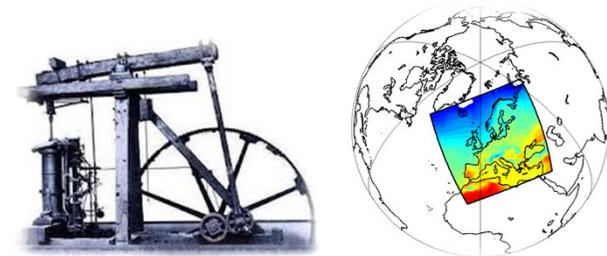


The role of cultural heritage research in meeting societal challenges in Europe



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The context



How should we care about our planet and its resources and about the welfare of future generations?

The Lisbon Treaty, Part I Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

entered into force 1 December 2009

Article 3

..... [The Union] shall respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, and shall ensure that Europe's cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced.

.....

Article 167

Action by the Union shall be aimed at encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, supporting and supplementing their action in the following areas:

improvement of the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European peoples,

conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance



COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



Conclusions on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe

*EDUCATION, YOUTH, CULTURE and SPORT Council meeting
Brussels, 20 May 2014*

cultural heritage plays a specific role in achieving the Europe 2020 strategy goals for a “smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” because it has social and economic impact and contributes to environmental sustainability;



Brussels, 22.7.2014
COM(2014) 477 final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe

Cultural heritage is Europe`s most prominent and unique selling point – but highly undervalued

- Irreplacable granary of knowledge and diversity
- A resource for economic growth, employment and social cohesion
- Digitisation and online accessibility enable unprecedented forms of involvement and open up new revenue streams [**don`t forget the object!**]
- An excellent tool to foster diplomacy and external relations
- Supports peace and understanding

The Council calls on Member States

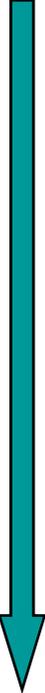
“**To improve access to funding**, make full use of available programmes for the public and private sector, and encourage investment in cultural heritage as a part of integrated strategies for sustainable local and regional development within available national and EU programmes...”

EU Commissioner Andrea Vassilliou 2012:

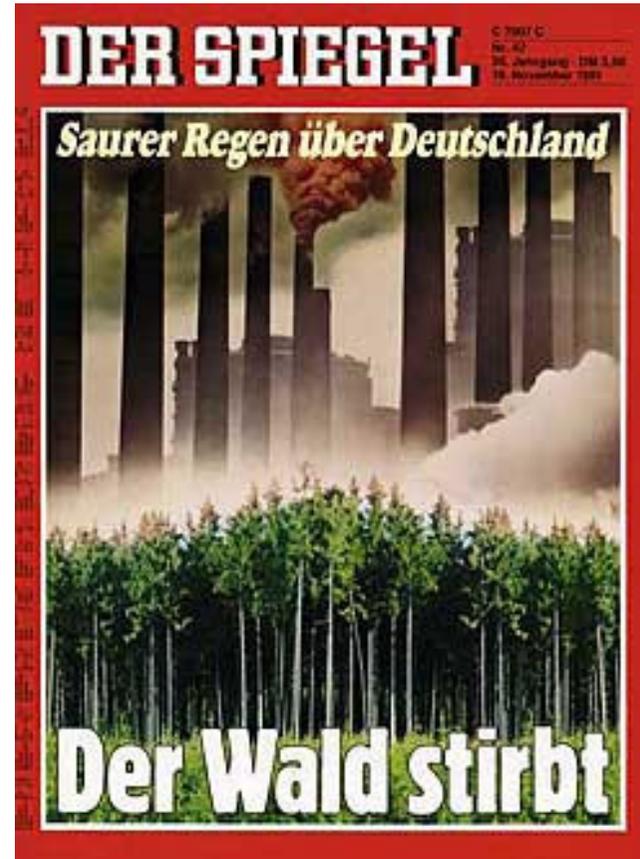
“Unfortunately, the fact is that much of our heritage is under threat – from environmental degradation and climate change, from socio-economic pressures and the accelerating pace of urbanisation, from the strains of global tourism, from forgery in trade with stolen artworks and from catastrophic events like human ignorance and wars”



The European Cultural Heritage Research Programmes since 1986 – still world leader!

- 
- 1986 - 1990 1st Period:
“Effects of Air Pollution on Historic Buildings”
 -
 - 1999 – 2002 5th Period
“Protection, conservation and enhancement of European Cultural heritage” within the Key Action “The City of Tomorrow and Cultural heritage” 40 M€
 - 2003 - 2006 6th Period
“Protection of the Cultural Heritage and associated conservation strategies” – within Priority 8 “SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT TO POLICIES” 17 M€
 - 2007- 2013 7th Period
“Protection, conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage, including human habitat”
~ 70 M€
 - 2014-2020 8th Period – Horizon 2020
“Cultural heritage in societal challenges” – no fixed dedicated budget
~ 160 multidisciplinary research projects with about 500 stakeholders

A look back to the beginnings of cultural heritage research – acid rain, der saure Regen.....



Bundeskanzler Dr. Helmut Kohl: „...[Denkmalschutz]... ist eine große geschichtliche Verpflichtung gegenüber der kommenden Generation“

1984 – 1996

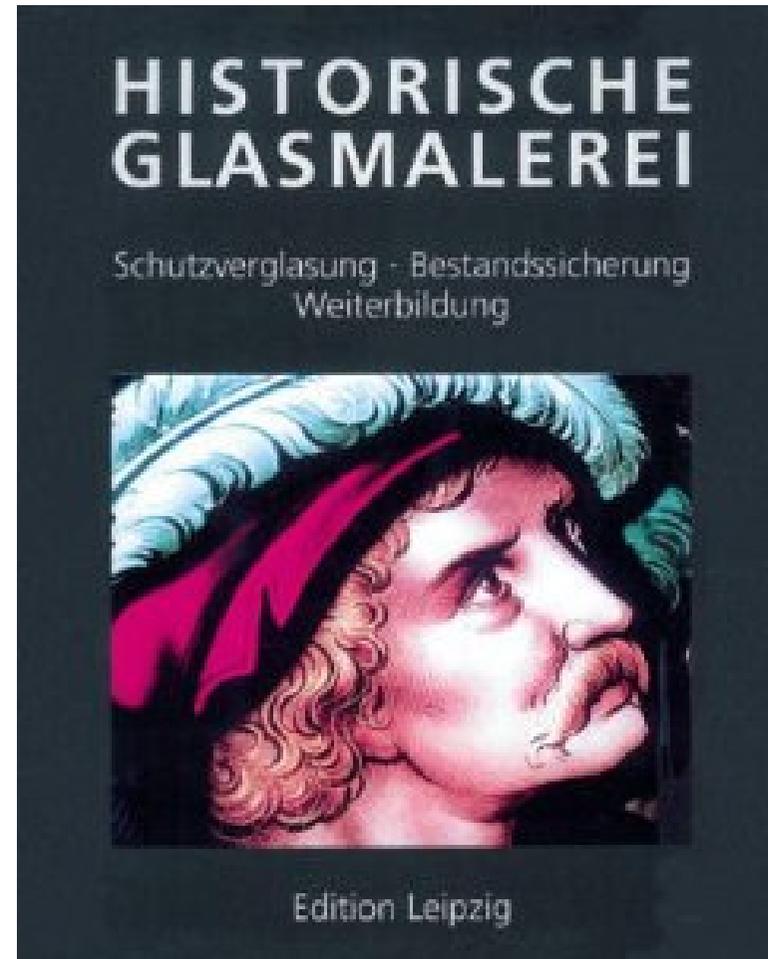
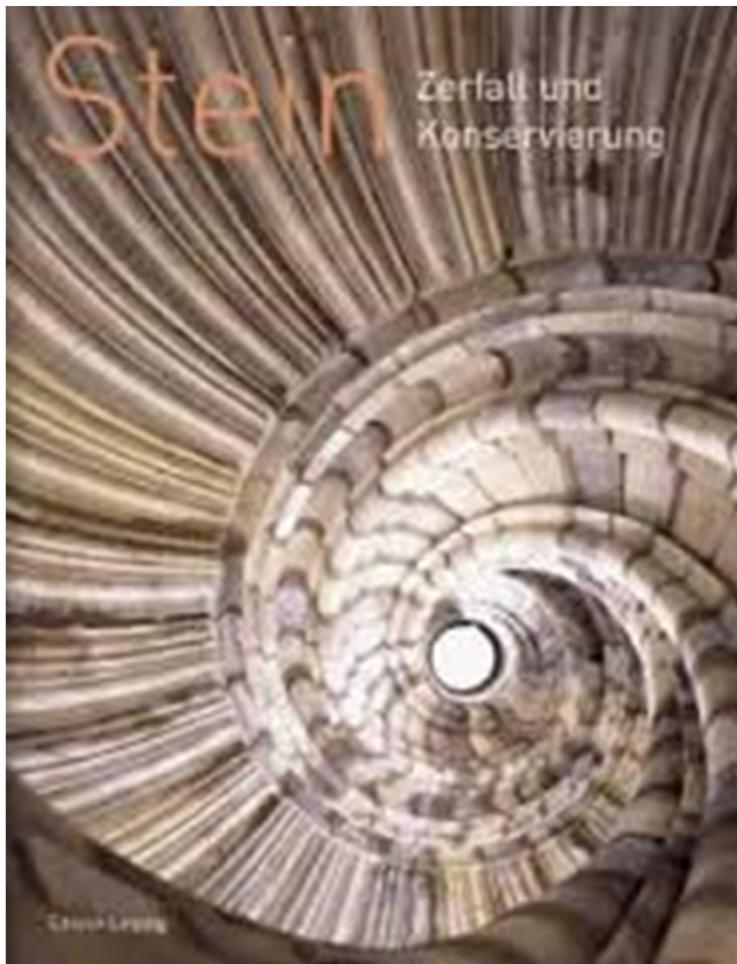
BMFT Forschungsprogramm

„Steinzerfall und Steinkonservierung“

„Konservierung und Restaurierung
historischer Glasmalerien“

Total budget over 12 years: ca. 450 Mio DM (~ 230 Mio €)

Important contributions to the scientific understanding of the impact of acid rain and air pollution and development of conservation treatments



Spin-off programmes

- **Scientific-technical collaboration between GDR and FRG (WTZ Abkommen zwischen BRD und DDR) „Stein und Glas“**
- **Franco-German research programme „Stein und Glas“ initiated by President Mitterand and Chancellor Kohl**
- **Italian-German Initiatives**
- **Chinese – German Cooperation – stone warriors**
- **German Apsara Conservation Project at Angkor, Cambodia (GACP)**
- **.....and many more**

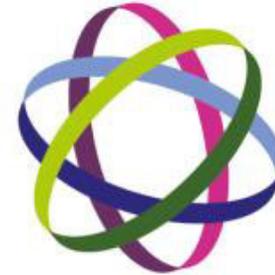
This 12 year research programme enabled Germany to build up and train a critical mass of heritage researchers and research groups in universities, applied universities, academies and research organisations and newly established laboratories. Further, it enabled German researchers to successfully participate in EU funding schemes.

Cultural Heritage Research in other European Member States - examples

- UK launched in November 2013 a national programme which will train 60 doctoral students, with additional studentships coming on stream, over a period of eight years making it **EPSRC's single largest investment to date in heritage science and engineering research.**
- France, Spain, Poland have national programmes and recently the Czech Republic set up a large research programme in cultural heritage research implementing a national competence center in Telč with more than 20 scientists.

October 2013

SUSTAINING THE **IMPACT** OF **UK SCIENCE & HERITAGE RESEARCH**



SCIENCE & HERITAGE PROGRAMME

The Science & Heritage Programme

The Science & Heritage Programme launched in 2007. It is an initiative of the Arts and Humanities Research Council and the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council that together have provided £8 million which has been competitively awarded to 13 research clusters, 9 PhD studentships, 7 large collaborative research grants, 7 Post-Doctoral Fellowships and 8 research development awards. This interdisciplinary programme not only crosses the subject domains of science and heritage, but also institutional types including heritage institutions as well as Universities.

- **But now, nearly 20 years after the ending of the BMFT national programme, it is very difficult to attract young and excellent scientists to this field because of the lack of possibilities to get funding of research projects in cultural heritage. Since then, research positions in the *Landesdenkmalämter* and other institutions have continuously been cut. In the near future many of the „old“ experts will retire and we are worried about where their successors will come from. The existing European programme is important to maintain the basics, but it is not sufficient for the size and needs of Germany`s cultural heritage.**

Dresden 2 July 2014



Memorandum of Understanding zur Assoziation

der

Staatlichen Kunstsammlungen Dresden

vertreten durch den Generaldirektor

und der

Sächsischen Landesbibliothek - Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden

vertreten durch den Generaldirektor

mit der

Forschungsallianz zur Erhaltung des kulturellen Erbes

vertreten durch den Präsidenten der Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft

vertreten durch den Präsidenten der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

vertreten durch den Präsidenten der Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz

STAATLICHE
KUNSTSAMMLUNGEN
DRESDEN



Kulturgüterschutz stärken – Neuausrichtung des Kulturgüterschutzes in Deutschland jetzt beginnen

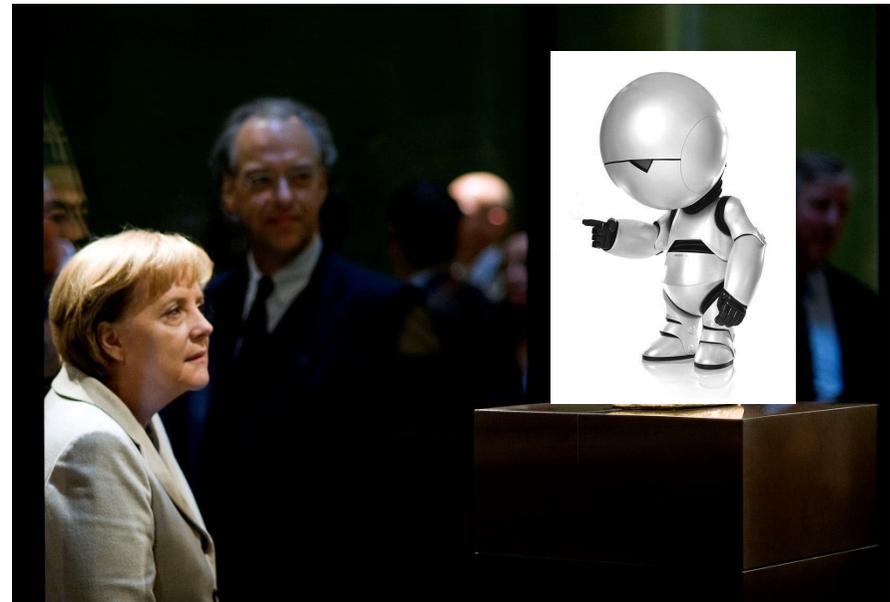
Der Bundestag wolle beschließen:

1. in der Gesellschaft ein Bewusstsein dafür zu schaffen und zu verstärken, dass der Kulturgüterschutz einer höheren Priorität als bisher bedarf,
.....
5. die Rolle der Forschungseinrichtungen für den Kulturgüterschutz in den jeweiligen Zuständigkeiten zu evaluieren und gegebenenfalls Handlungsempfehlungen zur Verbesserung der Forschungsarbeit in diesem Bereich zu erarbeiten,
6. zu prüfen, ob und gegebenenfalls in welchem Umfang ein zentrales bundesdeutsches Institut für Konservierungs- oder Kulturschutzforschung eingerichtet werden sollte,

Cultural heritage: 2010

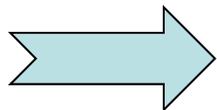


Cultural heritage 2100?



Chancellor Angela Merkel:

„Wir dürfen unsere Zukunft nicht verbrauchen“ (2006)



Cultural heritage is a non renewable resource