a number of committees at UiB and several Museum boards. Since 2006, he has been sitting on the Board of the Art Museums of Bergen. Moreover, from 2012, he has been a member of the Executive Committee of International Art Medal Federation, and since 2003, he has been Coordinator of the European researcher network ENID, European Network on the Instruments of Devotion.

Von Achen has since 1983 curated a number of exhibitions, first and foremost the University Museum's permanent exhibition of Church Art that was opened in 1998. In 2004, he received the Meltzer Award for outstanding research dissemination.

ABSTRACT

Dimensions of cultural heritage

My contribution consists in presenting what I see as four important dimensions of cultural heritage, not to discuss them at length, but to present them as desiderata for reflection and scholarly investigation.

Heritage as a process

Cultural heritage is often regarded as something stable and not undergoing constant change. Moreover, it is in the nature of cultural heritage to harness mechanisms to occlude or mask their very historicity, their development and changes. Yet, a living tradition is always dynamic, always changing. If so, how do we preserve it without freezing it, present it as a living thing of existential importance today instead of a more or less interesting historical fact? How do we find, define or assume a constant in that heritage, "which changes in order to remain the same"?

Tangible and intangible heritage

Tangible and intangible heritage is connected. In fact, it is intrinsically intertwined; the intangible dimension embedded in the tangible, the tangible often the manifestation, incarnation even, of the intangible as a sort of instrumentality. As there is a tendency to divide cultural heritage into two clearly distinct categories: tangible and intangible, it is our task, however, to investigate and explore the intrinsic intangible element of the tangible, and the tangible dimension of the intangible.

Heritage and identity

Cultural heritage may divide or unite people. It is our task to promote openness and inclusion, mutual respect and, while we try to preserve and develop our own heritage, the appreciation of cultural diversity as good and enriching in itself. In this context, let me remind you of the motto of the European Community: United in diversity. Therefore, we need to understand heritage as a conglomerate, as something relational, acknowledging how composite any heritage is.

Cultural and natural heritage

This is also true when it comes to the relation between culture and nature. My last point, therefore, is the intrinsic relation between these two. The current focus on environmental issues recognizes the profound impact of nature on the conditions of human existence. It is our task to insist that nature and culture constitute a whole, to acknowledge and investigate common denominators, the importance of natural conditions for the development of culture, and the cultural influence on nature, not least in the current Anthropocene age.

Jasenka Gudelj

University of Zagreb/ERC AdriArchCult project, Ca' Foscari, University of Venice

BIOGRAPHY

Jasenka Gudelj is Associate professor at the University of Zagreb and PI of ERC Consolidator project *Architectural Culture of the Early Modern Eastern Adriatic*, Ca' Foscari University, Venice. She obtained her PhD from School of Advanced Studies Venice and was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Pittsburgh and Bibliotheca Hertziana, Rome. Her book *European Renaissance of Ancient Pula* (Zagreb, 2014), winner of the Croatian National prize for science, explores the critical fortune of antiquities of Pula in the Renaissance art&architecture. She also co-authored two other monographs, edited five volumes, and published numerous articles on the circulation of architectural knowledge, its media and networks. She was awarded 2019 Association of Croatian Art Historians recognition for the contribution to Art history (for conference series Dani Cvita Fiskovića). From 2015 to 2018 she directed the Croatian Science Foundation research project *Visualizing Nationhood: the Schiavoni/Illyrian Confraternities and Colleges in Italy and the Artistic Exchange with South East Europe*, which enabled her research group to establish themselves at the international level.

ABSTRACT

Cultural Heritage between Transnational Knowledge and National Preservation and Academic Systems

The notion of mobility stands at the very base of the creation of Eastern Adriatic artistic heritage. Its vast natural archipelago induced long-span careers of artists like Juraj Dalmatinac, while the best construction materials, large paintings and sculptures travelled easily by sea. This fluctuation stimulated the creation of specific architectural and art markets, intermittently receptive and emissive, which functioned across the borders of different political entities present in the area. This tension between the political context and cultural heritage has only intensified with changes in the political mosaics framing art-historical research within different academic and preservation systems of transnational and national states since the appearance of the discipline in the 19th century.

Understanding these tensions has been at the very base of the ERC research project *Architectural Culture of the Early Modern Eastern Adriatic* (AdriArchCult) that I lead. It aims to develop new approaches and tools in order to better understand and evaluate the East Adriatic built heritage between the 15th and 18th century. The scope is not only to present new data and insights to the international public, but also to provide a platform for superregional collaboration between academia, preservation systems and civil society in general, enabling the circulation of knowledge, people and ideas.

PILLAR 2

Industrial Heritage

MODERATOR:

Emanuele Morezzi

Department of Architecture and Design, Politecnico di Torino, Italy

BIOGRAPHY

Emanuele Morezzi, PhD, architect, works as Researcher and Adjunct Professor in DAD, Department of Architecture and Design of the Politecnico of Turin. He is member of the PhD board in Architecture and Landscape Heritage and teaches in university courses of architectural preservation and conservation. He is author of several papers related to the architectural preservation scientific field, to the heritage conservation and protection. He worked as a lecturer or professor in architecture universities in Syria (2010), U.S.A. (2015), Turkey (2018), and Serbia (2019). His recent researches are focused on the conservation of ruins and on the theory of architectural preservation and conservation.

Manuela Mattone and Elena Vigliocco

DAD Department of Architecture and Design, Italy

BIOGRAPHY

Architect, PHD, she is associate professor in Restoration at the Department Architecture and Design of the Polytechnic of Turin, where she does research and teaches. Her studies and research works are focused on themes concerning conservation and restoration of the cultural heritage. The following topics are object of specific studies: the wooden structures and in particular the evaluation of their state of conservation, or the analysis of their constructive techniques and the technologies adopted to consolidate them; the earthen architecture, with reference to its knowledge and conservation; the iron architecture, as far as it concerns the study of its construction techniques; the reinforced concrete civil and industrial architecture of the end of 1800's and the beginning of the 1900's; preservation of modern and contemporary architecture. She has participated as a speaker at numerous international conferences related to the topics object of specific studies.

ABSTRACT

Innovative approaches applied to European hydroelectric heritage

In June 2016, the European Commission put forward a proposal to develop a EU strategy to international cultural relations. Aimed at putting cultural cooperation at the centre of the EU's diplomatic relations with countries around the world, the main objectives are: (1) unlocking the potential of culture and creativity for sustainable social and economic development; (2) promoting peace and fighting radicalisation through intercultural dialogue; (3) strengthening cooperation on cultural heritage. As a matter of fact, cultural heritage is recognised as an important and valuable expression of the identity of the different countries and an intercultural dialogue could build and promote understanding within and between societies. The EU, having developed knowledge and skills concerning the safeguard and the enhancement of the cultural heritage, could provide. The hydroelectric energy production network represents an industrial heritage of considerable cultural value. Today it is recognized as a productive resource of clean and renewable energy: the network of hydroelectric landscapes overlaps that of rivers and basins, which interconnect Europe by building a common palimpsest. The cultural tourism applied to these landscapes - today active and productive - represents a valid opportunity both for economic regeneration of urban and rural sites affected by undertourism, and for strengthening the common European cultural root - Europeanisation. The hydroelectric heritage and its landscape have similar characteristics in different EU countries and could foster the identification of EU commune characters and development of the EU identity.

The analysis of the state of the art shows that only private energy authorities promote the hydroelectric heritage through sporadic activities. On the contrary, it emerges the lack of actions undertaken by public administrations, which do not include this heritage in the economic development of the territories. Since the hydroelectric heritage is an historical phenomenon important for

the comprehension and consideration of the EU common values, public administrations should become aware that this heritage could play an important role in social and economic development of the territories.

Miguel Alvarez Areces

President of the INCUNA (Industrial Archaeology Association), Spain

BIOGRAPHY

Miguel Alvarez Areces is an economist and president of the Asociación de Arqueología Industrial (INCUNA – Industrial Archaeology Association) and of the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH-Spain). He is director of the cultural and social science review *Ábaco* and of the Centro de Iniciativas Culturales (Centre for Cultural Initiatives – CICEES), where he coordinates the publication of collections on industrial archaeology and heritage. He has worked as a consultant in regional economics and industrial and natural heritage in several countries of Europe and Latin America and is presently director of the programme of international cultural cooperation “Los caminos de la Plata en España y América”, winner of the “Somos Patrimonio 2008” Prize. He has recently published *Guía con 33 propuestas de Industria, Cultura y Naturaleza* (*Guide with 33 Proposals for Industry, Culture and Nature* – CICEES, 2010).

ABSTRACT

Civil society experiences in the valorisation of european industrial heritage; the case of INCUNA

Industrial heritage is the cultural legacy of a territory. Industrial landscapes preserve some essential components of production processes, which make them an invaluable source of information on the way different societies have transformed and used those resources.

This historical, symbolic and cultural legacy not only constitutes a sign of identity and history of the place: it is also a social and economic resource in current processes of ecological transition and structural change in Europe. Industrial heritage represents the very DNA of numerous European territories.

Industrial heritage is not only a resource but also the main point in cultural and economic programs and interventions for environmental regeneration. The cases of various Spanish mining regions are presented here, particularly Asturias, in comparison to the way other European countries have handled the closure of coal mines, thermoelectric power plants, steelworks or old factories.

The matter at hand includes the preservation and valorisation of industrial and cultural landscapes based on “local heritage systems”, the planning of both urban and rural heritage spaces, some “value marketing” of our towns and territories while preserving immaterial heritage, artistic legacies, architecture, technology and work culture elements. The aim is to respect the memory of the place in an environmentally sustainable manner.

INCUNA (Industry, Culture and Nature) is a public interest association in Asturias (España) which works for the defence and valorisation of heritage from civil society. A member of TICCIH, it has organised activities with over 5,000 participants from 30 countries.

INCUNA is part of an international network working on industrial heritage and landscapes. For 22 years, it has organised the International Conference on Industrial Heritage, a laboratory of developmental programmes on heritage and cultural cooperation with Latin America; CIRPI is a space for reflection and promotion of creative industries in the field of industrial heritage, cultural and technological innovation with citizen participation, INCUNA_LAB, and a network of industrial tourism routes in Europe and America.

As regards responsible industrial tourism in ERIH cultural itineraries Council of Europe, new landscape and natural environment policies are being devised for interventions to reinhabit former factories and industrial spaces while developing research, creation and production activities with a collaborative intention so as to generate new life options for people and revitalise our past.

Bosse Lagerqvist

Department of Conservation University of Gothenburg

BIOGRAPHY

Since 1997 he is a senior lecturer at the University of Gothenburg, Department of Conservation (UGOT-C), and from December 2019 Associated Professor. He holds a Doctoral degree in Conservation, UGOT-C, on a dissertation in 1997 on photogrammetry and information management in heritage practices. The research has covered *methods for documentation* and recording of physical properties of heritage; *industrial heritage* and the possibilities to develop such remains for the benefit of continued societal development; and *maritime heritage* – both the heritage afloat as well as coastal communities – and the problems but also the possibilities in incorporating it into heritage practices.

Between 2008 and 2012 I was *moderator* of the working group for *Heritage Studies* as part of the UGOT initiative on strengthening cross-disciplinary research. This research initiative has through the inaugural conference in Göteborg in 2012, contributed to the establishment of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies with the focus to link heritage scholars across the globe in a network to debate and discuss cutting-edge research in the field of heritage studies. European landscape convention and questions related to *cultural landscapes*, vernacular building traditions as well as agriculturally based industrial production, represents topics subject for future research tasks. Presently he is co-managing a Erasmus+ Strategic Partnership on Sustainable Management of Cultural Landscapes with partners in UK, Germany, Poland, France, Slovakia, Czech republic, Hungary, Italy and Spain. (<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplu-project-details/#project/db74786c-d5d7-4410-8fdb-8871bddf0449>). Between 2012 and 2018 he was Head of department (UGOT-C), and from August 2018 to February 2019 he did a sabbatical in Tirana, Albania, cooperating with Cultural Heritage without Borders Albania (<https://chwb.org/albania/>), and the Department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, University of Tirana (<https://www.unitir.edu.al/index.php?lang=sq>). In

focus for this were partly questions about how *cultural heritage processes can be a resource for conflict resolution*, and partly how heritage could be an asset for economic development – specifically in terms of revitalized crafts skills.

He is the ICOMOS Sweden National representative to ICOMOS CIF (the committee on training) (<http://www.icomos.se/en/internationella-kommitteer/utbildning/>), and also a board member of Cultural Heritage without Borders Sweden (<http://chwb.org/>).

ABSTRACT

Industrial heritage as a multi-layered resource for local and regional development — Challenges and opportunities for the industrial heritage practice

The industrial decline in the western world following the so called third industrial revolution in the 1960s and -70s, had – as in the example of Sweden – a strong impact on local communities with dramatic loss of localised, often small-scale industries. This structural change in society threatened livelihoods, community and individual sense of place, and created alienation and unease about how to adapt to change.

This industrial past is now in many cases acknowledged as heritage, with former industrial sites being used to restore memories, creating pride in place and contributing to local economies. In Sweden a large number of former factories have been turned into around 1450 working life museums. The geographical spread and the sheer numbers indicates the importance of local non-professional activities. Starting from the premise that heritage processes should engage and be of value for people rather than for the heritage sector, local engagement has been far more important than formal heritage practice, and is a key factor for using heritage as a resource for development. Industrial remains have, over time, gained increased meaning and substance for local communities with non-professional – amateur in its best sense – activities that in several cases have resulted in positive development processes. These processes can be understood as multi-layered, witnessing the local overcoming of industrial collapse, loss of employment opportunities, and young people leaving for the larger urban areas. Heritage wise, this implies an increasing dependence between the formal heritage sector and the voluntarily based local organisations with a need to find common ground for valuation and reuse strategies.

Parallel, heritage is increasingly arguments for exclusion and an ethnic dividers that threatens the stability of Europe. The heritage in general, and not the least the industrial remains, need therefore to be revitalised with human, cultural, social as well as economic perspectives. The main challenge now is to problematize and revitalise cultural heritage as a driver for inclusive sustainable growth and to move towards diverse cultural and sustainable development by innovative heritage-led regeneration based on a multi-stakeholder involvement.

This paper examines the processes contributing to define industrial remains as assets for local identity and economic renewal. The paper is based within the context of professional heritage practice but with an outlook on the importance of local non-professional engagement, leading to opportunities for methodological practice development.

Petra Sapun Kurtin

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Petra Sapun Kurtin holds a dual degree in English and German and is employed as Research and Teaching Assistant at the University of Rijeka, Croatia (English Studies / Translation Studies).

For her interdisciplinary research in the humanities on the representations of Mediterranean port cities, she was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship of the US Government, during which she attended doctoral studies in the USA at New York University and Tulane University in New Orleans.

In 2018/2019, she was awarded Research Fellowship of the Wirth Institute, University of Alberta in Canada, spending a year doing research on port cities from a humanities perspective for her thesis at the University of Zagreb, Croatia on literary representations of the port city New Orleans as liminal space in recent American fiction.

She collaborated on international research projects on topics of translation, reception, and migrations, held invited lectures and seminars for both academic and general audiences on topics relating to Mediterranean Studies, North-American Studies, and the interrelationship between technologies, places, and narratives, as well as attended and/or presented at numerous conferences in North America and Central Europe (from Vancouver, Baltimore, and Houston to Edmonton, Prague, and Vienna). She is currently involved in several research projects, including a collaboration with Eastern Michigan University, USA on technologies and urban imaginaries, as well as a Heritage project on the Mediterranean heritage of cities at the invitation of the City of Zadar.

Beyond her academic endeavors, she worked in the cultural and academic department at the Embassy of Canada, as a program coordinator at the Goethe-Institute, and held workshops at the Delegation of the EU Commission. She worked as an editor of literary publications in publishing and freelance translator. She collaborates regularly with and acts as a liaison between local and international academic, non-profit and diplomatic institutional partners for cultural and academic events in Croatia and Canada.

She is the elected President of the Croatian-Canadian Academic Society (2020-2024) and co-founder of the Central-Europeans Canadian Studies Association's Young Canadianists network.

ABSTRACT

Myth-Making and Cultural Heritage in the Post-Industrial Port City — Lessons from New Orleans, USA

This presentation will explore the lessons from post-Katrina New Orleans and changing scholarly approaches to researching its diverse cultural heritage of a post-industrial port city. I will juxtapose the city's storytelling heritage, which fostered a call-for-action to reclaim and rebuild the city and its communities at a time of crisis despite lost common ground, with the proclaimed scholarly call for a more complex and comparative analysis of the city from a humanities perspective.

As any port city, New Orleans as a place has been shaped primarily by maritime and other mobilities of people, capital, goods and trends, with all the implied social complexities on both axes of such lived space. Its historical importance as a port and geostrategic position has allowed the city to continuously rebuild itself after both manmade and natural disasters, making it a site of memory marked by resilience and survival, despite its naturally precarious position with regards to climate and geological position. The city's early post-colonial and post-industrial decline were counteracted with furthering the economically advantageous and perpetuated narratives of exceptionalism, today increasingly contested by scholars.

Despite the century-long depictions of the city's geographical, architectural, literary, musical and social complexity that have cemented its status as one of the iconic American cities, New Orleans almost faced its complete ruin at the beginning of the 21st century. In the devastating aftermath of hurricane Katrina in 2005, which flooded most of the city and set in motion one of the largest refugee crisis on American soil, the public discourse began framing the narrative of rebuilding the city as one of viability and cost-effectiveness, to the dismay of locals and those for whom the city and its rich cultural heritage stood for something more than a city-break destination.

The Katrina aftermath constituted a state of crisis that only intensified and brought to surface underlying questions of existing social tensions, resulting on one hand in a surge of narratives by local and outsider advocates alike as an attempt to justify and reclaim the (hi)story of the city and its heritage within the national and global imaginary, and on the other sparking new scholarship that sought answers beyond viewing the city as a standalone case study for a particular lens, but rather an example of diverse and liminal urban space whose cultural heritage lessons may prove to be crucial for the 21st century lived urban experience.

Emanuele Morezzi

DAD Department of Architecture and Design, Italy

BIOGRAPHY

Emanuele Morezzi, PhD, architect, university researcher and associate professor of architectural restoration at the Department of Architecture and Design (DAD) of the Politecnico of Turin. Since 2012 he teaches courses of restoration and preservation of the cultural heritage and takes part in project ateliers for interventions on the existing. Since 2015 he teaches a course of Theory and history of architectural restoration. He is the author of monographs and essays about architectural restoration and preservations, among which, in English: *Post war/disaster recovery of historical cities and cultural heritage sites* (with Salah Haj Ismail), *Memory, Transformation, Innovation. From compatibility to sustainability in architectural preservation*. Since 2019 he is member of the teaching staff for the PhD in Architectural and Landscaping Heritage of the Politecnico of Turin. He has been visiting professor and held university courses and lectures in Aleppo, Ankara, New York and Belgrade.

ABSTRACT

Industrial heritage as symbol image — Preservation through architectural conservation

The conservation and preservation of industrial heritage represent nowadays an actual topic of scientific resonance for the international debate about the conservation of the cultural heritage. The industrial buildings became, in the last decades, symbols of the past for the cities, enhancing the opportunity to preserve their legacy and, with it, their meaning. The paper aims to investigate the link between the conservation of the fabric and its architectural and constructive expression and the preservation of the symbol the building expresses in itself. In fact, many cities, during the second half of the twentieth century find in the industrial heritage a suitable way of historical and architectural representation, raising these buildings to new contemporary landmarks.

The essay will be focused on this topic investigating through a theoretical and an empirical approach, studying a few case studies which can be already considered as paradigmatic of this tendency. The transformations of the Battersea Power Station, for an example, offer a meditation on the modification of the London industrial landscape of the twentieth century. The preservation/transformation of the power station represents a project which dealt not only with the ruins conservation or modification but also with the iconic value of the building and the importance of it as a symbol of London industrial heritage. In the same way, the papers will analyze few different case studies of the transformation of industrial structures with huge importance as symbols of a city, in order to understand if the activities focused on the modification of these building are changing the meaning of this heritage too.

PILLAR 3

**Digital Transformation in
the Study of Literary Heritage:
Challenges and Opportunities
for a More Connected Europe**

Digital Transformation in the Study of Literary Heritage: Challenges and Opportunities for a More Connected Europe

ABOUT

This parallel session seeks to examine the impact of digitisation and computational research methods on the study of European literature in the light of Horizon Europe's proposed objective of a more connected Europe and the digital transformation of societies. While digitisation and big data tend to be primarily associated with social media, STEM, or innovations in the public sector, this parallel session seeks to draw attention to the application of big data analysis in the humanities, with a focus on the study of literature. European literature is a crucial aspect of European cultural heritage yet it tends to be overshadowed by the more easily visualised and animated artefacts, even in a flagship research project of the EU's such as *Time Machine*. However, literature is not merely an element of a given member state's notion of language, culture, identity, and history. Through translation and transnational readership, literature also serves as vehicle of change by transferring ideas, literary fashions and trends. As such, European literature is here examined as a complex interconnected system that is part of the broader world literary system. The most prominent application of big data analysis to the study of literature has been referred to as 'distant reading', after a term proposed by Franco Moretti in his critique of comparative literature's limited focus on the canon in 'Conjectures on World Literature' (2000). This approach has led to the inclusion of 'the great unread' (Cohen 1999) which has, in turn, resulted in the recovery and better understanding of, for example, forgotten traditions in women's writing. Besides enabling an expansion in the number of texts for analysis and the recovery of forgotten writers and traditions, the computational approach to digitised literary heritage has also enabled research questions that have previously been unfeasible in the lifetime of a single scholar, offering, for example, the possibility of mapping transnational literary trends or the spread of genres and ideas. By examining the challenges and opportunities brought about by such a digital transformation of literary studies, this parallel session seeks to explore its potential impact both inside and outside of academia. Amongst others, questions that might be discussed in this session include the following: How might the digitisation of Europe's multilingual literary heritage help foster a better understanding of Europe? In what ways could it lead to a stronger awareness of a shared European cultural heritage? Considering the implicit acceptance of English as the lingua franca, what role could translation play in the process, especially post-Brexit?

MODERATOR:

Antonija Primorac

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Antonija Primorac is an Associate Professor of English Studies at the University of Rijeka, Croatia. She is on the Management Committee of the COST Action *Distant Reading for European Literary History*, within which she also leads the Working Group 'Literary Theory and History'. Antonija is the author of *Neo-Victorianism on Screen: Postfeminism and Contemporary Adaptations of Victorian Women* (Palgrave Macmillan 2018) and co-editor of the 2015 special issue of *Neo-Victorian Studies* entitled *Neo-Victorianism and Globalisation: Transnational Dissemination of Nineteenth-Century Cultural Texts*. She has published on adaptation, nineteenth-century literature, neo-Victorianism, postcolonial and Canadian studies, feminist theory, and literature in translation. Antonija has taught at the Universities of Zagreb and Split in Croatia and at University College London's School for Slavonic and East European Studies. She has been a recipient of several research awards, including a visiting fellowship at the Institute of English Studies, University of London, a Fulbright Scholarship at New York University, and a Chevening Scholarship at the University of Oxford.

Jennifer Edmond

President of the DARIAH Board of Directors, Co-Director of the Centre for Digital Humanities, Trinity College Dublin

BIOGRAPHY

Jennifer Edmond is Associate Professor of Trinity College Dublin, co-director of the Trinity Center for Digital Humanities and Director of Trinity's MPhil in Digital Humanities and Culture. Jennifer also serves as President of the Board of Directors of the pan-European research infrastructure for the arts and humanities, DARIAH-EU. She represents this body on the Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP), which supports the European Commission in developing and promoting Open Science policies. Until 2016, Jennifer coordinated the €6.5m CENDARI FP7 (2012-1026) project and is a partner in the related infrastructure cluster, PARTHENOS. She was also coordinator of the 2017-2018 ICT programme-funded project KPLEX, which investigated bias in big data research from a humanities perspective, and is currently a partner on the CHIST-ERA project PROVIDE-DH, which is investigating progressive visualisation as a support for managing uncertainty in humanities research.

ABSTRACT

Boundary Objects and Wildlife Bridges: Building Knowledge Infrastructure for Humanities Research and Cultural Heritage

This presentation will reflect upon the role of knowledge infrastructures for the arts and humanities in promoting the formation of identities within and across cultural and heritage contexts. It will explore the role of heritage for our lives both as citizens and consumers, and how, by enabling both the intentional processes of knowledge creation through research and the organic processes of acculturation, unique, bespoke infrastructure models can emerge. The specific strategy and value of the DARIAH ERIC, which has been created according to one such unique and bespoke model, will be presented as an example of how the research ecosystem can be enhanced to support the multiple players and requirements of this ecosystem in a digital age.

James Smithies

Director of King's College Digital Lab, King's College London

BIOGRAPHY

James Smithies is Director of King's Digital Lab (KDL) and Deputy Director of eResearch, King's College London. He is author of *The Digital Humanities and the Digital Modern* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017). His doctorate is in the history of ideas, and he has published across a range of subjects including digital humanities, digital archiving, literary history, and the history of computing and technology. He has lectured in Digital Humanities, History, English, and Philosophy, and worked as a Project Manager and Senior Business Analyst in the government and commercial IT industry in New Zealand and the United Kingdom. From 2011 – 2015 James was Senior Lecturer in Digital Humanities & Associate Director of the CEISMIC Digital Archive at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

ABSTRACT

An Ideal Infrastructure for Computational Analysis of European Literature

Optimism that large-scale computational analysis will uncover new kinds of knowledge has receded over the past five years, in the face of the myriad problems such work entails. Issues have arisen at all levels, from the minutiae of algorithmic processing to metadata quality, methodological transparency and reproducibility, and the interoperability of heterogeneous corpuses. The humanities community have also struggled with more philosophical issues of human – machine interaction, the nature of literary-critical meaning, and the appropriateness of empiricism as a methodological stance. Good progress has been made by working through these problems, anchored in a growing sense that what could be termed 'Software Intensive Humanities' functions along a continuum of practice (from creative to empirical) and entails various levels of critical awareness (from 'pushing buttons on a black box' to the ontology of mathematics). This paper takes a step back from the problems being encountered – and the successes that have been achieved – to posit an 'ideal' model for computational analysis of European literature at scale. The goal is to return, however briefly, to previous periods of optimism and explore what a future trans-European infrastructure for the analysis of European literature might look like and enable. Initiatives such as the European Open Science Cloud, and the growing capability of teams involved in Research Software Engineering for the arts & humanities, can and should inspire utopian dreams of massive datasets, seamless interoperability, open & reproducible science, and advanced workflows providing translation on demand and subsequent multi-lingual analysis capable of attending to the myriad subtleties of historical and cultural semantics. This would be a fantastic future, even if it does remain an ideal rather than reality. In more practical terms, such thought experiments help us identify gaps in our thinking and problems with contemporary practice.

Christof Schöch

Co-Director of the Trier Center for Digital Humanities, University of Trier

BIOGRAPHY

Christof Schöch is Full Professor of Digital Humanities at the University of Trier, Germany, and Co-Director of the Trier Center for Digital Humanities (TCDH). He is the chair of the COST Action Distant Reading for European Literary History (CA16204) and president of the Digital Humanities Association for the German-speaking area (DHd). His interests in research and teaching revolve around Computational Literary Studies. For more information, see: <http://christof-schoech.de/en/>.

ABSTRACT

Corpus, Community, Computation. Distant Reading for European Literary History

Working towards a renewed and deeper understanding of European literary history as a multi-faceted network of people and places, ideas and literary devices, texts and genres is the overarching objective of the COST Action “Distant Reading for European Literary History”. To achieve this objective, a range of challenges need to be addressed, three of which will be discussed here: the first challenge is to establish a common, comparable and digitally available corpus of literary texts that enables cross-national, computational investigations of the European literary tradition. The second challenge, closely connected to the first, is to build a diverse, wide-ranging and vibrant community of scholars to help design, build, expand and understand this corpus. The third challenge is to use the momentum that results from the developing textual resources and the emerging community towards fulfilling some of our ambitions regarding cross-cultural and cross-lingual, computational investigations into European literary history. In this talk, I would like to discuss some of the success stories, but also some of the pitfalls, of our collaborative work towards solving these challenges, in the dual perspective of a report on our ongoing work and as a learning opportunity for everyone involved. Ultimately, our current efforts cannot be more than a building block, albeit one will hopefully prove to be useful, in a larger, pan-European, interdisciplinary network of researchers that is rich in data, tools, resources and people, all working towards enabling our common understanding of European Digital Cultural Heritage.

Ivan Lupić

Assistant Professor of English at Stanford University

BIOGRAPHY

Ivan Lupić is Assistant Professor of English at Stanford University, where he teaches Renaissance literature as well as courses in book history and manuscript studies. His most recent book, *Subjects of Advice: Drama and Counsel from More to Shakespeare*, was published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 2019. He is currently working on two new book projects. One, called *Shakespeare and the End of Editing*, considers the history of Shakespeare editing in the context of manuscript studies as an interdisciplinary field; the other, titled *The Illyrian Renaissance*, asks how some aspects of the Italian Renaissance can be rethought if considered from the multilingual perspective of the European borderlands.

ABSTRACT

Recovery as Transformation: Multilingualism and Manuscript Culture in The European Borderlands

This presentation will discuss the challenges associated with recovering, describing, and understanding the largely dispersed manuscript culture of the eastern Adriatic through a construction of a digital database. The literature of Illyria—as the region was known in the early modern period—was written in several languages and circulated in countless manuscripts well into the nineteenth century. Positioned between the Christian West and the Ottoman East, the multilingual communities of Venetian Dalmatia and the Republic of Ragusa relied on both print and manuscript media to keep abreast of the global political events and cultural developments while also producing a body of literature that deserves to be better known in the general accounts of the European Renaissance. Recovering the cultural work of the European borderlands has the potential of transforming our understanding of early modern Europe and helping us reveal the complex multilingual structures upon which national literary canons have been subsequently built.

Gerardine Meaney

Director of the Centre for Cultural Analytics at UCD Dublin

BIOGRAPHY

Gerardine Meaney is Professor of Cultural Theory and Director of the Centre for Cultural Analytics at UCD Dublin. Her current research interests are in gender, migration and cultural change and the integration of text mining in humanities research in these areas. She is the author of *Gender, Ireland and Cultural Change* (Routledge, 2010), *Nora* (Cork UP/IFI, 2004), *(Un)like Subjects: Women, Theory, Fiction* (Routledge, 1993, 2012). She has published over 20 internationally

peer reviewed essays as sole author, 6 interdisciplinary papers with Computer Science. She co-wrote *Reading the Irish Woman: Studies in Cultural Encounters and Exchange, 1714-1960* (Liverpool University Press, 2013) with Mary O'Dowd and Bernadette Whelan. She also led UCD's multimedia centenary celebration of Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*.

ABSTRACT

Literature, Computation and Interpretation

The use of machine learning techniques has enormous potential to unlock the very large cultural and historical datasets now available to answer pressing questions about the development of cultural identities. Until very recently most of the major studies in this field centred on questions of genre, structure and accessibility. Algee-Hewitt et al (2016) celebrated the 'new galaxies' which had become visible through digitisation of the archive, creating ever expanding corpora. They asked 'if the digital skies revealed anything that changes our knowledge of literature?' In the context of new corpora and shared resources for the exploration of European cultural heritage, we can now ask what the new digital universe reveals about how we imagine ourselves, our communities, our shared histories. It is increasingly possible to track the deep rooted, transhistorical cultural patterns which continue to shape intercultural relations at a scale unimaginable to previous generations of scholars. This paper will outline both the extent and limits of these new methodologies, the potential to move beyond current national, historical and theoretical frameworks, and the continuing role of interpretation, creativity and critical reflection. It will then outline a case study, the representation of intra-European migration in English literature and outline the ways in which combining computational and critical frameworks can illuminate the role of cultural memory in contemporary Europe.

CROSS -CUTTING 1

**Multilingualism
and Minority Languages**

MODERATOR:

Vesna Crnić - Grotić

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Vesna Crnić-Grotić, professor of International Law and the head of the International Law department at the Faculty of Law, University of Rijeka, Croatia. She also teaches International Law of the Sea, International Law of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights. She has published a number of articles dealing with these topics and she has run scientific projects. She has developed professionally in the USA, The Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. Several times she has mentored students participating in the international law students' competitions in international law (Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, Washington, DC) and the European Convention for Human Rights. She has lectured at the universities in Zagreb, Sarajevo, Ljubljana and Strasbourg.

Since 1998 she has been a member and the vice-chair and then since 2013 chair of the Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages, an independent body in charge of monitoring the Charter's application.

In 2013 – 2015 she was Agent for Croatia at the International Court of Justice in the Genocide Case between Croatia and Serbia.

In 2003 and 2012 she was a candidate for the judge of the European Court for Human Rights.

Dieter W. Halwachs

Head of the Plurilingualism Research Unit at the University's language center
Treffpunkt sprachen, Germany

BIOGRAPHY

Dieter W. Halwachs is a sociolinguist at the University of Graz, head of the Plurilingualism Research Unit at the University's language center *Treffpunkt sprachen*. The research unit is designed as a sociolinguistically based socio-political project which aims for social cohesion, human rights and a politics of plurality, expert activities for the Council of Europe, the European Union, and UNESCO. He is a coordinator of various projects on urban multilingualism and linguistic minorities, first of all Roma. His research interests include language politics, minority linguistics, endangered languages, language contact, etc.

ABSTRACT

Linguistic Rights – Cultural Heritage – Linguistic Citizenship

The imagined homogeneity of nation states always contrasts with the reality of diversity as fundamental characteristic of any society. Ethnocultural diversity manifests itself, among others, in varying historical interpretations and different socio-cultural values. As nation states are, as a rule, dominated by a single nation, such divergences often result in socio-economic and socio-political inequalities among social groups, which often leads to the dominant ones defining the dominated ones as "other". Among the obvious features of otherness, the most prominent one is the use of a language, or rather of linguistic varieties, different from those defined official by the nation state. Although a common "language" is a prerequisite for modern democratic societies, the exclusiveness of a single linguistic form is an unrealistic demand of homogeneity and thus always remains a desideratum. The reality of natural linguistic diversity is met with a variety of policies: from the neglect of linguistic human rights to the recognition of mostly only so-called autochthonous languages as an integral part of a country's cultural heritage. Corresponding measures range from defining all languages traditionally spoken on the territory of a state as official, legally recognized national languages in accordance with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages of the Council of Europe. The concession of language rights or rather linguistic human rights is the common answer to inequality and the marginalization of regional or minority languages. However, taking into account the fundamentally monolingual habitus of the nation state, other languages will never enjoy equal rights and functions. In most cases, recognition remains symbolic, with co-official functions of regional languages as the maximum emancipation of "other" languages which are seen as discrete units connected with another community, culture, etc. However, language is first of all a communicative tool and communication per se is characterized by a diversity of situations and linguistic varieties. Migratory movements, urbanization and social mobility as permanent processes result in open network societies with a multitude of communicative situations and their respective tools. Against this background, the emancipation of languages as discrete units always remains symbolic, as linguistic rights can never guarantee the equality of communicative practices. It is the concept of linguistic citizenship which meets the purpose of linguistic emancipation and equality. Linguistic citizenship deals with the diversity of communicative practices

and resources of a society and the socio-political participation of linguistic communities, rather than legal provisions in the context of linguistic human rights.

The paper aims to discuss the emancipation of minority groups and the preservation of ethnolinguistic cultural heritage in the context of both linguistic rights, which mainly rely on notions of identity, and linguistic citizenship, which focuses on communicative practices.

Jarmo Lainio

Head of the Plurilingualism Research Unit at the University's language center
Treffpunkt sprachen, Germany

BIOGRAPHY

Jarmo Lainio published his Ph.D. thesis in 1989 at Uppsala University (Spoken Finnish in Urban Sweden). He holds the Chair of Finnish at Stockholm University since 2008. He was the head of the Centre for Finnish Studies (2003-2011), and its Guest Professor (2011-2014), at Mälardalen University, Eskilstuna, Sweden.

His research covers sociolinguistics, bilingual studies/education, the sociology of language, minority languages, language policy and educational linguistics. He has published about 100 works on these issues, in English, Swedish and Finnish. He is Docent at the University of Tampere, Finland, since 1994. He was Visiting Research Fellow at University of Ottawa, Canada (1990-1991) and Senior lecturer at the Centre for Research on Bilingualism, Stockholm University (1998-2004).

Since 2006 Lainio is the Swedish member of the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts, which monitors the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages; December 2015-2017 he is also a member of its Bureau/Chair's committee. He is involved in several international networks on the promotion of multilingual education, multilingualism, language policy and linguistic diversity.

ABSTRACT

Top-down decisions on and bottom-up confusions about the teaching of national minority culture in Swedish schools

The paper will discuss the process of trying to implement a national authority decision on the teaching of national minority cultures in Sweden, and the ensuing confusion on what the content of 'culture' is in this context. There are several strands that will be followed: the process to reach the decision and its implementation; the understanding of what 'culture' is in the teaching context; the understanding of what a minority culture is, with or without its overlaps with mainstream cultural representations and possible 'homeland' cultures; the teachers' task of performing the teaching in present-day circumstances for minority and minority language teaching in the Swedish context. As the

framework for the paper, the theoretical concepts of language policy 'orientations' by Richard Ruíz will be adapted, in order to further uncover reasons for the clash between authority decisions and confusions about them within a minority group and among its teachers.

Aleksandra Oszmianska-Pagett

WSJO, Council of Europe, Strasbourg

ABSTRACT

Promoting minority languages: nurturing cultural heritage and fostering participation

The main aim of the paper is to show how the promotion of regional and minority languages within particular social domains, as formulated by the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (the Charter), can be seen as contributing to the economically sustainable development of small regions, democratic participation and ultimately social cohesion. The paper will look into the relevant provisions of the Charter also from the perspective of children's rights as contained in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Providing for children and youth contributions, especially in the field of media and culture, is not only to their developmental benefit, but also to the whole local community. In the long run, it clearly paves the way for the minority language to be used in all domains of the community's social life, but also fosters active citizenship and participation.

Erik Bolstad and Nataša Jerman

Great Norwegian Encyclopedia, Oslo

BIOGRAPHY

Nataša Jerman is the assistant director for research and inter-institutional cooperation at the Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography in Zagreb. She graduated in molecular biology (1994) and gained her MSc in biomedicine (2003) at the Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb. In 2012 she was awarded a Ph.D. in information and communication sciences at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. She also graduated in Swedish language and literature at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in 1996. From 1994 to 1997 she attended scholarships in Sweden, Italy, and Austria. Since 1998 she has been employed at the Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography as a lexicographer in the field of natural sciences, biomedicine, and biotechnology.

She collaborated on several national and international projects (supported by the Croatian Ministry of Science and Education, DARIAH-EU, COST). Her research interests lie within the field of information and communication sciences, with particular emphasis on the impact of bibliometrics and scientometrics on science policy, as well as lexicography and encyclopaedics in the context of digital humanities.

In 2016 she attended ERA Fellowship Programme at the Berlin Social Science Centre (WZB), which was launched by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research. Since 2015 she is a member of the editorial board of the journal *Studia lexicographica* and since 2017 of the journal *Molecular and Experimental Biology in Medicine*. She is a member of the Croatian Biological Society, International Committee for the History of Technology (ICOHTEC), EvalHum Initiative, and Croatian Association for Scholarly Communication (CROASC).

ABSTRACT

Disseminating cultural heritage as a public service: The role of online encyclopedias

In an increasingly interconnected world, smaller language communities and nations are struggling to effectively preserve and disseminate knowledge about cultural heritage in general, and immaterial cultural heritage in particular. Museums have come far with new methods of communicating cultural heritage, but are mostly visited by those who are already interested in particular topics and have a high threshold for someone who is just seeking knowledge about something small and specific. Modern, online encyclopedias and encyclopedic portals, on the other hand, have the potential to become platforms for the dissemination and networking of knowledge of cultural heritage from various sources, by linking to the digital data and collections from other institutions (museums, archives, libraries etc). This paper explores and explains the role of online encyclopedias in small languages when it comes to making knowledge of cultural heritage – objects, rituals, language culture, traditions, ways and means of living – accessible to large user groups, in a way which makes it available to everyone from their own computer or smartphone.

The role of the encyclopedia has not changed since Denis Diderot's famous introduction to the *Encyclopédie* (1755): "Indeed, the purpose of an encyclopedia is to collect knowledge disseminated around the globe; to set forth its general system to the men with whom we live, and transmit it to those who will come after us, so that the work of preceding centuries will not become useless to the centuries to come; and so that our offspring, becoming better instructed, will at the same time become more virtuous and happy, and that we should not die without having rendered a service to the human race in the future years to come". Diderot knew that knowledge about the past is important to create societies that can live in harmony in the present and future. In this age, the European Commission recognizes the same point when it underlines that "understanding and preserving our cultural heritage and diversity are prerequisites for maintaining our cultural community, our common values and identity" (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/communication-strengthening-european-identity-education-culture_en.pdf). This is true both within language communities and across them, in communities such as the European one.

Up until our time, however, knowledge about the past and about our cultural heritage through encyclopedic dissemination was generally only available to those who could pay a high price for multi-volume encyclopedias. This has fundamentally changed in the internet age, and creates an historic opportunity for open, public service encyclopedias to connect people with the past in their

own language more easily than anyone could have ever imagined. By acting as a connection between experts such as academic researchers on the one side and the average citizen, school pupil or university student on the other, online encyclopedias are, or at least should be, at the core of the knowledge infrastructure of any modern society. Furthermore, the new digital age is characterised by a constantly growing amount of information from various sources with free access. By fulfilling their basic goal – offering access to reliable and verified information in the user’s mother tongue – encyclopedias could also play an important role in the struggle against misinformation and fake news provided by unreliable digital sources of knowledge.

This paper will focus on the development of the Great Norwegian Encyclopedia (Store norske leksikon – SNL), which has, over less than a decade, gone from being a failing commercial product behind a paywall to one of Norway’s most visited websites with close to 1000 active expert authors, and how this is currently being translated into the comprehensive works of Croatia’s Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography (Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža – LZMK).

SNL has roots tracing back to the first Norwegian encyclopedia published in 1907, two years after Norway gained independence. It went online in 2000, and has close to 200.000 articles, which in 2019 is estimated to have been read almost 100 million times by a population of about five million. The encyclopedia is under constant revision, and is organized as a non-profit funded by all of Norway’s universities and several other public service institutions.

In the course of its 70-year old history, LZMK, both a publishing house and a research institution, has published more than 400 volumes of encyclopedias, lexicons, dictionaries and other issues which have played a significant role in providing reliable access to scientifically verified knowledge worldwide, as well as in developing and understanding Croatia’s natural and historic heritage, and in preserving its cultural and social identity. Since 2008, LZMK has been developing freely accessible collections of digital encyclopedic editions, which currently comprise of approximately 250 000 articles. Its goal in the forthcoming years is to create a digital repository of encyclopedic content with the purpose of developing public knowledge of the highest scientific relevance.

Both institutions are hence important carriers of cultural heritage in their countries and language communities, and both are utterly aware of the critical role they must play in preserving and communicating cultural heritage in the present and in the future.

Tim Engels

University of Antwerp

ABSTRACT

National bibliographic databases, multilingualism and the preservation of scholarly heritage

Cultural heritage spans a wide range of areas, including academia. In this contribution we argue that national bibliographic databases for research output are essential for the preservation of Europe’s multilingual scholarly heritage.

In Europe, at least 21 national bibliographic databases for research output are in operation (Sile et al., 2018). These databases gather a wealth of metadata, and more and more often also (links to) full texts of scholarly output. The primary aim of such databases is to collect information on current scholarly output in view of a wide range of governing processes, including monitoring, funding allocation and evaluation. However, some of these databases, like COBISS in Slovenia and CROSBI in Croatia, span more than 30 years and have thus become rich sources for the study of scholarly output over time. Uniquely, national bibliographic databases also commonly aim at collecting output in many different languages, thus not suffering from a bias towards English-language publishing. As has been shown through collaboration within ENRESSH (the European Network on Research Evaluation in Social Science and Humanities), this openness to multiple languages is essential, as a great deal of scholarly output in the fields that study society and culture, i.e. the SSH, is in languages other than English (Kulczycki et al., 2018; Kulczycki et al., 2019). Additionally, evolution in terms of types of output has been studied thanks to data drawn from national bibliographic databases in different countries (Engels et al., 2018). Thus, we argue that national bibliographic databases do not only serve present day research policy purposes. In the long term, they also serve as sources for the preservation of scholarly heritage. In doing so, these databases also contribute to multilingualism in the European Research Area and more generally throughout European academia. As is made explicit in the Helsinki Initiative on multilingualism, this linguistic pluralism is essential in scholarly communication.

CROSS -CUTTING 2

**Research of Cultural Heritage:
Philosophy, History and Politics**

007

PILLAR 1

**Transforming the Heritage of
Growth into a Culture of Degrowth:
Interdisciplinary Knowledge for
a Desirable Future**

MODERATOR:

Bojana Čulum Ilić

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Bojana Čulum Ilić gained her PhD in higher education pedagogy and policy at the University of Rijeka, where she works as Associate Professor, at the Department of Education. Her primary research interest focuses on university third/civic mission, the phenomenon of university-community engagement and the concept of an engaged university. She is principal investigator of five years long research project "Formal Education in a Service of Sustainable Development", funded by Croatian Science Foundation. Beside, her research interests are in the fields of citizenship education, volunteering and youth work. For the past fifteen years she has been engaged in numerous European comparative research projects focused on changes in academic profession, especially in the context of early career researchers and women in academia. Her teaching follows community-engaged learning pedagogy. The courses she teaches at undergraduate, graduate and doctoral studies cover the areas related to trends in higher education, civil society development, project management in education, evaluation research, qualitative research methodology and youth work. She is one of the founders of the ECHER (Early Career Higher Education Researchers Network). She has been a member of the National Committee for Volunteering Development, and a member of the National Working Group for Youth Work, appointed to both by the Croatian Government. She has initiated the membership of the University of Rijeka in the Talloires Network, and has been appointed as a university representative. She collaborates frequently with various civil society organisations, institutions and local authorities on community-based projects where she engages her students as well. She authored and co-authored several books, book chapters and articles. She was Fulbright Visiting Scholar at Portland State University, Graduate School of Education during the 2015/2016 academic year where she was a principle investigator on the research project "Community-based Learning: Narratives on Transforming Academic Identities".

MODERATOR:

Branko Ančić

Institute for Social Research in Zagreb

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Branko Ančić is a Research Associate at the Institute for Social Research in Zagreb where he is a Head of the Centre for Research in Social Inequalities and Sustainability. His scientific and research interest include sociology of religion, sociology of health and social ecology. His publications include an analysis of atheism and non-religiosity in Europe (*Oxford Handbook of Atheism*, Oxford

University Press, 2014), an exploration of connection between religion and health (*Sociology and Space*, 2011), research of pro-environmental attitudes and behaviour in Europe (*Sustainability Perspectives from the European Semi-Periphery*, Institute for Social Research in Zagreb and Heinrich Böll Stiftung Croatia, 2014), public perception of climate change (*Croatian Meteorological Journal*, 2016) and interpretation of degrowth attitudes in Europe (*Green European – environmental behaviour and attitudes in Europe in a historical and cross-cultural comparative perspective*, Routledge, 2017), exploration of energy poverty and health (*Energy and buildings*, 2018), food self-provisioning and class structure (*Geoforum*, 2019). He teaches at the University of Zagreb (Faculty of Law, Croatian Studies) and University of Rijeka (Faculty of Health Studies). He also was on research visits at the University of Cardiff, University of Vienna and GESIS institute in Cologne. He also serves as a current president of Croatian Sociological Association.

Brannon Andersen

Furman University, USA

BIOGRAPHY

Brannon Andersen is a professor in the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences at Furman University. He is a biogeochemist that studies how human activities have transformed the landscape and altered the biogeochemical cycles of carbon and nitrogen. He is also interested in how sustainability indicators can be used to understand progress towards sustainability at the institutional through national levels. He is also interested in sustainability science education at the university level, particularly how the degrowth hypothesis can be used to frame the field of sustainability science. Dr. Andersen is chair of the department (2009-2014, 2016 - present), was named the Henry and Ellen Townes Professor of Earth and Environmental Sciences (1998-2000), the Association of Furman Students Faculty Member of the Year (2003-2004), a South Carolina Independent Universities and Colleges Teacher of Excellence (2008), the Howard Hughes Medical Institute Distinguished Undergraduate Research Mentor (2010), and has received the Council on Undergraduate Research Geosciences Division Undergraduate Research Mentor Award (2017). Dr. Andersen is also an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Environmental Engineering and Earth Sciences at Clemson University, associate editor of the journal *Environmental Geosciences*, and an Academic Council Member of the Institute of Political Ecology in Zagreb, Croatia. For the 2014-2015 academic year, Dr. Andersen was a visiting professor and Fulbright Scholar at the University of Zadar in Zadar, Croatia.

ABSTRACT

Transforming University Culture for a Sustainable Future

Transforming University Culture for a Sustainable Future Humanity is on a path towards a plausible but unsustainable and undesirable future. The ongoing transition to a global industrial socio metabolism has resulted in an exponential increase in the extraction and consumption of energy and materials and in the production of waste. As a result, humanity has surpassed the environmental ceiling and failed to meet the social foundation of much of humanity. This environmental and social crisis is the consequence of a grand neo-liberal economic and political focus on increased individualism, freedom without responsibility, and never ending exponential growth of the economic system. The current state of the planetary system suggests this strategy has become maladaptive as humanity is facing very real biophysical constraints. A major transformation in global socio-metabolism will be required in order to achieve a plausible, sustainable, and desirable future. The only reasonable path forward will require degrowth, a major contraction of consumption among the wealthy that will allow necessary growth to meet basic human needs among the poor. However, achieving degrowth is no small task, as it will require a major reorientation of world views, values, and culture, particularly for the wealthy of the world. This is a particular challenge for universities in the United States, which tend to serve the economic elite. Universities are designed to maintain and replicate the liberal growth culture. Thus, faculty face two major challenges when educating for degrowth in a neo-liberal political and economic system. First, the worldview of our students is shaped by the neo-liberal political and economic system that has made many of their families affluent, and those who come from less affluent families aspire to participate more fully in the liberal system. Second,

our faculty are also immersed within the system and often fail to recognize the present as a crucial moment in the history of humanity. In essence, we need to change the goal of the university from replicating liberalism, generating a plausible but undesirable future, to learning to live within the limits of the planet and investing in local communities. This will require making degrowth initiatives, especially social innovation strategies, resonate with the core teaching and research mission of the university. Current strategies at some U.S. universities include embedding a grand challenges focus into the core curriculum and hosting living learning communities such as the Greenbelt Housing Community at Furman University. Faculty need training to achieve these pedagogical ends. Counter to the prevailing trends of our neo-liberal present, there are segments of both faculty and student populations who are interested in collectively working towards a sustainable future. We can leverage those interests to the benefit of all. From a broader perspective, we need to envision the university as an ecosystem within the larger ecosystem of the planet as a first step toward cultural change. Just as we are looking for leverage points within the university, higher education can become a leverage point within the broader social ecosystem to create a plausible, sustainable, and desirable future.

**CO-AUTHORS: Heidi Bostic and Stephen Pluhacek*

Mladen Domazet

Institute for Political Ecology, Zagreb

BIOGRAPHY

Mladen Domazet graduated in Physics and Philosophy from the University of Oxford and completed a doctorate in Philosophy of Science at the University of Zagreb. His research interest currently focuses on theories of scientific explanation, degrowth-compatible explanatory frameworks of social metabolism, and social attitudes relevant to sustainability. His publications reflect a career of diverse interdisciplinary interests and collaborations, from analysis of Wikipedias as complex networks, through analyses of sustainability education curricula in Europe to structural aspects of depth of explanation in contemporary physics. He's currently engaged in research on sustainability and degrowth dispositions of small semiperipheral societies, and ecological aspects of social stratification in Croatia.

ABSTRACT

If can't have Donuts, I won't be a part of your transition Ecology

Due to the concern that achieving human wellbeing through material development is "costing the Earth", a mental model was developed to show in a single image the aspiration of social foundations of development to be achieved and biospheric boundaries not to be crossed. The model presents the relationship between social metabolism and its environmental impact in the doughnut economics visualisation for over 160 nation states taken as readily familiar units

of analysis, as well as keepers of heritage and international actors in development strategy. In this century humans must meet their needs equitably within the biophysical means of the planet. A downscaling of planetary boundaries and social wellbeing foundations (thresholds) to national level through calculations of the impacts and attainments of nation states' socioeconomic activities makes the doughnut model a conceptual tool bringing sustainability closer to political and educational impact. To visualise the scale and the possible pathways for the transformation of national and global sociometabolic practices in the 21st century the novel "degrowth doughnut" includes the boundaries and thresholds in three domains: cultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical. This way it aims to avoid the conceptually paralysing trade-off between exclusively biophysical boundaries and exclusively social thresholds of the other doughnut models. Understanding that excesses and shortfalls of current and foreseeable socio-metabolic practices exist in cultural, socioeconomic, and biophysical aspects of nations' social metabolism allows us to build on the advantages of different nations' sustainability potentials. The aim of the model and its visual tool is to provide knowledge about the direction and scale of the 21st century socio-metabolic transformation, and to allow autonomous development pathways exploration in interdisciplinary education.

Panagiota Kotsila

Autonomous University of Barcelona, Institute of Environmental Science and Technology, Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability

BIOGRAPHY

Panagiota Kotsila is a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (ICTA) in the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, and the Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability ([BCNUEJ](#)). Her research examines the unequal distribution of risk, affecting livelihoods, health and well-being, and also how the very concepts of risk, health and well-being are constructed, mobilised and interpreted through and for power. She has done empirical research examining these issues through the study of hydro-development (Cyprus), water and sanitation systems (Vietnam), and vector-borne disease (Greece). Her recent work is around different forms of urban greening/ re-naturing and the way this informs (in)justice in cities. She was a Marie-Curie postdoctoral researcher in the European Network of Political Ecology ([ENTITLE](#)), and is now a mentor in the [WEGO](#) network. She is also a member of the editorial collective for the [Undisciplined Environments](#) platform.

ABSTRACT

Naturebased solutions as discursive tools and contested practices in urban nature's neoliberalisation processes

'Nature-based solutions' (NBS) is the new jargon used to promote ideas of urban sustainability, gaining traction in both academic and policy circles, particularly taken up within the EU. This paper analyses the emergence of the NBS concept and the false assumptions it embraces, examining how this creates an inviting

space for nature's neoliberalisation(s). Concepts such as NBS stem mainly from positivist traditions of the natural sciences and are easily adapted to serve distinct agendas, neoliberalism being a frequent one. Our empirical analysis is based on qualitative research in two city-initiated NBS projects in Barcelona, Spain. Namely, the green corridor of Sant Joan Avenue, and the community garden of Espai Germanetes supported under the municipal Pla Buits scheme. Through a political ecology lens, we trace how the old contradictions and ambiguities embedded in the 'triple bottom line' of economic, environmental and social sustainability manifest in contemporary practice. We observe how urban nature becomes an asset for elite players in the economy, often at the expense of widespread socio-ecological benefits and how citizens are encouraged to take responsibility for sustaining public urban nature, although access for them is not guaranteed over time. Finally, we claim, the promotion of NBS reflects strong neoliberalisation tendencies in environmental/sustainability discourse and practice and can serve to solidify them if those remain uncontested in society.

**CO-AUTHORS: Isabelle Anguelovski, Francesc Baró, Johannes Langemeyer, Filka Sekulova and James Connolly*

Giacomo D'Alisa

University of Coimbra, Center for Social Studies

BIOGRAPHY

Giacomo D'Alisa is an ecological economist and political ecologist with interdisciplinary skills. He works as a research fellow at the Centre for Social Studies at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, granted with the FCT Post-Doc Fellowship for a 3-years project on the Commons. In the last few years, he has been working at Department of Environmental Policy of the Institute of Environmental Studies at the University of Amsterdam (VU) in the Netherlands as Visiting Research; at the Department of Political Science of the University of Bari in Italy as Visiting Professor, and at the Croatian Institute of Political Ecology as Senior Research Fellow. He has been advancing together with prominent social scientists the political ecology agenda of the "Barcelona school" of environmental justice and degrowth. His academic work employs critical and innovative framework drawn from ecological economics, political theory, integrate assessment and urban political ecology to investigate changes in the societal metabolic patterns and the consequent environmental injustice they can generate. In 2015 he co-edited a book titled: *Degrowth: A Vocabulary For a New Era*. The book has been translated into ten different languages- He has been Co-PI - Deputy Director of a large-scale FP7 EU-funded project (ENTITLE, 3,65 M; partners in Europe, Middle-East and Latin America) and has participated in several more EU funded projects (Horizon 2020; FP7, LIFE+).

ABSTRACT

Degrowth Scholarship: The Lack of a Theory of the State

A foundational question for ecological economics is how, and under what conditions, economies may prosper without growth (Jackson, 2008; Victor, 2008). Steady-state, post-growth or degrowth economists may differ on the details of their diagnoses. They mostly agree, however, on the policies they want to see: caps, carbon and green taxes, a basic and a maximum income, or working hour reductions (Kallis, 2018). Such reforms, however, would require a radical change of the political and economic system if they were to be implemented (Blawhof, 2012). A theory of ecological-economic political change cannot but deal with the state, a core force in social change (Wright, 2009). Yet the literature on alternatives to growth is moot on the question of the state. The premise of this paper is that unless ecological economists and advocates of post-growth/degrowth develop a theory of what the state is, how it works and how it changes, their proposals speak to the void. This paper addresses a gap in degrowth scholarship: the lack of a theory of the state. Those who write about degrowth advocate radical policy and social change, but have no model to explain how, why and under what conditions such change could come about and what role the state would play in it. This is because they have no theory of what the state is, or when and why it changes. For the first time the Anglophone and Francophone literatures on state and degrowth is reviewed and both are found wanting. A Gramscian theory of the state suitable for thinking about degrowth and show is proposed with the example of strategizing for a maximum income policy and how this suits the degrowth literature's emphasis on a combination of grassroots and institutional actions.

**CO-AUTHOR: Giorgos Kallis*

PILLARS

**Conservation and the Idea
of Cultural Heritage**

MODERATOR:

Emanuele Morezzi

Department of Architecture and Design, Italy

Andrea Pane

University of Naples 'Federico II'

ABSTRACT

Ethics in Conservation: The Role of Universities

What does ethics mean in conservation? What is the role of universities in the complex world of heritage recognition, management, conservation and enhancement at the dawn of 2020? The proposed paper tries to answer these questions, starting from a theoretical and historical reflection on the meaning of ethics. A term often used in improper and sometimes misunderstood contexts, ethics appears to be an ambiguous concept even in the philosophical field: an examination of its meaning, with particular reference to the value it has assumed over time, would immediately highlight the problematic nature of fixing one univocal definition. To an even greater extent than what has happened in the general field of architecture, ethics has marked, from the beginning, the relationship that man has established with the material evidence of his past, for at least two orders of reasons: the unrepeatable and irreproducible nature of the built heritage – progressively acquired by the Christian West during the Middle Ages – and its symbolic and universal value, capable of catalysing the memorial requests of individuals in a collective memory, to put it with Maurice Halwachs. Moreover, a brief historical overview would reveal how the matter of ethics in conservation involves at least two different aspects. The first one is that of ethics in conservation conceived as a consideration on how to operate. The second aspect is that of conservation as ethics and it addresses the issue in more universal terms, focusing on the reasons behind conservation, thus highlighting the ultimate goal of its practices and the role they should have in human life, in an economic and social perspective of planetary scale. This seems more stimulating in the present context of “the liquid society”, as defined by Zygmunt Bauman, because it implies a reflection on the issue of responsibility toward the future that even conservation practices must consider. This should guide every action on built heritage even before technical and aesthetic choices, thus allowing to overcome the ethical impasse that seems to mark the uncertain horizons of our present. In this perspective, universities play a key role in defining principles and priorities in heritage conservation which foster sustainability, consumption reduction and the wise use of economic resources. Only by following this more complex path would the protection and enhancement of heritage truly represent an ethical choice for humanity, which stimulates socio-economic development and protects democratic values, beyond any superficial spectacularization or commodification of heritage.

Pedro Marques Abreu

University of Lisbon

BIOGRAPHY

Pedro Marques Abreu graduated as an architect (1990) from the Faculty of Architecture of the Lisbon University (FAUL), has a Master's Degree in Rehabilitation of Architecture and Urban Cores (1997) and a Doctorate in Theory of Architecture (2007), also from the FAUL, where he lectures in Theory of Architecture, Theory of Places, History of the Architecture of the Modern Age, and Ontology and Phenomenology of Architecture and the City. He carries out research especially in the fields of Theory of Architecture (Phenomenology and Hermeneutics in Architecture) and Theory of Architectural Restoration, on which he has several articles published. He is responsible for the specialization course in Church Architecture. He was formerly in the Board of Directors of the Academy of Schools of Architecture and Urbanism of the Portuguese Language Countries (AEAULP). He specializes in architecture ontology and architectural hermeneutics.

ABSTRACT

The Fate of Heritage

Suppose that, in a nearby future, someone offers to buy the most precious piece of heritage of your home city. They would like to dwell in it and transform it according to their own taste and pleasure.

Suppose they offer all the money one could dream of – enough money to solve all the issues of the city: traffic, slums, transportation, lack of proper habitation, lack of employment, whatever.... Enough money even, let's suppose, to raise the wages of public servants to the level of the most developed countries.

Suppose the mayor of the city has doubts and therefore they decide to call for a referendum on that issue. What would you vote for? On the one hand, enough money to 'be happy ever after'; on the other, your dearest piece of heritage... what would your answer be?

Let's now suppose you, as a conscious citizen, would vote 'against', for not selling the monument – what would your arguments then be to persuade those in doubt?

This seems a strange problem, a problem that will never occur, but in fact is quite a real one. Those who are responsible for heritage are always on the fringe of doing something similar, because the ideal solution for heritage is never possible; it costs a lot and the amount required is never available.

Therefore one needs reasons, actual practical, existential reasons. Why should we preserve heritage? And how should we preserve it, what degree of adaptation is acceptable, in order not to lose its reason of being?

Bartosz Marek Walczak

Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning, Lodz, University of Technology of Poland

BIOGRAPHY

Professor at the Unit for the History of Architecture, Heritage Conservation and Urban Regeneration at the Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning of the Lodz University of Technology. Former Lodz Municipal Heritage Conservator and Deputy Conservator for the Province of Lodz. Lecturer at the postgraduate studies in „Regeneration of Cities and Post-industrial structures” and “Protection of Historical Building Structures” at the Lodz University of Technology, and “Cultural Heritage Protection” at the Warsaw University of Technology.

Graduate with distinction from the Lodz University of Technology (1994). Alumnus of the Prince of Wales’ Institute of Architecture (1995). Doctoral studies at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow (PhD 2002).

Participant in the Cultural Heritage focus area of the Polish Construction Technology Platform (2004-2008). Lodz representative in the “Reseau Art Nouveau Network” (2006-2008). Lodz representative in the joint application with Berlin and Budapest for the World Heritage List (since 2013). Expert in industrial heritage conservation standards for Conservator General at the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (2014-2015). Member of the Management Committee of the COST TU 1203 project “Crime prevention through urban design and planning” (2012-2016).

Author and co-author of several projects of post-industrial re-use and urban regeneration. Author of more than 80 papers and books published in Poland and abroad, including the book on company towns in the European textile industry awarded with the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Award in 2013.

Vice-president (and former President) of TICCIH Poland. Member of the EAEA (European Architectural Envisioning Association) Scientific Committee. Member of the Lodz Scientific Society.

ABSTRACT

Towards an informed industrial heritage conservation process

Built heritage protection and conservation is a highly specialized domain. It requires knowledge from many fields, such as history of architectural forms, traditional construction techniques, physico-chemical processes contributing to the degradation of built structures, and in the case of industrial facilities it is also necessary to know about production technology as a determinant of adopted functional and spatial solutions. Therefore, there should be no doubt that industrial heritage protection and conservation should be a research-based discipline.

This article will focus on a number of challenges and problems (illustrated with case studies) related to industrial heritage, in particular:

1. An irreversible loss of use. Heritage protection requires, therefore, an adaptation to new needs, which affects the structure of the object and its

authenticity. What is more, typically the structures that are easily adaptable are well preserved, which does not necessarily reflect their heritage value.

2. Close links with the economy - the loss of use is usually associated with a serious socio-economic crisis affecting a local community. These are circumstances in which it is not customary for heritage protection to be prioritized.
3. Aesthetics - despite the fact that for many years it has been widely recognized that the basis for protection and conservation are a number of criteria, the general public opinion is dominated by the deeply rooted belief that a monument is a source of pleasant aesthetic experience.

The second part of the article will cover issues related to some research aspects that may support heritage protection policies as well as actual conservation works, for example:

1. Conservation guidelines should be preceded, as in any other case, by recognizing the building's construction history. However, in the case of industrial heritage it is also important to correctly recognize the old production technology.
2. The development of industrial structures, unlike other buildings (e.g. residential buildings), was more dependent on widespread technological progress than on local cultural conditions. For this reason, it is of crucial importance to conduct transnational studies and comparative analyses in particular.

At the end of the article, challenges related to the protection of industrial heritage will be identified, in particular the protection of post-war industrial heritage (late modernism), and in particular large-scale facilities.

Irena Ograjenšek

University of Ljubljana

BIOGRAPHY

Irena Ograjenšek is a Full Professor of Statistics at the University of Ljubljana's School of Economics and Business (SEB) in Slovenia and a Visiting Professor at the Vienna University of Economics and Business in Austria. She studied at the University of Ljubljana (Slovenia), the University of St. Gallen (Switzerland) and Emory University (USA). She lectures on the key principles of the new (alternative) economy, macroeconomic challenges of EU and CEE countries, statistics, qualitative research, and survey methodology.

Her research work at the level of an organization is dedicated to the measurement of customer and employee loyalty, customer and employee satisfaction, employer attitudes towards older workers, service quality, as well as the motivational and ecological capital of an organization.

At the level of industry/economy as a whole and region/country/group of countries, she applies qualitative and survey methodology when researching issues related to ageing, competitiveness, economic growth, urban revitalization, labor market, and local community development. These topics featured prominently in the project with the title "New Post-Socialist City: Competitive and Attractive" (acronym ReNewTown), which was implemented through the Central Europe Programme co-financed by ERDF (Project Code 3CE344P4) in the period 2011 – 2014. In the framework of this project, Irena Ograjenšek led the SEB project team, worked as the Principal Researcher, and hosted the ReNewTown Final Project Conference in Ljubljana in February 2014.

Irena Ograjenšek was serving the international statistical community first as President-Elect, and then as President and Past President of the European Network for Business and Industrial Statistics (ENBIS) in the period 2007-2013. In 2012 she hosted the 12th Annual Conference of ENBIS at her home institution in Ljubljana (Slovenia). To this day she continues as a Member of the ENBIS Council. In the period 2009-2013, she was Vice President of the International Association for Statistical Education (IASE). In the period 2013-2017, she was serving as a Council Member of the International Society for Business and Industrial Statistics (ISBIS). In the period 2015-2019, she held an appointment as a Council Member of the International Statistical Institute (ISI). She was also an ISBIS and ENBIS representative on the Continuation Committee of the International Conference on Establishment Surveys. She regularly collaborates with Eurostat as a trainer of its employees in the framework of specially designed workshops.

ABSTRACT

Industrial Heritage in Slovenia: Between Revitalisation and Destruction

In this paper we first take a closer look at the mainstream definitions of industrial heritage and suggest their expansion beyond the tangible (such as physical remains of manufacturing, mining sites, steelworks, power and transportation structures, etc.) into the intangible industrial heritage such as brands conveying emotions, values, lifestyles and attitudes.

We continue by discussing selected best- and worst-case studies of industrial heritage valorisation from the Slovenian reality with special emphasis on strategies to deal with pre-socialist and socialist industrial heritage.

On this basis, we finish by comparatively evaluating the efficiency of practical efforts aiming to preserve and revitalize tangible and intangible industrial heritage at different levels (EU, national, regional and municipal).

PILLAR 3

**Cultural Heritage and
Prospects of Work and Life in
Post-Industrial Societies**

MODERATOR:

dr. Marjan Hočevar

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Center for Spatial sociology

BIOGRAPHY

Assos. Prof. of Sociology at Faculty of Social Sciences and Faculty of architecture, University of Ljubljana PhD: Sociology, University of Ljubljana. Holding a full-time position at the University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Center for Spatial Sociology and Faculty of Architecture. I am the head of Centre for Spatial Sociology at the FDV as of October 2017. My research and teaching activities are linked to spatio-social issues. My main research domain is territoriality, especially the processes of transformation of cities and contemporary urban phenomena in the circumstances of globalization. I am comparatively exploring socio-spatial values of inhabitants of Slovenia and Europe. I am also active researcher and expertise adviser at various developmental projects of several Slovenian cities in the shaping of spatial plans for these cities, and revitalization of old towns centers.. In recent years I have also dealt with the phenomenon of tourism and travel, especially urban tourism. My published references are focused on socio-spatial networks, new urbanism, sociology of architecture, linkages of European territorial system and on changing roles of city centers as influenced by gentrification processes and individualization of life styles.

ABSTRACT

Holistic regeneration of historic urban centers: Focus on heritage, not conservation

Together with the background of long-term socio-spatial transformation of cities, the paper will highlight the key factor for understanding the revitalization of (old) urban areas. This is a holistic (cross-sectoral) approach to revitalization. Revitalization is not primarily a physical renovation, but rather a matter of enhancing the social vitality of the area. Strategic and political alignment of the partial principles of the revitalization issue is important so that one of them does not prevail. a) The principle of 'conservation', where the importance of orthodox monumental protection of historical artifacts prevails. It is "renewal romanticism" instead of focus on heritage.; b) The principle of 'touristification', where the central, tourist and experiential importance of renewal, which excludes or restricts residence significance, is at the forefront. This can be degenerated, especially in combination with the concept of conservation, into a non-living, artificially sterile environment and causes gentrification.; c) 'Financialization' principle, where the importance of for-profit business and service activity prevails. It is a »joint-venture of urban institutional policy and influential capital.; d) The prevailing of 'gentrification', which focuses on housing renewal, which consequently generates renewed 'localness', but at the cost of evicting the poorer population and migrating the middle class in combination with short-term tourist accommodation. Individually, these principles are problematic, but realistic coherence between them can bring about sustainable revitalization potentials.

Edita Čulinović Herc, Sara Madžarov Matijević and Petra Karanikić

University of Rijeka

ABSTRACT

Strengthening the Role of the Corporate Culture in the Digital Age – How to Bridge the Gap between Rapid Technological Changes and Missing Legal Framework

In order to stay relevant at the market, companies introduce new business models as well as new management practices. While many aspects of new technologies in global context are not yet addressed by the law, the risk of misuse and abuse of new technologies in business context is relatively high. Therefore, trustworthy behavior of the companies is crucial. In this changing social environment, while the law lags behind, the role of the corporate culture or “how things are done” in a company is becoming vital. As a corporate culture is generally being understood as a collection of common company’s values promoting or hindering certain kinds of actions in the same, its key role in changing times would be to promote ethical standards of integrity and honesty in corporations. The corporate culture that enables and appreciates so called “best idea wins” value in combination with promoting (and living) new-style ethical leadership is being detected as the one that fosters company’s innovation and growth. However, in order to put corporate culture in action, hard law mechanisms do not exist. Soft law mechanisms address the corporate culture through corporate governance policies and codes. While the policies and codes belong to self-regulatory corporate law, it is vital for their creators – i.e. owners, managers, as well as workers, to acquire ethical leadership competencies and skills throughout their university and/or life-long learning education. That would be beneficial, not only for nurturing a new generation of socially responsible entrepreneurs, in-house lawyers and workers in general, but would lead to quality of working conditions in the digital age and therefore address at least some of the challenges of implementation of new technologies, while having in mind democratic, ethical values.

Denis Gaščić, Mirjana Šnjarić and Ana Matijević

University of Zagreb

BIOGRAPHY

Denis Gaščić (Zagreb, 1996.) is an MA student in Informatics and Museology and Heritage Studies at Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb. He also works as a journalist interested in education topics and manages several projects. In science, he is interested in museum communication and theoretical understanding of heritage. As a student, he published a few scientific papers and participated in a few scientific conferences. After graduation, among other things, he plans to make a big research about the influence of technology on the definition of heritage.

ABSTRACT

Heritage in the Digital Age: The role of digitalized heritage on strengthening tourism in a period of experience industry

Nowadays, the experience industry is one of the most growing disciplines in the world. Creators of tourist offers are trying to find the best way to attract clients. This paper analyzes the role of digitized heritage on strengthening tourism in a period of experience industry. Because of the increasing number of offers for ways to spend free time, the number of visits to museums is continuously dropping. Digitalization of heritage can solve this problem. This research presents the differences between a few methods of digitalizing heritage and concludes which methods are more impactful. In the end, the author provides advice for strengthening tourism with digitized heritage.

Marko Funkl

Mayor of Hrastnik, an industrial town in Zasavje region, Slovenia

ABSTRACT

Coal town transition and industrial heritage

Hrastnik is an old town of miners and glass workers. The whole region is still having a lot of problems with transition since the mine closed. Former coal region must replace more than 5000 jobs in region with a lot of social and demographic challenges, where road connections are very bad and nor large area capacities for new industries. Lack of jobs and small investments in housing cause the workforce to move out of the city or choose daily migrations to larger cities for work. The

main question is how to plan and implement improvements and transition of the whole region with the fact that we are reaching just 50% of Slovenian GDP. Is there a new chance in Just transition mechanism? Is our future in housing cooperatives, industrial heritage and tourism or in long-term care? Also, what should be the role of government in capitalistic system where social-democratic idea is less and less in practice and multinational companies are constantly growing their strength? While the quality of life is growing in smaller towns, there is still extreme centralization in most of the EU countries. I think future of work is strongly connected with safe and secure environment for living and working. Not precarisation but stable labour market with no one Euro jobs, zero hour contracts, agency work or cheap workforce from European periphery.

dr. Karolina Thel

Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, Department of Visual Culture

ABSTRACT

Urban regeneration 2.0 in Poland — Experiences and dilemmas

The goal of my presentation is to familiarize a wider audience with examples of the usage of artistic and cultural activities as a response to the problems of urban development and regeneration in Poland. The background to the description of specific examples of good practices and current challenges are the system conditions for conducting regeneration activities. Polish attitude toward urban regeneration has changed over the last years. On the one hand, this is related to the high availability of cohesion policy funds for revitalization purposes. On the other hand, in 2015 there was a systemic change - revitalization became one of the leading goals of the national urban policy. In addition, an act on revitalization was created. The changes were introduced as a result of the evaluation of "revitalization 1.0", which focused mainly on infrastructure issues; it was often carried out in points, without social and economic aspects. "Revitalization 2.0" is based on local diagnosis, social participation and comprehensive projects. Due to the fact that revitalized areas are very often located in historic city centers, the discussion concerning urban regeneration is covering three spheres: social, spatial and cultural/heritage. I'm especially interested in the prevention of socio-economic and spatial degradation of urban areas and the potential use of urban centers to create growth and jobs in the creative industry. Selected examples are, among others, Warsaw, Lodz and Katowice. I'm focused on post-industrial spaces that have a chance to get a new development boost through the introduction of innovative features for modernized facilities. Art used as a tool supporting urban regeneration gives a chance not only to changes in the aestheticization infrastructure and expand the functionality of objects. It also provides strong support for building a new identity of space/place, and at the same time facilitates activities for the participation of inhabitants. The issue of my concern includes also gentrification and the problem of local identity. The importance of culture for regeneration activities is demonstrated by the presence of this thread at WUF 10 in Abu Dhabi, which took place in February 2020.

dr. Miroljub Ignjatović

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana; Center for Organizational and human resources research

ABSTRACT

New forms of economy and their impact on industrial relations

The emergence of new forms of economy such as platform economy (Uber, Deliveroo, Amazon, ...), sharing economy (Airbnb,...) or gig economy (Fiverr, ...) have increasingly far-reaching consequences on the structure of labour markets (redefinition of concepts and practice of work), on the ways the work is performed (de-standardization of forms of employment and work organisation), on the status of the employed in such forms of employment or work and on the future of industrial relations in many developed and developing countries. Although the number of those involved in such new forms of economy still represents relatively small share of the labour force, its rapid growth pose new strains and challenges related to the social security and position (precarization in the labour market and society) of those performing such work. Furthermore, accentuated individualization of those involved in new forms of economy reduces their ability to have their 'voice' heard and speeds up the processes of ongoing declining social dialogue, collective bargaining and unionization in the majority of societies. On the other hand, the overall picture is not so dark. Despite the abovementioned trends, there are signs of new forms of organized 'voice' of those involved in new forms of economy: use of online forums to inform and organize, emergence of new 'grass-roots' trade unions, worker centres and worker cooperatives.

CROSS-CUTTING 1

**Cultural Heritage and
Socio-Economic Context**

MODERATOR:

Saša Drezgić

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Sasa Drezgić (1978) obtained his PhD in 2008 in the field of public finance at the Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. He is an associate professor at courses Public finance, Fiscal policy, and Economics and policy of investments. He is associate professor since 2015. In 2006, he was a research fellow at Maxine Levine Goodman College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University. During 2009 and 2010, he was a visiting fellow at the Global Governance Center at London School of Economics and Political Science. From 2010, he is also a Vice Editor-in-Chief of Proceedings of Faculty of Economics Journal of business and administration and from 2017 Editor-in-Chief. From 2013 to 2016, he was a Director of Center of local economic development of Faculty of Economics University of Rijeka, which aims to commercialize latest scientific advances and provide matchmaking platform of public and private sector. From May 2016 until February 2017, he was a Deputy Minister of Finance of the Republic of Croatia. In February 2018 he was appointed as head of the Center for the support to smart and sustainable cities of the University of Rijeka. During his academic career, he was a consultant in a number of projects mainly in the field of local economic development. The projects were funded by Croatian Ministry of Science, Education, and Sport, the USAID, UNDP, GIZ and other institutions and donors. He is also an author of more than 30 publications in the field of fiscal policy, local government finance, public investments and infrastructure finance and economic development issues. Currently he is working with several projects related to smart city development, block-chain based platforms and public-private partnerships.

Ivana Rašić Bakarić

Institute of Economics, Zagreb

ABSTRACT

Creative and cultural industries in Croatia

In recent times, cultural and creative industries (CCIs) have been recognised as a catalyst of economic growth and a key sector in the emerging knowledge-driven economy. A number of governments around the world have begun to introduce policies to support and promote the development of the sector. Although the term creative industries has received increasing theoretical and empirical academic attention within the last few decades, there is no generally accepted definition of creative industries, and many empirical studies focus on a wide range of sectors. One of the most widely accepted definitions of creative industries comes from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS, 2001), delineating this sector as “those industries which have their origin in individual creativity, skill and talent and which have a potential for wealth and job creation through the generation and exploitation of intellectual property” (DCMS, 1998:3). This paper provides an attempt to systematically describe the approach used for the delimitation and classification of the Croatian cultural and creative sector. The aim of the paper is to assess the importance of creative and cultural industries (CCIs) in Croatia in the economic structure and its contribution to economic growth and employment. The Croatian CCI policy context and major growth barriers that CCIs face will also be identified. Based on the main research findings, a set of policy recommendations of strategic importance will be formulated.

Polona Domadenik and Tjaša Redek

University of Ljubljana

ABSTRACT

Cultural heritage, public preferences and economic outcomes: an international comparison

Cultural heritage is the bond of our society with past and future generations. It is important for the diverse countries of the European Union from the aspect of creating a common European identity. Preservation of cultural heritage is an important issue for EU countries, as more than 40% of UNESCO heritage sites are located in EU countries. Our paper builds on the idea that the allocation of public funds for preserving cultural sites is related to preferences of citizens in member countries. We measured their preferences by using the Eurobarometer survey on Cultural Heritage that was conducted in 2017 in all EU member countries, and we linked those preferences to public funds that have been allocated for the preservation of cultural heritage both directly (reconstruction, archaeological work etc.) and indirectly by supporting specific education, training and research activities.

Our approach combines individual level data trying to identify different preferences of citizens in different member countries and mapping those preferences to policy-level instruments. Although almost 75% of the respondents in the Eurobarometer survey agreed that local authorities should allocate more resources for cultural heritage, there are significant variations per country and socio-demographic group. Interestingly, only 60% of the respondents in Scandinavian countries tend to share this opinion, while citizens from less developed EU countries are more in favour of larger public spending on cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage is nowadays perceived by EU policy makers as the new conceptual framework for constructing a more diverse and less exclusive European identity. However, it should be noted that it brings important benefits also from the economic point of view, as it creates many jobs in tourism, tourist-related service industries and other creative industries. Important activities therefore should be directed to design proper educational programs and supporting research activities related to cultural heritage through national and supra-national mechanisms.

Anne Bajart

Deputy Head, Interactive Technologies, Digital for Culture and Education, DG CNECT

ABSTRACT

Advancing Digitisation of Cultural Heritage in Europe

Polona Domadenik, Eva Erjavec, Uroš Godnov and Tjaša Redek

University of Ljubljana

ABSTRACT

History Buffs, Art and Architecture Lovers Among Tourists: Who Values Heritage Most? Cultural Heritage as Part of Public Intangible Capital and Tourist Destination Attraction

CROSS -CUTTING 2

**Foundations for Democracy:
Innovation in Philanthropy**

MODERATOR:

Vedran Džihić

Austrian Institute for International Affairs

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Vedran Džihic is currently Senior Researcher at oiip – Austrian Institute for International Affairs, Co-Director of Center for Advanced Studies, South East Europe and Senior Lecturer at the Institute for Political Sciences, University of Vienna. He is one of co-founders of the IDESE – Institute for Democratic Engagement Southeast Europe, Belgrade. He has been Austrian Marshall Plan Fellow at the Center for Transatlantic Relations, School of Advanced International Studies, John Hopkins University, Washington D.C. Džihic teaches regularly at the University of Vienna and in the MA courses at the Vienna Master in Human Rights. Džihic is member of BIEPAG (Balkans in Europe Policy Advisory Group), advisory board member of European Forum Alpbach as well as member the of managing board of the community TV-station in Vienna, OKTO.

Vedran Džihic is author of 4 monographs and editor/co-editor of further 15 edited volumes/books. He is also author of numerous book chapters, scholarly articles (in journals like Nationalities Papers, East European Politics and Society, Southeastern Europa, Journal of Southeast European and Black Sea Studies, JEMIE, Europe-Asia Studies, L'Europe en formation, Südosteuropa, Foreign Policy in Dialogue, etc), policy papers and op-eds on various topics. Džihic is regularly contributing to Austrian, Western Balkans' and international media.

Džihic's field of research are related to democracy and transition processes as well as de-democratization, illiberalism and authoritarianism, new nationalism, European integration, civil society and protest/social movements, foreign policy, conflict research, and nationalism. His regional focus lies on Eastern and Southeastern Europe and the USA.

For full list of publications please see the website of the Austrian Institute for International Affairs (www.oiip.at). Džihic received his MA and PhD with honours from the University of Vienna.

Erhard Busek

Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe, Vienna

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Erhard Busek, a renowned Austrian politician, graduated from the University of Vienna and began his professional career as the Secretary of the Parliament of the Austrian National Council. Since 1996, he has been serving as Coordinator of the South-Eastern Cooperative Initiative (SECI), and Chairman of the Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe. In the formative years of his political career, Dr. Busek focused on engagement with democratic and dissident movements in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the Former East Germany. He entered municipal politics in 1976 and served as Deputy Mayor and City Councillor of Vienna for 9 years, before being appointed Minister for Science and Research in 1989, and Minister for Education in 1994. He has written extensively on South East and Central Europe, democratic reform, and economic and environmental co-operation.

Wolfgang Merkel

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin

BIOGRAPHY

Wolfgang Merkel is Professor of Comparative Political Science and Policy Research at the Humboldt University of Berlin, and serves as Director of the research unit on “Democracy and Democratization” at the Berlin Social Science Center (WZB). He is the author and co-author of a number of books, including most recently *Nur schöner Schein? Demokratische Innovationen in Theorie und Praxis* (2015) and most recently in English, *The Future of Representative Democracy* (2011). He has written a number of scholarly articles on issues of democratization, dictatorship, political parties, social justice and democratic crises, and he is a frequent commentator on democracy in the German media. He has spoken at CES in the past on the compatibility of capitalism and democracy, and will present on “The Crisis of Democracy in the EU” during his visit as a John F. Kennedy Memorial Policy Kennedy Fellow.

Merkel was the recipient of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Fellowship in 1988.

Senada Šelo-Šabić

Institute for Development and International Relations (IRMO), Zagreb

BIOGRAPHY

Senada Šelo Šabić, Ph.D., is a senior research associate in the Department for International Economic and Political Relations. Her research interests include Croatian foreign policy, Western Balkans and Turkey, EU enlargement, development cooperation and migration. Senada holds a PhD in political science from the European University Institute in Florence (2003) and has earned two Masters degrees – in international relations from the University of Zagreb (1999) and in peace studies from the University of Notre Dame, USA (1996). She is editor-in-chief of the *Croatian International Relations Review* and is the external teacher at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb. Senada is the author of a monograph *State Building under Foreign Supervision: Intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1996-2003*, book chapters and articles. She worked previously for the government, in diplomacy, for an international organization, and in business. Senada received several distinguished academic grants, the most recent the Fulbright Scholars' Program Fellowship in 2011.

Hedvig Morvai

Director, Strategy and Europe, Erste Foundation, Vienna

BIOGRAPHY

Hedvig Morvai is Director of Strategy and Europe at the ERSTE Foundation in Vienna.

In 2007 she participated in establishing of the European Fund for Balkans where she was the executive director for more than a decade. Prior to this she served as director of the Citizens' Pact for South Eastern Europe. Hedvig is author and initiator of a number of outreach and advocacy initiatives focused on dialogue and exchange in European diplomacy, politics, business and the non-profit sector. She developed her multi-disciplinary approach to leadership in regional co-operation and European integration in civic activism, philanthropy and regional politics. She created and ran capacity building initiatives and training programmes focused on good governance, community development, citizen participation and public policies. Hedvig Morvai currently serves on the boards of: the Center for Advanced Studies in Rijeka; the Creative Cultural Alliance and the Share Foundation. She is Council member of the European Council on Foreign Relations, member of the Epos Network, the Serbian-American Women's Leadership Network, the BMW Foundation Herbert Quandt Responsible Leadership Network, a team member of the EU Master Module in Art, Science and Technology and founding member of the Balkans in Europe Policy Advisory Group. She studied law, international law and communications in Novi Sad and Belgrade. In 2006 she was laureate of the Maja Marsicevic-Tasic Foundation's "Conquering Freedom Award".

Hannes Swoboda

International Institute for Peace (IIP), Vienna

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Hannes Swoboda, President of the International Institute for Peace (IIP), started his career in urban politics in Vienna and was elected member of the European Parliament in 1996. He was Vice President of the Social Democrat Group until 2012 and then President until 2014. He was particularly engaged in foreign, enlargement, and neighborhood policies. Swoboda is also President of the Vienna Institute for International Economics, the Centre of Architecture, the University for Applied Science - Campus Vienna, and the Sir Peter Ustinov Institute.

PANEL 3

**Culture of Sharing and Heritage
of Data in Digital Europe**

MODERATOR:

Ivan Marić

Deputy Director and CTO, SRCE, Croatia

BIOGRAPHY

Ivan Marić is a Deputy Director and CTO of SRCE. He played an important role in the creation and construction of the Croatian academic and research network at the beginning of 1990's and introducing Internet in Croatia. He was leading or been actively involved in many projects and initiatives in the area of building the national e-infrastructure for A&R community and connecting them to pan-European. He was also involved in governing pan-European e-infrastructures: GEANT and EGI. Mr. Marić is an official Croatian e-IRG delegate from November 2006. From October 2018 he is the Croatian representative in EOSC Governance Board. He is also a Croatian representative in H2020 Research Infrastructure Programme Committee. He leads the project HR-ZOO.

Emiliano Degl'Innocenti

E-RIHS

BIOGRAPHY

Emiliano Degl'Innocenti is the Italian National Coordinator of DARIAH-ERIC and Italian and European Coordinator of the DIGILAB Platform of E-RIHS. He received his Laurea in Philosophy (*Filosofia*) at Università di Firenze in 2002, and his Ph.D. in History of Philosophy (*Studi di Antichità, Medioevo, Rinascimento*) at Istituto di Studi Umanistici of the University of Florence - Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane, in 2006. Since 2002 he has been designing and directing several projects in the field of Digital Humanities, publishing scholarly databases, online repositories of digital texts and images, scientific datasets and tools (25 records between 2002-2016). Gradually his main focus became the design and management of Digital Infrastructures for Research in the Humanities, coordinating and directing large research teams both at national (MiBACT funded) and EU level (FP7, H2020) (6 records between 2010-2016). From April 2016 to April 2019 he was a researcher at the Italian National Council for Research (CNR). For CNR he worked on several national and international infrastructural projects such as: PARTHENOS, DARIAH.it, SHINE and SSHOC.

Ron Dekker

CESSDA ERIC

BIOGRAPHY

Ron Dekker is chief executive officer and legal representative of CESSDA. His career path led him from labour market research at Dutch universities to leading positions in the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), to SURF, the Dutch IT-innovation organisation for Higher Education & Research, where he served as acting director. In 2014 he was seconded to the Dutch Ministry of Education, Science and Culture as Project Leader for Open Science in preparation for the Dutch EU Presidency in the first half of 2016. He then moved to Brussels to work as a Seconded National Expert on Open Science at the European Commission, Directorate-General Research & Innovation. His main responsibilities in CESSDA are leadership of the organisation and the team, responsibility for relations with members, service providers, external relations and corporate communication.

Jennifer Edmond

DARIAH ERIC

BIOGRAPHY

Jennifer Edmond is Associate Professor of Trinity College Dublin, co-director of the Trinity Center for Digital Humanities and Director of Trinity's MPhil in Digital Humanities and Culture. Jennifer also serves as President of the Board of Directors of the pan-European research infrastructure for the arts and humanities, DARIAH-EU. She represents this body on the Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP), which supports the European Commission in developing and promoting Open Science policies. Until 2016, Jennifer coordinated the €6.5m CENDARI FP7 (2012-1026) project and is a partner in the related infrastructure cluster, PARTHENOS. She was also coordinator of the 2017-2018 ICT programme-funded project KPLEX, which investigated bias in big data research from a humanities perspective, and is currently a partner on the CHIST-ERA project PROVIDE-DH, which is investigating progressive visualisation as a support for managing uncertainty in humanities.

Darja Fišer

CLARIN ERIC

BIOGRAPHY

As Vice Executive Director, Darja Fišer will continue to strengthen the visibility of CLARIN and foster knowledge sharing within existing user communities. She will also work on widening the disciplinary outreach and streamlining CLARIN's functionality to meet the requirements of researchers, educators and students. One of Darja Fišer's focal points as Vice Executive Director is to maximize the integration of CLARIN's resources and tools in the established as well as emerging multidisciplinary research agendas, methodological frameworks and communities of practice.

Darja Fišer is Associate Professor at the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, and Senior Research Fellow at the Department of Knowledge Technologies, Jožef Stefan Institute. She is currently active in the fields of computer-mediated communication and lexical semantics using corpus-linguistics methods and natural language processing.

She is principal investigator of a bilateral research project focused on the analysis of the linguistic landscape of hate speech in social media (LiLaH), project member of an interdisciplinary national basic research project on the resources, tools and methods for the understanding, identification and classification of socially unacceptable discourse in the information society (FRENK), and a collaborator on the H2020 cluster project Social Science and Humanities Open Cloud (SSHOC).

She is also a Board Member of the Slovenian Language Technologies Society, Chair of the FoLLi Steering Committee of the biggest European summer school on

language, logic and computation ESLLI, and is currently serving as a member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Austrian Centre for Digital Humanities at the Austrian Academy of Sciences and of the National Interdisciplinary Research E-Infrastructure for Bulgarian Language and Cultural Heritage Resources and Technologies.

Angela Liberatore

European Research Council (ERC)

BIOGRAPHY

Angela Liberatore is Head of Unit on Social Sciences and Humanities at the European Research Council Executive Agency. The Unit manages the evaluations and monitoring of projects submitted to ERC in that domain.

Prior to her ERC position, Angela worked in DG RTD of the European Commission in the International Cooperation programme and, earlier on, in the Social Sciences and Humanities programme and in the Environment programme. She participated in the work for the White Paper on European Governance of the European Commission and was part of the European Commission delegation at the Kyoto COP of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Angela holds a PhD in Political and Social Sciences (European University Institute) and a degree in Philosophy (Bologna University).

Slaven Mihaljević

Ministry of Science and Education

BIOGRAPHY

Slaven Mihaljević holds a PhD in organizational sciences and MSc in Comparative Literature from the University of Zagreb. Since 2018 he is employed at the Ministry of Science and Technology (current status: Head of Unit for Development of Research and Innovation Programs and Technology Transfer) specializing in research policy development, framework programme and technology transfer. From 2009 to 2016 he headed the Office for Doctoral Studies at University of Zagreb, and from 2016 to 2018 worked in technology transfer office at the same university.

He published several papers on doctoral education and participated in a number of national and international projects in higher education and doctoral education. The area of his scientific interest is managing change in higher education with special focus on universities, and research policy development.

Andrea Oepen

SHARE ERIC

BIOGRAPHY

Andrea Oepen is a Research Infrastructure Manager with a legal background. After her second state exam she started her career at the Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics in Garching, finally as Head of Internal Audit. From 2010 to 2013 she worked for the Federal Ministry for Education and Research in Bonn, first in the area of large-scale facilities, and finally she was in the strategy office of the former ESFRI Chair. Besides her policy-related work for ESFRI, she was in charge of supporting the implementation of the legal form of an ERIC in Germany, as well as consulting on ESFRI projects. She was appointed as the German member in the ERIC Committee. In late 2013, she started her current work as Head of European Relations for SHARE-ERIC (hosted at the MPI for Social Law and Social Policy). There she dedicates herself to all legal and governance related activities for SHARE-ERIC, secures long-term funding for SHARE in view of political developments on the European and national levels. She also coordinates the Public Relations Unit of SHARE/MEA.

Astrid Verheusen

The European Association for Research Libraries

BIOGRAPHY

Astrid's career began as a researcher at the Institute for Dutch History and as a product manager at Sdu Publishers. From 2001 onwards, Astrid worked at the National Library of the Netherlands. She was involved in projects and programs concerning mass digitisation, digital preservation and digital libraries. She headed the Digitisation Department (2009-2010) and the IT Department (2012-2014). Until May 2017 she was head of the Innovative Projects Department when she joined LIBER. A highlight of her career was the implementation of mass digitization at the National Library: 100 million pages of books, newspapers and magazines digitized between 2001-2011. She has extensive experience in the information and library sector and is driven by complex policy issues.

Diana Zavala-Rojas

University Pompeu Fabra, ESS ERIC

BIOGRAPHY

Diana is a survey methodologist interested in all aspects of a survey's lifecycle. She is a specialist in multinational, multiregional and multilingual comparative surveys holding a doctorate in comparative survey methodology. She is a member of the Core Scientific Team of the European Social Survey (ESS). Currently, in the Social Sciences & Humanities Open Cloud (SSHOC) project, Diana is leading the Work Package on Innovations in Data Production. Both in SSHOC and in the Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences (SERISS) project, Diana has been leading research aimed at improving the translation process of survey questionnaires.

As a survey adviser, she has large experience in questionnaire design, measurement quality of survey questions and analysis of survey data. She has advised on the design of electoral surveys, both for national mass media and political parties in Mexico. She collaborated as public opinion expert at Mexican Senate and the Mexican Congress. Diana has been consultant for the World Health Organization (WHO) advising on projects in Turkey and Spain. As a senior consultant, she is partner in SurveyWise, a survey methods consultancy. In addition to a passionate scientist, Diana is a dancer, practicing from ballet to ballroom types regularly.

PILLAR 1

**Cultural Heritage and Future of
the University: New Governance
and Business Model is Needed**

MODERATOR:

Slavica Singer

Emeritus Professor, University of Osijek

BIOGRAPHY

Slavica Singer is Professor Emeritus of Entrepreneurship at the J.J. Strossmayer University in Osijek, Croatia. Her working experience started in the corporate sector (six years) followed by the university career (from 1973 to the retirement in 2012). In 2000 she and her team were pioneering in research-based entrepreneurship education in Croatia, by starting the first graduate program in entrepreneurship. In 2010 the doctoral program ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATIVENESS has been started, as a result of collaborative efforts of five universities (Osijek, Croatia; Turku, Finland; Maribor, Slovenia; Klagenfurt, Austria and Durham, UK). Next to students from Croatia, there are doctoral students from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Greece, Kosovo, Nigeria, South Africa, United Arab Emirates. Those efforts were appraised as one of 20 best practices in EU in a survey published by the European Commission in 2015.

From 2002 she leads Croatian Global Entrepreneurship Monitor research team. From 1996 Slavica is leading activities related to developing local and national entrepreneurship ecosystem (the microfinance institution NOA in Osijek, centers for entrepreneurship around Croatia, CEPOR – the policy center for SMEs and entrepreneurship, university-based educational programs). In last 15 years she participated in various EU funded projects related to entrepreneurship education (on innovative teaching approaches, on evaluation tools in entrepreneurship education, on developing entrepreneurship competence framework). She is a member of the Croatian Competitiveness Council and the Club of Rome - Croatian Chapter. Slavica is often engaged by the OECD as a consultant/expert in the field of reviewing national policies on entrepreneurship, inclusivity and entrepreneurship education.

For her contributions to the development of university based entrepreneurship education, in 2008 she was awarded with the UNESCO Chair in Entrepreneurship Education, in 2010 with the honorary doctorate by the University of Turku, Turku School of Economics.

Peter Baur

EU Directorate General for Education and Culture

BIOGRAPHY

Peter Baur has joined the European Commission in 1994. He worked for almost 7 years in the European research programmes in the area of Information Technologies. In 2001 he started to work in the Directorate General Education and Culture in the unit responsible for Vocational Training Policy. For 6 years he was working on the development of Vocational Training Policy on EU level. He was closely involved in the Commission's proposal for the new Integrated Lifelong Learning Programme and in the activities related to the Education and Training 2010 work programme. In his current position he has particular responsibility for the follow-up of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop) in Thessaloniki and for the development of university/business cooperation. Before joining the European Commission, Peter Baur worked for 10 years as project manager in the IT industry.

Maria Sobron Bernal

OECD

BIOGRAPHY

Maria is currently working for the OECD's Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, cities and regions (CFE). As a policy analyst she supports the directorate's work on Higher Education Innovation (www.heinnovate.eu) and SMEs policy developments. Her assignment also includes engaging with countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean on those policy issues.

Prior to this experience, she has collaborated with the OECD Public Governance Directorate, the OECD Development Centre and the International Energy agency focusing on governance, economic and energy policy trends. Her work at the OECD allowed her to engage with OECD member and non-countries in a variety on policy issues through in-depth policy analysis, and capacity building activities. Before joining the OECD, she worked for a French digital Start-up in the energy sector, Selectra, where she assisted the company in the development of its digital marketing strategy in France and Latin America.

She holds a Master's Degree in International Economic Policy from Sciences Po Paris, and a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science from the Torcuato di Tella University of Buenos Aires. A Spanish and Argentinean native, she is fluent in Spanish, French and English.

Marina Ranga

EC Joint Research Center

BIOGRAPHY

Dr. Marina Ranga works with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in Seville, Spain, and is also an Associate Professor on Innovation and Entrepreneurship at the University of Warsaw's School of Management. Prior to that, she held academic positions at Stanford University (2009-2015) and at several universities in Europe - Newcastle University Business School and Groningen University (2005-2009), University of Sussex, SPRU and University of Warsaw (2009-2011) and KULeuven, Belgium (1998-2003). She was also a Visiting Professor at the University of Osijek, Croatia (2011 and 2014).

Dr. Ranga holds a PhD and an MSc in Science and Technology Policy from SPRU, Sussex University and an MSc in Chemical Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Bucharest. Her main areas of expertise include: National and regional innovation ecosystems; Regional innovation and smart specialization; the Entrepreneurial University: technology transfer and research commercialization, University-Industry cooperation and academic entrepreneurship; Gender in innovation, technology and entrepreneurship.

In these areas, she developed a broad research and publication record and conducted extensive consultancy, advisory and evaluation work for the European Commission and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT), the UN Commission for Science and Technology and UN-ECE, national and regional government innovation agencies in the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Germany and UK. Among others, she chaired the EC Advisory Group on H2020 "Spreading Excellence and Widening Participation" (2014-2016) and was a member of the UN-ECE Team of Experts on Innovation and Competitiveness Policy since 2007. She currently chairs the Strategic Advisory Board of Imperial College's Institute for Molecular Science and Engineering, and is also a member of the International Advisory Board of the Accreditation Council for Entrepreneurial and Engaged Universities and of the Scientific Board of the University-Industry Innovation Network (UIIN). She serves as an evaluator in the EU project EUNIQ on developing a quality assurance framework of European Universities, coordinated by NVAO and the Flemish Ministry of Education and Training.

Saša Zelenika

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Rector's Assistant, Head of the Council for Science and Head of the Centre for Micro and Nano Sciences and Technologies, which he co-founded in 2010, at the University of Rijeka. He was Assistant and then Deputy Minister at the Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (2012-2014) in charge of Science. He is currently also the coordinator of the activities of the UNIRI International Scientific Council (ISC), established in early 2018, and consisting of 10 highly reputed

scientists worldwide with an impressive track record of achievements abroad.

He attained his Master's degree at the University of Rijeka, Croatia, and his PhD at the Polytechnic University of Turin, Italy. He was Head of Mechanical Engineering at the Paul Scherrer Institute in Switzerland (1998-2005) and guest professor at the University of Udine, Italy (2005-2009). From 2004 he is a faculty member of the University of Rijeka, Faculty of Engineering (full professor with tenure since 2015), where he was Dean's Assistant, Department Head and is currently Laboratory Head. Since 2016 he has been a Member of the Croatian Academy of Technical Sciences. He has authored more than 150 scientific and professional publications, 2 textbooks, a patent and 59 popular science newspaper articles. He held 62 popular science talks and 18 popular science radio shows. Saša has actively participated in 5 EU FP scientific projects, an ERDF infrastructural project, 5 national scientific projects, a project of the Swiss National Science Foundation and a project founded by the Ministry of Education, University and Research of Italy. He has been a member of International Programmes and/or Organising Committees of 19 scientific conferences.

PILLARS

**Negotiating Food Heritage
in the EU: Concerns, Interests,
Directions**

MODERATOR:

Sarah Czerny

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Sarah Czerny completed her M.A., M.Sc and Ph.D in social anthropology at the University of Edinburgh. Her doctoral thesis was an analysis of everyday social relations surrounding ethnic identity in Croatia. In it, she argued that ethnicity is not a fixed finished product as it is often presented in scholarly literature, but is something that people are continually working on. She finished her doctoral thesis in 2007. Ever since 2009 she has been employed at the Department of Cultural Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Rijeka. Currently she is head of department. Since completing her thesis, she has turned to consider everyday human-non-human relations in Croatia, where she has particularly focused on milk production. She has engaged in an inter-species comparison of milk production where she has explored milk production and consumption concerning a variety of mammalian species: donkeys, cows, goats, humans, and sheep. On the basis of this research, she has just finished a book manuscript entitled "Milky Ways: An Exploration into the (Non) Humanisation of Milk."

Jernej Mlekuž

Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Ljubljana

BIOGRAPHY

Jernej Mlekuž is a research fellow at the Slovenian Migration Institute at the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. His research focus is on migration theory and methodology, cultural aspects of migration processes, popular culture, media, nationalism, food studies, material culture, epistemology, epiphenomena, water level and hydrometric measurements, and other. He is the author of *Burek: The Culinary Metaphor* (CEU Press, 2015, awarded by Gourmand International in the category Best Food Writing (2016), published also in Slovenian, Serbian and Albanian), co-editor of *Going Places: Slovenian Women's Stories on Migration* (Akron Press, 2014) and *Go girls! When Slovenian women left home* (ZRC Publishing 2009) and the author, sole editor or co-editor of many books published in Slovenian. His latest book on Kranjska sausage and its role of the formation of Slovenian consciousness from the spring of nations onward (in Slovene, *Beletrina*, 2017) was awarded by Gourmand International as the best book in the category East European cuisine (2018). He is also the author of the book originally published in Croatian (*I feel kranjska kobasica: Kako je kranjska kobasica podigla slovenski narod*, Srednja Europa, 2018). Currently, he is investigating the role of slivovitz in the formation of Yugoslav brotherhood and unity.

LECTURE

When Heritage Become National. Or how the “traditional” sausage helped build the nation

The presentation will discuss the role of the Kranjska sausage as a national symbol and tool of political action in the process of constructing the Slovenian national state in the post-socialist period, i.e. the period after Slovenia gained independence in 1991. This period was marked not just by democratization processes, state building and massive economic change, but also by the creation and redefinition of the national identity.

Dishes and other dietary elements are a very convenient way to express national identities. The presentation will distinguish between performative, symbolic, self-conscious displays that are often labelled ‘national culture’ and those daily, lived practices, shared among a group of people, as a form of shared identity (Edensor, 2002; Wilk, 2002: 69; Ichijo and Ranta, 2016; Löfgren, 1989). Although the line between these two levels can be very blurry, this presentation will deal (mainly) with explicit national culture. It will show how an object that had commonly been regarded as ‘popular’ or even an element of ‘low’ (national) culture has become part of the ‘representative’ and even ‘official’ national culture – the culinary flag of the country. This piece of ‘representative’ and ‘official’ national culture, as this presentation will argue, is continuously subject to challenge, potentially open, and available to everyone’s interventions and re-articulations. The presentation will examine national culture (and heritage) as polysemic, mediated, contested and subject to continuous reconstruction. National culture will be perceived not as the result of a political programme or ideology, but rather as a network or collection of people, practices, objects, places, institutions, ideologies, technologies and ideas (cf. Anderson, 1998; Foster, 2002; Kapferer, 1989; Latour, 1999; Miller, 2010).

Marion Demossier

University of Southampton

BIOGRAPHY

Marion Demossier is Professor of French and European Studies in Modern Languages at the University of Southampton. She was Head of Department between 2015 and 2018. She has previously taught French and European politics and society since 1994 at the University of Bath. She holds a PhD in Social Anthropology from the EHESS (École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales) in Paris. She has published three monographs and several edited volumes as well as more than twenty scholarly articles in leading academic journals in Britain, France and the United-States, including the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, *Cultural Analysis*, the *Anthropological Journal of European Cultures and Modern and Contemporary France*. She has also written widely for a student audience, contributing chapters to prestigious series such as *A companion to the Anthropology of Europe* or *Culinary Taste*. She has been involved as expert with the wine industry in France and New Zealand over a period of twenty years. She is regularly invited to lecture at international conferences and has appeared on both television and national radio in the UK and France to discuss issues related to her work. She is currently on the ESRC Peer Review Panel member 'Anthropology of Europe' since 2010- reappointed until 2019 and sits on the UNESCO *Climats de Bourgogne* scientific Committee member: <http://www.climats-bourgogne.com/> and is a member of the UNESCO network Chair Culture of Wine, Dijon since 2006.

ABSTRACT

Terroir, Heritage and Place Making. Food for Thought

In recent years, the global world of wine has seen a radical transformation of the concept of terroir, defined today as a space for renegotiation of past, present, and future ways of producing, selling and consuming wine. The idea of terroir – the link between place and taste, independently of its origin and development, has radically transformed local ways of doing and engaging with place-making. As wine has served as the model for linking product, quality and place together as part of the Geographical Indication (GI) regime for European food and foodstuffs, the question “what does terroir do to wine?” has emerged as one of crucial importance. But what is terroir? And why is it attracting so much interest from academics, producers, experts, and wine consumers? What does it do to food and foodstuff? Moreover, what does it tell us about our society, modernity, and worldviews?

Taking Burgundy as a long-term ethnographic case-study and examining both the growing internal contestation and transnational deployments of terroir, it will discuss the long-term implications of the terroir strategy and its limitations in the changing global world of wine. My paper seeks to critically approach what terroir does to place and how it leads to paradoxical shifts into notions of local heritage and the remaking of place through a new politics of vision (Burgundy climats), the development of oenotourism and ecological sustainability initiatives.

Guntra Aistara

Central European University

BIOGRAPHY

Guntra Aistara is an environmental anthropologist whose research lies at the intersection of political ecology, food sovereignty, and environmental justice. Her research interests include organic agriculture movements, agrobiodiversity and seed sovereignty, agroecology, permaculture, culinary heritage revivals, multi-species ethnography, and socio-ecological resilience of local food systems.

Her new book, *Organic Sovereignties: Struggles over Farming in an Age of Free Trade* (University of Washington Press, 2018), explores how organic agriculture movements in Latvia and Costa Rica have negotiated entry into free trade regions, such as the European Union (EU), and the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), respectively. Situated on the frontiers of the European Union and the United States, these geopolitically and economically in-between countries, usually considered to be worlds apart, illustrate ways that international treaties have created contradictory pressures for organic farmers. Organic farmers in both countries build multispecies networks of biological and social diversity on their farms and struggle to create spaces of organic sovereignty within state and suprastate governance bodies. Organic associations in Central America and Eastern Europe face parallel challenges in balancing multiple identities as social movements, market sectors, and NGOs, while finding their place in nations reshaped by free trade, regionalization, and globalization. Reviews of the book can be found in [Conservation and Society](#), [Food Anthropology](#), and [Anthropologica](#).

Guntra Aistara is Associate Professor in the Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy. She holds a PhD from the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources and Environment. She is co-founder of the Environmental and Social Justice Action Research Group, and a core member of the Environmental Arts and Humanities Initiative.

ABSTRACT

Hindering Heritage: Legislating Heirloom Seeds and Tastes in the Post-Socialist EU

Heirloom seed varieties represent a distinct set of tastes and culinary memories embedded in particular agricultural practices and histories. Yet current European seed legislation is among the most restrictive in the world on the use of heirloom seeds and heritage varieties that are not registered in the European Common Catalog of plant varieties. With EU expansion, new member states each brought with them a long trail of seeds traditionally grown in the Soviet or socialist eras. EU seed laws make illegal these non-registered varieties, or require their costly registration, while simultaneously creating new member states into markets for seeds already registered in old member states. This paper will explore efforts both to make European seed laws fit the historical and cultural contexts of new post-socialist member states, as well as efforts to renegotiate EU seed laws in the expanded EU. It traces a scandal in Latvia over tomato seeds of non-registered varieties that spurred new national legislation, as well as a new Baltic-Nordic seed-saver initiative aiming to educate seed savers, collect heirloom seeds and tastes, and work towards further legislative reform.

Anna Colquhoun

University of London

BIOGRAPHY

Anna Colquhoun is a doctoral student with the Anthropology department at SOAS, University of London, where she is a member of the Food Studies Centre. Her project concerns current constructions of Istrian cuisine and local specialities, and the ways in which these relate to place-making and value-making, with a focus on inland Croatian Istria. Having completed fieldwork she is now writing her PhD thesis. Anna has a degree in Anthropology & Archaeology from the University of Cambridge (1996) and an MA in the Anthropology of Food from SOAS (2015). She worked for many years in international development before training as a chef in California and then working in London as a freelance cooking teacher, food writer and consultant. Publications include the books *"Eat Slow Britain"* (Sawdays, 2010), the *"Riverford Companion"* seasonal vegetable series (Riverford, 2015) and *"Gather, Cook, Feast"* (Fig Tree, 2017), and the journal paper "Making good meat: from draft animal to local speciality" (*Gastronomica*, 2019). She is also the consultant on BBC Radio 4's "The Kitchen Cabinet" (2012-ongoing).

ABSTRACT

Putting heritage on the plate: Heritage through the lens of local specialities

Tourism and food businesses around the world increasingly emphasise their region's distinctive 'local specialities', regional cuisine and heritage. This strategy is supported by regional and national government bodies, the EU, UNESCO, international organisations such as Slow Food and others. The European countryside is now seen as a site not only of agricultural production, but also consumption of landscape and heritage, in which regional food and drink are key. This presentation draws on current doctoral research in Istria (Croatia) to explore how heritage is employed in the making of local specialities, by analysing what makes these foods local and what makes them special. Using the idea of 'regimes of value', it will examine how such local specialities operate in different social spheres, indicating some of the issues involved in putting heritage on the plate.

Tainá Guedes

Artist, Founder/Director of Berlin's Food Art Week

BIOGRAPHY

Tainá Guedes was born in Sao Paulo, Brazil in 1978. She grew up in the creative atmosphere around her father's art studio, surrounded by artists and musicians. In Brazil she worked for different media platforms like radio, television and newspapers, and was involved in different creative projects working with film and music. After nine years of working for a Japanese restaurant, Tainá attended to the International Chef Program at the school of gastronomy at Senac University, where she graduated in 2006. During that time she organized several events that involved art, culture and food, which she describes as "important expressions of our time, surroundings and the environment".

Tainá Guedes is a Berlin-based artist, food activist, book author and formed cook, born in Brazil in 1978, works on different projects on how we conceive food in a cultural and social context. Art becomes an extension of the kitchen – and food a common base for expressing and sharing thoughts and ideas. Tainá's work explores the political and social impact of food as a manifestation of history, sociology, geography, science, philosophy and communication.

She is the founder of Entretempo Kitchen Gallery and Food Art Week.

ABSTRACT

Let's get existential

We all have to eat. We basically are what we eat. Without food we die. But what does food really mean? Where does the food we eat come from? What do ethics matter? What do mass production of meat, unsustainable farming, industrial food and its harmful effects on our health and environment mean for the whole, including animals? The experience of being a human being today has drastically changed in the past years. Our food heritage has become a system that largely defines the Anthropocene. The existence of the individual person as a free and responsible agent determining their own development through acts of will has become a responsibility towards the collective. Our existence on Earth needs a creative solution, which must involve art as a force to drive us through the other perspectives.

PILLAR 3

E-RIHS – Leading Standards-based, Open Access, Heritage Science Research (sharing best practice for the understanding, preservation, conservation, and resilience of cultural heritage)

MODERATOR:

Matija Strlič

University College London Institute for Sustainable Heritage and University of Ljubljana

BIOGRAPHY

Matija Strlič is Professor of Heritage Science at UCL Institute for Sustainable Heritage and Professor of Analytical Chemistry at University of Ljubljana. He is also a member of the Steering Committee of the H2020 project European Research Infrastructure for Heritage Science – Preparatory Phase. At UCL, and in collaboration with the University of Oxford and the University of Brighton, he established the successful EPSRC Centre for Doctoral Training in Science and Engineering in Arts, Heritage and Archaeology and a masters course with the same title. He is a member of the Editorial Boards of Heritage Science and Studies in Conservation and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry and of the International Institute for Conservation.

ABSTRACT

European Research Infrastructure for Heritage Science. State of play and perspectives

The European Research Infrastructure for Heritage Science (E-RIHS, [ˈiːrɪs]) – an ESFRI Project since 2016 (www.esfri.eu) – supports research on heritage interpretation, preservation, documentation and management.

E-RIHS started its project preparatory phase in February 2017, and is due to end on September 2020. E-RIHS ERIC is expected to be launched in 2022. The transition phase to the ERIC will be supported by an Integrating Activity project – IPERION HS (Integrating Platforms for the European Research Infrastructure on Heritage Science) – to begin in early 2020. IPERION HS is the fourth Integrating Activity awarded to the heritage science community. IPERION HS includes 23 participating countries, and its partners are the established national nodes of E-RIHS.

E-RIHS is a research infrastructure with a potentially global scope, whose facilities will be distributed in many Countries (EU and non-EU). At present, 28 states are interested in its establishment. Transnational cooperation in heritage science is one of the core missions of E-RIHS.

Emiliano Degl'Innocenti

National Research Centre, Italy DARIAH-IT

ABSTRACT

DIGILAB: A Sustainable Digital Ecosystem for Heritage Science

Developing the DIGILAB digital platform as a part of the E-RIHS establishment process, towards becoming an ERIC. The talk is included in the panel: E-RIHS - leading standards based, open access, heritage science research.

Fulvio Rinaudo

Politecnico di Torino

ABSTRACT

Metric Documentation of Cultural Heritage Assets

The actions on Cultural Heritage assets (e.g. knowledge, conservation, restoration, valorisation, management) always require the knowledge of shape, dimensions, and, if that is the case, location of the investigated object. Geomatics offers a wide spectrum of possible solutions to solve this problem, but the metric and semantic quality of the results strictly depend on the technologies used and the way in which those techniques are used. Today, a lot of solutions are offered to automatically produce 3D models: scanner systems and photogrammetric-based tools (many of them completely free) offer the possibility to generate 3D models of the investigated objects, but none of them allow a check of the achieved accuracy (e.g. the difference between the generated 3D model and reality). The knowledge of the metric quality of a metric survey is the key factor that allows the correct use of the survey products. The proposed chapter aims to offer a complete view of the most diffused techniques used in the metric survey of cultural heritage assets by pointing out the necessity of having skilled operators of automatic tools.

Lea Lazzarich, Sanja Kosić and Ana Fruk

University of Rijeka

ABSTRACT

Digitalization of Incunabulas from University library Rijeka (case studies)

The University Library Rijeka keeps a large amount of old and rare library materials including incunabula, books printed in Europe before the year 1500. The library has 16 volumes of incunabulas containing a total of 21 titles.

Those rare books are available to users in strictly controlled conditions, always keeping mind of the protection of the physical issue. Even though incunabula have been processed and included in the library catalogue, their visibility isn't quite high, bearing in mind the value and importance of those books for the field of cultural heritage.

At the end of 2019, the Library started to digitalize all incunabula in their possession. The digitalization process will allow them to be studied without compromising the physical issues. A master scan is created that is permanently stored, and the digital object is available in a format suitable for the Internet. Digitized incunabula are being processed and added to the library's online catalogue.

The aim of the project is to make these precious books available in Europe, accessible to a much wider public, free of charge and with free access. Through the digitalization process of the incunabula from our library, we permanently make available valuable information of the cultural heritage of Europe and our region. All digitized materials will be uploaded to the European Rare Books and Manuscripts collection.

The case study will demonstrate all the processes and procedures which we undertake, with the aim of comparing processes and examples of good practice.

Polonca Ropret

University of Ljubljana

BIOGRAPHY

Polonca Ropret, Ph.D. in Chemistry, University of Ljubljana, Faculty for Chemistry and Chemical Technology. Since the year 2000 she has been employed at the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (IPCCHS). She has been mainly dealing with chemical characterisation of objects as well as their degradation due to the environmental influences. She has also been involved in the development of new analytical approaches for non-invasive investigations of works of art. Since 2004 she has been collaborating with the Department

of Scientific Research, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and since 2006 she has been a Research Scientist at Museum Conservation Institute, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC. Since 2011 she has been leading the Research Institute of IPCHS. In 2013 she has become a guest editor for the Special Issue of Journal of Raman Spectroscopy (John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.) containing peer reviewed scientific contributions related to the subject of Raman in art and archaeology <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrs.v45.11-12/issuetoc> Main expertise: vibrational spectroscopy (Raman and FTIR). She is also involved in the study program of the Faculty for Chemistry and Chemical Technology within the course Characterisation and stability of materials of Cultural Heritage, where she is also co-mentoring the students receiving their diplomas and doctoral degrees in different topics of chemistry in conservation science. She has also been mentoring students in Erasmus+ program. Since May 2019 she has been the national coordinator of E-RIHS Slovenia. Since November 2019 she has been complementary employed at The Heritage Science Unit (E-RIHS.SI) of the Centre for Research Infrastructure at University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology.

ABSTRACT

E-RIHS – Slovenian National Hub

Slovenian heritage science is among the leading in Europe, as evidenced by the fact that we contributed to projects of the Framework Programmes in the total amount of 75.5 M euro of European co-financing and this is just taking into consideration the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Slovenia (IPCHS) and the Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the University of Ljubljana (UL FCCT). In Slovenia, E-RIHS was ranked among the international priority projects in the field of research infrastructure, when the Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted an audit of the NRRRI in December 2016, which provides an overview of the implementation of the Research Infrastructure Development Plan 2011 - 2020. On this basis, Slovenia formally joined the preparation of the project in the second half of 2017 and is actively cooperating with the aim of becoming a founding member of the E-RIHS ERIC. The representative of the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport was appointed to the E-RIHS Preparatory Phase Stakeholders Advisory Board. In May 2019, the Consortium Agreement on the establishment of E-RIHS Slovenia was signed between the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Slovenia and the University of Ljubljana, formally establishing the Slovenian national Node (www.e-rihs.si). The Slovenian Heritage Macromolecular Lab was identified as an excellent and unique entry point for FIXLAB users, and will already be active in IPERION HS (Integrated Platform for the European Research Infrastructure ON Heritage Science) project, a predecessor of E-RIHS, starting in April 2020.

CROSS -CUTTING 1

**Innovating Governance:
Potentials of Participatory
Democratic Innovations in Europe**

MODERATOR:

Gazela Pudar Draško

Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, Belgrade

BIOGRAPHY

Gazela Pudar Draško (1982) is a Research Fellow and Vice-Director at the Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, University of Belgrade. She is a Program Board member of the Institute for Democratic Engagement Southeast Europe. Gazela Pudar Draško was engaged as consultant and researcher in numerous projects with international organizations and national think tanks. Her field of interest is political sociology, particularly social engagement. She writes on the intellectual engagement, social movements and gender. She is researcher on the Jean Monnet Network "Active Citizenship: Promoting and Advancing Innovative Democratic Practices in The Western Balkans" and Horizons 2020 project "Enlightened trust: An examination of trust and distrust in governance – conditions, effects and remedies". She has recently authored books *O čemu govorimo kada govorimo o intelektualcu: ideje i iluzije* [What do we talk when we talk on intellectual: ideas and illusions] and *Mapiranje političkih orijentacija građana Srbije* [Mapping political orientations of citizens of Serbia: Cartography of impotence].

Nenad Markovikj

Ss. Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje

BIOGRAPHY

Nenad Markovikj teaches political sciences at Ss. Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje. He has ample teaching experience as well as mentoring experience on PhD and MA theses. He has vast experience in managing international projects and research experience including SCOPES, Open Government Partnership, and Horizon 2020 projects. Experience in the NGO sphere – board member and researcher in the Institute for Democracy “Societas Civilis” – Skopje (IDSCS). He is a resident in the Macedonian Political Science Association (MPSA) as well as the head of the department of political science at the Justinianus Primus Faculty of Law. He has published numerous articles and book chapters on political theory, social capital, political philosophy, nationalism, civil society, and political culture/myth.

Sead Turčalo

University of Sarajevo

BIOGRAPHY

Sead Turčalo is an Assistant Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Sarajevo, where he received his PhD in Security Studies. He researches state-building and international security issues. As a coordinator of several international projects, he possesses significant experience in project management and works closely with representatives of political studies in the region. He has published five books, as well as numerous articles in national and international journals. He is an editor of the Sarajevo Social Science Review.

Chiara Milan

Center for Southeast European Studies, University of Graz

BIOGRAPHY

Chiara Milan is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow at the Center for Southeast European Studies, University of Graz. She holds a PhD in Social and Political Sciences from the European University Institute (EUI). She has been conducting extensive research on the dynamics of contentious action in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 2010. She has been a Research Associate at the Centre on Social Movement Studies (COSMOS) of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. Her research interests include contentious politics, urban movements, citizenship,

mobilization in divided societies, refugees and forced migration, with a particular focus on Southeastern Europe.

Đorđe Pavićević

University of Belgrade

BIOGRAPHY

Đorđe Pavićević is a Full Professor of political theory at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade, where he teaches Contemporary Political Theory and Human Rights Culture. He published many articles in the areas of democratic theory, distributive justice and politics of memory. He coedited the volume *Crisis and Quality of Democracy in Eastern Europe* (2012) and authored two books in Serbian: *Justice and Politics: Scope and Limits of John Rawls' Political Philosophy* (2011) and *Disciplining Democracy* (2016).

CROSS -CUTTING 2

**Cultural Heritage
and Local Community**

MODERATOR:

Nataša Urošević

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

BIOGRAPHY

Nataša Urošević is assistant professor at the Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia, Interdisciplinary Study Programme of Culture and Tourism, where she teaches courses related to Croatian and European cultural history, identity and heritage. She participated in several EU projects, such as „Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe“, AdriFort, the current HERA project „The European Spa“ as well as in the HRZZ project ArchaeoCulTour. She was the main organizer of the *2018 Borders and Crossings International and Multidisciplinary Conference*. She received the Richard Plaschka Fellowship from the Austrian Ministry of Science, Research and Economy for her research project „*Valorisation of the common European heritage of Pula as the former main Austrian naval port and Brijuni as an elite resort*“ as well as the Thesaurus Poloniae Fellowship from the Polish Ministry of Culture „*Creative Cities – Central European Models of Urban Regeneration*“.

ABSTRACT

Valorising the Common European Heritage in Croatia

The paper will reflect on the multidimensional role of cultural heritage in promoting the key values of the European identity, such as democracy, tolerance, solidarity, diversity, peace and intercultural dialogue in the turbulent global context. Bearing in mind the challenges facing the European Union, as well as recent policy documents related to European heritage, the author will discuss models of valorisation of some specific forms of transnational heritage which could promote European values through cultural education and intercultural communication.

According to the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st Century, cultural heritage is an invaluable resource in the fields of education, employment, tourism and sustainable development and a key factor for the refocusing of our societies based on a dialogue between cultures, respect for diversity and a sense of belonging to a community of values. Innovative and engaging participatory models of heritage management could transform this common heritage into a powerful factor in social and economic development thanks to the activities it generates.

The paper will reflect upon the legacy of the European Year of Cultural Heritage in Croatia. The EYCH was an excellent opportunity to focus on the elements of our common European identity and celebrate the cosmopolitan richness of a multinational and transnational cultural heritage. Bearing in mind the main goals of the EYCH, the author will discuss the good practice models for sustainable valorisation and promotion of our common European heritage, such as the European Heritage Label, European Capital of Culture and the Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe.

The presentation will show how the participatory approach, focused on the common heritage, community development and sustainable tourism could help to understand and resolve some most important challenges facing the European Union, such as the economic crisis and unemployment of young

people, migrations, the rise of extremism and populist nationalism. The research, which included all key stakeholders, was conducted in the framework of several courses at the Interdisciplinary Study Programme of Culture and Tourism, University of Pula, Croatia, so the paper will also present innovative models of research and teaching practice.

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PILLAR 1

**Research and Development
in Cultural Heritage: Smart city,
smart living and cultural heritage**

MODERATOR:

Saša Drezgić

University of Rijeka

Ole Andreas Underland

Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer

BIOGRAPHY

Ole Andreas has more than 40 years of experience as a leader and entrepreneur in the Norwegian health care industry. His expertise has been dedicated to establish and run service offerings for the most demanding clients within the national psychiatric health care services. His leadership has been characterized by creating resilient “care cultures” where good patient centric care has always been a priority.

For the past 22 years he has been a prominent activist in the development of private health care services to supplement the Norwegian public health care system. The health care provider Incita, founded in 2007, is the second private health care venture he has established since year 2000.

In 2015, he established Europe’s first drug free psychiatric hospital, delivering on the strong urge from the user organizations. The hospital has become a light house project with great success and shows that FN’s statements about “World needs a” revolution “in mental health care” are quite possible.

Ole Andreas believes that the psychiatric health care system must change our approach to mental health challenges dramatically. He believes we must stop categorizing people into buckets of sick/healthy and rather focus on helping people how to learn to live with the health ailments one has. Today’s treatment philosophy has created a situation where more and more people with mental health challenges fall out of a working life and education. Particularly is this damaging for the young generation the faces many mental challenges. Instead of learning to master their lives, they are enduring treatment protocols where they are helped to helplessness by the system. This is, according to Ole Andreas visions, not sustainable and requires the ultimate disruption of treatment protocols for mental health.

Ole Andreas graduated with a bachelor in psychiatric nursing in 1982 and holds an MBA from the Norwegian School of Business.

Hilde Bosmans

Lindbergh Group Expert in residential elderly care Financial expert

BIOGRAPHY

As a former student of the University of Louvain in Belgium, Hilde Bosmans started her professional career at Sema Group Belgium as HR consultant. After two years, she switched to the financial sector, where she continued her career, first as Marketing Manager and afterwards as ombudsperson, and finally as Branch Manager at Bank Van Breda. Following the merger of Bank Van Breda and Bank Delen, Hilde became Asset Manager at Bank Delen.

In 2000, Hilde ended up in the elderly care sector, and she was one of the founding partners of the Lindbergh Group.

During the past 18 years, Hilde has been managing a number of operational projects and strategic developments for the Lindbergh Group in senior care accommodation.

She has theoretical as well as practical experience in the start-up, from A to Z, on behalf of third parties, such as Public Social Welfare Offices, non-profit as well as private care organisations, for the operational set-up of a residential care home and/or service flats. She has extensive expertise in drafting feasibility studies, Business Plans, and establishing financial-legal structures for residential care projects. Along the way, Hilde has built a vast network in the financial and residential care sectors, and she participates in various colloquia and panel debates. She is also Director of multiple health institutes and several NPOs in the elderly sector, and occasionally gives lectures at the University of Louvain and the University of Kortrijk on various topics related to health and care of the elderly.

Currently, Hilde is also active abroad in different European countries to realise trend-setting care projects for service residences.

Alexandre Grutman

CEO & Co-Founder of Triaviva SA

BIOGRAPHY

Coming from the world of international finance, M&A and hedge fund administration between 2001 and 2009, Alexandre has pursued his career as a strategy and innovation consultant until 2015. During the last 5 years he developed the following initiatives:

- The creation of a swiss based acceleration service company for digital health technologies and independent living, www.inno-fuel.com, in combination with direct investments in several digital health companies
 - The creation of the first European platform for participatory financing of health and independent living in Europe, www.smartercare.capital
 - The creation of a European independent living operator, www.triaviva.ch, integrating the 15+ years of advanced Lindbergh concept and operations expertise with the latest technology innovations and financing techniques
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Saša Drezgić

Managing Director, Centre for Support to Smart and Sustainable Cities of the University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Sasa Drezgic (1978) obtained his PhD in 2008 in the field of public finance at the Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. He is an associate professor at courses Public finance, Fiscal policy, and Economics and policy of investments. He is associate professor since 2015. In 2006, he was a research fellow at Maxine Levine Goodman College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University. During 2009 and 2010, he was a visiting fellow at the Global Governance Center at London School of Economics and Political Science. From 2010, he is also a Vice Editor-in-Chief of Proceedings of Faculty of Economics Journal of business and administration and from 2017 Editor-in-Chief. From 2013 to 2016, he was a Director of Center of local economic development of Faculty of Economics University of Rijeka, which aims to commercialize latest scientific advances and provide matchmaking platform of public and private sector. From May 2016 until February 2017, he was a Deputy Minister of Finance of the Republic of Croatia. In February 2018 he was appointed as head of the Center for the support to smart and sustainable cities of the University of Rijeka. During his academic career, he was a consultant in a number of projects mainly in the field of local economic development. The projects were funded by Croatian Ministry of Science, Education, and Sport, the USAID, UNDP, GIZ and other institutions and donors. He is also an author of more than 30 publications in the field of fiscal policy, local government finance, public investments and infrastructure finance and economic development issues. Currently he is working with several projects related to smart city development, block-chain based platforms and public-private partnerships.

PILLARS

**From Cultural Resources
to a Competitive Cultural
Tourism Products**

From cultural resources to a competitive cultural tourism products

ABOUT

Many destinations face the challenges of managing cultural tourism resources. The question is how to manage those resources in order to achieve the long-term competitive advantage of the destination in the tourism market, but in a socially responsible and environmentally sustainable way?

The prerequisite for developing a competitive product is the existence of cultural resources with a strong attractiveness. However, the mere existence of cultural resources does not guarantee success in the tourism market. We will discuss the process of developing cultural tourism products. An international group of scientists will look at the specificities of particular cultural tourism products, such as cultural routes in Europe, the phenomenon of pop-culture (e.g. the Game of Thrones and The Twilight Saga) or micro-breweries in Åhus, Sweden.

As this process requires an interdisciplinary approach, defining all stakeholders from the cultural and tourism sector, involving the local community and consolidating them into destination management, we will critically discuss strategies and policies for the development of cultural tourism.

MODERATOR:

Zrinka Zadel

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Zrinka Zadel is an Associate Professor at the University of Rijeka Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management. Her field of research is tourism and destination management with focus on cultural tourism as a selective form of tourism. She is lecturer in Tourism and Attractions (undergraduate study), Cultural tourism (graduate study) and Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development (doctoral study). As a researcher she has participated in scientific projects: "Renewable energy sources for eco-hotel and eco-tourism destination", 2007.-2011., "Creating of a tourism product club with the aim of repositioning a tourist destination", 2015-2017., "Cultural and creative industries in value chain innovations of tourism destinations", 2017-2019. "The Financial Challenges of Smart Cities in Tourist Destination", 2018-2020.

She has also participated in a number of professional projects; "Croatia in the palm", 2009., "1000 Croatian beaches", 2010., "365 Days of Riviera", 2011., "Analysis and assessment of the cruise tourism in Rijeka", 2012., "Remnants of the WWI – Research, Renovation and Rejuvenation of Cultural Tourism Sites (3R for Cultural Tourism)", 2013., "Lifelong Learning" - Erasmus Intensive Programme, 2013., "Analysis of the development of tourism in Punat Municipality", 2013., "Adriatic sea stars of Kvarner" 2013., "Equestrian tourism routes in Europe – Euquus", Program: CIP, 2013-2014., "Regional program for the management of beaches in the Primorje-Gorski Kotar County", 2014., "Tourism Development Model of Punat Municipality", 2013- 2014., "Tourism as a common (cultural) heritage of the coastal part of the Istrian peninsula – HISTUR", 2014- 2015. She had professional training at University of Aveiro, Department of Economics,

Management and Industrial Engineering and Tourism, Aveiro, Portugal, (ERASMUS scholarship), 2019., University of Primorska, Faculty of Tourism Studies, Portorož, Slovenia (ERASMUS scholarship), 2016., University of Primorska Faculty of Tourism Studies – Turistica, Portorož, Slovenia – guest lecturer, 2014-2015., Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics and Education, University of Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina – guest lecturer, 2013-2014., Lifelong Learning- Erasmus Intensive Programme – guest lecturer at summer school (Komen – Slovenia), 2013. She is an author and co-author of more than 40 scientific and professional papers.

Mia Larson

Lund University

BIOGRAPHY

Mia Larson is an associate professor in business management at Lund University, Department of Service Management and Service Studies. Her research has particularly focused on event management, event tourism, tourism development, and sharing economy, and is published internationally in a number of journal articles, chapters in books, books and reports. Her publications cover subjects such as network cooperation, innovation, event participation motives, destination development, pop culture tourism, coastal tourism, social media, sharing economy, and gender.

ABSTRACT

Pop-culture tourism: Balancing authenticity in destination development

Destinations associated with pop culture phenomena, such as destinations depicted in books and films, often experience increased numbers of visitors, as well as strengthened and changed destination images. Pop culture phenomenon such as Game of Thrones and the Twilight Saga are examples how a pop culture phenomenon can affect destinations, and how destinations manage this type of tourism. Issues such as place authenticity and identity in relation to local cultural heritage arise when developing pop culture tourism destination strategies. Forks in the USA, for example, developed experiences based on a fictionally constructed reality connected to Twilight, which reimagined the destination, and, thus, fabricated the authenticity of the place. Volterra and Montepulciano, on the other hand, experienced a Twilight Saga based tourism development characterized by deliberations regarding the immersion of Twilight Saga elements into their cultural heritage, which resulted in a strategy best described as guarding the authenticity of their respective destinations. Finally, British Columbia had no strategy and had little interest in Twilight tourism. The priority of the destination was only about satisfying the needs of film producers. This talk elaborates on different paths of pop culture tourism development, i.e. it is not always advisable to fully exploit the potential that a pop cultural phenomenon can bring to a destination. Which strategy should be used by a particular destination depends on the unique character of the place and its perceived need for tourism development.

Oliver Kesar

University of Zagreb

BIOGRAPHY

Oliver Kesar was born in Zagreb, Croatia in 1974. All his formal education and academic progress is related to tourism. In 1997, he graduated from the Faculty of Economics & Business, University of Zagreb. In 2000, at the same Faculty he completed his Master of Science Degree in the field of tourism policy and development, while in 2006 he completed his doctoral studies in the field of tourism economics. Since 1998 he continuously works at the Department of Tourism, Faculty of Economics & Business at the University of Zagreb. In 2018 he was promoted to the position of Full Professor at the same Department. During his more than 20 years of working experience in science and higher education system, he proved himself as a teacher, scientist, researcher, reviewer and consultant. The main areas of his expertise are tourism economics, tourism consumption, special interest tourism, managing visitor attractions and collaboration networks in tourism. He is a member of the editorial boards of several scientific journals, predominantly in the field of tourism. He is active in reviewing manuscripts, articles, books and study programs in the field of tourism. As a delegate and/or moderator, he has participated in many international scientific conferences and round tables on tourism, and has participated in organisation of many study trips for students. Since 2018 he was appointed as Vice Dean for Faculty. He is a member of the Croatian Society of Economists (CSE) and the Croatian Meeting Professionals Association (CMPA).

ABSTRACT

Rethinking of collaborative networks in tourism: The case of international cultural routes in Europe

The indisputable fact is that tourism destinations, particularly those in Europe, face many challenges in managing their tourism resources in an economically successful, socially responsible and environmentally sustainable way. These challenges are distinct from those of conventional socio-economic systems, having in mind that the tourism system has a strong international component, a rather complex organisational structure at the national level, and often plays a vital role in maintaining local socio-economic stability and development. This paper examines the role and importance of various cross-national collaborative networks in tourism in order to preserve and promote cultural heritage from tourism over-exploration or oblivion, respectfully. Another key role of collaborative networks in tourism is to create a cooperative platform and framework that enable the implementation of adaptive management schemes, as well as professional design of cultural tourist products that are capable of satisfying the cultural needs of a modern visitor. Using the case study method, the paper explores the success of existing collaborative networks in managing international cultural routes in Europe and proposes some structural improvements for increasing their impact and efficiency across different nations and policies. From the viewpoint of the tourism system being understood as a complex network of stakeholders whose positions are strongly determined by a diversity of cultural resources and different strategies, it seems important to identify and fill the gaps among national cultural policies in order to improve operative partnerships between various regional and/or local cultural and tourism stakeholders, apart from agreements between governments, public agencies or ministries. Recently, tourism research has emphasized the role of collaborative

networks as a mechanism supporting the coordination of diverse and imperfectly compatible assets on which the tourism system depends. Thus, in the context of implementing cultural resources into different tourist products, it is suggested that the same-level cultural and tourism stakeholders must adopt international standards of cultural tourism design, and develop cross-national collaboration models. The international cultural routes in Europe have been used as a framework for the performance analysis of international collaborative networks in tourism, keeping in mind the growing interest of non-European visitors to participate in various cross-national cultural tourist products. The constant pressure of maintaining a growing number of visitors, extending their stay in a destination and increasing their daily spending, puts additional pressure on collaborative networks in tourism to constantly improve coordination between stakeholders and implement adaptive management models that can help in resolving issues with cultural heritage protection.

Malin Zillinger

Lund University

BIOGRAPHY

Malin Zillinger is human geographer and researcher at Lund University. Since the beginning of her academic career in 2002, she has been devoted to questions related to tourism and tourist behavior. Before researching at Lund, she was affiliated with the European Tourism Research Institute, and Umeå University. Her research interests are focused on information search behavior, tourism customs and heritage, tourist mobility, and innovation. Besides her theoretical ambitions, Zillinger is dedicated to building and remaining a bridge between academia and tourism profession. She does this as board member in the Foundation for Knowledge Promotion in Tourism, by publishing in both academic and professional journals, and by leading consultancy projects for tourism organizations. She is also head of the industry association for tourists.

ABSTRACT

From making a product to making stories of heritage

Cultural heritage contributes to democratic development, social welfare, and the sustainable progress of society. There is no question that mindful and attentive handling thereof is beneficial not only for the place in which it happens, but also on larger geographical scales. But how is this actually done? What do stakeholders actually do when using cultural heritage for place development, and ultimately the preservation of democratic values?

Society today is characterized by the evolution towards more and more experience-based demand. There are countless organizations that have initiated their shift from the production of products via services towards experiences. Just think of the numerous micro-breweries. They may prevalently sell beer, but they pay even more attention to the story they tell, their relation to the place and its history, and the people contributing to making it what it is. Such a development

shows that heritage is much embedded in everyday socio-economic development. Building place development by means of heritage is currently done in the small town of Åhus in south-eastern Sweden. In this town, a well-known distillery is producing a beverage that has made its way into the world: Absolut Vodka. The company has recently opened a visitor centre that builds its story on its location, in which it has taken into consideration the local and regional heritage. The process took place in cooperation with local and regional stakeholders, together building a regional innovation ecosystem.

Understanding heritage formation, storytelling, and value development is not an easy task, however it has shown that an interdisciplinary approach is beneficial to realizing it in its entirety. Such an approach should be favoured in future political programmes in order to ensure the sustainable potential that lies within the concept of heritage attached to space and place.

Renata Tomljenović

Institut for Tourism, Zagreb

BIOGRAPHY

Renata Tomljenovic, Ph.D., is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Tourism, Croatia. Her research interests, apart from human resources for tourism, include tourism role in fostering social transformation, peace tourism, cultural tourism, socio-cultural impacts of tourism and tourism planning. She is advising national and regional policy makers on issues of strategic importance for tourism development, acts as an Associate Editor of the *Tourism: An international interdisciplinary journal*, leads research and consultancy projects and publishes widely for both, academic and professional journals. She also serves on a number of Editorial Boards and has published over 30 research papers.

ABSTRACT

Cultural tourism – policy making perspective

Cultural tourism has been one of the backbones of economic, cultural and tourism development strategies of many countries and cities since the 1990s. The tourism sector recognised the potential of cultural tourism in terms of attracting higher yield visitors, extending the tourist season and improving destination image. The cultural sector has seen in it the potential for increasing revenue and attracting investment funds for heritage restoration and cultural programmes. Many cities, faced with economic stagnation, embraced cultural rejuvenation strategies to boost image, attract investors and grow the tourism industry.

While the viability of cultural tourism development was and still is rarely questioned, in almost three decades of its intense development, at least two aspects of cultural tourism remain disputed. The first is the issue of definition – what exactly is cultural tourism and who are cultural tourists? The second is the strategy for its development as cultural tourism – from the policy making perspective, it requires strong partnerships.

Through the trajectory of Croatian cultural tourism policy development and implementation, the aim of this paper/presentation is to identify key factors affecting cultural tourism development from the perspectives of the key actors – cultural and tourism representatives from all levels of policy making and from both policy makers and practitioners. The results show that, despite three or four decades of continuous effort invested in cultural tourism, the obstacles to constructive and functional partnership between culture and tourism remain heavily rooted in different value systems embraced by the representatives of the two sectors.

Francesca Fiorentini and Ivana Kunda

Department of Legal, Language, Interpreting and Translation Studies,
University of Trieste/University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Ivana Kunda is a Professor and the Head of the International and European Private Law Department at the Faculty of Law of the University of Rijeka and a Vice-Dean for Science. She was awarded the University of Rijeka Foundation Award for the Year of 2008. She was granted international scholarships, including the Fulbright Research Fellow scholarship in 2010 for the research at the Columbia University, the Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht scholarship in 2007, 2008 and 2014 for the research at the Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition and the Deutsche Stiftung für internationale rechtliche Zusammenarbeit scholarship in 2002 for research at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law and the University of Hamburg. Ivana authored papers published in Croatia and abroad and a monograph on overriding mandatory provisions. She was or currently is a member of the research teams in several EU and national projects, and was invited to act as an international member of the UNESCO Chair in Cultural Property Law at the Faculty of Law and Administration, University of Opole. Ivana is the head of the Croatian team participating in the next edition of the Dictionnaire comparé du droit du patrimoine culturel. Her teaching includes visiting professorship at the University of Navarra and the MSU Croatia Summer Institute, as well as invited lectures at the IULM, the University Antwerp, the University of Ljubljana and the WIPO Summer School. She is an editor of the Balkan Yearbook of European and International Law and the Santander Art and Culture Law Review. Among her professional memberships is the one in the International Law Association, while she also acts as deputy president of the Croatian Comparative Law Association.

ABSTRACT

Cultural heritage threatened by climate change: Which approach towards sustainability?

Cultural heritage entails that there is an object of protection which is preserved for the future, and subjects for which it is preserved and by which it is to be

inherited. Unsurprisingly, this squarely fits into the general idea of sustainability and is increasingly discussed in that context. Given the contemporary social and natural environments, the preservation of cultural heritage is becoming more complex than ever. It is not only direct human activity, such as war-related destruction and misappropriation, that is currently creating a threat to cultural heritage on the planet. In fact, cultural heritage is facing a more systemic and far-reaching global risk in the form of climate change. Flooding, hurricanes, fires, and rising water temperatures are just some of the most publicly perceivable hazards. However, the spectrum of effects which are not as obvious also include geological changes, extinction of species, devastated ecosystems and many more. In a view of UNESCO's reports on these issues, cultural heritage crisis due to climate factors should be one of the central concerns of many societies around the world.

Starting from this premise, this paper aims to investigate current international and European legal framework to assess to what extent it accommodates the need for a dynamic approach to cultural heritage preservation. Although legal instruments concerning cultural heritage incorporate sustainability policies, it is proposed that this is far from sufficient when it comes to serving the goal of preserving cultural heritage from the impact of climate change. Rather, current strategies need to be complemented by a proactive and increasingly participatory response to this crisis.

PILLAR 3

**Digital Transformation in the
Study of Cultural Heritage**

MODERATOR:

Marina Vicelja Matijašić

University of Rijeka

Mikko Tolonen

University of Helsinki

LECTURE

Digital Transformations in the Humanities – The Case of Intellectual History

Big data is impacting all academic fields, including humanities. Humanities research culture is however quite different from STEM. Thus, the direct application of different methods and applications from other fields of science to humanities might not be straightforward for multiple different reasons. This talk will weigh some central aspects of the ongoing transformation caused by changes in data sources and analyses methods in humanities. It will focus particularly on the Helsinki Computational History Group (led by Tolonen) and the way it combines big data, computational methods and (traditional) intellectual history. The talk will also discuss research infrastructures and the support needed to guarantee that the ongoing transformative period will be a successful one for humanities.

Peter Bell

Institut für Kunstgeschichte, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

BIOGRAPHY

Prof. Dr. Peter Bell studied Art History at Marburg University and was research associate in the Research Center SFB 600 (Strangers & Poor People) at Trier University, where he wrote his PhD thesis on visual representation of Greeks in Italian Renaissance. As a postdoc he worked on several digital art history projects at Heidelberg University and Cologne University and was group leader at the Heidelberg Academy of Sciences and Humanities. At the moment he is assistant professor in Digital Humanities at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg (FAU). Areas of specialization are Digital Art History and Computer Vision as well as representations of strangers in art.

ABSTRACT

Digitisation in the Study of Cultural Heritage

The digitization of cultural heritage is a core task of digital humanities. This involves differentiating individual disciplines for the various tasks. Digital art history, for example, takes care of scanning buildings and works of art and analyses and links large sources. Machine learning and computer vision play an important role in this process by attributing (style) and understanding (semantic/iconography) art. Our research tackles mainly the latter whereas we work on the challenges regarding digital humanities in general in the Time Machine Project.

Vlatka Lemic

University of Zagreb

LECTURE

How can big data of the past influence cultural heritage: Time Machine project and GLAM interaction perspectives

The story of the Time Machine project started a few years ago. It can be a turning point for bringing historic data to life in (virtual) reality. It is structured around the development of a large-scale digitization and computing infrastructure capable of mapping 5,000 years of European history, and transform kilometres of archival materials, abundant museum collections and further geo-historical data sets into a distributed digital information system. By doing this, big data of the past, a common resource for the future, will trigger pioneering and momentous cultural, economic and social shifts.

The fundamental idea of this project is based on Europe's truly unique asset: its long history, its multilingualism and interculturalism. It aims to engage not only scholars, but also European citizens, connecting millions of participants with millions of documents, massively participating to achieve a unique endeavour: building a time machine to negotiate a common history of Europe. The Time Machine ecosystem includes academic, research and cultural institutions, as well as large businesses and innovative small and medium enterprises, government bodies and associations of the civil society involved in cultural heritage, making it the largest and most ambitious project ever created at the intersection of cultural heritage and information sciences. This unique alliance between the best European players in humanities, sciences, technologies and culture currently brings together more than 500 institutions in the framework of the running CSA project (1 March 2019 – 28 February 2020) and the Time Machine Organization.

The Time Machine objectives include:

- Addressing the scientific and technological challenges in Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics and ICT for social interaction in order to develop the big data of the past, while boosting these key-enabling technologies in Europe.
- Building the infrastructure for digitization, processing and simulation that will support a sustainable management and operational model (the "TM franchises" in the form of local Time Machines), as well as create the basis for and engagement with communities (citizens, scientists, innovators) participating in the development and use of Time Machine.
- Creating innovation platforms in promising application areas, by bringing together developers and users for the exploitation of scientific and technological achievements, therefore leveraging the cultural, societal and economic impact of the Time Machine.
- Fostering favourable framework conditions for the outreach to all critical target groups, and for guiding and facilitating the uptake of research results produced in the course of the Time Machine initiative.

The author presents Time Machines perspectives, reflections and possible impact on the cultural heritage sector and GLAM institutions, based on strong cross-sectoral cooperation and interaction that this project provides on the base of joint vision for the technological future of cultural heritage.

Maciej Maryl, Anna Buchner and Piotr Wciślik

Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences

LECTURE

Towards Deeper Integration of Digital Humanities into Cultural Heritage Domain

This paper focuses on interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary cooperation between digital humanities (DH) and cultural heritage (CH) in the field of research and infrastructure. DH has become a field in which interdisciplinary arts & humanities scholarship engages in transdisciplinary dialogue with ICT and STEM. However, integration of such inter- and trans-disciplinary cooperation in (CH) projects is often challenged by systemic obstacles on the institutional and policy & funding level (e.g. institutional structure, disciplinary panels in funding calls, research evaluation mechanisms). Additionally, research, preservation, and public-facing/dissemination components of collaboration between DH and CH are difficult to balance. On the level of actual research, this cooperation may be additionally hindered by difficulty with asking humanities questions regarding humanities data. These barriers hinder interdisciplinary cooperation which would otherwise be beneficial for both sides and should be addressed, given the importance of CH in the next framework programme (Horizon Europe).

Dwelling on the research conducted within the framework of the Shaping Interdisciplinary Practices in Europe and the Digital Methods and Practices Observatory DARIAH H2020 project Working Group, this paper will discuss the following questions:

1. What are the systemic (i.e. institutional, funding, policy) obstacles for the uptake of interdisciplinary, digital humanities approach in the cultural heritage domain? How could they be overcome?
2. What measures should be undertaken to facilitate cooperation between cultural heritage experts and humanities researchers working with digital sources and employing digital research methods?
3. How to strengthen the generative role of cultural heritage projects in providing new data and fostering new research questions for digital humanities scholarship and vice versa, how digital humanities can align research agenda with CH institutions goals to better serve the preservation and public-facing aims of cultural heritage projects?

The emergent status of digitally enabled research complicates inter- and trans-disciplinary cooperation. Due to the lack of understanding of how such methods may be incorporated into disciplinary workflows, DH practitioners (incl. research infrastructures) may not be receiving enough feedback to tailor their services to actual and potential users both in the arts and humanities disciplines, and in the CH sector. DH allows for better societal impact (new modes of scholarly communication, public humanities) - potential impact larger than non-Digital Humanities.

CROSS -CUTTING 1

**Archaeological Cultural
Heritage in the Context of
Local Communities within
European Society**

MODERATOR:

Goran Bilogrivić

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Goran Bilogrivić graduated archaeology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS), University of Zagreb, in 2008, where he also finished the study module *Norway and Scandinavia* (Norwegian language and culture). In 2016 he finished the Postgraduate doctoral study program in medieval studies at the same Faculty, having defended his PhD thesis on ethnic identities in early medieval Croatia. From 2010 until 2016 he was employed as research assistant at the Department of Croatian History at the FHSS in Zagreb, on the project *Monumenta mediaevalia varia (Medieval Historical Monuments)*, led by Prof. Neven Budak. In 2015 he also participated in the project *Transformations of Historical Landscape of the Quarnero Islands*, led by Prof. Miljenko Jurković. He has three times received a COST research grant for short-term scientific research missions carried out at the University of Padua, Italy. He has participated in numerous archaeological excavations, whether as team member, or as assistant leader. Since 2017 he is assistant professor of medieval history at the Department of history, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Rijeka. His main research interests are early medieval weapons, identities, and various aspects of use of material culture in the Early Middle Ages. On these topics he has published a number of articles and book chapters in local and foreign scholarly journals and other publications, and is also a co-author of the book *Ceremonije i ceremonijalna komunikacija [Ceremonies and ceremonial communication]* (Rijeka, 2019). He is currently a researcher on the project *GLOHUM – Global Humanisms: New Perspectives on the Middle Ages (300-1600)*(Croatian Science Foundation PZS-2019-02-1624; led by Prof. Miljenko Jurković).

Staša Babić

University of Belgrade

BIOGRAPHY

Staša Babić is a Full Professor at the Department of Archaeology of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, Serbia. Her main research interests are theoretical archaeology, epistemology of archaeology, Classical Archaeology of Greece, and the Iron Age of temperate Europe. Major publications include *Poglavarstvo i polis. Starije gvozdeno doba centralnog Balkana i grčki svet* (Chieftdom and Polis. Early Iron Age of the Central Balkans and the Greek World), Belgrade: Institute for Balkan Studies, 2004; *The Archaeology of Identity. Approaches to gender, age, status, ethnicity and religion* (co-authors M. Diaz-Andreu, S. Lucy, D. Edwards), London: Routledge, 2005; *Grci i Drugi. Antička percepcija i percepcija antike* (Greeks and Others. Ancient perceptions and perceptions of antiquity), Belgrade: Klio, 2008; *Metaarheologija, Ogled o uslovima znanja o prošlosti* (Metaarcheology. An Essay on the Conditions of Knowledge about the Past), Belgrade: Klio, 2018.

ABSTRACT

Lecture: Heritage Tensions: Identity, Knowledge, Authority, Responsibility

The residues of the past are perceived and articulated from various positions in the present, reflecting particular knowledges, values and interests of different social groups and resulting in heritage dissonance (cf. Kisić 2016, 2018). Consequently, the concept of heritage is epistemologically charged as the very concept of archaeological record (Lucas 2012), and intrinsically subject to constant reconsideration. These negotiations take place both in academia and in the public sphere.

It has long been recognized that diverse interpretations of heritage may fuel conflicts, particularly between ethnic groups, as well as to contribute to conflict resolution and peacebuilding (Walters et al. 2017). However, tensions concerning heritage exist not only among separate ethnic or religious groups, but also inside seemingly culturally homogenous communities, where diverse social positions generate different values and perceptions of the past: the interpretative process of heritage making will necessarily incorporate some understanding, meaning and point of view but marginalize, ignore or disinherit the others. Authorized heritage discourse – the one created by professionals (Smith 2006), tends to reflect dominant narratives, that may differ from perceptions, and indeed the needs of some segments of the public, whose sense of belonging and identity does not correspond with the majority. Those marginalized positions may include local communities, articulating their specific identity markers in opposition to the majorized narratives.

However, the tensions over the authority to interpret heritage need not exist solely between the authorized professionals and segments of lay public, but conflicts may also arise when governing and state-driven decision-making bodies aim to govern heritage in the manner opposed both by the local community and professionals. One such example is the case of the Belgrade Fortress – the heritage site on the UNESCO Tentative List, including archaeological and historical record from prehistory to the modern times. The recent decision

of the city authorities to build a cable car over the river Sava and disturb the integrity of the Fortress in the process, has been met with unanimous rejection and official protests by both the Belgrade citizens and the majority of the local and international professional institutions and associations. Nevertheless, the cable car project is not cancelled. The case brings forth the issue of the interplay of professional knowledge, community identity, and executive power, as well as priorities, interests (social, political, ideological, economic), authority and responsibility of various actors negotiating heritage.

Margarita Gómez Salas

UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Island of Mozambique

BIOGRAPHY

Margarita Gómez Salas graduated as an architect at the Universidad Nacional de Tucumán (Argentina), and has developed a career as a territorial planner and culture manager acquiring wide-spanning international professional experience. She works as a trainer and consultant, as well as university lecturer and researcher. In Mozambique, as external consultant for the UNESCO Joint Programme for Strengthening Cultural and Creative Industries and Inclusive Policies in Mozambique 2008-2011, she trained local authorities and communities in the inventory and mapping of cultural assets and the elaboration of cultural-based projects. As founder of *desenho*, she has designed and implemented the movie festivals 'cinemameu' in Mozambique and 'cinema' in Malawi (2010-2015). From 2007 to 2011 she developed the syllabus, curricula and taught disciplines like Interpretation of Cultural Heritage and Territorial Planning at the Universidade Eduardo Mondlane. As an advisor on behalf of the GIZ (2001-2014) to Inhambane Municipality, she was given the task of dealing with both territorial management and the elaboration of relevant policies. In the Dominican Republic, as a CIM integrated expert, she assisted the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources in territorial environmental planning and natural resources management (2016-2018). During those years she also lectured on Urban Design at the Universidad Pedro Henríquez Ureña. She is currently conducting research on place identity, and culture and heritage management on the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Island of Mozambique.

ABSTRACT

Place attachment and community involvement in the management of heritage sites. The cases of the Island of Mozambique and Barcelona

The aim of this paper is to discuss the potential of place attachment for the management of heritage sites in cities where a part of or sometimes the whole community finds it difficult to connect with the cultural heritage they live with. In very broad terms, place attachment is defined as an affective connection or link between people and specific places. It is connected to place identity, a core concept in the field of environmental psychology that is linked to the

development of identities in relation to environments. Place attachment theory proposes that individuals and communities are emotionally and affectively connected to the physical environment in which they are immersed. It is associated with the sense of belonging through which individuals identify with places, making them their 'own' and leading those places to become part of their identities. Place-identity is, therefore, a substructure of personal identity and encompasses memories, thoughts and values located in different settings such as the home, school or neighbourhood. We will argue that the involvement of local communities and stakeholders is needed for an effective inclusion of the place attachment perspective in heritage management. Place attachment makes the development of a sense of community likely. It is this new sense of community that can provide a greater understanding of heritage and motivate people to act individually or collectively to preserve, protect or improve their heritage and to participate in local planning and management processes. Two case-studies will be dealt with in this paper. The first refers to migrant communities in Europe and archaeological heritage. We will explore the different proposals undertaken by heritage specialists to foster the creation of a sense of belonging. We will also discuss the urgency of overcoming the way in which history (and archaeology) has been understood since the nineteenth century. The weight given to genetic ancestry in national histories by definition excludes newcomers. A change of focus from people's origins and lineage to looking into the ancestry of the place they inhabit has the potential to open up the way for integrating new populations into the area. All these ideas will be discussed in the framework of heritage events developed in Barcelona.

Our second case-study refers to the Island of Mozambique, East Africa, declared World Heritage Site in 1991. The outstanding architectural layout of the island is due to the establishment of a trading post by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century in which architectural features of Iberian, Indian and Arab origin were mixed. The island has gone through major migratory and post-colonization processes and has been repopulated by other groups with a different culture to that of its founders. We will analyse how the generation of place attachment develops and how the sense of belonging is built up by people making the places where they live their 'own' by reshaping them and appropriating them to become a part of their identity. We will also look into how changes in society's social and cultural references impact the use of space and places and whether this affects the community's perception of the place.

Alexandra Chavarria Arnau

University of Padua, Italy

BIOGRAPHY

Born in Barcelona (Spain) in 1972, Alexandra Chavarria Arnau has been associate professor at the University of Padua, and entitled to full professor, since 2015. Her research encompasses late Roman and medieval settlements, churches and burials, the archaeology of standing buildings and the study of historical cities and landscapes. She has also led a series of participatory community archaeological projects in northern Italy the working with local communities to record and manage local cultural heritage as a resource for cultural, social and economic development. On these subjects she has written 5 monographs, edited 13 books and published more than 80 papers in international journals and volumes. She has also

coordinated the creation of 2 mobile apps on historic urban and rural landscapes. She is founder and editor of the European Journal of PostClassical Archaeologies (since 2011) and Hortus Artium Medievalium (since 2019). In 2018 she was elected member of the directive council of The Italian Medievalist Archaeologist Society and is inscribed in the ICOMOS since 2019. Currently she coordinates the Paduan team of the PRIN project "Archeologia al futuro" (2016-2019) and the project ARCHIDATA developed by Petra Urbanova (Seal of Excellence Fellowship) on OSL dating for historical mortars (since 2018). She is the coordinator for Italy of the major European project CARE (Corpus of Early Medieval European Churches) and developer of the WIKI-CARE Italy project involving more than 80 Italian researchers.

ABSTRACT

Back to future: Participatory research in archaeology. Recent experiences in northern Italy

It is today accepted that the participation of local communities in the identification, knowledge, protection and management of cultural heritage is fundamental, since professionals of cultural heritage cannot protect an immense and dispersed heritage, which in most cases disappears before being registered. The active involvement of communities in heritage projects should be considered not only as a good method to promote protection, but also as an opportunity for economic, social and cultural development. However it is not easy.

In this paper I will describe participatory research activities in archaeology developed by the team of medieval archaeology in northern Italy, outlining objectives, methods and practices, problems and the measurement of impact of these activities in the cultural, social and economic development of local communities. I want also to outline the enormous benefits for students who participate in these activities, mostly related to the learning of knowledge and skills, rarely included in today's academic programs.

Laura Coltofean-Arizancu

University of Barcelona, Spain

ABSTRACT

Migrants, archaeological heritage and museums: exploring new possibilities of social cohesion and identity building

Migrants have become an important component of contemporary European communities and urban landscapes. This represents a challenge in many areas, from the political, administrative and economic to the social and cultural, as they all need to adapt to the current configuration of Europe. The new populations, irregularly integrated in old-established communities, challenge the official discourses about Europeanness and diversity, as well as the traditional identity narratives of the countries they choose to live in. Whereas some actors of the

cultural heritage sector have gradually began to approach immigrants and create offers which dynamically include them in activities and events, the professionals of archaeological heritage have generally remained silent and passive.

This contribution aspires to break the status quo by examining the relations between immigrants and archaeological heritage. It does so by presenting the preliminary results of a pilot project which is pioneering in Spain through its intention to measure migrants' interest in and engagement with archaeological heritage. The research focuses on Catalonia as a case study, as this is the region in Spain which absorbs the largest number of migrants. Within the project, two surveys are being conducted so far. The first is being carried out at the Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya [Archaeology Museum of Catalonia] in Barcelona by the museum staff and it means to discover the profile(s) of the institution's visitors. Information about the number of migrants out of the total amount of visitors, as well as the identification of the reasons why they visit the museum and the channels through which they find out about it are within the scope of this study. A second survey is being performed by the project's team members among immigrant communities in their own neighbourhoods, in the cultural centres which they attend and in several other meeting places. It aims to evaluate their connection with and impressions of the archaeological heritage displayed at the Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya. A first group examined is that of Romanian immigrants, the largest migrant community in Spain and the second in Barcelona. Other groups we are analysing are that of Chileans and Syrians. Apart from gathering information about the respondents' age, gender, nationality, profession, level of education and income, we are interested to learn, among other aspects, whether they visited the Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya or not and if so, why; how often do they visit the museum and whether they consider it affordable; whether they enjoyed the exhibitions; whether it was easy to understand the exhibitions' message(s); what would they change in the exhibitions; whether they saw or read anything that reminded them about their countries of origin and their history; whether they visited any other important museums in Barcelona and used to go to museums before moving to Spain.

The paper compares and analyses the initial results of the surveys and initiates a discussion on the multiple ways in which archaeological heritage and museums could promote social inclusion and cohesion, tolerance and dialogue. Finally, it also theorizes on how these could generate a sense of belonging, well-being, stability and identity among migrants.

Jadran Kale

University of Zadar

ABSTRACT

Landscapes of participation

Current generation of land owners, heritage enthusiasts and conservators experienced significant changes in public practices and policy concerned with wide open spaces left out of cultivation for decades. Firstly, general retraditionalization mood and identity search after federal break-up, war and European integration course had made its imprint into emblematic imagery of historic landscapes. Capacity of civil society flourished due to war mobilization

and associated social needs, specially in peripheries and small communities. Once articulated after European market opportunities, cultural landscapes again reacted upon new EU incentives concerning agriculture. Finally, the conservation itself had changed from conserving notable buildings to preservation of culture (under new category of intangible cultural heritage). Certain research attention had followed.

Here we will use example of „Suhozid.hr“ list of dry stone walling and buildings as a participation project. It could be said that wide space structures exist as spatial open source that could be compared with collective creations and responses in language practice. Everybody could marvel its esthetic merit, also everybody can pick up its stone and do something with it: recompose in original structure, relocate, build another shape, reflect or ignore. Documenting a changing heritage is a formidable task if it concerns thousands of buildings and structures, as well as hundreds of thousands of kilometers of walls, fences and terraces. Just like elsewhere, with only small parts of landscape heritage under conservation regimes, civil incentives take the lead. Internet helps with dissemination of good practices, horizontal awareness between a number of communities, societies and states. Basic phenomenon is rooted in agriculture, consequently making propriety interests vital. While grouping under market brands, collective intellectual property gathers new strength.

Due to the ordinary character of its material, drystone landscapes are by definition democratic landscapes. Everybody engage with his or her part, at least enjoying the view, sharing cultural stances and making a consumed commodity out of it. Their new societal position upgrades owners and civil stakeholders as conservators, ethnographers and researchers. Nearly four thousand photographed locations were uploaded during six years of this public list existence, enriching and correcting landscape knowledge according to the European Landscape Convention and its request towards characterization of complete national territories beside of mere amenities. Certain effects upon heritage regimes, creative industries and knowledge systems can be recognized.

CROSS -CUTTING 2

**Heritage of Violence
and Culture of Peace**

MODERATOR:

Nebojša Zelić

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Nebojša Zelić is Assistant Professor at Department of Philosophy, University of Rijeka. His field of interest is ethics and political philosophy. More specifically, topics connected with egalitarian liberalism like public justification, pluralism, distributive justice, hate speech. Currently he works on project Well-being, affiliation and social justice which focuses on appropriate notion of well-being in plural societies through institutions of social justice and find if this notion can serve as basis for notion of affiliation instead of nationlistic or ethnic identity. He also edited book (co-authored with Zoran Grozdanov) Faith and Dialogue: Secular and Religious in Conversation which won the Peace prize Krunoslav Sukić for the book of the year 2018. He is also head of the Center for the peace and conflict studies at University of Rijeka.

Dino Abazović

University of Sarajevo

BIOGRAPHY

Professor Dino Abazović, Ph.D., is a sociologist and a professor at the University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. He has also worked as the Director of the Human Rights Center of the University of Sarajevo and as the Academic Coordinator of the Religious Studies Program of the Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies at University of Sarajevo. His research is focused on the role of organized religion in conflict and post-conflict societies, the political role of religion in post-socialist transition and religious revivalism, as well as a nexus between religious claims, transitional justice and human rights in emerging democracies. Dr. Abazović has conducted research in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. He has published a number of chapters and papers in English and the South-Slavic languages, including three books in Bosnian (*Bosnian Muslims between Secularization and Deseccularisation*, 2012; *Religion in Transition: Essays on Religion and Politics*, 2010; *For God and Nation: Sociological Approach to Religious Nationalism*, 2006), and co-authored a book with Jelena Radojković and Milan Vukomanović (*Religions of the World: Buddhism, Christianity, Islam*, Belgrade Center for Human Rights, 2007). With Mitja Velikonja he edited a book *Post-Yugoslavia: New Cultural and Political Perspectives*, Palgrave MacMillan, Basingstoke, UK, 2015, as a result of collaborative interdisciplinary study research project (group study fellowship) at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences (NIAS) 2012. He lives and works in Sarajevo.

ABSTRACT

Religion and Reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina / Illustrations from Southeast Europe

In addition to being war-torn, post-conflict, disoriented, and entrapped in so-called transition, we can also better appreciate the current status of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its “agony” by viewing it through the prism of its specific and pervasive societal processes.

The country is in a situation of facing its past with an underlying tension between politics of denial and (non-) articulated oral histories. In scholarly works, unsurprisingly, this particular tension has been addressed under the ‘aegis’ of transitional justice, including problems of truth-seeking and truth-telling, retribution and restoration, and finally, reconciliation. One of the most difficult dilemmas which the Bosnian-Herzegovinian society faces is its own past. This leads us to ask whether the issue of reconciliation – as restoration of the right relationship - should ‘naturally’ be considered as a matter of utmost relevance for the sake of its own future!? In my presentation I will argue that the problem of reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is above all a problem of political reconciliation (and forgiveness). This is seen in the context of the tension in society between retributive and restorative justice. Then I will go on to explore the ambiguous role of specific actors (non-) influencing the process of reconciliation. Two kinds of actors are crucial here: the ethno-political elites and the respective religious leaders. Some reflections on the region will be offered, mostly regarding the situation with Croatia and Serbia.

Gregory Reichberg

Peace Research Institute Oslo

BIOGRAPHY

Gregory M. Reichberg is Research Professor in philosophy at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) and Adjunct Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Oslo. He heads the Oslo-based Research School on Peace and Conflict, a consortium that offers doctoral courses (<https://www.peaceconflictresearch.org>). Reichberg leads *Warring with Machines: Military Applications of Artificial Intelligence and the Relevance of Virtue Ethics*, a four-year research project funded by the Research Council of Norway's Program on the Cultural Conditions Underlying Social Change (SAMKUL). From 2009-2012 he was Director of the PRIO Cyprus Centre in Nicosia, where he coordinated research and dialogue activities on the search for a political settlement to the island's division. Over the last ten years, he has been engaged in religious dialogue on social/political issues in Iraq and other settings.

Reichberg's writings include a monograph *Thomas Aquinas on War and Peace* (Cambridge University Press, 2017), named an "Outstanding Academic Title 2017" by Choice magazine. He has also published several co-edited volumes, including *Religion, War, and Ethics: A Sourcebook of Textual Traditions* (Cambridge University Press, 2014); *World Religions and Norms of War* (United Nations University Press, 2009); and *The Ethics of War: Classic and Contemporary Readings* (Blackwell Publishing, 2006).

In 2019 his published work included "Threats and Coercive Diplomacy: An Ethical Analysis" (with Henrik Syse), in *Ethics and International Affairs*; "Reframing the Catholic Understanding of Just War: Two Contrasting Approaches in the Inter-War Period," in *Journal of Religious Ethics*; "Restrictive versus Permissive Double Effect: Interpreting Aquinas," in *Proceedings of the American Catholic Philosophical Association*; and "Large Scale Investment Management: The Peace Potential of a Sovereign Wealth Fund" (with Henrik Syse), in Jason Miklian et al., eds, *Business, Peacebuilding, and Sustainable Development* (Routledge).

ABSTRACT

Ethical Arguments for and against the Use of Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS)

The battlefield is an especially challenging domain for ethical assessment. It involves inflicting the worst sorts of harm: killing, maiming, destruction of property, and devastation of the natural environment. Decision-making in war is carried out under conditions of urgency and disorder; this is what Clausewitz famously termed the "fog of war." Showing how ethics is realistically applicable in such a setting has long taxed philosophers, lawyers and military ethicists. The advent of AI has added a new layer of complexity. Hope has been kindled for smarter targeting on the battlefield, fewer combatants, and hence less bloodshed. Simultaneously, warnings have been issued on the grave risks of a new arms race in "killer robots", as well as the risks associated with delegating lethal decisions to increasingly complex and autonomous machines. Because lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS) are designed to make targeting decisions without the direct intervention of human agents (who are "out of the killing loop"), considerable debate has arisen on whether this mode of

autonomous targeting should be deemed morally permissible.

The introductory section explains (i) the principal reasons that have induced military planners to develop AI-based warfighting capabilities, and (ii) how autonomy in AI-based weapons systems is a matter of degree. The paper then proceeds to examine a prominent ethical argument that has been advanced in favour of LAWS, namely that AI-directed robotic combatants would have an advantage over their human counterparts, insofar as the former would operate solely on the basis of rational assessment, while the latter are often swayed by emotions that conduce to poor judgment. Four counter arguments are then presented and assessed: (i) that emotions have a positive influence on moral judgment and are indispensable to it, (ii) that moral judgment takes place under conditions of contingency; such judgment will be sound only when directed by an upright will, hence a virtue akin to what Aristotle termed *phronesis* will be required, (iii) it is a violation of human dignity to be killed by a machine, as opposed to being killed by a human being, and (iv) the honourableness of the military profession hinges on maintaining an equality of risk between combatants, equality that would be removed if one side delegates its fighting to robots.

Vjeran Pavlakovic

University of Rijeka

ABSTRACT

Dissonant Heritage and Cultural Tourism Opportunities in former Yugoslavia

Monuments and other memory sites across former Yugoslavia were destroyed, defaced, removed, transformed, restored and rehabilitated in the two decades since the wars of the 1990s, sparking numerous debates about public space and collective memory. Parallel to the struggles over the dissonant heritage of the socialist era was a new monument boom, dedicated not only to the recent conflicts but also to new, often problematic interpretations of the Second World War. This increasingly crowded memoryscape continues to be a subject of political and cultural debates across the region, affecting both domestic politics as well as bilateral relations, but also presenting opportunities for a new kind of cultural tourism. Dark tourism, also known as war tourism, is a growing industry, especially related to the monumental legacy of the Second World War. In addition to the recent exhibition in New York's MoMA, there have been numerous regional initiatives to develop cultural routes based on memorial sites dedicated to the traumatic 20th century. Since many of these sites are also placed in areas with natural beauty and multiple layers of cultural heritage, the tourist potential is quite high. However, there are many issues complicating the exploitation of these sites, since they are associated with specific ideological meanings, contain the remains of victims and soldiers, and are often in such neglected states that visiting them can be dangerous. This paper reflects on some of the opportunities and challenges in incorporating dissonant heritage into regional cultural tourism initiatives.

PILLAR 1

**The Ethics of Translation:
Issues in Contemporary Europe**

MODERATOR:

Aidan O'Malley

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Aidan O'Malley received his Ph.D. from the European University Institute, Florence, and is an Assistant Professor at the Department of English, University of Rijeka. He is the author of *Field Day and the Translation of Irish Identities: Performing Contradictions* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011), and has edited the volume, *Ireland, West to East, Irish Cultural Connections with Central and Eastern Europe* (with Eve Patten, Peter Lang, 2014), and a special issue of the *European Journal of English Studies* (17: 2, August 2013) on 'Myths of Europe: East of Venice'. He has also published other articles and chapters that take translational and transnational perspectives on Irish literature and culture.

Roberto A. Valdeón

University of Oviedo, Spain

BIOGRAPHY

Roberto A. Valdeón is full professor in English Studies and Translation at the University of Oviedo, Spain, and a member of the Academia Europaea and of the European Science Foundation. He is the author of over 150 publications, including contributions to journals such as, *Language and Intercultural Communication*, *Across Languages and Cultures*, *Meta*, *Intercultural Pragmatics*, *Terminology*, *The Translator*, *Journal of Pragmatics*, *Target*, *Babel*, *International Journal of Applied Linguistics*, *Philological Quarterly*, *Journalism and Translating and Interpreting Studies*. He has guest-edited special issues of *Target*, *Meta*, *European Journal of English Studies*, *Across Languages and Cultures* and *Language and Intercultural Communication*. He is Editor-in-Chief of *Perspectives Studies in Translation Theory and Practice* and General Editor of the Benjamins Translation Library. He has been a visiting scholar at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, a visiting professor at the University of Leuven in Belgium and an honorary professor at the University of Stirling in the UK, and is a Research Fellow at the University of the Free State, South Africa (2014-2020), and an Honorary Professor at Jinan University, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Nankai University and Beijing International Studies University in China. He is the author of *Translation and the Spanish Empire in the Americas* (John Benjamins) has co-edited the *Routledge Handbook of Spanish Translation Studies* among other books.

ABSTRACT

On the Gatekeeping Role of Translation

This talk will discuss the role of translation as a first-level gatekeeping mechanism. Contrary to previous views that translation was secondary for the selection and dissemination of news events, I will posit that the translational activity reflects the decisions made by news media, particularly in the case of services in languages aimed at non-native audiences. I will discuss the concepts of gatekeeping and ideological affinity with regards to news translation using an ad-hoc corpus selected from Spanish articles and English versions posted by El País in the three months prior and the three months posterior to the simultaneous appointments of the Spanish Prime Minister and of the new editor of El País to suggest that the ideological affinity between the two leaders had an impact on the translation decisions made by the news outlet.

Cecilia Alvstad

University of Stockholm

BIOGRAPHY

Cecilia Alvstad is Professor in Translation Studies at The Institute for Interpreting and Translation Studies at The Department of Swedish Language and Multilingualism, Stockholm University. Current research interests include translation of Latin American literature and translation of children's literature. Alvstad led the project *Traveling Texts: Translation and Transnational Reception* (2014–2018) at the University of Oslo, and, *Voices of Translation: Rewriting Literary Texts in Scandinavian Contexts*. (2012–2017), also at the University of Oslo. A member of the European Society for Translation Studies, she served as vice-president of the association 2010-2013.

ABSTRACT

Literary Translation, Ethics, and Society

A distinction is commonly made in translation studies between micro-ethical concerns and macro-ethical concerns. Micro-ethics is primarily concerned with the relationship between the translator and the text, whereas macro-ethics deals with 'broad social questions such as the role and rights of translators in society, conditions of work, financial rewards and the client's profit motive' (Chesterman, 1997:170). Micro- and macro-ethical issues have generally been studied separately. In this paper I will argue in favour of a combined approach which takes both perspectives into account. This is crucial if one is to understand ethical issues that surround translation, as well as how translation affects society. Illustrative examples from translations of literary texts from Latin America and Asian into Scandinavian languages and English will elucidate the theoretical points made. Reference: Chesterman, Andrew, 1997, *Memes of Translation*, Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Pekka Kujamäki

University of Graz

ABSTRACT

Embodying the Conflict. On Interpreter/Translator as a Figure with Divided Loyalties

In the 1980's, German translation scholar Christiane Nord proposed the concept of 'loyalty' as an indispensable "moral principle" in the translational action. For Nord, it constitutes of allegiances to a group of clients who all (can nothing but) trust the translator or interpreter to respect their communicative intentions and expectations. For professional interpreters and translators, this implies an in-

between space in which their agency can be defined in terms of impartiality and adequacy of their intermediation. In this paper I will look at the dimensions of this concept in a “professionally deficient framework” (Footitt in Kujamäki/Footitt, 2016:64), i.e. in military conflicts past and present. By contextualizing interpreters/translators in the particularities of the war situation, the paper discusses ‘loyalty’ as a historical category that, with its different dimensions (e.g. expected/imagined; shared/divided), is informed by a complex set of personal or social narratives (‘ideologies’) and institutional structures of the particular war.

REFERENCE: Kujamäki, Pekka/Footitt, Hilary, 2016, Military history and translation studies: shifting territories, uneasy borders, in: Gambier, Yves/Doorslaer, van Luc (eds.), Border Crossings. Translation Studies and other Disciplines. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 49-71.

Karolina Lendak Kabok

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad

ABSTRACT

Minority Language as a Performative Metaphor for Social (In)Equality: Case Study of Hungarian, Slovak, and Romanian Ethnic Minorities in Serbia

The objective of the paper is to explore how ethnic stratification is occurring behind closed doors of the University of Novi Sad and what effects it has on the members of ethnic minority communities (in this case Hungarian, Slovak and Romanian ethnic minorities). By adopting an intersectional perspective, the narratives of professors and students will be analysed when they are narrating about their language difficulties during their studies, and their narratives about minority students in general.

The paper relies on 45 semi-structured interviews conducted between the end of 2014 and beginning of 2015 with ethnic minority Hungarian, Slovak and Romanian students and professors, as well as Serbian students and professors. The interviews were tape-recorded, transcribed and sent back to the interviewees for authorization. The interview grid was developed with the aim of analysing the perceptions of the above-mentioned students and professors about their experiences with language-related difficulties, career choice, career development, gender segregation within their studies, work-life balance, reaching high positions within academia and their opinion about women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics). In this paper only the language-related experiences will be discussed.

The author will argue how language can be seen as a performative metaphor for social (in)equality by intersecting with gender and ethnicity, resulting in a new inequality concept. Furthermore, the author will theorize in what ways language represents a strategy for ethnic minority women and men, and for the majority population women and men as well. It will be discussed how the above-mentioned language strategy can evolve from being a disadvantage in the beginning of an academic career to becoming an advantage in the career path of the minority female academic teaching staff. Its performativity lays in the fact that

it could be used as a strategy for explaining the disadvantages ethnic minority students and academic staff members are suffering, but also a sort of a recourse of the reality and a collecting term for all the discrimination minority students (and staff members) can suffer. In the end, the author will theorize how ethnic minority women use language to connect and explain their position of being Others, majority population women to make sense of the Othering concept, and minority men to open more doors for themselves by using two languages (mother tongue and the state language).

PILLAR 3

**Heritage of Data - Use of European
Research Infrastructures**

From cultural resources to a competitive cultural tourism products

ABOUT

This session introduces work of Social Sciences and Humanities research infrastructures' nodes active in Croatia, aiming to provide tools and services, and to include Croatian academics in fields of Social Sciences and Humanities into the work carried out on the European level. Croatia has recently secured participation in all SSH research infrastructures in Europe, thus making the work of national nodes or Service Providers even more important. Their goals, tasks, organisation, participating institutions, contact persons, and most importantly, how to join them, will be presented in this session.

MODERATOR:

Ivana Ilijašić Veršić

CESSDA ERIC, Bergen

BIOGRAPHY

Ivana Ilijasic Versic is Chief Operations Officer at CESSDA. She holds a PhD. in Psychology, and a postgraduate degree in Economic Sciences. For more than 10 years she acted as project manager for around 20 European Union funded projects and participated in development of another 100 project proposals over the years. Her area of interest in research are decision-making processes, especially in uncertain and risky environments. Over the last few years her main responsibilities in CESSDA included operational oversight of administration and finances, overall coordination and supervision of external (EU funded) and internal projects for CESSDA. Ivana is responsible for ensuring the interoperability and coordination of CESSDA Service Providers and their activities within the consortium, as well as coordination of CESSDA working groups. Her scope of work also includes governance of RIs, impact and performance assessment, and widening and outreach to stakeholders' communities.

Marijana Glavica

CESSDA

BIOGRAPHY

Marijana Glavica works at the University of Zagreb Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Library, where she is responsible for the implementation, development and maintenance of library information systems. Also, she teaches psychology students in information literacy. In recent years, her main interests are in the area of research data management in social sciences, particularly in publishing and archiving research data. She has been involved in several international projects in cooperation with Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA) and its service providers, through which she worked on the establishment of the Croatian Data Archive and Services for the Social Sciences. Currently, she is representing Croatia in the CESSDA ERIC Service Providers' Forum.

ABSTRACT

CROSSDA – Croatian Social Science Data Archive as a Service Provider for CESSDA ERIC

The Croatian Social Science Data Archive (CROSSDA) is a national infrastructure public service with the role of ensuring the long-term preservation and dissemination of social science research data. It is an expert centre in data curation and its purpose is to provide a vital research data resource for researchers, teachers, students and all other interested users. The data archive was established at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb to fulfil the obligations of a Service Provider for CESSDA ERIC, and to serve as a national coordination centre for the curation of social science data. Croatia became a member of CESSDA ERIC in 2019 with the support of the Croatian Ministry of Science and Education.

CROSSDA is committed to providing data management support for researchers during the entire life cycle of a project, from hypothesis development and grant preparation to data collection (original or from secondary sources) and data analysis, and at the end, it ensures that the data is preserved and reusable for a long time after the project ends. It promotes data sharing and secondary analysis to achieve a wider and more effective use of existing data not only in research and education, but also to inform policy making and professional practice. CROSSDA conducts its role by acquiring and managing digital objects to ensure that the data is seamlessly accessible in open formats and well documented for efficient reuse. In its work, CROSSDA follows international professional standards, policies and procedures and it cooperates with similar institutions around Europe and the rest of the world. The type of data that is curated at CROSSDA is quantitative and qualitative, collected by researchers in the disciplines of sociology, psychology, education science, information science, political science, economics and other social sciences, or other scientific areas, as long as the data is useful in understanding society or the individual.

CROSSDA is building a local network of data users and stakeholders (researchers as producers, depositors and data users, librarians, IT experts, policy makers, funders, journal editors), and it is continuously included in regional and international collaboration projects with CESSDA and its service providers. Policies related to open access to research results that would require or

motivate scientists to share and preserve their data are still in development in Croatia. Therefore, part of the activities of the data archive is also focused on public advocacy for the introduction of such policies. Policies can be adopted on different levels: government, funding institutions, research organisations or smaller research groups and professional organisations. CROSSDA offers infrastructure that is necessary to support the implementation of such policies.

Dragan Bagić

ESS

BIOGRAPHY

Dragan Bagić is Associate Professor at the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. His research interests include political sociology, industrial relations, sociology of migration and social research methodology. He has more than 20 years of experience in survey-based social research, both scientific and applied. In 2019 he was named as a first national coordinator of ESS-ERIC for Croatia. He was also one of the initiators of the establishment of Croatian Social Science Data Archive. Currently he is serving as vice-dean for research and international cooperation.

ABSTRACT

European Social Survey in Croatia: Past, Present and Future Developments

The author will present developments in the Croatian participation in The European Social Survey. The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven cross-national survey that has been conducted across Europe since its establishment in 2001. Every two years, face-to-face interviews are conducted with newly selected, cross-sectional samples. The survey measures the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns of diverse populations in more than thirty nations. In 2013 ESS was awarded the ERIC (European Research Infrastructure Consortium) status.

Croatia initially joined ESS in rounds 4 (2008) and 5 (2010), but it missed the following three waves. The author will present circumstances in which Croatia returned in ESS in round 9, now with the status of full member country of ESS-ERIC, the model of financing and team and main research activity organisation. In the presentation, special attention will be dedicated to plans for future development, both pertaining promotion of data use among researchers and policy-related use of data.

Marko Tadić

University of Zagreb

BIOGRAPHY

Marko Tadić, linguist, full professor at the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Linguistics. He is the head of the Chair of Algebraic and Computational Linguistics at the same Department since 2001 and an associated member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts since 2008. He was also a member of the Standing Committee for the Humanities of the European Science Foundation (2009-2012) and a member of the National Council for the Humanities of the National Scientific Council of the Republic of Croatia (2004-2013, 2017-). His interests are in corpus linguistics, computational linguistics, language technologies and research infrastructures in (e-)humanities and social sciences. He published more than 80 papers and 5 books. He is also the coauthor of the *Croatian Frequency Dictionary* (1999). He is also the (co) author of important language resources for the Croatian language such as the *Croatian National Corpus* (hnk.ffzg.hr), *Croatian Morphological Lexicon* (hml.ffzg.hr), *Croatian Dependency Treebank* (hobs.ffzg.hr) and the portal *Language Technologies for Croatian Language* (jthj.ffzg.hr). He was the leader of Croatian teams participating in several nationally funded projects as well as FP7 RI project CLARIN (www.clarin.eu), FP7 project ACCURAT (www accurat-project.eu), ICT-PSP projects Let'sMT! (www.letsmt.eu) and CESAR (www.cesar-project.net), FP7 project XLike (www.xlike.org), the European Social Fund project HR4EU (www.hr4eu.eu) and now he is leading the CEF projects MARCELL (www.marcel-project.eu), EU Presidency Ttranslator (hr.presidencymt.eu) and the Maria Skłodowska-Curie project CLEOPATRA (www.cleopatra-project.eu). He is the president and one of the founders of the Croatian Language Technologies Society.

ABSTRACT

Long-term preservation and dissemination of language resources, language tools and digital services for Croatian language.

The Croatian consortium (HR-CLARIN) of the CLARIN ERIC European research infrastructure is a national infrastructure public service with the role of ensuring the long-term preservation and dissemination of language technologies composed of language resources, language tools and (online) language services, predominantly for the Croatian language, but also for other languages. It is an expert centre in data curation for Croatian language data and its purpose is to provide an essential research data source for researchers, teachers and students mostly from humanities and social sciences, but also for all other interested users. The national consortium coordinator is located at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb and, along with other partners, it will fulfil the obligations expected from a full participant in the CLARIN ERIC. Croatia participated as an active consortium member in the preparatory phase FP7 RI project CLARIN, and in 2018 the Republic of Croatia has decided to officially join CLARIN ERIC as a full member with additional financial support from the Croatian Ministry of Science and Education starting from 2019.

The national consortium is composed of the following institutions:

1. [University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences](#)
2. [University of Zagreb Computing Centre \(SRCE\)](#)

3. [University of Zagreb, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing](#)
4. [Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics](#)
5. [Old Church Slavonic Institute](#)
6. [National and University Library in Zagreb](#)
7. [Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Library](#)
8. [Croatian Language Technologies Society](#)

The HR-CLARIN consortium is committed to further develop the existing Croatian language resources and tools in accordance with the CLARIN specifications, and incorporate them into the CLARIN ERIC infrastructure. The HR-CLARIN consortium priorities are:

1. Making Croatian language resources and tools accessible and interoperable within CLARIN-ERIC community.
2. Establishing a HR-CLARIN B-Centre in the medium-term future.
3. Establishing a HR-CLARIN K-Centre for the Croatian language in the long-term future.
4. Taking part in CLARIN ERIC projects and activities.
5. Raising awareness about CLARIN ERIC with researchers in (digital) humanities and social sciences on the (inter)national level.

As the Croatian language became the 24th official language of the EU in 2013, the HR-CLARIN consortium is highly motivated to provide language resources, tools and services that will help researchers and other interested stakeholders to process texts in Croatian in a notably easier manner than before.

Šime Smolić

University of Zagreb

BIOGRAPHY

Šime Smolić is assistant professor at the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB) where he obtained his PhD in 2012. He is country team leader of the SHARE (*Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe*) study in Croatia for the 3rd consecutive wave, and a representative of the FEB - Scientific Partner Institution - in the SHARE-ERIC. He is also researcher for the project *Health, Cultural, and Biological Determinants of Longevity: Anthropological Perspective on Survival in Very Old Age* (HeCuBa) from 2018. He has published more than twenty papers in peer-reviewed journals, and more than ten papers in conferences. His major research interests are health economics, economics of ageing, health economy and survey analysis. His teaching includes several courses: health economics, macroeconomics, economics of education and Croatian economy. For his teaching excellence he has been awarded in three academic years within the English taught undergraduate study programme at FEB. In his career he was working on several major projects: consultant - survey specialist for the World Bank survey on SMEs in Croatia (2018 – 2019), analysts in the project “*Demographic atlas of Croatian medical doctors*” (2017, 2019, Croatian Medical Doctors Chamber), *In-depth analysis of the state budget expenditures of the Republic of Croatia* - chair of the “*Health care system analysis*” working group (2015, Croatian Ministry of finance and World Bank); contributor to the “*National Health Care Strategy 2012-2020*” (2012, Croatian Ministry of Health). He is reviewer for many international journals, and member of EAST (Central and Eastern European Ageing Societies) and ESRA (European Survey Research Organization). He speaks fluent English and Italian.

ABSTRACT

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE-ERIC) in Croatia

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is a multidisciplinary and cross-national panel database of micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks of about 140,000 individuals aged 50 or older (around 380,000 interviews). SHARE covers 27 European countries and Israel.

Croatia joined SHARE - longitudinal biennial study of people aged 50 or older - in 2015. SHARE became the first longitudinal study ever conducted in the field of social sciences in Croatia. The high importance of the SHARE study for Croatian scientific community and society was recognized by placing SHARE in the "Croatian Research and Innovation Infrastructures Roadmap 2014-2020" within large scale Pan-European research infrastructures.

Croatia is currently participating in wave 8 of SHARE, the third consecutive wave. This way, Croatia used different sources to fund the mainly data collection activities of SHARE. Wave 6 has been co-financed by the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI), while main field operations of the SHARE wave 7 have been financed through Horizon 2020 (SHAREDEV3). SHARE waves 8, 9 and partially wave 10 in Croatia are financed from the European Social Fund 2014 – 2020. The Faculty of Economics and Business in Zagreb became a Scientific Partner Institution of the SHARE-ERIC in 2014, having constant support of the Croatian Ministry of Science and Education. Accession of the Republic of Croatia in SHARE-ERIC in 2018 has been effectuated with strong political support from the Ministry of Labour and Pension System (MLPS). MLPS considers SHARE as a project of crucial importance in the implementation of evidence-based policies regarding pension system reform, improving the efficiency of Croatian labour market institutions etc.

Koraljka Kuzman Šlogar

DARIAH (IEF)

BIOGRAPHY

Koraljka Kuzman Šlogar acquired her M.A. degree in history, ethnology and museology and subsequently Ph.D. in ethnology and cultural anthropology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. Since 2001 employed at the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research in Zagreb and, as head of the Department of Documentation, has been working on the planning and management of different digitization projects and the creation and development of a digital repository of intangible cultural heritage. Involved in the projects of publishing archival material, making ethnographic documentary films and creation of virtual and museum exhibitions. Simultaneously working on a scientific project in the fields of digital humanities and cultural anthropology, participates in national and international conferences and is author of numerous scientific and professional papers.

Currently in the focus of her interest is development of the e-infrastructure for the arts and humanities, work on the development of the functionality of digital platform and repository and linking with similar institutions at national and international level in order to create a virtual scientific-research network. She is a national coordinator for Croatia at DARIAH-ERIC and co-chair of DARIAH-EU Working group on Ethics and Legality in the Digital Art and Humanities. Member of different national and pan-european working groups and several committees.

ABSTRACT

Digital infrastructure for the arts and humanities in Croatia

The development of digital infrastructure for arts and humanities and cooperation with DARIAH-EU is one of the priorities inscribed in the "Croatian Research and Innovation Infrastructures Roadmap". So far, coordinating and funding the development and maintenance of the e-infrastructure layers was conducted by the Croatian Academic and Research Network CARNet and the University Computing Center - SRCE, with some contributions from the Ruđer Bošković Institute. However, existing fragmented pieces of infrastructure layers need to be aligned with each other, interconnected and further enhanced in order to meet the needs of humanists. DARIAH-HR seeks to bring together all relevant actors and encourage them to cooperate in achieving this goal.

Croatia is one of the 15 founding members of the pan-European infrastructure for arts and humanities DARIAH-ERIC (2014), and has been included in its development since the early preparatory phase (2007). On the national level, the main focus of DARIAH-HR is on developing cooperation between the scientific, GLAM and IT sectors, as well as establishing cooperation between the Ministry of Science and Education and the Ministry of Culture on the planning and financing of the national infrastructure for digital arts and humanities. The Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, in its role as a coordinating institution, has undertaken many important activities until now and has positioned Croatia as a regional hub and contact point for Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Montenegro. DARIAH-HR, as a network of 33 national partner institutions and six associate institutions from Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Montenegro, has been involved in six international projects over the past four years (funded by Horizon2020, COST Action and DARIAH-EU). By organizing workshops, forums, roundtables and conferences, linking institutions and individuals to work together, finding and connecting potential project partners from EU countries, coordinating project applications, cooperating within pan-European working groups and through other activities, DARIAH-HR supports the development of digital humanities and enhances the scientific e-infrastructure. Regarding the European level of activities, some of the DARIAH-HR efforts are focused on initiating new projects and the formation of new pan-European working groups covering areas that are not sufficiently represented in DARIAH. For example, a part of the contributions from the Croatian consortium to the European community is establishing the WG on Ethics and Legality in 2017 (initiative of the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research), establishing the Theatralia WG at the end of 2019 (initiated by the University of Osijek), and initiative of the Institute of Art History for establishing the Digital Art History, Design and Technology WG in 2020.

Emiliano Degli'Innocenti

E-RIHS

ABSTRACT

Recent Efforts in Croatia and the Region

CROSS -CUTTING 1

**Curatorial Practices in
the Digital Era**

MODERATOR:

Sanja Bojanić

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Sanja Bojanic is a researcher immersed in philosophy of culture; media and queer studies, with an overarching commitment to comprehend contemporary forms of gender, racial and class practices, which underpin social and affective inequalities specifically increased in the contemporary societal and political contexts. She studied philosophy at the University of Belgrade, and expanded and tailored her interests as a graduate student at the University of Paris 8, where she obtained an M.A. in Hypermedia Studies at the Department of Science and Technology of Information, and an M.A. and Ph.D. at Centre d'Etudes féminines et d'étude de genre, a processes that ultimately led to interdisciplinary research based on experimental artistic practices, queer studies, and particularities of Affect Theory. She worked at the Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art (Louvre, Paris), Nouvel Observateur (Paris), and Laboratory for Evaluation and Development of Digital Editing, Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (Paris Nord, St. Denis), taught at the Universities of Aberdeen and Paris 8 before joining the University of Rijeka where she is currently the Executive Director of the Center for Advanced Studies Southeast Europe (CAS SEE). She teaches Semiotics, Theories and Practices of New Media, and Visual Methodologies at the Academy of Applied Arts in Rijeka. Her research and scientific work are fostered through various projects funded by EU Commission and Volkswagen and Carlsberg Foundations. Author and Editor of several books and manuals, she published over thirty peer-reviewed papers on topics related to her field of expertise.

Robert Sarkowski

Curator Panke Gallery, Berlin

BIOGRAPHY

Robert Sarkowski (1966, East Berlin) is an art historian and curator. Since 1986 he has been working in various constellations in the field of music and new media art. He studied art history at the TU-Berlin. From 1999 to 2003 he headed the project netart-datenbank.org at TU Berlin and curated several exhibitions in the field of net-based art. From 2003 to 2006 he was a chairman of the web.museum e.V. In the 2007–2009 period he worked at the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute Media.Art.Research in Linz at the “netpioneers 1.0” research project. Since 2007 he has created various exhibitions dealing with questions circling art and art practices related to the web 2.0; these themes are also the main focus of his current project CuratingYouTube.net. In 2014/15 he worked as a curator for the transmediale festival 2015 “capture all”. In 2016 he initiated the digital offline art space router.gallery. Since January 2017, he has directed and curated the panke.gallery in Berlin-Wedding. In 2018 he founded the Zentrum für Netzkunst in Berlin. He lives in Berlin. [cited from monoskop.org]

ABSTRACT

Curating, Contextualizing, Reconstructing and Archiving the Net Phenomena

The Expunction project broaches the questions of temporality, duration, archiving and accessibility of net artworks that automatically change over time as hardware and software change, slowly but inexorably losing their functionality and consequently also their content. The artist’s basic premise was that whoever creates and programs art is also entitled to deprogram, deconstruct and delete it. This is not an act of violence, but rather the observation of the natural rhythm of birth, life, and death, cyclically repeated and oscillating in amplitudes. Štromajer has erased his own personal history, since he believes that our memory serves to deceive, to betray us, to misrepresent rather than paint and describe the past. A deceitful memory can be erased without qualms, for it does not offer an authentic image of the past of which it speaks, but always only a deceptive, a fraudulent, fabricated and distorted image. For this reason, the deleted works or their remaining fragments tell us much more about the original works than the originals themselves. With its empty slot and precise documentation, a non-existent work, or rather its absence, points out the ephemerality of a net artwork, telling at the same time much more about the deleted work than the so-called actual original could.

Sarkowski will talk about his various attempts to collect, curate and exhibit digital phenomena like net.art or web video. Beginning with netart-database.org until his last project netart.berlin, he was exploring a variety of questions like how to deal with the loss of authorship and the original or to deal with the dynamic aspects of the digital artefacts. The immense quantity of the web 2.0 platforms leads to a pure onslaught of information which he was trying to deal with by participative and collaborative forms of work like netart.database.org and GRIDr.org. Finally, founded the panke.gallery and the Zentrum für Netzkunst where he now exhibits and reconstructs net art.

Cristina Baldacci

Università Ca' Foscari Venezia

BIOGRAPHY

Cristina Baldacci is a Senior Researcher at the Università Ca' Foscari in Venice. She received her PhD in Art History and Theory from the Università Luav di Venezia, in conjunction with the Università Ca' Foscari Venezia, where she spent two additional years as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow. She has previously taught at the Università degli Studi di Milano, the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, and the Politecnico di Milano, and has conducted research as a Visiting Scholar at Columbia University and the City University of New York. She is one of the convenors of the 'Re' Interdisciplinary Network of the Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities (CRASSH) at the University of Cambridge; and part of the research group Global Art Archive (GAA) of the Departamento de Historia del Arte, Universitat de Barcelona.

She has curated exhibitions of contemporary art and, as a writer, has contributed to various journals, magazines, and essay collections. She has co-edited the volume: *Abstraction Matters: Contemporary Sculptors in Their Own Words* (with Michele Bertolini, Stefano Esengrini, Andrea Pinotti, 2019) and *Montages: Assembling as a Form and Symptom in Contemporary Arts* (with Marco Bertozzi, 2018). She is also the author of *Impossible Archives. An Obsession of Contemporary Art* (Italian edition, 2016), a study on archiving as artistic practice. Her research interests focus on the archive and atlas as artistic gestures and visual forms of knowledge; appropriation and montage as artistic strategies; 're'-practices in contemporary art; image theory and visual culture; contemporary sculpture and installation art; new media art.

ABSTRACT

Reedit, Reenact, Remediate: The Exhibition as a "Scripted Space" (Philippe Parreno)

Igor Štromajer

Artist, Intima.org, Frankfurt

BIOGRAPHY

Igor Štromajer (intima.org) is a pseudo-/para-/proto-artist researching tactical emotions, intimate guerrilla, and traumatic low-tech communication strategies. He has shown his work at more than 250 exhibitions (at transmediale, ISEA, EMAF, Siggraph, Ars Electronica Futurelab, V2_, IMPAKT, CynetArt, Manifesta, FILE, Hamburg Kunsthalle, ARCO, Banff, Les Rencontres Internationales, The Wrong)

and in numerous galleries and museums worldwide, and received a number of awards. His projects form part of the permanent collections of the prestigious art institutions, among them the Centre Pompidou in Paris, the Museo Reina Sofía in Madrid, and the Computerfinearts Collection in New York.

ABSTRACT

Memory Is There to Deceive

Between 11 May and 16 June 2011, Štromajer deleted his 37 net artworks (amounting to 3,288 files or 101.72 MB) produced between 1996 and 2007. He ritually expunged one artwork per day, permanently deleting it from his server.

The Expunction project broaches the questions of temporality, duration, archiving and accessibility of net artworks that automatically change over time as hardware and software change, slowly but inexorably losing their functionality and consequently also their content. The artist's basic premise was that whoever creates and programs art is also entitled to deprogram, deconstruct and delete it. This is not an act of violence, but rather the observation of the natural rhythm of birth, life, and death, cyclically repeated and oscillating in amplitudes. Štromajer has erased his own personal history, since he believes that our memory serves to deceive, to betray us, to misrepresent rather than paint and describe the past. A deceitful memory can be erased without qualms, for it does not offer an authentic image of the past of which it speaks, but always only a deceptive, a fraudulent, fabricated and distorted image. For this reason, the deleted works or their remaining fragments tell us much more about the original works than the originals themselves. With its empty slot and precise documentation, a non-existent work, or rather its absence, points out the ephemerality of a net artwork, telling at the same time much more about the deleted work than the so-called actual original could.

Sanjin Kunić

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Born in Rijeka, Croatia in 1975. Graduate from School of Design at Faculty of Architecture at University of Zagreb. Member of Croatian Designers Association. Associate teacher at Academy of Applied Arts in Rijeka. In 2005. started/founded his own studio working in field of graphic design and visual communications. Author of numerous logotypes, visual identities, publications and signage systems. Lately involved in heritage interpretation and presentation through various projects such as designing museum exhibition, as well as visitor and interpretation centers.

ABSTRACT

**Fragmentary, Incomplete, Imaginary:
Aboard 19th Century Ship**

Emmanuel Alloa

University of Fribourg

ABSTRACT

**Displaced Heritage. The Work of Art in the Age
of its Transferability**

Jana Ažić

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Jana Ažić born in 1988, Rijeka, Croatia.

Since 2012 Master of Arts in Cultural Studies. Currently employed at the University of Rijeka (since 2013 works in the Student Culture Center). In the field of culture, engages in organisation of educational and cultural projects and events. Participates in the organization and management of cultural practices (students Gallery SKC, International Student Film Festival (STIFF), regional Actors Academy Festival, Impulse music festival, theater performances, and student projects related to culture and art). Participates in projects related to City of Rijeka - European capital of culture 2020 (in process of both nomination and thus winning the title). Active member of the local amateur theater association and the newly established Center of women's studies as part of Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, also president of the Educational Theatre association.

Kristina Pandža

University of Rijeka

BIOGRAPHY

Kristina Pandža, mag. educ. hist. et inf., an expert associate at the Centre for Industrial Heritage, and works as a research coordinator in project Tourism Valorisation of the Representative Monuments of Rijeka's Industrial Heritage. Pandža is also the leader of the project's research team creating education materials for children and adolescents.

Kristina Pandža is involved in projects aimed at professional research of industrial and cultural heritage and projects of digitalization of the researched material. These are: "Don't Stray – Ask for the Way!" (a web database of cultural heritage of the town of Krk (<http://www.history.grad-krk.hr/en>)), "Rijeka Heritage 1 & 2" (a web database of the industrial heritage of Rijeka (<https://riekaheritage.org/>)) and a project of creating a map of cultural heritage of the island of Krk (<http://www.visitkrk.hr/en/home/>). In addition to that, Pandža works a coordinator in Interreg Europe's project CHRISTA (Culture and Heritage for Responsible, Innovative and Sustainable Tourism Actions). Concentrating on educational activities, Kristina Pandža also gives guided tours along the sites of Rijeka's industrial heritage.



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