



European Heritage Label Panel Report on Monitoring

December 2020

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture
Directorate D — Culture, Creativity and Sport
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EUROPEAN COMMISSION



**EUROPEAN
HERITAGE LABEL**



European Heritage Label Panel Report on Monitoring

Report of the European Panel to the European Commission

in application of Decision 1194/2011/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 establishing a European Union action for the European Heritage Label

21 December 2020

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2020

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This report has been edited by Gábor Sonkoly, Chairperson, and Svetlana Hristova, General Rapporteur, on behalf of the European Heritage Label Panel.

Unless mentioned otherwise, all photographs illustrating this report are part of the touring exhibition (EU-DG EAC) or were included in the applications or monitoring forms submitted by the European Heritage Label sites.

p. 107 photo courtesy: Vince Vasvári

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second monitoring of the European Heritage Label sites has been taking place in 2020, a year, that will be considered as historical from several perspectives, all of which with their impact not only on the monitoring process, but also on European heritage and culture in general.

The main result of the monitoring is that all the twenty sites – previously monitored in 2016 – continue to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. Those eighteen sites, which were monitored in 2020 for the first time since their labelling also respect these criteria. Consequently, the Panel agreed that all the thirty-eight European Heritage Label sites remain on the European Heritage Label List, which is a great achievement of all those, who devotedly manage, administer and care for these sites. The Panel also observed that the European Heritage Label sites start to represent more than a List: they begin forming a network, which could become the backbone of a shared “sense of belonging to the Union” worded in the Decision No 1194/2011 *establishing the European Heritage Label (Decision)*. The initial seven years produced the necessary elements – the principles and the processes determined in the Decision; the multi-level organization from the Commission to the sites through the member-states; the European Heritage Label Network zealously administered by The Imperial Palace of Vienna European Heritage Label Site; the annual European Heritage Label Days as instances of cooperation and celebrations strengthening a shared identity; a well-experienced European Heritage Label Panel of independent experts as possible tutors and trainers; an increasing number of fruitful collaborations between the European Heritage Label sites and educational institutions – from kindergartens to universities – which guarantee continual dissemination of cultural values, represented by the European Heritage Label sites for young European people. The success of the European Heritage Label initiative reflected in the 2020 Monitoring Report is primarily due to the enthusiasm and dedication of those, who identify themselves with the European Heritage Label sites through their work and assistance by mobilising local, regional and eventually national resources. On the basis of the feedback given by the site-managers and by other representatives of the Sites, these resources cannot replace financial support and new initiatives by the European Commission to strengthen the European Heritage Label Network, especially in the forthcoming years of the Horizon Europe Work Programme, so much in favour of European heritage-building and so decisive for the future of European identity within the European Union.

The other major cause of this success reflected in the positive assessment of all the monitored sites and revealed by the different actors of the monitoring process including site-representatives, national coordinators and the Panel members, is the fact that the European Heritage Label sites belong to a dynamic governance model of cultural heritage. It is determined by shared values expressed in the *Decision*, and facilitating a three-way – simultaneously top-down, horizontal and bottom-up – communication and cooperation between the participants of the European Heritage Label initiative according an encouraging sense of ownership and avoiding the oppressive perception of being ‘governed from above’. In the beginning of the 2020 monitoring process, the Panel identified thematic highlights – based on the Application Form, integrated to the Assessment Form and presented in the analytical sections of this Monitoring Report – in order to give more visibility to the spectacular achievements of the monitored European Heritage Label sites in compliance with the founding principles of the *Decision*.

As a concluding remark of this monitoring, the Panel recommends that the European Commission would give more support to the European Heritage Label sites and Network in order to reach an even higher level of integration and increased international recognition.

This report has been edited by Gábor Sonkoly, Chairperson, and Svetlana Hristova, General Rapporteur, on behalf of the European Heritage Label Panel.

INTRODUCTION

According to Decision No 1194/2011 *establishing the European Heritage Label (Decision)*, monitoring is needed to ensure that the labelled sites continue to meet the criteria which led to their selection.

The European Heritage Label (EHL) initiative calls for a monitoring of the labelled sites every fourth year: each site awarded the Label is monitored in order to ensure that it continues to meet the criteria, that it respects the project submitted with the application for the European Heritage Label and that it still has the operational capacity to implement this project. The *Decision* provides for a 2-step monitoring process, which is described in the *Methodology* section of this Monitoring Report. Accordingly, the first monitoring took place in 2016, in which the first twenty EHL sites selected in 2013 and in 2014 were participating. In 2020, these sites were monitored for the second time and another eighteen EHL sites labelled in 2015 and in 2017 joined to monitoring process.

This Monitoring Report

- summarizes the results of the second EHL monitoring of the thirty-eight EHL sites selected prior to 2019;
- describes and evaluates the methodology of the EHL monitoring process in 2020;
- presents the site reports of the thirty-eight monitored sites according to the three criteria for the attribution of the Label;
- summarizes the major trends and tendencies of the EHL initiative for the period of 2016-2020 on the basis of the monitoring results;
- concludes the major results of the monitoring results and delineates the state-of-the-art and the future role of the EHL sites to achieve their general and specific objectives determined by *Article 3* of the *Decision*.

The second monitoring of the EHL sites has been taking place in a year, that will be considered as historical from several perspectives, all of which with their impact not only on the monitoring process itself, but also on European heritage in general. Though this second monitoring intended to follow the path of "dialogue, coaching and mutual learning"¹ among the participating actors of the EHL (the European Commission, members of the EHL Panel of experts, National Coordinators) set by the first monitoring process, the impressively growing number of the EHL sites to be monitored and the difficulties of personal meetings caused by the COVID-19 pandemic led to a paradigm shift in the monitoring process, giving more weight to the monitoring by the Member States, as per article 11 of the *Decision* and the coaching could manifest only in the form of recommendations.

The future monitoring processes will have to take into account a continually increasing number of EHL sites within the given time frame (only one year) and among peculiar circumstances, which might be unfavourable for organizing meetings not only with the representatives of the sites and with the National Coordinators, but even among the Panel members. This risk of an impersonal evaluation, which could hinder the desired mutuality and sharing of the European heritage experience reflected in the EHL initiative was counterpoised by the enthusiasm and dedication of the participating actors during the process, manifested in the six meetings the EHL Panel between May and December 2020. In addition, the European Commission organized the EHL Days (13 October) and the Yearly Meeting with the National Coordinators (26 November), in which the process and the first concluding impressions of the monitoring were presented and discussed. The online meetings and consultations implemented by necessity, certainly enhance digital

¹ Panel Report on Monitoring, 19 December 2016, p.5.

communication among the stakeholders of European heritage construction and this shift draws attention to the importance of digitalization of European heritage, but there was a general consensus among all the actors of the process that personal encounters and visits are to be preserved in the future.

The year of 2020 closes the initial period of the EHL, established in 2011 as a result of an intergovernmental initiative of 2006, but actually materialized by the first selection, which took place in 2013. Cultural heritage has been given a stronger political position at European level during the recent years. In the communication *Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe*, cultural heritage is regarded as a shared resource and a common good (European Commission 2014). The Communication underlines the importance of maximising the intrinsic, economic, and societal value of cultural heritage, in promoting cultural diversity and inter-cultural dialogue. In the European Union agenda for cultural heritage research and innovation, *Getting Cultural Heritage to Work for Europe*, cultural heritage is understood as a production factor and, therefore, as an important resource for innovation, social inclusion and sustainability (European Commission 2015). The concept and the significance of European heritage improved to a great extent with the pinnacle of the European Year of Cultural Heritage in 2018. In the New Agenda for Culture, focus is on the contribution that culture makes to Europe's societies, economies and international relations and proposals (European Commission 2018). The Agenda continues to support regions implementing smart specialisation and macro-regional strategies focused on culture. Furthermore, the *Council conclusions on the need to bring cultural heritage to the fore across policies in the EU* invites the member-states and the Commission, within their respective areas of competence and in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, to bring cultural heritage to the fore in relevant EU policies and promote awareness among stakeholders of the mutual benefits of its mainstreaming into other sectorial policies thus increasing the opportunities for funding of cultural heritage projects (OJ C 196, 8.6.2018).

Since 2013, the number of EHL sites grew from four (in 2013) to forty-eight (in 2019) and the number of eligible member states from five (in 2013) to twenty-five (in 2019). During these seven years, a solid network of EHL sites was established and the yearly European Heritage Label Days commenced. Thus, the EHL reached a turning point, which opportunely coincides with the beginning of the Horizon Europe Work Programme, in which European heritage plays a fundamental role. In this context, the 2020 EHL monitoring, which primarily evaluated the activities - the 'project' and the 'organizational capacity' - of the individual EHL sites, could also deduce some trends characterising various assemblages between EHL holders and the EHL Network as a whole.

The Panel formulated specific recommendations for the individual EHL sites and general ones for the EHL programme. The former ones are integrated into the sites reports, the latter ones are contextualized and outlined in the last two chapters of the Report (Reflections on the Period of 2016-2020, Conclusion).

MONITORING METHODOLOGY

New challenges

The second monitoring of the European Heritage Label sites, organized and carried out in 2020 in accord with the *Decision*, faced many challenges which had to be considered in the specifically elaborated and applied methodology:

- Increased number of sites of growing diversity. While the first monitoring in 2016 had to review 20 EHL sites, their number almost doubled to 38 in the present monitoring year. This means that the EHL having already entered into a second phase of its implementation, is marked by:
- Accumulated significant experience of the labelled sites, more than 50 per cent of whom are subjected to a second monitoring since their EHL award. This already solid experience had to be adequately approached using a representative set of qualitative and quantitative indicators, reflected and summarized by the Panel in the present monitoring report.
- The year of the lockdown meant also that all panel meetings had to be conducted online, and generally a more complicated process of collection of information and highly restricted entirely digitised channels of communication.

As a response to the recommendations in the Evaluation Report (2018) of the action, involving the improvement of its management, the Commission established common set of qualitative and quantitative indicators for the Member States to ensure a coherent approach to the monitoring procedure. The previous monitoring form has been systematically reviewed, and a new streamlined Monitoring form to assist National coordinators in collecting monitoring data and preparing the Monitoring report was designed in cooperation with European Panel members and National coordinators. This on-line questionnaire comprised of four parts, containing both, closed and open-ended questions to be filled in by the labelled sites:

- Identification (Qs 1-6);
- European significance (Qs 7-19);
- Project implementation (Qs 20-45);
- Work plan and operational capacity (Qs 46-82).

In sections 2, 3 and 4 the site managers could upload additional information or documentation to exemplify the reported responds. This structure reflects entirely the three main criteria (*European significance, project and work plan/operational capacity*), each related to a complex of indicators, set by the *Decision*, foreseeing a 2-step monitoring process:

- The Member States are responsible for the monitoring of the *EHL* sites at the national level; the National Coordinators collect the information from the sites, prepare a report and send it to the European Commission;
- The European Panel of independent experts examines the information, received by the European Commission, and prepares a report on the state of the *EHL* sites with recommendations for the following monitoring period.

In response to the described challenges, the Commission and the Panel developed further the methodology, established for the first monitoring, by introducing new instruments and/or new elements to the already existing ones:

- New online monitoring questionnaire;
- New Guidelines;
- New assessment form;
- New thematic highlights;
- Modified site report template.

New online monitoring questionnaire

It served as the basic instrument in the monitoring process to collect a comprehensive and detailed information from the labelled sites allowing to assess their performance in compliance with the requirements of their EHL status.

New guidelines

In order to guarantee transparency, equal treatment and impartiality of monitoring decisions, the examination of the Monitoring reports was based on a peer review system described in the *Guidelines to the European Panel experts for the monitoring of sites awarded the European Heritage Label* provided by the Commission. The Guidelines included the principles of division of Rapporteurs' working groups; the process of examination of the monitoring reports and collaboration between Rapporteurs 1 and 2, and between working groups; and the elaboration of the final monitoring report.

New assessment form

This new instrument in the monitoring process was developed to allow the Panel experts to map the available information in the online questionnaire filled in by the site managers and submitted by the national coordinators via the online platform. In cases of missing answers in some parts of the questionnaire, a request for additional information was addressed by the Commission to the National Coordinators.

New thematic highlights

In seeking continuity of the action, the thematic highlights, i.e. the horizontal themes, transversing the activities of the EHL sites, have been determined as *Communication and Education and young people* – in compliance with the 2016 monitoring themes. In response to the global crisis due to COVID-19, reflected in the new EU Green Deal, the Panel included the following new themes of increasing importance: *Digital/digitized heritage; Synergy with other European and international programmes; Participatory CH governance and EHL as a resource for sustainable development*². These highlights have turned to be highly relevant to the sites' new practices, international collaborations and interdisciplinary and multi-sectorial projects in search of new resilient solutions which have been reflected in an EHL collection of good examples.

Site report template

The collected information had to be critically assessed and presented by the Panel experts in individual Site Reports using a preliminary template. Given the current more developed stage of the EHL program, the preliminary template was modified, by laying focus on the process of raising awareness about (and not just understanding of) the European significance of the EHL holders. The Site Reports contain specific feedback from the sites and recommendations which should be read in conjunction with the more general considerations contained in *Reflections on the Period 2016-2020 of the European Heritage Label* and *Conclusion* of the Report.

The sources of information

Information sources that had to be considered in the monitoring process of each single site were: the submitted monitoring questionnaires, the additionally supplied by the sites and the national coordinators documents and visual proofs; the sites' websites and other social media sources; the 2019 EU Panel report; the first monitoring EU Panel report (2016) and/or the sites' application forms.

² Conclusions on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe (Council of EU, 20.05.2014).

Securing coherence and proportionality of sites' monitoring

Although the overall aim of the monitoring 2020 was to check if the labelled sites continue to meet the criteria for their EHL attribution and respect the project and work plan in their applications, the monitoring process was led by the principle that each site should be assessed in a proportionate manner, taking into consideration its specificity. While admiring the great variety of sites, their performance as EHL holders was estimated by the Panel based on the standardised understanding of minimum *EHL web presence* and *minimum requirement of multilingualism*. To enhance the coherence between the site reports, an additional checklist has been elaborated by the Panel Chairman and the General Rapporteur and submitted to the Panel experts.

Ultimately, the monitoring is not just about collecting of information; it is much more about *sharing of stories and experiences* – to reaffirm the European value of the sites and to reveal the value added of their cooperation generated during the years, as a mutual learning process how to make the EHL project more meaningful and how to disseminate the message of its European significance – not only across borders reaching wider European audiences, but also across the old prejudices, and the new post-Brexit uncertainties and post-COVID fears.

MONITORING REPORTS OF EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL SITES

Neanderthal Prehistoric Site and Krapina Museum Hušnjakovo/Krapina (Croatia) 125.000 BC

The Neanderthal Prehistoric Site at Hušnjakovo is where the largest number of Neanderthal human fossil bones have been found in one place anywhere in Europe and the Krapina Neanderthal Museum bears witness to Europe's contribution to the research on the genesis of humankind.

EHL since 2015



© Damir Fabijanic

Description

In 1899 at Hušnjakovo were found the largest number of Neanderthal fossil bones, some nine hundred human remains from about eighty individuals, as well as bones of various animals. The archaeological zone with all its discoveries dating back 125 000 BC has been protected since 1948. Whilst the original collection is housed in Zagreb, a new Krapina Neanderthal Museum was opened in 2010 in the vicinity of the archaeological site to present in an interactive way the origin of life on Earth and the evolution of humankind. The site encompasses both the archaeological site and the new museum.

European significance of the site

Hušnjakovo is where the largest number of Neanderthal human fossil bones were found in one place anywhere in Europe (and it is one of the most significant sites of this kind worldwide) while the Krapina Neanderthal Museum is a showcase for their interpretation. Experts from all over the world have conducted research on the collection: their interpretation of the Krapina findings has influenced different scientific theories about human development. In addition, the site offers insight into how hominid communities in Europe lived during the Pleistocene period.

The site has played a significant role in the history of European paleoanthropology and in the dissemination of research findings in this area. It is a monument to Europe's contribution to the research on the genesis of humankind.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Neanderthal Prehistoric Site and Krapina Museum explained and delivered well its European Significance. The site cooperates with international institutions. The message on the European significance is satisfactory and well explained and delivered. The site works

with academics from other institutions around Europe. The outdoor exhibition that has been launched is reaching an increasing number of visitors.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The visitors to the site have increased since the EHL Designation from 75,000 (2016) to 118,559 (2019). It is still in line with the carrying capacity of the site.

The European significance of the site is conveyed by a large outdoor exhibition, a **website**, social media and communication activities targeting at traditional linear media. The Panel looks forward to see the multilingual dimension of the site and the activities on social media further developed. The educational activities of the site included the specific integration of its European significance. No development of education material, neither staff training activities has been reported.

The outdoor exhibition provides a good example of the communication of the European Significance of EHL Sites. The project has been implemented with only minor changes in comparison with the application.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The museum organized guest exhibitions with original artefacts from the site in the Cerčno museum together with five other EHL sites from Italy, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia. The implementation of joint activities like this is a great example for the communication of the European significance of the site.

The number of seasonal staff for guided tours in the museum and at the site has been increased. It is proposed to implement some protective measures at the site, especially new stairs, railings and safety nets. The site has been promoted as a tourism destination during a number of events. It has been proposed to develop a traveling exhibition on the site, which could be shown at other EHL sites. The employees of the museum have been trained on the concept of the EHL initiative. These activities affect the site's status in a positive way. However, the site mentions the need for additional staff to promote the site and work on administrative matters.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

Because of EHL, we have encouraged numerous international collaborations with other institutions. Because we have EHL, it was easier to make new international contacts.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Neanderthal Prehistoric Site and Krapina Museum continue to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The site has considerably developed the communication of its European significance and was able to enhance international collaborations due to the EHL label. A great example how to use and communicate the European Heritage Label is the joint organisation of an exhibition together with five other EHL sites from different countries. The site is recommended to further develop its multilingualism and to enhance its social media profile.



Heart of Ancient Athens

Athens (Greece)

3RD CENTURY BC

Philosophy, democracy and political theory, theatre and music and all kinds of visual arts were developed and practised in the Heart of Ancient Athens.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The Heart of Ancient Athens comprises the Acropolis and surrounding areas of the core of ancient Athens. It consists of five archaeological sites and more than one hundred partly ruined monuments of exceptional value. The monuments witnessed the birth and upbringing of key figures in European history whose achievements made an indelible mark in a variety of areas ranging from political and legal thought, art and architecture, literature and drama, medicine and science, historical writing and the construction memory, to name just a few. They belong to the peak achievements of classical Greek art and architecture that for millennia have influenced European culture. As a whole the area creates a unique landscape.

European significance

The Heart of Ancient Athens conveys intangible values of specifically European origin: philosophy, democracy and political theory, theatre and music and all kinds of visual arts were developed and practiced in these places. This makes Athens, the leading cultural centre of ancient Greece, the cradle of essential aspects and values of European culture and civilisation. As such it formed the basis of European civilisation, culture and social and political institutions and contributed to a specifically European way of thinking. It shaped or influenced all kinds of art from antiquity up to the present time.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Heart of Ancient Athens extends the understanding of the ancient city and the ways it is central to the historical generation of European identity, promoting respect to the cultural heritage and promoting civic skills: inspiring positive attitude towards participation in public life.

The site is linked to many research projects from world-known activities in the area of restoration and conservation, but also in the area of interpretation. For the restoration, protection and monitoring, special scientific interdisciplinary committees have been formed to ensure that the monuments will be handed to future generations in the best possible condition.

There are special initiatives, such as participation in the framework of MULTAKA (since 2015), which address people with limited access to cultural heritage, including refugees from the war-torn areas.

The site trains annually 180-200 staff members about its European significance, carrying out guided tours and talks.

The site is consistently contributing to raising awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Prior to the European Heritage Label designation, visitor numbers amounted to about 1,2 million. Over the last four years the number has gradually increased to almost 5,9 million. Steady increase in visiting has been accompanied by attempts to achieve a more balanced distribution of the visitors across the seasons. Visitor feedback is gathered through visitor's books, questionnaires and assessment of educational activities.

The Heart of Ancient Athens was a recipient of a 10,000 euro «European Heritage Stories grant» for the short movie "Origins"; this movie serves as an introduction to the site and has important role in educational activities. Other educational kits are available on several themes.

The Heart of Ancient Athens has integrated artistic program into its offer, providing artistic events and more than 20 international exhibitions. It has arranged a long-term loan to the House of European History in Brussels.

The site has introduced a new **website** in six languages, still under construction, for providing visiting information, overview of different monuments and areas at the site, and information on the European Heritage Label. The site has a strong focus on promoting access through multilingualism, offering guided tours in more than 30 languages. The site is using QR codes and has recently added bilingual sign-posts onsite. Apps to support the visiting experience have been developed in collaboration with the private sector.

The site participates in European Heritage Label days and networking activities, but no information regarding joint activities has been provided.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

Conservation and restoration works are carried out on a continuous basis, and seating areas and facilities continue to be improved. Particular attention is given to enhance access for people with disabilities. An educational programme for autistic children will be set up in the future.

The site is willing to share good practices regarding restoration, conservation and education. Exchange of experience on how to engage with refugees and involve them in the working of the site may be useful for other European Heritage Label sites.

The European Heritage Label status is mentioned on the website and its logo is being used. The website refers to the EHL initiative but it is not linked to other EHL sites. Totem-signs were installed in 2017 at the entrances of the site, carrying the EHL logo.

Efforts are made to balance the number of visitors during the year, introducing reduced ticket prices during the low season from November to March.

The activities indicate that the sustainable management is noticed and integrated into daily operations across different processes and functions of the Site. Special attention is given to environmentally friendly practices such as recycling, reducing paper waste, no-pesticide approach, and LED lights. The site is managed by the Ephorate of Antiquities of Athens of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports, without significant changes in its management structure since the European Heritage Label was awarded.

The site respects the original work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

Following the EHL panel recommendations in 2016 actions have been taken to present the Site in a uniform and easily legible way on the multilingual website, also for people with disabilities, and built a separate website for promoting the diverse activities on the site as a whole.

Feedback from the site manager

The 2018 exhibition on the European Heritage Label has increased the awareness about the European Heritage Label and about the European significance of the site.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Heart of Ancient Athens continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The site has strongly improved the access to the site. It is with increasingly growing capacity to present its European significance throughout diverse aspects. The site is expected to further improve its presence on the web, particularly with a focus on user-friendliness of its new web-page; to finalize its multilingualism project and to increase its visibility on global search engines.



Archaeological site of Carnuntum

Petronell-Carnuntum (Austria) 1ST CENTURY AD

Carnuntum, a metropolis in the Roman Empire, witnessed important events such as the Three Emperors' Conference in 308 AD, which decided the future of the empire. Being situated at the border between the eastern and western halves of the Roman Empire, it was of economic and strategic importance and a melting pot of cultures and religions.

EHL since 2013



© AKP Atelier Olschinsky

Description

Carnuntum is a huge archaeological site. The city was founded around 40 AD at the crossroads of important trade routes: the Amber Road from the Baltic to the Adriatic Sea and the Limes Road, leading from west to east along the Danube. For 400 years it

functioned as a metropolis in the Roman Empire. Carnuntum is strongly connected to the emperors Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, and Diocletian. In 308 AD, it hosted the Emperors' Conference which shaped the future of the Roman Empire.

The site, extending over an area of 10 km² of which only one per cent has been excavated, is now an archaeological park where visitors can explore a museum, enjoy educational programmes and experience how Roman buildings may have looked, all projects created to develop educational and entertainment activities based on experimental archaeology.

European significance

The Roman Empire combines different cultures, religions and geographic areas under one administrative system. Carnuntum witnessed important events and, being situated at the border between the eastern and western halves of the Roman Empire, was of economic and strategic importance and multicultural place.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Carnuntum is cherished by the visitors for the outstanding geopolitical role it played in Roman history. As a result of receiving the European Heritage label, site's presentation of the European significance is more developed. Ongoing scientific research and archaeological excavations bring new knowledge and deepen the understanding of Carnuntum's history, delivered to the public through a variety of means, including exhibitions, festival, and enhanced digital presentation. Raising awareness among the staff is ensured through annual training sessions, including the narrative of the site and new perspectives, originating from the research. Since the attribution of the EHL Carnuntum gained a higher reputation among politicians, heritage communities, as well as in media. The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Annually, Carnuntum is visited by more than 180,000 people, an increase of 150,000 after receiving the European Heritage Label. It collects visitor feedback through a guest book, evaluation forms, social media and internet ratings. The site communicates its European significance both on-site and online. It promotes exemplary multilingualism by making basic visiting information available in dozen European and Asian languages.

On-site activities have been developed for different target groups, including families, schools, universities and others. Guided tours are available in 10 languages. Public events involve educational programmes and workshops for children, two annual festivals (the Roman festival and the Festival of late Antiquity), events devoted to Roman gastronomy and thematic exhibitions. Impressive on-site online developments include signposting with the site-specific Carnuntum app, providing 360° views of the site, visualizing the scale of the ancient city and linking archaeological finds to their actual locations. Since the previous monitoring in 2016, Carnuntum is working on the topic of «limes» (borders) as a preparation of a «Danube limes» World Heritage nomination. The site participates in European Heritage Days, but the report does not indicate any further collaboration with other EHL sites.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

Park Carnuntum is one of the leading tourism destinations in Lower Austria. The site is under the protection of the law and is governed by Archaeological Kulturpark Niederösterreich Betriebs GMBh, a subsidiary of Niederösterreichische Kulturwirtschaft, where the most important cultural institutions in the Province of Lower Austria are grouped together. The management structure has not changed since the European Heritage Label was awarded.

The report does not outline particular good practices to be shared with other EHL sites. It is though exemplary that the site is continuously carrying out scientific explorations and the latest scientific discoveries are directly communicated to the audiences in collaboration of the scientific and educational teams through events as well as the evolving digital layer of Carnuntum. A portico and a merchant's house with oil storage have been reconstructed in the Roman city quarter according to the principles of experimental archaeology. The restoration and refurbishment of the Museum Carnuntinum will start in 2021.

The European Heritage Label is mentioned on site's [website](#), and the logo is used. However, the initiative could be better explained, and useful links could be provided to the European Heritage Label initiatives. EHL could also be communicated via social media channels.

Providing access is under special focus for the site and efforts are made to open the site to both, young people as well as people with disabilities. The site is promoted as a sustainable tourism destination, managed in an ecologically sustainable way, working towards receiving a Green Event certification in 2020.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

Carnuntum deepened the narrative that it presents to the visitors and is developing the theme of Danube limes. It is unclear whether the site has been engaged in cooperation with other European Heritage Label sites, related to borders and migrant flows.

Feedback from the site manager

Since the attribution of the European Heritage Label, Carnuntum gained a higher reputation among political representatives as well as among newspapers and television. However, despite the fact that the European Heritage Label is placed very prominently in the communication and PR of Carnuntum, the public knowledge of the European Heritage Label so far is still very poor. Still the reputation of the UNESCO World Heritage Label is much higher.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The archaeological site of Carnuntum continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The site represents and explores its vast archaeological resources as a Roman city and as a settlement part of the larger Danube limes. The site could use its communication channels for more explicitly communicating the European significance of its site through European Heritage Label and consider being more active in cooperation with other EHL sites for mutual knowledge exchange.



Abbey of Cluny

Cluny (France)

910 AD

The Abbey of Cluny strongly influenced the promotion of literacy and learning in many regions of Europe and played a crucial role in European politics and diplomacy, seeking peaceful resolutions to conflicts and promulgating the idea of the "Peace of God" aimed at reducing violence against the vulnerable in society and the Church.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

Founded in AD 910, the Abbey of Cluny grew to become the spiritual and administrative centre of one of the largest monastic networks in European history, facilitating the circulation of people, books, artistic ideas and scientific knowledge across national borders. Consequently, the Cluniac order exerted an important influence on the Christian world of Western Europe throughout the Middle Ages. Today, many initiatives contribute to keeping the European Cluniac spirit alive.

European significance

The Abbey of Cluny strongly influenced the promotion of literacy and learning in many regions of Europe and played a crucial role in European politics and diplomacy, seeking peaceful resolutions to conflicts and promulgating the idea of the "Peace of God," aimed at reducing violence against the vulnerable in society and the Church.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The European dimension of Cluny during the Middle Ages is the guiding thread for all activities. Several sub-themes are explored, from science and transmission of knowledge, to art and architecture, community life of the monks, influence on daughter institutions, and the relation with powers and diplomacy. Research is conducted with international experts and in relation to Cluniac sites all over Europe. The results of the latest research are shared with the guides for inclusion in their tours.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

About 120,000 people visit the Abbey of Cluny every year. The numbers of visitors and their provenance are monitored by electronic ticketing; a visitors' survey was conducted in 2018-19.

The European significance is conveyed through a [website](#) in three languages and social media. On-site visitors are invited to a thorough experience of the Cluniac sites at the abbey, and at the Museum of Art and Archaeology in the town and at de Berzé chapel

nearby. A permanent exhibition, 3-D film, and maps showing the Cluniac sites in Europe provide an introduction. New signposts in three languages were installed in 2020. Audio-guides are available in four languages, information leaflets and guided tours in six languages. The Abbey of Cluny has an extensive offer of educational programmes, in particular for school children and young people: the offer for the 2019-20 season includes nine different thematic visits and nine workshops. Concerts, dance and theatre performances, and contemporary art installations with European artists are part of the site's regular programming.

The Institute of Technology (Arts et Métiers), which has a campus in Cluny, produced a digital model and a 3D-film showing the abbey at its heyday. Interactive screens with augmented reality are posted across the site: this technology has been an inspiration for many other sites in Europe. New digital tools are under development. The Cluny campus also houses the European College of Cluny, a research and training institution on local and territorial development and innovation, for European students and elected representatives. The abbey participates in the European Heritage Days and its involvement in the EHL network is likely to be reinforced. The cooperation with the Federation of Cluniac sites and the cultural itinerary is excellent.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The site is managed by the Centre des Monuments nationaux (CMN), an arms' length organisation of the Ministry of Culture in charge of over 100 national monuments. A new site manager has taken office in 2018. The EHL has allowed to strengthen the cooperation with the Institute of Technology, the local authorities and communities. In 2017, a *convenant* was signed with the town to ensure the consistent interpretation and management of the Museum of Art and Archaeology and the abbey. A project for the whole 'Cité Cluny', including all Cluniac buildings in the vicinity of the abbey and integrating the latest results of research, will be developed. An agreement has been signed with the tourism office to increase Cluny's visibility and to propose sustainable forms of tourism.

Important sculpted fragments of a former gothic portal of Cluny III have been donated to the abbey, which seeks to retrieve such elements. Conservation work is currently being undertaken in the cloister and works are planned on the gothic chapels of the church. Cluny has obtained the label "Tourism & Handicap". A monograph aimed at the visually impaired has been published in the series "Sensitinéraires" by the Editions du Patrimoine, the publishing house of the CMN.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

The CMN has continued to support research programmes and publications on Cluny. Basic information on Cluny is now available to on-line visitors in three languages.

Feedback from the site manager

The Abbey of Cluny resonates in Europe thanks to the many tourists from the countries of the European Union and thanks to the many Cluniac sites, present in Europe. Obtaining the label allowed recognition and increased consideration among institutions.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Abbey of Cluny continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. It could consider to visualize its EHL award on the website – in accordance with the requirements of minimal EHL presence on the holders' websites, and to make its

digital initiatives and educational programmes better known to international audiences through the EHL network.



Olomouc Premyslid Castle and Archdiocesan Museum Olomouc (Czech Republic) 11TH CENTURY

The Olomouc Premyslid Castle and Archdiocesan Museum are a focal point of Moravian presence in European history: it is an early centre of Christianity, a place that preserves and highlights the high level of artistic patronage of the archbishops of Moravia, and a fine example of heritage conservation in the region.

EHL since 2015



© Olomouc Archdiocesan Museum, Zdeněk Sodoma

Description

The museum is located in the buildings of the former Chapter Deanery at the Olomouc Premyslid Castle. Olomouc was one of the administrative centres of the Great Moravian Empire. Later the buildings were used by the Bishopric of Olomouc. The archbishop of Olomouc was one of the most important political figures in Central Europe and an important creator of cultural life in Europe. The premises of Zdik's Palace were declared a national cultural monument in 1962. In 1998 the Archdiocesan Museum was established there. It is the first museum of its kind in the Czech Republic and opened its doors to the public in 2006 as part of the Olomouc Art Museum, following extensive conservation works.

European significance

The museum's collection focuses on the presentation of ancient art and works of art which are related to the humanistic principles of Christianity, i.e. values of peaceful coexistence and co-operation, which the European integration is based on. The newly established Archdiocesan Museum showcases the European dimension of the patronage of the archbishops and the Moravian aristocracy within the entire diocese and also beyond its boundaries. The conservation works to establish the Archdiocesan Museum and the way the objects are managed, are in themselves and *per se* an important testimony to the importance and care for cultural heritage in this part of Europe.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The EHL is promoted through printed and electronic materials of the Olomouc Museum of Art, of the municipalities and the regional authorities. The European Heritage Label is always mentioned in the materials presenting the monument or the Museum of Art and its

branches. A new guide was published, where the EHL award is mentioned (in Czech and English versions). All the leaflets on the permanent exhibition contain the EHL logo, as well as the catalogues and other materials. A virtual guide of the exhibition is also available via web, presenting the European significance of the site. The museum presented the award to the municipality and the regional authority. Plaques are also displayed.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Educational activities ("Through the Dungeons, Chambers, and Attics") take place in the Archdiocesan Museum, also communicating to the different age groups the European significance of the site. The Archdiocesan Museum held an exhibition entitled "You are here – St. Wenceslas Hill in the Changes of Time" presenting all the award-winning EHL sites in the wider context of EHL examples. During the exhibition a special educational program was organized. The project entitled "In the Architect's Eye" took place within the framework of the European Heritage Days, with hundreds of participants being given access to the closed corners of the museum and the Chapter's Deanery, being presented with the contemporary and historic architecture of the complex. Staff training was also implemented. The educational projects include, among others, the Secret Conversations program, the Collection Administrator program and the Mythology of the Place project for primary and secondary schools, as well as the Museum for Playing: a guided tour for pre-schoolers. The site was actively involved in the preparation of the EHL Network Project EHL@N, which seeks to support activities that ultimately lead to a stronger networking of all award winners. They also participated in several meetings with other EHL sites, such as Hambach Castle, Germany, the General Library of the University of Coimbra, Portugal, and the Charter of Law of Abolition of the Death Penalty, Lisbon, and they started a cooperation on sharing knowledge and expertise. Multilingualism is present both online and in printed materials. The [website](#) presents the label, the short video of the European Heritage Label award, as well as the conference, organized for the other EHL sites.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

There were no major changes in the management of the site during the monitoring period, but important works are underway. Due to a successful application, the Olomouc Museum of Art with its partner, the Metropolitan Chapter of St. Wenceslaus, will refurbish the visitors' infrastructure of the Romanesque palace of Bishop Jindřich Zdík and a new exhibition area will be built, too. The new areas will be opened to the public, starting in the summer of 2021. The museum premises are fully barrier-free. The exhibitions can be enjoyed by visually impaired visitors. The site runs educational programs for disabled people.

The Olomouc Museum of Art is today (March 2020) a partner in the project CULTAINER of Horizon 2020, led by the University of Graz, encompassing cities with partner organizations on the ancient Amber Road – Ferrara, Graz, Olomouc, Katowice, and Riga. The content of the Olomouc CULTAINER will be focused on the Olomouc EHL site and its values in modern and contemporary times and arts.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

Every two years the national coordinator and EHL national committee in co-operation with the site manager carry out a monitoring visit. The national coordinator participates in events related to EHL (exhibitions, promotional activities). The EHL and the Creative

Europe Desk of the Czech Republic promotes Olomouc site in many ways - web pages, sharing press releases, and European funding activities presentations include Olomouc as a good practice of how to promote a site on European level, as well as a promotion campaign on Europe Day in Prague has been organised.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Olomouc Museum of Art – Archdiocesan Museum continues to meet the criteria for the European Heritage Label. Exhibitions have been organized to disseminate the European significance. Promotional materials, the website and all information activities also contribute consistently to this aim. The site is an active participant in the EHL network and is taking part in various European projects. The site would certainly increase its reach to various European audiences if it further improves the multilingualism of its website and strengthen its social media presence.



Imperial Palace Vienna Vienna (Austria)

1240

The Imperial Palace in Vienna was an important center of European politics for centuries throughout the rule of the Habsburgs. The Habsburg Empire included a wide range of ethnicities and religions that by the standards of the time developed an evolved status of citizenship, including religious freedom and access to education.

EHL since 2015



© Stefanie Grüssl / BHÖ

Description

Hofburg, the Imperial Palace of Vienna, is a complex of buildings and gardens in the centre of Vienna, which used to serve as the residence of the Habsburgs, a ruling family of large parts of Europe. During the 700 years of the Hofburg history, decisions taken here concerned territories that include or are part of today's Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, etc. Today the Imperial Palace is home to the seat of the Austrian Federal President, 5 world-class museums (the Albertina Museum, the Museum of Art History, the Museum of Natural History, the Austrian National Library, Schloss Schönbrunn) comprising 61 important collections as well as the Spanish Riding School and other institutions.

European significance

Following its creation around 1240, the complex – being the seat of government of the Habsburg empire and later of the Austrian Republic – has witnessed significant events in Europe's history: it was a starting point of the Counter Reformation, a target for Ottoman expansion under Suleiman the Magnificent and it served for accommodation, informal meetings, balls and concerts during the Congress of Vienna (1814/15) when European frontiers were redefined.

The Habsburg Empire included a wide range of ethnicities and religions that by the standards of the time developed an evolved status of citizenship, including religious freedom and access to education.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Imperial Palace in Vienna has been and to some extent still is today a place where important political decisions were taken, affecting the lives of millions of people around Europe. The European significance is well presented, explained and delivered. There are information activities, artistic and cultural events as well as scientific events organized to convey the message. New signposting has been implemented in 2018.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

About 20 million tourists visit annually Hofburg. Due to the size of the Imperial Palace, and the fact that it is part of the town, it is quite difficult to measure the visitors' number. Only visitors of the different museums can be counted. The European significance is conveyed through signposting (renewed in 2018), an information booklet was produced and an information centre was opened. There is a guiding app, since 2016, and also a game has been produced about the EHL, as well as an interactive online game to convey the European history to young people. The [website](#) is under development.

Staff training was organized during the monitoring period. The project was not fully implemented, for example the guided tours, due to the extreme complexity of the site, but work is in progress.

Events and other information activities were organized. The new signposts are in place and important artistic and cultural events were held, such as the "Lighting installation Dystopea Eutopia" and the outdoor exhibition "Geschichtenort Hofburg". A monopoly game and a classic concentration game was also developed to better convey the EHL to the people.

A number of educational activities were organized, the site is communicating in several European languages and its networking activities are impressive: they took part in all activities of the EHL network, organized EHL days and prepared and submitted several applications with other sites for different European programs.

The site continues to respect the project submitted on the European Heritage Label. However, in the years to come, the site should step up consistent activities for raising its profile as holder of the EHL by the visual presentation of its symbolism on the website and by focusing more on communicating the European significance through online activities.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

There has been no change in the management structure of the site. Important investments were made for restoration and maintenance (17 million euros) and a new physical guiding system was designed and implemented, a new visitor information centre was opened and guided tours were planned, which will be implemented in the years to come. Young people have free access to the Hofburg and there are consistent efforts to ensure that the site is as environmentally friendly as possible. Some refurbishment works were implemented in 2017 and planned for 2020 to increase the accessibility of the site.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

In our eyes the Imperial Palace Vienna has great significance for Europe, as it was the seat of several influential sovereigns over the centuries. Even today, important events take place at the Imperial Palace Vienna, such as the final conference of the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018 or the R20 Austrian World Summit. Awareness of the significance of the site has explicitly evolved within the site officials and tenants. A lot of effort and time was put into the development of a sophisticated concept for a common website for all and various elements of the site, acknowledging that most Viennese and quite a number of visitors do not understand the actual size of the complex. They often consider only parts of it as being relevant and cannot see as yet, that it is one major heritage site which is being awarded with the European Heritage Label. The development of the website has commenced and is progressing. Within the next few months, the first parts addressing EHL and European significance of the website will go online and be accessible for the public.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Imperial Palace in Vienna continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. A visitor centre has been opened, important investments have been made and also information boards are now in place. They are leading the network of the European Heritage Label awarded sites. In the years to come the site is recommended to enhance its online activities for raising its profile as a proud EHL holder by the visual presentation of European Heritage Label award on the website – in accordance with the requirements of minimal EHL presence on the holders' websites, and by focusing more on communicating its European significance to wider audiences across the world.



Leipzig's Musical Heritage Sites

Leipzig (Germany)

13th century to present

Leipzig's Musical Heritage is a constellation of nine sites located within Leipzig. They are interconnected by the Leipziger Music Trail. Together they represent a unique musical tradition in the context of free urban culture of enlightened citizenry, contributing to the richness of the European and world classical musical heritage.

EHL since 2014



© Shutterstock.com, 2017

Description

Leipzig's Musical Heritage Sites is a constellation of nine sites located within Leipzig and they are interconnected by the "Leipzig Music Trail" (Leipziger Notenspur). The actual sites are the St Thomas Church with St Thomas Boys Choir, St Nicholas Church, Old St Nicholas School, Leipzig Bach Archive in Bose House, Mendelssohn House, Leipzig Conservatory of Music and Theatre "Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdi", Schumann House, Grieg Memorial Centre at CF Peter's house, and Leipzig Gewandhaus. Together they represent the unique musical tradition of the "City of Music," and as a whole constitute its "musical heritage". They are historical "lieux" where some of the most outstanding works were created by Bach, Mendelssohn, Grieg, Schumann, Wagner, and Mahler. Moreover, the sites represent the model of an enlightened European urban citizenry that actively participates in the city's cultural life.

European significance

The significance of Leipzig's Musical Heritage Sites is on two levels: firstly, the historical evolution of European music in Leipzig over eight centuries and the strong associations with outstanding composers. Secondly, the role of the city and its citizenry which has actively participated and supported the development of a widely recognised European musical identity. Leipzig's musical identity is also strongly associated with European values of freedom and democracy. The sites represent the model of an enlightened European urban citizenry that actively participates in the city's cultural life.

The European dimension of the site is represented by the Leipzig international Alumni, e.g. of the Conservatory of Music & Theatre "Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdi", who were trained in Leipzig and afterward initiated an acclaimed music tradition in their European home countries (Denmark, Great Britain, Ukraine, Norway, Czech Republic, Serbia, Spain, Lithuania, Bulgaria).

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Site promoted the European Music Trails project regarding national and European identities, in the past and in the present. The management organised in 2018 and 2019 12 activities implemented to raise the awareness about European significance of the site: the most interesting have been "Europe in Leipzig, from Leipzig to Europe" and "Building bridges over Trenches. 100 years since the end of First World War".

The management highlighted carefully the EHL award by installing plaques in front of the sites, the EHL logo in **web page**, and in all social media. The specificity of the site can explain why there are no scientific events revealing the European significance of the site, mentioned in national coordinator's Monitoring report.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The management organised 306 in 2018 and 355 in 2019 educational activities involving 20,500 people (3,500 young people below the age of 30); guided tours, master classes, workshops for children, summer children festival. The Leipzig site is committed in European Cultural Routes. Some cultural and artistic initiatives involved musicians from other European countries. These initiatives stimulate intercultural dialogue and encouraged linkage between heritage and contemporary creativity.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

All nine sites are protected under the Saxon Preservation Order for the Protection of Monuments. Each site is however under separate management. The City of Leipzig acts as

coordinator between all nine sites. The national coordinator's monitoring reveals some points for further development, such as greater attention to promote multilingualism and exploring opportunities of networking and cooperation with other EHL sites. The attribution of EHL award has had no impact on the management structure, neither on the FTEs working for the sites. The national coordinator's Monitoring mentions some examples of the policy of the Sites regarding the preservation of the sites. The management is committed to promote a sustainable tourism within the limits of the financial availability of the sites.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from site manager

Leipzig's Musical Heritage sites are funded by the City of Leipzig, the State of Saxony and in some case by the Federal Government. The awarded label is regarded as an instrument for promoting the European values, especially among young people. The Leipzig's site focuses European citizens to be aware of the transnationality of the European cultural heritage.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

Leipzig's Musical Heritage Sites continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The Sites have developed European Music Trails project regarding national and European identities, in the past and in the present; special activities have been implemented to raise the awareness about European significance of the site, such as "Europe in Leipzig, from Leipzig to Europe" and "Building bridges over Trenches. 100 years since the end of First World War". The sites offered extensive programs with focus on children and youth: guided tours, master classes, workshops for children, summer children festival. Leipzig's Musical Heritage Sites are committed in European Cultural Routes Program.

The panel recommends that while the sites continue this successful path of development they would benefit if they develop a joint communication strategy for reaching wider audiences in more languages of the EU. The management is encouraged to take part in the activities of the network of sites awarded with the European Heritage Label in order to exchange experiences, cooperate in artistic and scientific initiatives and share good practices.



Archive of the Crown of Aragon Barcelona (Spain) 1318

The Archive of the Crown of Aragon is the administrative, economic and political memory of the Crown of Aragon. The Archive and its holdings make possible the research and reconstruction of the history of the territories of the Crown and beyond, and of great events in European history.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The Archive of the Crown of Aragon, founded in 1318, is one of the oldest archival institutions in Europe, and has one of the largest and most valuable collections of medieval Europe. It also possesses one of the oldest testimonies of the creation process of a European state and rule of law including its parliamentary system. It serves as a centralised depository for the Crown of Aragon, a monarchy that extended across the Mediterranean. Its holdings pertain to several regions of Spain, Italy, Portugal, France, England, Germany, Central Europe, the Balkans, Greece, Turkey and even Muslim realms and Emirates. The Archive is spread over two locations: The Viceroy's Palace from the 16th century and the new premises opened in 1994.

European significance

The Archive of the Crown of Aragon is the administrative, economic and political memory of the Crown of Aragon. Over the centuries, it became the keeper of documentation generated by the Kingdom of Aragon and other entities. The Archive and its holdings make possible the research and reconstruction of the history of the territories of the Crown and beyond, and of great events in European history.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Archive of the Crown of Aragon preserves the documents of a monarchy that in medieval times came to include territories located in what are currently six different countries and had relations to all European countries. The EHL has greatly helped to expand the knowledge about the site and the awareness of its European significance in a broader international audience. Scientific events revealing the European significance of the site have been organized. The main purpose of the site is historical research and it receives about 550-600 researchers per annum from about 20 different countries.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

883,452 people visited the Archive of the Crown of Aragon in 2019. The number of visitors is increasing and it has doubled since the designation of the EHL. Since 2017 all visitors are counted manually. The site does not collect visitors' feedback. Significance is conveyed on their [website](#) and through Facebook, Twitter and the press service of the Spanish Ministry of Culture and Sports. These communication channels are updated regularly. The main educational activities are guided tours for students at all levels. The participation and presentation of the Archives and its documents in many international conferences and seminars could provide inspiration for other EHL sites.

The Monitoring report does not provide evidence of staff training on the European significance of the site, networking or cooperation activities with other EHL sites in EHL@Network. Seeking for such cooperation projects and for synergies with other European initiatives would further raise the European profile and attractiveness of the site to wider European audiences.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The management structure of the site has not changed since the EHL awarding. Preservation and maintenance work have been carried out at the two premises of the site. Digitization of documents of the Archive has also continued to ensure its preservation and dissemination through the web. The information panel open to the public has been renewed. Access is free of charge. The Monitoring report does not provide evidence of attention for young people or people with disabilities. No actions have been carried out to promote sustainable tourism, which remains an option for further development. Environmentally friendly management of the site is following Spanish environmental protection regulations.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label. The EU Panel recommends to the site to enhance its communication strategy with focus on social and "traditional" media.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

In the recommendations made by the Panel in 2016, it was mentioned that the Panel looked forward to a more visible profile of the site and its European significance on the web, in more languages in order to reach wider European audiences.

Feedback from the site manager

We have renewed the information panels of the Archives, with special mention of the European Heritage Label with a map of the sites.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Archive of the Crown of Aragon continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The number of visitors has doubled since the designation of the EHL. The site has participated and presented the Archives and its documents in many international conferences.

In the years to come the site should continue its consistent activities for raising awareness of its European significance by paying more attention to staff training, further developing multilingualism, networking and cooperation activities with other EHL sites in EHL@Network. Seeking for such cooperation projects and for synergies with other

European initiatives would further raise the European profile and attractiveness of the site to ever growing audiences.



The Great Guild Hall Tallinn (Estonia) 1410

The history of Tallinn's Great Guild Hall is closely entangled with the history of trade, the Hanseatic League and cultural developments in medieval northern Europe.

EHL since 2013



© Great Guild Hall, Estonian History Museum

Description

The Great Guild Hall, a Gothic building was commissioned by the association of Hanseatic merchants and completed in 1410. It is one of the most distinguished public buildings of medieval Tallinn. Today the Great Guild Hall hosts the Estonian History Museum and its exhibition *The Spirit of Survival* which presents the history of Estonia in its European context.

European significance

The history of Tallinn's Great Guild Hall is closely entangled with the history of trade and cultural developments in medieval northern Europe. Tallinn joined the Hanseatic League at the end of 13th century. The Great Guild's history of interactions with the Hanseatic league reveals the intriguing story of trade during medieval times, allowing parallels to be drawn raised by the current European internal market.

The site transmits the message of its relevance to the European history, culture and integration, by telling the history of Estonia. In doing so, the site inevitably reveals many aspects of European history and values. However, some particularly relevant elements of Estonian history have remained underexplored and more efforts should be made to explain the European significance of the site more robustly.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Great Guild Hall is a core element of the Estonian History Museum. Since 2016, the museum has introduced a stronger focus to the history of the Hanseatic League and associated activities that took place or may have taken place within the Great Guild Hall itself. This has been done through new programming and events on themes related to the Hall's cultural history connections through the Hanseatic league. With the welcome creation of a new post of curator for the Great Guild Hall itself, it should be possible to further develop this work on articulating the European significance of the Great Guild Hall within the context of the European Heritage Label.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

About 55,000 people visit the Great Guild Hall every year. This represents an increase of around 25 per cent since the site received the EHL designation; in the main, visitors are made up of tourists and school goers.

The museum has a dynamic **website** with a section on the Great Guild Hall, and its European significance. It would be desirable however if the logo for the label were more visible. Exhibitions and educational programmes on themes such as "Medieval Pleasures: Celebrations of the Great Guild in the 15th and 16th century", "Daily life in a Hanseatic Town," "How did the merchants shoot the parrots?" have been an effective way to explore and explain the European significance of the site.

Plans to update an online game about the Hansa are in place but financial resources for their realisation are still in search. There is an exciting initiative to develop a new permanent exhibition on the Hanseatic League in collaboration with museums in Finland and Lubeck.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label. However, in the years to come the site should consider greater engagement with the EHL network and cooperation with other EHL sites.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

During 2019 a new curator position has been created for the Great Guild Hall which enlarges greatly the potential to engage further with all aspects of the European Heritage Label initiative. Museum guides pass through special training and there are plans to maintain this practice. The site should consider the inclusion of the topics of the European significance and the EHL programme in this training, too.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

In 2016 the Panel recommended that the "museum team look into ways to better articulate and emphasise the European significance of the Great Guild Hall in the site's narrative, and to develop more actions for European audiences including through an improved multilingual presence on the web."

It is apparent from the monitoring report that the site has taken up this recommendation as demonstrated by the programming, planned exhibition and the new position of curator. The Panel recommends that this path of development is maintained and that greater engagement with the network of EHL sites be considered for the next monitoring programme.

Feedback from the site manager

During the reporting period, we have explored subjects related to medieval daily life, the influences of Reformation and World War II and the topic of relocation, etc., which are all related to the events that have taken place in the world and in Europe, or forming a world view. Naturally, these discussions help strengthen the role of the museum as a holder and explainer of European values.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Great Guild Hall continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The site has created dynamic exhibitions and programmes to explore various aspects of its European significance. The Panel recommends that this path of

development is maintained while strengthening the networking and cooperation with other EHL sites and possibly, with other European initiatives for the next monitoring programme.



Sagres Promontory

Sagres (Portugal)

15TH to 19TH CENTURY

Having been chosen by Prince Henry the Navigator as the headquarters for his projects of maritime expansion, Sagres Promontory became the privileged scenario for the accomplishments of the "Age of Discoveries" in the fifteenth century, a key historical moment that marked the expansion of European commerce, science, and technology both towards the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, setting Europe on its path to the global projection that has come to define the modern world.

EHL since 2015



© Sergiy Scheblykin

Description

Sagres Promontory is a natural and historical Landscape located in the Algarve region of Portugal, close to Cape St. Vincent. The site comprises a series of significant archaeological remains, urban structures, and monuments from different periods that testify to its strategic importance over the centuries, notably at the time of Prince Henry the Navigator. Salient among them are the fifteenth century urban settlement *Vila do Infante*; the church of *Nossa Senhora da Graça*, founded by Prince Henry in 1459; the *Rosa dos Ventos* or "Compass Rose"; and a fortress, built at the end of the 18th century by the prominent military engineer José de Sande Lemos.

European significance

The site constitutes a rich cultural landscape that contains traces of the origins and development of European civilisation dating back to the megalithic period. It was known in Roman times as the *Sacrum promontorium* (sacred cape), from where it derives its name – a status that continued into the early Middle Ages with the establishment of the *Igreja do Corvo* (Church of the Crows), which housed the shrine of St. Vincent, and became a popular place of pilgrimage for Iberian Christians. Having been chosen by Prince Henry the Navigator as the headquarters for his projects of maritime expansion it became the privileged scenario for the accomplishments of the *Age of Discoveries* in the fifteenth

century, a key historical moment that marked the expansion of European culture, science, and commerce both towards the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, setting European civilisation on its path to the global projection that came to define the modern world.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Sagres Promontory explained and delivered well its European Significance. The site bears evidences from different times showing not only European, but also a transnational and global dimension. The site is collaborating with other EHL sites and actively participating in networking activities like EHL days, European Cultural Routes, UNESCO Tentative list for World Heritage, etc.

The awareness of the European significance of the site has been raised by signposting, special staff training and information activities. EHL impact the understanding of the site's European significance. The feedback of visitors is shown in site's comment book.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The number of visitors to the site have convincingly increased since the EHL Designation from 335,662 (2016) to 454,190 (2019). The number of visitors is still in line with the carrying capacity of the site. The collecting of data about visitors is performed by special software installed on tickets office. It is reported that the number of visitors is increased due to EHL awarding. The European significance is conveyed by updating of a **website**, information in social and traditional media, usage of four European languages, etc. Educational activities are targeted to all levels of education and different audiences. Those activities concern several thematic topics like history, memory, biodiversity, etc. It is not reported about the staff training on the role of EHL. The site has hosted bilingual photo exhibition "Europe Starts Here" that presented 38 EHL sites. The project has been implemented according to the plan from 2015 and beyond.

The site continues to respect the project submitted or the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

An example of good practice is how the site managed the traveling exhibition "Europe Starts Here" with an appropriate leaflet presenting three Portuguese and other EHL sites. During the monitoring period there have been changes in the management structure of the site. It is reported that 2016-2019 was a period of profound interventions to improve all the facilities of the site including restauration works in all buildings. Furthermore, the opening of an Exhibition Center, the creation of an accessible walkway for visitors with reduced mobility, elaboration and adoption of a new marketing and communication strategy and environmentally friendly management of the site have been implemented. Such changes are conducive for the increased visitors' number. A need for more staff has been reported.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

It is one of the physical places that European and universal memory has associated, for a long time, with the imagery of the epic of the Portuguese Discoveries and the beginning of important historical changes such as the development of world trade, the exchange of human values, technological development and sharing ideas and products.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

Sagres Promontory continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The site marks visible progress in developing all the criteria concerning raising awareness of the European significance, implementation of projects and work plans recognised by the EHL title. This benevolent trend deserves to be maintained for the next monitoring period with new energy of enlarged number of dedicated staff.



The Union of Lublin Lublin (Poland) 1569

The Union of Lublin between the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania was an exceptional case of constitutional integration, which led to a commonwealth with an elected king, and the stable co-existence of people of different religious and ethnic backgrounds for over two hundred years.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The European Heritage Label site of the Union of Lublin consists of three historic monuments in the city of Lublin, places linked intimately to the constitutional union of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (1569): the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in Lublin Castle where the treaty was signed, the Dominican Order church where the thanksgiving mass was celebrated, and the monument erected to the Union of Lublin in Lithuania Square (the original monument was replaced by the present obelisk in the early 19th century).

European significance

The Union of Lublin (1569) between the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (ranging from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea) was an exceptional case of constitutional integration between two countries, which led to a commonwealth with an elected king, and the stable co-existence of people of different religious and ethnic backgrounds for over two hundred years. At the time, the Union caused great interest, e.g. it was studied in preparation for the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland in 1603.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Union of Lublin's European significance has been emphasized by various stakeholders. The European Heritage Label has been recognized to contribute to shaping the attitudes of young people based on the values, which once constituted the signing of the Union of

Lublin and today are taken as a basis for the European Union. In the period 2015-2020, significant increase in the awareness of the EHL were noticed among the Lublin inhabitants. Scientific events revealing the European significance of the site have been organized.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The number of visitors to the Union of Lublin has increased six-fold since the site was designated with the European Heritage Label, from 51,791 to 314,108 people (2019). The site does not measure the provenance of visitors nor whether they came especially for the European Heritage Label.

The communication strategy of the Union of Lublin is based on the Lublin – "The City of Inspiration" brand promotion strategy as well as on the recognition of the monuments related to the site. The European Significance is conveyed through **website, Facebook, Instagram** and Lublin's YouTube Channel. These communication channels are updated regularly.

Every year, the city of Lublin carries out a number of educational activities addressed to audiences of all ages, but primarily to children and young people. Regardless of the activities undertaken jointly, each of the signatories implements its educational program related to the EHL as a city brand. Important publications have been issued such as: thematic leaflets, brochures, comic book, colouring book and lessons scenarios, for young people and adults to build awareness of significance of the Union of Lublin for the European integration and to shape the attitude of understanding, tolerance and respect for other nations, religions and beliefs. Moreover, 2019 marked the celebration of 450 years of the Union of Lublin, which was celebrated with a special programme.

To promote the idea of the European Heritage Label additional information boards were installed on Litewski Square, the Castle Chapel of the Holy Trinity and the church and monastery of Dominican friars as well as in the town hall and the arrival hall at the Lublin-Świdnik airport (2017) and in the main hall of the railway station (2018).

The site's website reveals networking or cooperation activities with other EHL sites that contributes to raise the profile and attractiveness of the site. Still, there are more possibilities in this direction by using new technologies of digital and interactive means.

The site continues to respect the **project submitted** on the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The EHL logo is a part of the decoration appearing, among others, on flags, elevators, banners, etc., which accompany the organization of all events connected with the Lublin Union and honouring Lublin with the European Heritage Label. The EHL logo also appears occasionally as an element of illumination or in the form of a multimedia presentation on the facades located in the very centre of the city. Another good practice are the exhibitions devoted to EHL organised into the busy city spaces and interiors of shopping malls.

In 2017 and 2018, comprehensive restoration and conservation works of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity and the Dominican basilica, financed from EU funds, have been completed. As part of the work, a facility was adapted for disabled people. In the period 2020-2023, important reconstruction and conservation works with the support of European funds are planned.

Both, the Lublin Museum and the Dominican monastery are properly managed facilities with a well-prepared staff of researchers and guides. After the renovation of the museum, the reception area and museum shop will be expanded and will gain better accessibility for people with mobility disabilities, being also equipped with an incoming-sized facility, for hearing impaired people as well as people with intellectual disabilities. Discount tickets for children and young people have been introduced. All sites implement ecologically friendly

management. They can be easily reached via walking, using public transport and the city bike system.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

The 2016 Monitoring report recommended that the three organisations adopt a co-ordinated approach to new activities in 2017-2020, to focus on communicating the relevance of the Union of Lublin to audiences from Lithuania and if possible, Belarus and Ukraine.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Union of Lublin continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The site has carried out a number of cultural and education activities and also conservation work with important energy-saving ambitions of the historic buildings. The site has been looking for synergies with other relevant international programs and in 2017 the Union of Lublin was included in the UNESCO's list "Memory of the World".

The EU Panel recommends the staff to be trained on EHL; to develop further the multilingualism by introduction of more languages of the European Union and the use of new technologies and interactive means; to enhance further the networking and cooperation with other EHL sites as well as to explore the opportunities of cooperation with other European cultural heritage programs and initiatives.



The Historic Ensemble of the University of Tartu Tartu (Estonia) 1632

Education and especially universities have played a key role in building Europe. The Historic Ensemble of the University of Tartu with its European connections embodies the ideas of a university in the Age of Enlightenment, both in terms of planning – a university in the city, a university in the park – and in terms of the new concepts related to education by linking science, research and learning.

EHL since 2015



© Andres Tensus

Description

The Ensemble of the University of Tartu is a campus designed by architect Johann Wilhelm Krause at the beginning of the 19th century. Located in the historic centre of Tartu, on and around the Toome Hill, it comprises the Main Building (1803-1809), the old Anatomical Theatre (1805), the Library in the historic Tartu Cathedral (13th century; 1803-1806) (now a museum), the Old Observatory (1808-1810) and the Botanical Garden (1803-1805). The university was established in 1632 by the Swedish king Gustav II Adolf. Political power in the region changed between several nations, including Sweden, Poland, Germany and Russia, each of which left their mark on the university. In 1802, the University of Tartu was reopened by the Russian Emperor Alexander I. In the first half of the 19th century the university became an important hub for Russian-German cultural exchange. As the need for new buildings arose, it allowed the Silesian-born architect Johann Wilhelm Krause to create a comprehensive university campus following the most recent European traditions in education buildings. The closed monastery was replaced as the centre of the university through new buildings, the area was opened as a park. The complex reflects ideas of the Age of Enlightenment with its architecture, landscape design, and for the ways in which it incorporated historical buildings from Tartu's past into a whole education and culture ensemble.

European significance

The buildings of Tartu University along with the park and the collections embody the Enlightenment concept of a new university, both in terms of planning – a university in the city's park – and in terms of the new concept related to education, linking science, research and learning. Science knows no state borders: Tartu University, its museum and collections reflect the idea of a united Europe. Presently, it is part of a pan-European network of scientists, active in cultural exchanges. The University of Tartu with its truly international character has remained for centuries a beacon of progressive ideas, cultural exchange and intercultural dialogue. The university ensemble shaped a new intellectual centre on the border of Europe, driven by the idea of a united Europe where science, research and education unite.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Historic Ensemble of the University of Tartu is presenting its European significance through its heritage and its collections. Information activities were carried out on the European significance of the site, as well as three scholarly conferences were organised. The activities are particularly targeted at young people and included an outdoor exhibition at Toome Hill, highlighting the accomplishments of scientists who have been active at the University of Tartu, and a new permanent exhibition underscoring the impact of the University of Tartu on the cultures of other nations of Europe and its position in the cultural and scientific global landscape.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The Historic Ensemble of the University of Tartu is a working university and is communicating effectively the European significance of the site through a number of exhibitions, leaflets, and social media. In the new permanent exhibition of the site, a separate section has been dedicated to the impact of the University of Tartu on the cultures of other European nations and the position of the University of Tartu in the field of culture and science in Europe (2018-2019). They also opened an outdoor exhibition "Toomemagi Hill and Tartu Cathedral". The site organized training of the employees and guides, and special information days aiming to highlight the connections between the countries and people of Estonia and Europe throughout the centuries. They implemented different educational programs on the cultural history of Estonia and its links with Europe. New

educational tools and materials were produced. The site is part of the EHL@Network, and also took part in the European Heritage Stories with the "Tartu - a meeting place of cultures" project, including a two-lingual **web page**, leaflet and an outdoor exhibition. The museum wins with its work the annual award of the global university museums network 2020.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label and in the years to come it should continue these consistent activities for further raising in more European languages the awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

During the monitoring period there were no significant changes in terms of the site management. The maintenance, conservation and repair works were carried out in the main building of the university and in the cathedral. The visitor access has been improved due to the construction of an escalator and new ramps in the main building of the university. Also, the university museum participated in both local and international tourism fairs as part of the regional tourism strategy. The museum is cooperation partner both in regional tourism development projects (e.g. Via Hanseatica) and local urban space development.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

The ensemble of the University of Tartu is one of the most important places in Estonia which symbolizes the core values of Europe. On one side, the idea of university is something which has united Europe through the centuries, on the other side it is something unique to Estonia, which has formed our nation and country as it is today. We have tried to emphasize the European values and significance in the museum outdoor and indoor exhibitions, but also in the activities.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

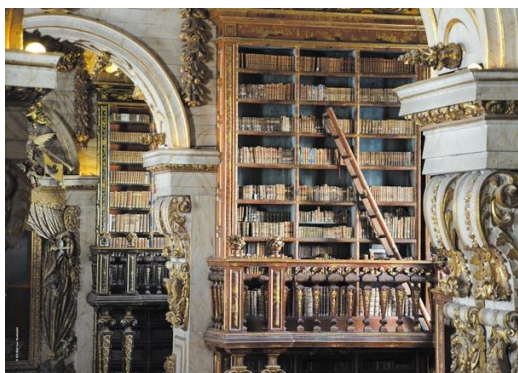
The ensemble of the University of Tartu continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. Their exhibitions presenting the role of the university in Europe and its international connections are exemplary. Also, the educational activities are well designed. The participation in the European Heritage Stories network with the "Tartu - a meeting place of the cultures" project has been well implemented. The site is recommended to increase the multilingualism of its website and further improve the consistent raising of awareness of its European significance through further networking with other EHL sites.



General Library of the University of Coimbra Coimbra (Portugal) 1513

The General Library of the University of Coimbra combines unique library buildings with exceptional holdings, and innovative library practices, embodying the European values of enlightened reason and well informed action, based on shared knowledge. It bears witness to the idea of free access to sources of knowledge and information, a principle which is a pillar of Europe's democracy and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The General Library of the University of Coimbra consists of the Baroque Biblioteca Joanina seated in the historic building of the early 18th century, and the modern Edifício Nuovo built in 1962. The historic library was founded in 1537 and its notable feature is its longstanding aptitude towards access to knowledge. For centuries it served not only to Coimbra University but was open to the general public. The Joanina was one of the first libraries in Europe to provide subject catalogues (1743) and the university library never succumbed to censorship during the darker periods of Portuguese history.

European significance

The General Library of the University of Coimbra combines unique library buildings with exceptional holdings, and innovative library practices. It bears witness to the idea of free access to sources of knowledge and education, a principle which is a pillar of Europe's democracy and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The European significance is clearly articulated in the site's narrative.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Various activities to communicate the European dimension of the site are in progress. The number of visitors oscillated during the years 2016-2019 (2016: 383,654; 2017: 416,065; 2018: 412,680; 2019: 395,902) but remained high what corresponds to the attractiveness of the site and the cultural activities that the Library has organised in recent years: Festival des Artes; Musica no Museu, Coimbra Biennale of Contemporary Art. The Library updates regularly its Facebook page and outlined its European significance on Wikipedia. The Library organises guided tours for students (entrance free) at all levels and 4-5 information activities every year.

The General Library of the University of Coimbra has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The General Library of the University of Coimbra continues to implement the work plan for the EHL. Digitization and reproduction facsimilia of a part of books collection ensure the preservation and the dissemination of the books' heritage. Since the attribution of the European Heritage label the European significance of the Library was emphasised and, primarily, the values of Enlightenment and the aesthetics of European Baroque presented in Jaonnina building. The project of a virtual visit to the library, and of an improved multilingual presence of the Library on the **website** is still under realisation.

The General Library of the University of Coimbra continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the E.H.L. (Organisational Capacity)

No significant changes of the organisational structure have occurred since the European Heritage Label designation. Nevertheless, the site has adequate operational capacity to implement the project as required by the criteria for the European Heritage Label. The management continues to organise *Festival des artes, Musica no Museo, Coimbra Biennale of Contemporary Art* and the site continues to implement the work plan for the EHL. A new reception facility has been inaugurated in March 2019. The site management is committed to ensuring respect for the environment. The General Library of the University of Coimbra respects the work plan submitted with the application form.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

In the recommendations made by the Panel in 2016, it was mentioned that the Panel looked forward to a more visible profile of the site and its European significance on the web, in more languages in order to reach wider European audiences. The panel hoped for a closer collaboration with the University of Coimbra for the enhancement of the site. The Library benefited from the European Heritage Label designation by greater recognition within the University, and saw an increase in its financial allocation. The panel also recommended a right balance between its mission as a library, providing access to a wider public, and preservation of the buildings and holdings. The management took these recommendations into account. However, the site can raise further its profile as EHL holder by using the possibilities offered by new technologies and with a coherent and comprehensive communication strategy that focuses on its European significance.

The General Library of the University of Coimbra is partner of initiatives organized by European Heritages Stories and UNESCO World Heritage List. Information is now available in English, French, Italian, Spanish, German. The website is available in Portuguese and English.

Feedback from the site manager

It is necessary to promote innovative models of participatory governance and management of cultural heritage, involving public entities with responsibility in these areas, but also private actors and civil society organisations, looking for solutions that make cultural heritage accessible to all. In 2021 Portugal will have the Presidency of the Council of the EU and cultural heritage is one of the central subjects to be addressed.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The General Library of the University of Coimbra has created appealing cultural, education and information programmes to reveal various aspects of its European significance. Interesting are the commitments of the work plan for the years 2020-2023: the realization of a digital Repository Estudos generales; the creation of an Academia para o Encontro de Culturas e de Religioes; the facsimile edition of the Portuguese Pharmacopoeia; the valorisation of the XVIII century plant catalogue; the realization of a multimedia hall. To ensure the lasting effects of the European Heritage Label designation, the Panel would recommend more concentrated efforts on communication activities, including the European Heritage Label visual presentation and related to the action information on the website, and to further maximise the opportunities from committed networking and cooperation with other European Heritage Label sites' initiatives. The panel recommends also a better training of the staff focused on the EHL symbolism.

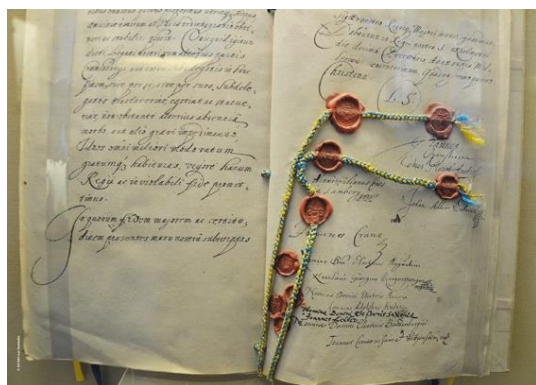
The General Library of the University of Coimbra continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label.



Sites of the Peace of Westphalia Münster and Osnabrück (Germany) 1648

The Peace of Westphalia is a key event in European history: peace and an ecclesiastical settlement were agreed through diplomatic negotiations and state sovereign rights were secured.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The sites of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) constitute a national thematic site consisting of the Town Halls of Münster and Osnabrück, where the peace treaties were negotiated over four years. These treaties brought an end to the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), a political and religious conflict in which all major European powers were involved. Moreover, they also concluded the Dutch War of Independence (1568-1648) from Spain.

European significance

The Peace of Westphalia is a key event in European history: peace and an ecclesiastical settlement were agreed through diplomatic negotiations and state were secured. The treaties became a pillar of international law still relevant today, concerning the sovereign rights.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The sites of the Peace of Westphalia stand symbolically for the Peace of Westphalia and represent the places in the cities of Münster and Osnabrück, connected with it. The Peace of Westphalia is important for the history of the peoples of Europe as well as for the present day because of: (a) the treaty itself, with its new state and international laws and provisions and its effects on European ideas and ideals up to the present day; (b) the effects of the treaty on the territorial development from the early modern era through the nation states of the 19th century up to the unified Europe of the 21st century; (c) the modern style of negotiation process, which for the first time did not result in a winner-loser pattern, and featured historically important points of reference for resolving the global conflicts of today.

In order to raise the awareness of the European significance of the sites more than 200 information activities have been implemented annually. In Münster and Osnabrück the EHL plaques have been mounted in highly visible positions on the outside of the two Town Halls and inside in the Citizens' Hall in Münster and the foyer in Osnabrück. In the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018 Münster and Osnabrück jointly realized the project "Peace.Europe". The cooperation between the towns has strengthened through a number of joint activities.

The sites of the Peace of Westphalia continue to respect the project submitted or the European Heritage Label and have contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

About 340,000 people visit the sites of the Peace of Westphalia before they received the EHL. Lately, the number of visitors has increased to 386,000 in 2019. This is in balance with the carrying capacity of the site. The sites do not measure the provenance of visitors or whether they came especially for the EHL. The sites use social media channels such as Facebook and Instagram to communicate the European significance. They are regularly appearing on media as well as updating their [website](#) and Wikipedia site in order to promote the European significance. Information is available in Dutch, English, German and some in other European languages.

The Panel encourages the site to continue this benevolent trend of enlarging linguistic access to more European audiences.

Young people have been targeted for many educational activities. The staff has been trained on the European significance of the sites. In 2016 around 80 young people from Münster, Athens and Graz researched European values together. In October 2016 around 100 pupils from Münster and Lublin investigated the question "Is there a mutual European identity?" during the workshop "European Heritage – Mutual Trust in our Common Heritage". These events could be used to inspire several other EHL sites.

The sites of the Peace of Westphalia continue to respect the project submitted or the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The sites are mentioning the EHL status in its communication and using the EHL logo and the EHL plaques. In Münster, before the award of the EHL there was no position for managing the European Heritage Label and the tasks connected with it. Since receiving

the Label there has been a capacity of 25 per cent of a full-time job (0.25 FTE). In Osnabrück there have been no changes. In Münster the seating in the Hall of Peace was renovated in 2016 and the paintings were cleaned. In 2019 the surfaces of the seating and baldachin were dry-cleaned and polished. The condition of the furnishings in the Hall of Peace is checked and investigated regularly. In Osnabrück the Hall of Peace was completely restored (seating, paintings, walls) in 2017. In 2020 the restoration of the Council Chamber is expected to be completed.

During the process of setting up the digital information concept the Citizens' Hall has been modified. A better presentation of the entrance to the Hall of Peace has been realized and measures for directing the flow of visitors have been put in place.

In Münster school pupils and students pay a reduced entry price. In Münster the entrance to the Citizens' Hall and the Hall of Peace became barrier-free in 2018 through the installation of a lift. In Osnabrück access to the Town Hall is barrier-free.

The sites have not been promoted as a sustainable tourism destination. The Town Halls use environmentally friendly lighting. The information material is printed climate-neutrally. Building work and restoration measures are carried out in an environmentally friendly manner insofar as monument protection allows for this.

The Panel recommends the sites for the next monitoring period 2021-2024 to develop and adapt sustainable tourism strategies as well as sustainable building maintenance programmes.

The sites of the Peace of Westphalia continue to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

In the 2016 Monitoring report it was concluded that being a national thematic site, the Peace of Westphalia sites need some extra time to implement their project. Hence the Panel recommends a clearer articulation of the global significance of the national thematic site for the 2017-2020 period, as well as a stronger coordination of the activities between Münster and Osnabrück under the responsibility of the coordinator.

Feedback from the site manager

From a German point of view, the European Heritage Label is basically a bottom-up project and that is how it should remain.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The sites of the Peace of Westphalia continue to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label.

The sites have developed several interesting initiatives, e.g. youth discussion on European values and identities. The two towns also have strengthened the cooperation within EHL project. The Panel encourages the sites to further activate their participation in the EHL networking, and continue and extend the activities of the Peace House in Münster with possible repetition of the project *Lab Europe* with participants from all EHL sites.



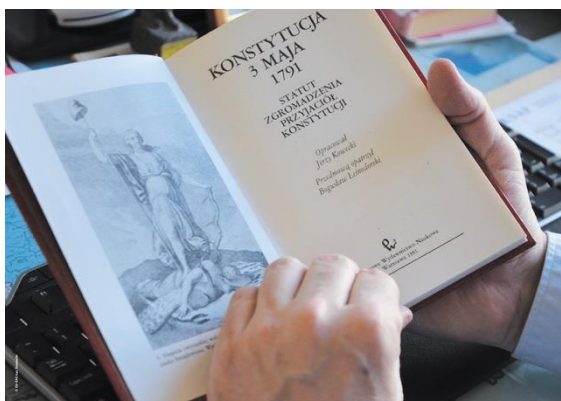
3 May 1791 Constitution

Warsaw (Poland)

1791

The 3 May 1791 Constitution, one of the first constitutions of its type alongside the American Constitution (1787) and the French Constitution (1791), is a symbol of democratic and peaceful transformation of a political system. It reflects Enlightenment principles, which gave primacy to reason, law, freedom and religious tolerance.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The 3 May 1791 Constitution – Act of Government is an expression of the liberal political and philosophical ideas of the European Enlightenment, which gave primacy to reason, law and freedom. It adopted Montesquieu’s tripartite division of powers into the executive, legislative and judiciary, at the time a ground-breaking model of state governance. The Constitution of 3 May 1791 was adopted by the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, to ensure more freedom and political equality on its territory and introduce the constitutional monarchy system. The Constitution is kept in the Archives of Historical Records, Warsaw.

European significance

The 3 May 1791 Constitution is a symbol of democratic and peaceful transformation of a political system. It reflects Enlightenment principles, which gave primacy to reason, law and freedom, as well as religious tolerance, and it is considered one of the first constitutions of its type alongside the American Constitution (1787) and the French Constitution (1791). The impact and power of the 3rd of May 1791 Constitution can only be appreciated through the communication of the background story of the political circumstances.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The 3rd of May 1791 Constitution EHL site has well explained and delivered its European Significance. A considerable effort has been done to reach wider audiences. The site works with academics and has published a critical new edition of the original text. The new exhibition which has been shown in different countries is promising interesting results in terms of raising awareness of the European significance of the site. The raising awareness of the European significance has evolved convincingly since the nomination of the site. However, feedback from visitors reveals an increased demand for further development of the site’s multilingualism.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site’s project for the European Heritage Label

The number of visitors to the site has remained stable with slightly more than 2000 per year, but the outdoor exhibition has raised considerable interest. The number of visitors is in line with the carrying capacity of the site and the motivation for the visit was also motivated by the European Heritage Label. Communication activities are targeted also to address audiences that are not physically at the site.

The European significance of the site is conveyed through an outdoor exhibition, information activities, signposting and artistic and cultural events.

A combination with a musical event of the Frederic Chopin University of Music has been successfully targeting an audience that presumably otherwise would not have learned about the Constitution. A yearly educational event for school children is implemented and a number of other events have been designed for teachers. The staff has not been trained on the EHL.

The cooperation with the Frederic Chopin University of Music combining in a single event historical music concert and information on the document could be an example for other EHL sites.

In the 2016 monitoring the Panel was looking forward to seeing more intensified communication activities on the European dimension of the site being developed in more languages, in particular for on-line visitors, young people and audiences in Lithuania. From the 2020 monitoring it can be seen that the communication activities have been developed further. The site is actively taking part in network activities and using synergies with other European Programs.

The site continues to respect the project submitted or the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

In terms of the management of the site there have been no changes to the management structures and the capacity of the site, but there have been small improvements concerning the preservation conditions and documentation. The quality of the reception facilities has not been changed. The entrance to the site is free of charge, granting the access for young people. A training for tourism guides has been implemented. The staff has not been trained on EHL meaning and symbolism.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

During the Monitoring in 2016 it was recommended to the site to intensify the communication activities on the European dimension and develop its multilingual presentation. It was further recommended to enhance the activities for on-line visitors, young people and audiences in Lithuania and Europe. Overall, the communication activities have improved considerably, and currently the website of **The Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw** presenting the EHL award and its symbolism is translated in eight European languages. Progress has been made in respect to the digital visibility of the site by the installment of QR Codes inside and outside the building, but to attract more young people and further develop the audience the social media activities should be enhanced.

Feedback from the site manager

The site manager mentioned the need to increase staff capacity especially with respect to promotional and educational activities.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

3 May 1792 Constitution continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. It has made considerable progress in the communication of its European significance. To continue on this successful path, it is recommended to enhance the social media activities and to further develop its cooperation with other EHL sites. A good example of innovative communication approach to be shared with other EHL sites is the joint event of the presentation of 3rd of May 1792 Constitution with historical music concert.



Hambach Castle Hambach (Germany) 1832

Hambach Castle is linked to one specific key event, the Hambach Festival of 27 May 1832. This made the castle a symbol of the struggle for civil liberties in Europe. It now stands as a symbol of the pursuit of democracy in a cross-border context.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

Built in the Middle Ages, Hambach Castle gained importance in the 19th century. Following a period of political repression, around 30,000 people from Germany, France and Poland came together at the castle on 27 May 1832 to celebrate the Hambach Festival. The participants spoke out for fundamental rights and political freedoms and for equality, tolerance and democracy in Germany and Europe. Later, during the time of the "Iron Curtain", the Hambach Festival was an inherently political event in disguise of a popular festival to protest against political and economic oppression and call for liberal and civic rights. For these reasons, the site of Hambach Castle became known as the 'cradle of German democracy'.

European significance

The history of the Hambach Castle in the 19th century justifies the awarding of the European Heritage Label. The European significance of Hambach Castle is linked to the Hambach Festival of 27 May 1832. It became a symbol of the values of democracy in Germany and in Europe. The activities of Hambach Castel Foundation ensure the preservation of the site and contribute to the sense of belonging to a democratic

European citizenship. The European significance is clearly articulated in the site's narrative.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The European Heritage Label award has greatly helped to expand the information about the site in a broader national and international context. In the last four years the Castel Foundation implemented information activities about the European significance of the site. The flag of Europe has been raised together with the German national flag on the tower of Hambach Castle in June 2018 against the attempted appropriation of Hambach Castle by right-wing populist groups. The well-trained staff (15 members in 2019) breathe the European significance of the site in their everyday work. Regular trainings, scientific lectures, workshops and really impressive number of educational activities especially for young people and children, contribute to raise awareness of the European importance of the site, and motivate young visitors to develop interest in the values and the history of European democracy.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The permanent exhibition entitled Hinaus, hinauf zum Schloss present a vivid display of the events around the Hambacher Festival of 1832 with links to the present day. Hambach Castel organized in the last years many artistic and cultural activities. They helped stimulate intercultural dialogue and linkage between heritage and contemporary creativity. The management of the site continues to implement the work plan in compliance with the objectives and indicators. Hambach Castle is integrated into the tourism strategy of the Land of Rhineland-Palatinate. Communication strategy is implemented to properly present the European significance of the site in [website](#) and other social media. The profile and attractiveness of the site has been raising by using the possibilities of the new technologies and digital and interactive means and by seeking synergies with other European initiatives.

The site continues to respect the project submitted on the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The management of the site continues to implement the work plan in compliance with the objectives and indicators. Hambach Castle is integrated into the tourism strategy of the Land of Rhineland-Palatinate. The Land is responsible for policy on sustainability. The management spent attention to ensure that the site was as environmentally friendly as possible (new extremely energy-efficient lighting concept). In 2019 a new road to the castle has been prepared, including a pedestrian path and a barrier-free bus stop. The Land is responsible for tourism marketing in the region. Hambach Castle is classified as an 'accessibility class 1' (of 2) site.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

The 2016 EHL panel looked forward to seeing progress in highlighting the European sections in the on-line material and in the exhibition, and providing them in more languages to facilitate their access. The EHL panel recommended also a closer cooperation with other European Heritage Labelled sites and its involvement in actions concerning the European dimension of the site. The site continues to respect the project submitted to the EHL. The management in the last years pursues an articulated program of educational activities and is committed to enhancing the political and cultural values of the castle's most significant even - the 1832 festival - in a European perspective. In the last 4 years the Castel Foundation implemented information activities about the European significance of the site.

The Hambach Castle makes it possible to touch and delve into history, not only as a monument, but also through its main exhibition. Guided tours for young people and adults are available in German, English and French, since 2017 also in Spanish. Information and **website** are available in German and French with the perspective of development of new fresh concept and design, detailed information on the European dimension of the Hambach Festival and the European Heritage Label and more languages as e.g. Polish. An update of the exhibition is currently being planned. The European idea and the European dimension of the Hambach Festival will be further emphasized.

Feedback from the site manager

The label is regarded as an instrument that can make an exemplary contribution to peaceful human co-existence in a common cultural space, particularly in these times of resurgent nationalism and anti-European narrative. The awarded EHL is a suitable instrument to promote remembrance, understanding, identity, cohesion and creativity. The Site emphasises the significance of imparting these values, especially to young people.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The castle's management ensured in the last years an efficient strategy of communication of the European significance of the site.

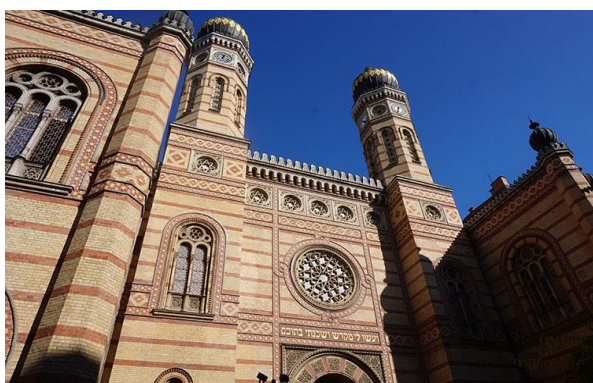
Hambach Castel continues to meet the criteria for the attribution of the label and respects the project and work plan submitted in its application. Still the site is recommended to implement a more visible use of EHL symbolism in accordance with the requirements of minimal EHL presence on the holders' websites, and to develop fully the potential of networking with other EHL sites, united around the topic of history of democracy and of European values.



Dohány Street Synagogue Complex Budapest (Hungary) 1854 to Present

The Dohány Street Synagogue Complex, comprising the largest synagogue in Europe, memorials, a museum and archives, played once a significant role in European history and culture, now a symbol of integration, remembrance and openness to dialogue.

EHL since 2017



© Budapest Jewish Community

Description

The Dohány Street Synagogue in Budapest was built between 1854 and 1859 and it is still the largest synagogue in Europe and the second largest one in the world. The site includes a whole complex surrounding the synagogue: the Jewish Museum and archives, the Temple of Heroes and arcades (Memorial for 10,000 Jewish Hungarian soldiers who lost their lives in WWI) and the garden (used as a cemetery for the victims of the Holocaust in 1944/45) as well as the Wallenberg Memorial Park with a monument of memorial tree.

European significance

The Dohány Street Synagogue Complex functions simultaneously as a synagogue and as a memorial site. The synagogue is a focal point of Hungary's Neolog movement, a branch of Hungarian Jewry which promoted integration into European society. The size of the temple reflects the significance and the high cultural standards of the Budapest Jewry. Other parts of the complex such as the Temple of the Heroes and arcades, the cemetery gardens and the weeping willow memorial tree are a memorial site. The complex contains also a well preserved Jewish archive covering several centuries of Jewish history, Holocaust victim lists, and digitised census documents that are available at the family research centre.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Dohány Street Synagogue Complex delivers a multilayer message about its European significance including both, the traditional religious and cultural aspects of the site from the mid-19th century, and the issues of ethnic and religious tolerance, culminating in Europe and the world during and after the WWII. Due to this complexity of the message, the European dimension remained more in the background, rather than to become leading in the offered narratives and activities. Indicative is that in spite of the rich cultural offer of the site, there were no special information activities, nor scientific events, aiming to raise awareness about its European significance. Still, it has contributed, even though circumstantially, to deliver an exciting message on its European significance, as evidenced by visitors' feedback on Facebook: "Small museum was interesting even though I am not Jewish." Certainly, the site will benefit to elaborate further this second narrative of its performance, with clear focus on the relationship between Jewish culture and the achievements of European solidarity and respect to cultural diversity.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

During the surveyed period 2017-2019 the visitors of Dohány Street Synagogue Complex have increased from about 300,000 before the EHL attribution to 530,826 visits in 2019. The numbers are exact, as all visitors buy tickets according to their age and status with reduced entrance fees for children and students, as well as for group visits. The site does not measure the provenance of visitors nor whether they came especially for the EHL. The information about the site is communicated to European audiences through an actively updated [website](#) with the EHL logo and link to Creative Europe's portal; they use also social media channels as Facebook and Instagram. The site develops consistently growing number of education activities for totally 2600 participants. The majority of them (2100) were young people who have been socialized into Jewish traditions, religion, heritage, and history. Special games for small children have been created with the same purpose. Three educational publications are produced in Hungarian and English for all ages, including a JEWnior Guidebook for Youths (II edition). Among the cultural activities of the site, worth is mention the Festival of Jewish Culture. To raise the profile and attractiveness of the site two new mobile telephone applications for visitors - MILEV and Jewps, have been introduced. Synergies have been developed with other EHL sites and initiatives (with Franz Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, and with EHL@Network); with relevant European and national projects and programs (the European Jewish Cultural Route Programme of the CE, the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure, and the Hungarian Route of Jewish

Heritage). In accord with the increased activities, the staff training has increased with about 30%.

The site continues to respect the project submitted on the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The organizational capacity, also proved by the present 61 FTEs – has increased after the EHL attribution by involving experts in communication, on-line marketing and tour guides. While the site displays the large EHL plaque and has presented on its main website the EHL logo with a proper link to Creative Europe, its digital impact can be further increased by exposing the EHL symbols and information at the other places of Dohány complex. In addition, the website of the **Hungarian Jewish Museum and Archives** as part of the complex can also be an excellent platform to disseminate information about the European significance of Dohány complex and the symbolism of the EHL award.

The site has accounted intensive preservation works – restoration of the Heroes' Synagogue, renewal of the cemetery/memorial garden and new lapidarium, isolation of the roof of Dohány Synagogue in 2019 which received "The Roof of the Year" Award. Impressive is the whole restoration plan "Dohány Future" with its four phases of modernization of the premises, building new ones and introduction of new audio-facilities and the innovative tool Histopad that will enable more intensive tourist flows in future and the use of 7 languages. The site is barrier-free for people with disabilities and part of the information is available in Braille; it also provides ecologically friendly management. All these measures have contributed to the considerable increase of the reach of the site, both – in its physical and digital forms, after the EHL attribution.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

We are looking forward to having brighter partnership all over Europe, and we are to implement the knowledge learnt from other sites in our daily work, too. Every year on European Heritage Days we are opening with special thematic sessions in the Heroes Synagogue and in the Great Synagogue, too. These tours are always free of charge.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Dohány Street Synagogue Complex continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. While an amazing progress has been achieved in terms of restoration measures and enhanced organization capacity, the site is recommended to develop in the 2020-2023 monitoring period more networking activities and cooperation with other EHL sites, to enrich and extend the narratives of its European significance in more languages to wider European audiences.



Fort Cadine

Trento (Italy)

1860-61

Fort Cadine, a representative defensive system of about 80 forts built between 1860 and 1915 in the Trento region, is a historic reminder of past international antagonisms, military conflicts and contested borders, and provides the necessary context to reappraise the European achievement of today's open borders and free circulation of people, goods and ideas.

EHL since 2017



© Ufficio Stampa Provincia di Trentino

Description

Fort Cadine is an Italian trans-border site, presenting an important part of the defensive system, created by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, uniting military forces from eleven European countries. It illustrates the historical importance of the Trento region as a place of contested borders and international confrontations, in the past, and cultural encounters and intercultural dialogue over the historic lessons of Europe, at the present.

European significance

Fort Cadine, a representative fortification of the defensive system of about 80 such monuments in the Trento region, is a reminder of historical divisions, military conflicts and changing borders, and provides the necessary context to better understand the value of European open borders and free circulation.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Fort Cadine demonstrates consistently its symbolic European value, presenting an example of how the contradictory legacy from the WWI can be re-interpreted – in the perspectives of a more peaceful, co-operative and united Europe of today. As EHL holder, the site strives to promote the label in various forms – via Internet and by displaying the large and small plaques, through about 195 education, 240 information and a number of cultural activities for the 2-year assessment period and by networking with national and international bodies and EHL sites: Museo Casa Alcide de Gasperi, the Imperial Palace (Vienna), the Bois du Cazier (Marcinelle), the Javorca Memorial Church (Tomlin). A trilingual brochure about Fort Cadine has been published on the occasion of the EHL award. Most impressive is the reported ambition for a total re-branding of the site around the EHL that involves creation of new interpretation about the World Wars' effects with a focus on the evolving European values of cooperation, social inclusion and open borders. The site does not collect feedback from visitors. Besides that, being a part of the big resource-efficient ensemble within the Foundation "Historical Museum of Trentino" (FHMT) and "due to more general communication strategy", the activities of Fort Cadine, including those, devoted to its EHL, are subsumed and even 'blurred' within the framework of all Foundation's activities,

presented on a **joint website** and common catalogues and information booklets. Nevertheless, Fort Cadine has managed – with creativity, intelligence and imagination – to raise awareness about its European significance, doing this in Italian, English and German.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Being a remote trans-border site, Fort Cadine meets annually about 7,000 national and international visitors, predominantly young people. Their number did not change after the EHL designation, this being in balance with the carrying capacity of the site.

As mentioned, Fort Cadine has a page within the **website of FHMT**. However, the EHL holder doesn't have a separate Facebook profile, neither its own Twitter nor Instagram accounts. Fort Cadine is not presented also on Wikipedia, although this has been declared in the monitoring research. In spite of this, there are valuable initiatives, worthwhile to be mentioned: e.g. 10-series documentary "Journey to Europe" about the history of Europe narrated through the 38 EHL sites. The documentary is however difficult to be reached on the joint website, unless one is preliminary informed. Other meaningful activities are e.g. the initiated for the unveil ceremony of EHL plaque in 2018 multilingual simulation of a debate in the EP on the consequences of poverty in Europe, realized by students from secondary schools, just returned from the EP in Strasbourg, and screening of a video made during a workcamp on active citizenship, devoted to the Sustainable Development Goals. This is a good example of creative fusion of three important aspects of the EHL project: (1) raising awareness – through the EHL celebration – of the importance of European co-operation in important issues to be solved at EU level, as e.g. eradication of social poverty; (2) engagement of young generations in "doing Europe" and development of active European citizenship; (3) disseminating of information – within the EHL campaign – about 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as one of the most important tasks for joint European future.

Another good example is a 4-day training course on European citizenship "Stories, myths and fears in Europe", organized together with another EHL holder, the Foundation Alcide de Gasperi in 2018. While most of the education initiatives of the site are targeting young people and children, in this case the organizers have targeted teachers, i.e. "educating the educators" or "training the trainers" approach. The staff has also been offered a special training how to present the new focus on the EHL during the guided tours. The attractiveness of the site has been further enhanced by using digital and interactive means. The project has been implemented according to the application in 2017.

The site continues to respect the project submitted on the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

Fort Cadine, being within the structure of Foundation "Historical Museum of Trentino" (FHMT) benefits from its material, immaterial and organizational resources, thus managing the issue of its restricted budget. The already mentioned production of 10-series documentary "Journey to Europe" has become possible due to the cooperation with the TV channel "History Lab", run by FHMT, and the creative use of the 38 EHL official videos. The site is implementing without any significant changes its work plan, in terms of management, preservation, reception facilities, access, attention for young people and people with disabilities. It is promoted as a sustainable tourism destination, but only within larger local and regional projects, and enjoys environmentally friendly management.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the national coordinator

The site manager has a very innovative and creative approach to the spread of the European value and significance by exploiting the potentialities of different communication tools.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

Fort Cadine continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label, in spite of the budget constraints. The site has developed successful integrated communication, education and cultural events presenting topics of European significance, in good cooperation with other EHL sites and national and local institutions. However, to gain full recognition of its European value, the site is recommended to develop its distinct social-media profile, and to continue its beneficial cooperation and networking activities with other EHL sites and European heritage initiatives.



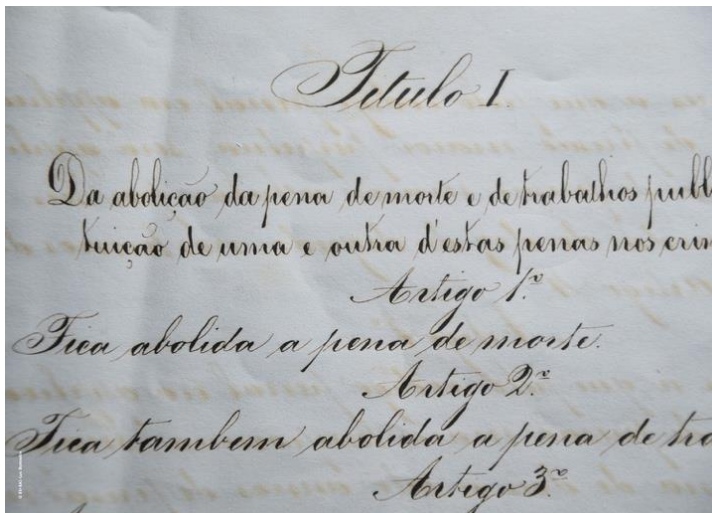
The Charter of Law for the Abolition of the Death Penalty

Lisbon (Portugal)

1867

The Portuguese Charter of Law for the Abolition of the Death Penalty is a pioneering example of a law on the abolition of the death penalty for civilian crimes adopted on a permanent basis. It served the cause of the abolitionist movement.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The Charter of Law for the Abolition of the Death Penalty in Portugal (1867) is preserved in the National Archives of Torre do Tombo in Lisbon. The Charter is one of the first examples of a law on the abolition of the death penalty for civilian crimes adopted within a national legal system on a permanent basis. In a congratulatory letter Victor Hugo commended Portugal as leading Europe forward by taking this important step: "To proclaim principles is even more beautiful that to discover worlds."

European significance

The Charter of Law for the Abolition of the Death Penalty is the outcome of a historical process involving leading European figures and humanitarian doctrines from the Age of the Enlightenment. It paved the way for the concept of human rights and numerous treaties and conventions as well as the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The Portuguese pioneering example served the cause of the Abolitionist movement. Debate on the death penalty is still very high on today's political agenda and this precursor law has retained its exemplary status.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The European significance of Charter of Law for the Abolition of the Death Penalty is well explained and delivered through various means including exhibitions, conferences, social media and a comprehensive website. The opportunities offered by 150th year commemorations in 2017-18 were well exploited through different conferences and activities. The site has worked with the Lisbon University Institute on four conferences, engaging with historians, sociologists and jurists. The use of an anniversary as a stimulus to create year-long programming could be examined by other EHL sites too.

The raising awareness of the European significance has evolved convincingly and the EHL has impacted the understanding of the site's European significance as evidenced by the content on the website and the results of a survey amongst younger visitors.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Approximately 2000 people have taken part in specific study visits on the Charter at the National Archives every year since 2016, with an increase in 2017 to 2400, the commemorative year. The Charter is held at the National Archives where, since 2016 a permanent exhibition on the Charter has been installed in a prominent public space. So many visitors to the National Archives can engage with the Charter even though it may not have been the main purpose of their visit. The European significance is conveyed to a range of audiences by means of a **website** and a virtual exhibition, aimed at schools; some social media channels; conferences, materials and tours, available in several languages. The Panel looks forward to the Charter being described on Wikipedia.

At least two staff members are trained on the EHL every year, and younger audiences are a priority for the site with 8,324 people taking part in activities on site of which 5,787 were young people. To support this, a teacher training seminar was held in conjunction with Amnesty International (Portugal) and more such seminars are planned for 2020-23. In addition, a UN General Assembly was simulated, to debate the abolition of the death penalty globally. Of interest too is the survey carried out by the site with participants of study visits to examine any shifts in attitude of participants to the death penalty and European identity before and after their visit. According to the results 70.37per cent agree or strongly agree that they consider it important that the Charter is considered European heritage and that it reinforces a sense of identity as a European.

The site continues to respect the project submitted on the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The teacher training seminars have the potential for a long-term impact on the educational value of the site and is a practice that might be used by other EHL sites.

The site displays the EHL logo prominently at the National Archives and on the website, and provides a very comprehensive section on the reasons for its inclusion in the European Heritage Label network.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

In 2016 monitoring report, it was recommended that the Charter be made more visible on the website and easier to access in more languages. Much work has been done to build on this recommendation and the Charter has been transcribed into English, German, French, Spanish, Polish and Italian.

Feedback from the site manager

"We have been working in a very collaborative way, sharing information, experiences and ideas about the label and site. Cooperation for the photographic exhibition that was held in 2019 was of great importance to achieve it. The exhibition was opened by the Secretary of State for Culture and Cultural Heritage."

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

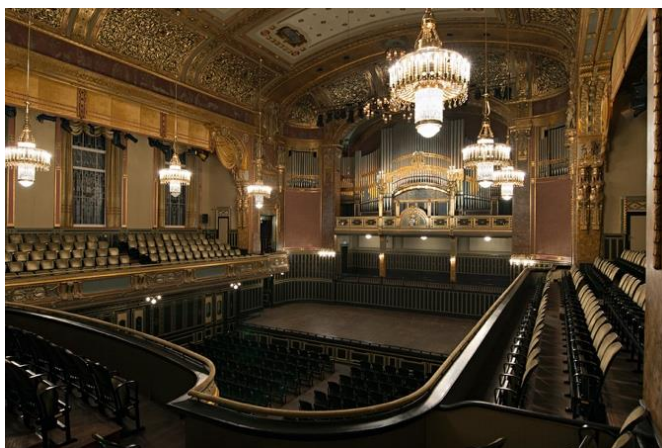
The Charter of Law for the Abolition of the Death Penalty continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The quality of the experience for young people in visiting the site online or on site has been greatly improved. It is recommended that the site continue and maintain these high standards, and develops further teacher training and teaching tools as outlined in their plans for the period 2020-23. In addition, the marking of the 150th anniversary with a year-long programme of events could act as an example for other EHL sites to consider.



Franz Liszt Academy of Music Budapest (Hungary) 1875 to present

The Franz Liszt Academy of Music was established by the composer and musician himself. Housed in a Hungarian Secession building, it brings music heritage to the fore whilst holding true to its spirit of openness, creativity and innovation and its European and international character.

EHL since 2015



© Liszt Academy, Judit Marjai

Description

The Franz Liszt Academy of Music was established in 1875 by the outstanding composer and musician himself. The Academy is an educational institution, an international university of musical arts as well as a venue for about 600 concerts annually, featuring world-class musicians and ensembles from all over Europe and beyond.

The Academy is housed in a 1907 building by Flóris Korb and Kálman Giergl, which is considered to be a masterpiece of Hungarian Secession. It integrates inter alia the Franz Liszt Memorial Museum and Research Centre, the Kodály Institute and the Kodály Museum.

European significance

Franz Liszt travelled extensively around Europe and the Academy he established is inherently international, from the outset. Throughout its history, the Academy has promoted an open, creative, innovative spirit, using the unbounded language of music as a living tradition. Today, it continues to foster musical talent, to motivate and support committed music teachers, to share the exemplary Kodály method of music education – named after a professor of the Academy who revolutionised the system of music education in Europe and beyond. The Academy maintains close ties with local and foreign musical institutions and orchestras. Many well-known composers played a role in the history of the Academy. A large number of its former students became key figures of the twentieth century's musical performing arts. Overall, the Liszt Academy nurtures, preserves and develops a living European cultural tradition.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Franz Liszt Academy of Music explains and delivered the message on its European Significance well. The site is collaborating with other musical academies throughout Europe. This European collaboration is reinforcing the spirit of Franz Liszt and is in line with the European significance of the site. The site is actively participating in networking activities like the EHL Days and the EHL@Network. The European collaboration project that has been launched is promising interesting results in terms of raising awareness of the European significance of the site. The raising awareness of the significance has evolved convincingly, however the communication activities could be even further enhanced to be targeted more specifically towards a younger audience and the multilingualism of the site could be further developed. The site reports that visitors are „...fascinated by the continuity of Liszt's artistic and educational legacy“.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The Franz Liszt Academy of Music has received 274,778 visitors in 2019. This number has considerably increased since 2014 (207,503), the year before it received the European Heritage Label. The number is in balance with the carrying capacity of the site.

The European significance of the site is conveyed mainly by musical events, a virtual tour, the streaming of concerts, a website and exhibitions.

The Panel considers that the site would benefit from a better use of social media channels to target young audiences; further development of the multilingualism of the site, and especially the **website** in order to disseminate more consistently the message of the EHL award and make it more visible.

The educational activities are targeting audiences with interests in classical music. The Panel recommends that the site uses the EHL logo prominently on all its communication and educational media. The staff has not been trained on the EHL. The project of students from the musical academy performing at the inauguration event of the European Heritage Label Site Franja Partisan Hospital is a great example of collaboration between European Heritage Label Sites and could be a good example for whole EHL network.

In comparison with the application the site has made good progress. However, it is recommended to train the staff on the European Heritage Label and further develop the multilingualism of the site.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

There have been no changes reported, besides a change in staff responsibility. Major reconstruction works on the Zoltan Kodaly Music Pedagogical Institute, including a reconstruction of the library and a medieval building, have been started in 2019 together with an extension of the infrastructure adding new classrooms, dormitories and a chamber music hall. No changes are planned for the reception facilities. The access to site is granted. Young people have to pay a reduced fee, despite the fact that in the application it was planned to enable "free visits to the academy building for students". The accessibility for disabled persons is granted in the whole main building. The site is not promoted as a sustainable tourism destination. Some measures have been implemented towards an environmentally friendly management, e.g. the use of recycled paper or energy efficient light bulbs. The renovation and expansion works are expected to affect the site's EHL status positively.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

The Liszt's European Heritage Label site strives to "...create regional collaborations with institutions that draw on European values like diversity, solidarity and openness."

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Franz Liszt Academy of Music continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The transmission of the unfading values of its European significance is well developed and implemented, e.g. by educational programmes targeting on young people. The existing collaborations with other musical academies from Europe are coherent with the European significance of the site. The Panel recommends enhancement of site's communication policies to increase its multilingualism and EHL visibility, as well as further development of its cooperation with EHL network and other European initiatives and programs.



Mundaneum

Mons (Belgium)

1895/1907

The Mundaneum is a key component of the intellectual and social fabric of Europe. The Mundaneum with its focus on peace through culture and sharing knowledge is a landmark in the intellectual and social fabric of Europe. Its holdings, the Universal Decimal Classification system (1905) and the Universal Bibliographic Repertory - considered as precursors of Internet search engines - provide the foundations of present day information science.

EHL since 2015



© Collections Mundaneum, Mons (Belgique)

Description

The Mundaneum is a universal centre of documentation dedicated to knowledge and fraternity. Its collections contain books, newspapers, journals, documents, posters, glass plates, postcards, the Universal Bibliographic Repertory, the International Newspaper Museum, and archival sources naturally extend to all of Europe on three main themes: pacifism, anarchism and feminism. The origins of the Mundaneum go back to the late nineteenth century. Created by two young Belgian jurists, Paul Otlet (1868-1944), the father of documentation, and Henri La Fontaine (1854-1943), receiver of the Nobel Peace Prize, the project aimed at gathering all the world's knowledge and to classify the artifacts according to a system that they created, the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC). The Mundaneum is thus the historical symbol of peace through culture in Europe. Originally located in Brussels, today the Mundaneum is seated in Mons where its important assets are made accessible through an archive centre, exhibition spaces and educational activities.

European significance

The Mundaneum is a landmark in the intellectual and cultural landscape of Europe. Its founders, Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet, were advocates of peace through dialogue, sharing knowledge on a European and international level with the means of bibliographic enquiry. They were also instrumental in establishing a series of international organisations such as the *International Office of Bibliography* (1895) and the *Union of international Associations* (1907).

The holdings of the Mundaneum trace the evolution of values now fundamental to Europe, in particular peace through culture, while the *Universal Decimal Classification system* and *Universal Bibliographic Repertory* provide the foundations of present day information science and are seen as precursor of Internet search engines. This combination of knowledge management and intellectual values as a basis of informed action present the true European significance of the site.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Mundaneum aimed at raising awareness for its European significance by the organisation of activities with partners, directly involved in the European dimension and highlighting it more significantly. The combined effect of all activities allows for greater visibility. Working on this particular dimension and creating close links with institutions is a great wealth for the site and allows them to speak about Europe differently. Conferences, workshops and discussions are organized in the historical framework of the Mundaneum and the heritage conserved in it. The site works with academics from all over Europe, and is a permanent inspiration for artists. EHL has a positive impact on the understanding of the site's European significance.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

About 14,000 people annually visit the Mundaneum. A new permanent exhibition on the history of the Mundaneum has been set up and more guided tours for individuals are available for visitors.

The quality of the reception has been diversified on the basis of different types of audiences. The website is under development with a new language (German). Also new explanations concerning the history, a new edition program, new activities for the young and schools, social media and a virtual exhibition are in a process of preparation. For the artistic activities Arts au Carré school in Mons is a privileged partner. During the guided tours the European dimension and the European values are clearly emphasized. Also, activities such as Cogame (Erasmus+), the Citizenship and Interculturality Promotion Plan (CIPI), the European week and the partnership with Europe Direct are flagship actions for a young audience. Mundaneum is part of the EHL@Network, they organise European Heritage Label Days, as well as networking activities with other European Heritage Label sites, and cooperation projects. The exhibition „The Architects of Peace” took place in the Mundaneum (2018-2019), in partnership with the EHL site „Peace Palace”, Hague. These are meaningful events which however are not easily discovered on the site's **website**, which certainly needs to be further developed in terms of the visibility of its proud belonging to the network of the European Heritage Label sites.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

There have been a lot of changes in the management structure of the site. In 2018 one third of the staff was reduced, which had a significant impact on the operations. Since the end of 2019, the Mundaneum hired new staff and activities are to be restored. The content of the catalogue online is continually extended. The goal is to open the collections and to extend their deep comprehension. In terms of publication, the presentation of the collections will continue or will restart after some difficulties surrounding the issue of conservation. The *Traité de documentation* will be the key object of their research program **HyperOtlet**. Its object is to reveal the beneficial relationship between documentation technologies and modes of knowledge organization, presentation and visualization. The museum used pieces of furniture dedicated to the 38 EHL sites (as of 2018), each piece being accompanied with a picture and a short description of the site. The educational activities regain the focus to promote peace through culture in the “laboratory of peace”. Youth and children at different ages, from primary schools to the academic level are targeted with a special program focused on European values. They also work with vulnerable people, lacking education. The European Week is to be enhanced both nationally and internationally, following a plan focused on the European Capital of Culture. The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

The reference to the EHL and also the international aspect of the Mundaneum helped in great part the synergies with institutions. The Mundaneum offers the opportunity to explain what is the label to the future partners.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Mundaneum Archive and Center continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. A new permanent exhibition and a new type of documentation and research program are in development. Visitor facilities and various attractive educational and artistic activities present the European significance of the site. Also, active partnerships with other EHL sites were set up, resulting in successful joint projects. The site is recommended to continue this successful path to further explore the possibilities for networking and cooperation with EHL sites in order to disseminate its European significance to wider audiences from Europe and the whole world.



Peace Palace

The Hague (The Netherlands) 1907-1913

The Peace Palace is an international icon for peace, the rule of law and justice. It is the seat of the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague Academy of International Law and the Peace Palace Library. It bears witness to Europe's effort in the complex and long-term process of building and strengthening peace.

EHL since 2013



© Carnegie Stichting

Description

For more than a hundred years, The Hague has been associated in European and world collective memory not only with the venue of the First World Peace Conference in 1899, but with the subsequent peace conventions to which the city gave its name.

The Peace Palace with its surrounding gardens is a symbol of this unique function of The Hague. It was financed by Scottish philanthropist Andrew Carnegie and constructed between 1907 and 1913. The Palace is the seat of the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Hague Academy of International Law and the Peace Palace Library. Furthermore, it serves as a venue for various events in international law and politics. The Carnegie Wateler Peace Prize assigned annually is presented in the Peace

Palace since 1931. Its recipient in 1953 was Jean Monnet, one of the founding fathers of the EU.

European significance

The Peace Palace is an international icon for peace, the rule of law and international justice. At the same time, it underlines the significance of Europe's efforts in the complex and long-term process of building and strengthening peace and justice.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The narrative includes the history of the peace conferences that took place in The Hague and their context, as well as the history of the building, its gardens, building materials and art works - all gifts from various countries. It also presents the judicial institutions that are based in the Peace Palace and their work. The Carnegie Foundation - Peace Palace works with other Carnegie institutions and many partners to promote the idea of peace, e.g. the annual Telders International Law Moot Court Competition is organised in the Peace Palace. The judicial institutions based in the Palace organise their own lectures, visits and tours. The visitor centre benefits from their strong connections with the academic world. This in turn is reflected in the narrative and even in the bookshop of the visitor centre.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Prior to the European Heritage Label designation, there were about 55.000 visitors. Since 2016, the number of visitors has steadily increased to reach 163.000 visitors in 2019. The site is looking into ways to automatically collect feed-back from its visitors.

The visitor centre welcomes guests with a film and a permanent exhibition. The educational programmes are tailored for different age groups; there is a special reception area for schools and universities. Guided tours are organised during the week-ends.

On-line visitors have access to a [website](#) in three languages, presenting the Peace Palace and its history, the educational offer and upcoming events. The Peace Palace is active on social media in English and in Dutch, however most of its activities are available in at least three languages. New technologies are used for communication and interactions, e.g. the e-cards for the International Friendship Day on 30 July. During the covid-19 lock-down, a virtual tour was organised by a blogger/television programme. The Peace Palace takes part in the European Heritage Days and EHL activities. It participated in the call for European Heritage Stories and the European initiative "Ring the Bells".

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The Peace Palace is managed by the Carnegie Foundation. Since the 2016 monitoring, it has a new director and management statute. The small team incorporates the EHL activities in its daily work. Recently it has started working with volunteers to welcome visitors. The EHL status is clearly mentioned in the new folder and in the 2019 annual report of the Foundation. The website uses the EHL logo and gives direct access to the EHL video and the map with the other labelled sites.

A recent report on the implementation of the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Heritage during Armed conflicts, commissioned by the National UNESCO Commission highlighted that the Peace Palace does not (yet) bear the iconic Blue Shield linked to The Hague convention. A major conservation plan will be carried out over the coming years; it will not impact the visitor centre but the Palace's accessibility to visitors with disabilities will be enhanced.

The Peace Palace has become an official UN SDG 16 House: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. In addition, the visitor centre pays particular attention to the sustainability of its practices and of the products sold in the shop.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

The Peace Palace has found a balance between providing access to visitors and being the working place of international institutions. A first cooperation project on peace as a core value of the European Union has been implemented with another EHL holder, Mundaneum (Mons, Belgium).

Feedback from the site manager

The EU label for us is a green light to projects that include education and outreach aimed at fortifying the symbolic functioning of the building.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Peace Palace continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. While keeping this beneficial path of development, the site is encouraged to request the Blue Shield and to set up networking and new projects with other EHL sites.

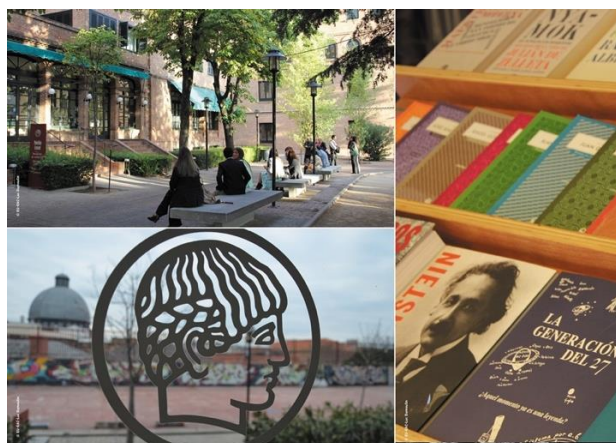


Student Residence

Madrid (Spain) 1913-1915

The "Residencia de Estudiantes" served as a gathering place, residence, a conference venue and place for debate and dialogue for leading personalities of European interwar arts, philosophy and science. It is still a place for research, study and diffusion of contemporary intellectual life in Europe.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The Student Residence or *Residencia de Estudiantes* is a campus consisting of four buildings of recognised architectural value built between 1913-1915. It played an important role in the modernisation of Spain in the early 20th century and ensured Spanish input into intellectual and scientific currents of a modernising Europe. Serving as a residence, a conference venue and a place for the exchange of ideas, leading personalities of European interwar arts, philosophy and science gathered here for debate and dialogue. Today, upholding the values of free-thinking, cooperation and exchange, the *Residencia de Estudiantes* remains a centre renowned throughout Europe for encouraging communication and understanding among generations, cultures and disciplines.

European significance

The *Residencia de Estudiantes* is still a place for research, study and diffusion of contemporary intellectual life in Europe. It promotes cosmopolitan and interdisciplinary dialogue and awareness of the transnational character of European cultures.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Residencia de Estudiantes expresses clearly the European significance of the site on its website and in an embodied way through its activities. Receiving the EHL has increased their ability to deliver its message through greater visibility, stronger connections to European counterparts and more opportunities for collaboration. A notable example can be found in their work through the network of European poetry houses, *Kindred Spirits*, and the Creative Europe Programme, the Residencia has managed to collaborate with fellow EHL sites of the Peace of Westphalia.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Between 80-85,000 people visit the Student Residence every year, with a spike of 98,000 in 2016. This has remained steady since the designation of the EHL. However the profile has altered slightly with a higher proportion of first time visitors (from 49per cent to 62per cent).

The site has an active online and media presence through its [website](#) and on social media, streaming of conferences, and TV engagement. It also has a regular newsletter sent to 14,000 addresses. The website is in Spanish and English with other materials in French, German and Italian. The Panel would like to see wider inclusion of other European languages on the website itself over the next monitoring period.

Over 35 staff have been trained on the EHL and the European significance of the Residencia in the period 2016-19. Of particular note is the additional training provided to the staff, alongside the teacher training provided by the Residencia in the music, literature, science and architecture of the Spanish Cultural Silver Age (1898-1936).

The project has been delivered within the parameters of the plan 2016-19. The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The site displays the EHL logo on its website and at the Residencia. Ongoing conservation maintenance work has been carried out on the pavilions and grounds of the Residencia. Improvements to the physical accessibility to the central pavilion have been carried out and further work on this is planned in 2020-23. The site is part of a number of walking trails around Madrid; it has improved its waste management and is in the process of improving its responsible water and energy consumption.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

In 2016 monitoring report it was recommended that the site improve access for online visitors, greater engagement with young people, and its potential role within the network of EHL sites. It is clear that the Student Residence or Residencia de Estudiantes has made great strides on its on-line offering and engages with young people through its work with universities and schools in Spain and elsewhere. Of particular note is the programmes being run on the history of research by women in Spain in the early 20th Century and the work the Residencia has done to celebrate International day of Women and Girls in Science with secondary school students. The site is very engaged too with the new network of European Heritage Label sites.

Its plans for 2020-23 are equally ambitious with the very relevant seminar on "Challenges from a paradigm shift (Europe against COVID-19)", held in September 2020 and live streamed to facilitate citizen participation, aims to facilitate an intergenerational debate on the future of Europe in the light of the consequences that the pandemic is having on culture, science and education.

A focus on literary translation and a conference on *Young people and the construction of Europe: science, education, and culture* are also planned.

Feedback from the site manager

In the next few years, the Residencia is going to continue working to strengthen it as a meeting point for different generations and philosophies, as well as its cosmopolitan character and international mission, which is especially geared towards Europe since the concession of the European Heritage Label in 2015.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Student Residence or Residencia de Estudiantes continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. Much work has taken place in training their staff, engaging with young people and increases the level of content on their website. The Panel recommends that this trajectory continue throughout the next monitoring period with the intention of delivering its goal as an intergenerational meeting point for European culture.



Javorca Memorial Church and its Cultural Landscape

Tolmin (Slovenia)

1916

Javorca expresses the idea of pacifism; it is a Place of Remembrance for nations that fought on the Isonzo (Soča) Front, and a part of military landscape with war remains. Names of the fallen inside the church convey individualised remembrance, underpinning European values. Peace, human dignity and equality through respect for different cultures, religions and ethnicities are leading values of this site.

EHL since 2017



© Municipality of Tolmin

Description

Javorca Memorial Church of the Holy Spirit was built by soldiers of the 3rd Austro-Hungarian Mountain Brigade to the memory of the Romanians, Bohemians, Hungarians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Croatians, Slovenians, Austrians, etc. killed at the Isonzo Front during the First World War. The Brigade designed, financed and built this Gesamtkunstwerk of Viennese Art Nouveau, the only one of its kind in Slovenia. The Memorial Church was erected in a place visible from all military positions but safe from enemy shelling. It is now in an exceptional natural environment within Triglav National Park, in the Julian Alps, not far from the Austrian and Italian borders.

European significance

The Javorca Memorial Church was built by soldiers of different backgrounds to remember the fallen and as a call for reconciliation. Today it is still a place of remembrance and a powerful example of combined efforts by individuals to practice humane relations in times of hardship. The longing for peace of the designers and builders was expressed through their artistic creativity. Thus, the church is a reminder of this call for conciliation, equality and human dignity. The significance of Javorca Memorial Church and its cultural landscape outlived three changes of state borders and the eras of fascism and communism. A hundred years later the message is still relevant.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Javorca Memorial Church has a powerful message and symbolism representing the European values: peace, humanity and equality, through the respect of different cultures, religions and nationalities. The site organizes guided tours and workshops for local school children as well as for international students and persons with disabilities. In the organized 97 educational activities and workshops, focused on fine-arts creativity and production of souvenirs, 1750 people took part.

While the architectural and artistic characteristics of the church are valuable by themselves, the site would benefit even more to demonstrate those European values which it embodies, by consistently raising awareness of its European significance in the context of the European Heritage Label attribution for being "A call for reconciliation".

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Javorca Memorial Church is located on a hill 8 kilometers far from the town of Tolmin, reporting 8,439 visitors in 2018 when they received the EHL. For a such small site it is a significant number, which increased comparing the year before, but it went back to ca. 7,100 visitors per year, that can be managed easily. The site measures the number of visitors but without getting information about their provenance and the reasons of their visit.

Javorca Memorial Church is on the net, through Facebook, Wikipedia, a **webpage** of the Tolmin Museum, and its bilingual **website** with links to important local, national, and European institutions (e.g. Creative Europe).

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label. However, it should go on with consistent activities for raising awareness of its European significance with a focus on the educational activities emphasizing on the European values of the site for which it got the label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The site has cooperated with other countries displaying a touring exhibition from the Tolmin Museum in 4 European countries, having a great success. This helps to promote the message of peaceful cohabitation between people and nation-states.

There has not been any significant change in the managerial structure of the site during the monitoring period, but they foresee to increase the management capacity for the next period 2020-2023. The site reported preservation works on the roof, on the wooden fence and on the bell tower that have been carried out. The site, also, has shown its concerns for the environment, by increasing public transport to the site and by forbidding outdoor fires.

The inclusion of people with special needs by organizing relevant transportation for them, as well as workshops, is another concern in the management of the site.

To be able to continue dissemination of the European significance of the site, it is recommended to increase the education and artistic activities in a closer co-operation with other EH label holders, what could also open new funding opportunities.

No doubt, the site spreads a clear message about the role of active humanism in times of war, and it continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

Javorca memorial site with its wooden church is a cultural monument of natural importance, that expresses a strong message of human dignity and equality; the different cultural activities that the Foundation Walk of Peace organizes, make this place a point of reference for anyone who wants to know our history and make the route of peace.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

Javorca, the Place of European Remembrance continues to meet the criteria for the designation of European Heritage Label. The Panel would recommend for the next monitoring period, the site to continue spreading consistently information about its European significance, paying special attention to its **website**, by updating it regularly and by further enhancing its multilingualism. The site would certainly benefit from strengthening its networking and joint activities with other recipients of the EHL award,

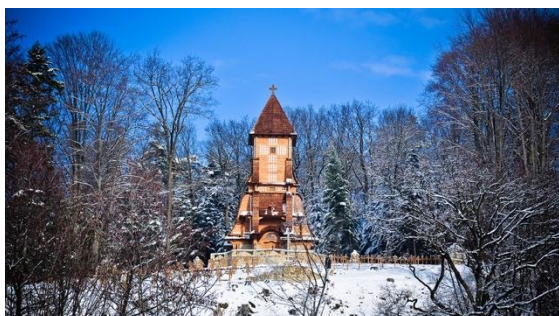
and the establishment of “close cooperation with Franja Partisan Hospital (Slovenia); Luzna Pustki (Poland); Sites of Peace of Westphalia (Germany) and Peace Palace and Camp Westerbork (The Netherlands)”, as this has been planned in the application. Last, not least, the site could consider to organize special educational activities related to its European significance by recalling the projects, presented in the Application Form.



World War I Eastern Front Cemetery No. 123 Łużna Pustki Łużna (Poland) 1918

The World War I Eastern front cemetery No.123, resting place of soldiers fallen during the battle of Gorlice (also called the Verdun of the East) and preserved thanks to the local population, is a place of remembrance embodying the idea of ecumenism, with its identical treatment of the fallen, regardless of their military, ethnic or religious affiliation.

EHL since 2015



© Łużna Commune

Description

Wartime cemetery No. 123, established in 1918 in Łużna–Pustki on the Pustki hill, is located near Gorlice, the scene of one of the largest battles of World War I on the Eastern front between the Austro-Hungarian and German armies and the Russian troops. The cemetery is the final resting place for soldiers from these three armed forces, who came from territories which now form part of today’s Austria, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Russia and Slovenia, and were of different ethnic, linguistic and religious backgrounds. The cemetery was designed to blend in with the landscape by the architects Jan Szczepkowski and Dusan Jurkovič from Poland and Czechoslovakia respectively; the latter designed the monumental staircase and the wooden chapel. After a long period of oblivion following World War II, preservation works at the cemetery began in the 1990s and the wooden chapel was restored after a fire in 1985.

European significance

The battle of Gorlice, also called the Verdun of the East, was one of the fiercest battles of the Eastern front. Among the different cemeteries in the region, the Łużna–Pustki wartime cemetery No. 123 is the largest and most complex cemetery, situated on the slopes of the hill which was the object of heavy fighting. It is a burial place where all soldiers, winners or defeated, were treated with equal respect, regardless of the nationality, religion, or military affiliation. The work by Szczepkowski and Jurkovič draws on ethnic richness and cultural traditions of the regions where the fighting took place.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

World War I Eastern Front Cemetery No. 123 Łuźna Pustki explained and delivered well its European significance. It is reported that the number of visitors from different countries is increasing. Every year the local municipality organizes meetings and conferences emphasizing human dignity, equality, brotherhood between people of different nationalities. To raise awareness of the site various artistic and cultural activities are managed involving mainly young people from different countries. The awareness of the European significance has been raised by special staff training and information activities. The European Heritage Label attribution impacts the understanding of the site's European significance. The visitors' feedback is still not fully recognized. It is reported about increased awareness of the local community about the common European heritage and the importance of war cemetery No. 123 for the common history of the people of Europe.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

It is reported that the number of visitors is increased. Due to big open area and free access to the site it is difficult to account the precise number of visitors.

It is possible that the carrying capacity of the site allows to increase the number of visitors. The European significance of the site is conveyed in several languages through social media, as well as by printed material. Educational activities are permanently accounting 7-11 events per year and reaching 5,200 young people. The appropriate number of staff members has been trained on the meaning of EHL. The project has been implemented with only minor changes in comparison with the application.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The **website** communicates in Polish, German, English and Russian the EHL attribution and the EHL logo. In the monitoring period there were no changes in the management structure of the site and there is not expressed any need for additional staff. In the monitoring period Gontyna Chapel has been renovated and the military cemetery was successfully restored. The site maintaining was managed by the involvement of the local prison facility. In the upcoming years the construction of a fence in the cemetery is planned. It is reported that all project activities will be continued.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

Since 2015 many tourists not only from Poland but also from Hungary, Slovakia, Germany, Italy, etc. have visited our Site and raise their awareness about the European significance of Łuźna Pustki. Every year Łuźna Municipality organizes meetings and conferences for young people to present the history of the region and promote values as: respect for human dignity, equality, brotherhood, between people of different nationalities. Thanks to European Heritage Label Łuźna Municipality is able to transmit knowledge and shape public awareness about European and Polish history. The granted title makes Łuźna Commune a strategic place in Lesser Poland. It contributed to the increased attractiveness of Łuźna and also the region. It is great opportunity for international cooperation with current as well as new Partners. The commune implements a wide educational program for school youth.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

World War I Eastern Front Cemetery No. 123 Łuźna Pustki continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The essence of the site is

commemoration and reflection of the cruel events of World War I, emphasizing on universal values of peaceful co-existence and human life. Therefore, the site should continue sustaining the trend of commemorative intercultural venue by enhancing co-operation with relevant EHL sites, based on their legacy from the WWI.



Kaunas of 1919-1940

Kaunas (Lithuania)

1919-1940

During the interwar period, Kaunas became the temporary capital of Lithuania. Its remarkable economic, cultural, architectural and educational development created a vibrant urban landscape reflecting European interwar modernism and constructing today the impressive heritage of the city.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin © Gintaras Česonis

Description

During the interwar period, the city of Kaunas was the temporary capital of Lithuania and developed into a modern, vibrant and dynamic cultural centre of the country. Kaunas increased significantly in its population and surface area, and was extensively modernised. Many Lithuanians, who studied in other European countries, brought back new knowledge and ideas to Kaunas, where a fruitful mix of modern tendencies and old traditions expressed the country's prosperous development in the city's architecture.

European significance

The remarkable economic, cultural, architectural and educational development of Kaunas in the interwar period created a vibrant urban landscape reflecting European interwar modernism and constituting today the impressive and noteworthy heritage of the city.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Kaunas of 1919-1940 explains clearly its European significance to visitors on-line and through its detailed tours. The designation of the European Heritage Label has allowed

the significance of the modernist interwar architecture of Kaunas to be more recognized in Lithuania and elsewhere in Europe.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Over 900 tours of the architecture and interwar buildings have been organized for visitors to Kaunas with the number of tours increasing from 157 in 2016 to 297 in 2019. Tours are delivered in many European languages reflecting the range of European visitors. In addition, the site presents an active profile on line of the modernist architecture of Kaunas and the EHL designation through the [website](#). A new mobile app covering the modernist architecture of 6 Lithuanian cities, augments the existing offering from the well received 2016 app for Kaunas 1919-1940.

Targeted activities for young people are carried out including engagement with Kaunas University, and for much younger audiences, a colouring book has been published. Staff training has not been carried out as there is only one staff member engaged directly with the EHL aspect of Kaunas built heritage.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

However, in the years to come the site might consider increasing its capacity to deliver on EHL related activities in particular keeping in mind its designation as a European Capital of Culture in 2022.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

During the monitoring period 2016-19 it is noteworthy that significant investment was made in the physical conservation of six of the modernist buildings as Kaunas was the first municipality in Lithuania to develop a built heritage protection fund. While much of the site is free to access due to the nature of the site, where there is paying access, young people receive reduced entry fees. The site also participates in the sustainable tourism and mobility strategies of Kaunas municipality. The Panel recommends that the training of staff and volunteer guides will include in future an emphasis on the European significance of this notable site.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

The 2016 monitoring report encouraged the site to engage in an in-depth way with the network of European Heritage Label sites. While it is clear that Kaunas 1919-1940 has taken part in some activities, the Panel would urge further engagement in networking with the other sites in the future monitoring period as resources allow.

Feedback from the site manager

The European Heritage Label has contributed and is contributing to the preservation of the Interwar Modernist architecture, strengthening its public standing, formation of the attitude towards the heritage, and the further studies and initiatives.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

Kaunas of 1919-1940 continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label.

The site has continued to promote its European significance amongst local population and visitors, while maintaining an engaging presence online. The Panel encourages the site to continue this line of development in the future monitoring period 2020-23 by strengthening

the joint projects and networking with other EHL sites. This development can discover synergies with the various opportunities offered by Kaunas' designation as a European City of Culture in 2022 which should be used to the full.



Camp Westerbork

Hooghalen (The Netherlands)

1939-1971

Former Camp Westerbork has a layered history, from the arrival of Jewish refugees who sought safety in the Netherlands, to the deportation of Jews, Sinti and Roma by the Nazis, being a prisoners' camp after World War II, and a temporary accommodation for people from the former colonies in the East Indies. It gives 40-year long testimony – from the economic depression in 1920s-30s to the rebuilding of postwar society, dealing with issues related to decolonisation and the birth of a multicultural society.

EHL since 2013



© Westerbork Camp

Description

Built in 1939 as a camp for Jewish refugees from Central Europe, Camp Westerbork became between 1942 and 1945 a deportation camp from which 107 000 Jews (among them Anne Frank and her parents), Sinti and Roma, and Resistance fighters were deported and sent to Nazi extermination camps. After the war and over successive periods, the camp housed soldiers, collaborators, returnees from the Dutch East Indies and, until 1971, Moluccan refugee families.

Since 1983, the site has been a National Remembrance Centre. The layered episodes of its history are still present in the landscape and explained on the site.

European significance

Former Camp Westerbork gives testimony to a period of the European history between pre- and post-WWII, from the economic depression and refugee situation of the 1920s and 1930s, the occupation and persecution of Jews and Gypsies by the Nazis, to the rebuilding of postwar society dealing with issues relating to decolonisation and the birth of a multicultural society.

The place with its surrounding landscape conveys a strong message. The site supports the "Culture of Peace and Reconciliation," through shared European memories. Its layered history and relevance is an invitation to reflect on the values on which the European Union is built.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Herinneringscentrum Kamp Westerbork (Camp Westerbork) is a site which clearly expresses its European significance as a place where European history of the 20th century comes together and whose multilayered characteristic makes the location unique. With relatively few material traces, it conveys the message through various means, particularly by artistic interventions, but also landscapes, museum collection, images and sound fragments to connect different stories at the site and deepen the knowledge of the site. For that, Camp Westerbork collaborates with other camps and universities both in Netherlands and internationally.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Since the European Heritage Label designation, the number of visitors to the museum has steadily increased from about 130,000 to almost 170,000. The visitor number does not represent those, who only visit the grounds to which the access is free. Visitor feedback has been collected through surveys. The site uses its website as well as social media for reaching the online visitors, providing visitor information in three languages. The presence of ASTRON (the Dutch Institute for Radio Astronomy) limits the site's abilities for further implementation of onsite digital layers, such as augmented reality, thus the site is relying on the emotional and engaging quality of the spatial aspects of the heritage site. Guided tours are offered in several languages. Extensive program is designed for schoolchildren and youths and the museum and memorial site are visited by 35,000 students annually. The site regularly participates in the European Heritage Label Days and its networking activities. The site is in contact with other camps and received a delegation from the former Natzweiler camp (France, Germany), but there is no evidence about further collaboration resulting from this.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

Camp Westerbork Memorial Centre is managed as a 'public benefit organisation'. There are no significant changes in the management structure since the last monitoring in 2016. The European Heritage Label status is mentioned on the website and its logo is being used. However, there are no references to the other European Heritage Label sites nor the explanation of the label. The new museum is to be opened in 2025, confirming the continuous efforts to ensure the quality of reception facilities. Camp Westerbork seeks to strike a balance between delivering information and contextual background, and allowing the site to speak for itself, triggering emotions. Attention is given to access for young people and people with disabilities.

An interesting concept is the teachers' card: it has been developed to thank the teachers who visited the site and provides additional information to encourage them to visit again. There are special programmes for the visually impaired and access to wheelchair users. The site is managed in an environmentally friendly way.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

Former Camp Westerbork continues to reach out to wider audiences and to balance visitor numbers to keep the 'spirit of the place'. No information is available on how the planned new museum will be integrated in the site and its landscape.

Feedback from the site manager

This multi-layered characteristic makes the location unique. The expressive power of this historical location was strengthened with the introduction of objects, images, signposting and sound fragments that made the different stories connected to the site understandable. The European Label gave greater depth to the objective of communicating more than 40 years of European history to a wide public at this emotionally charged site.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

Camp Westerbork continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The site could consider a more proactive part in the European Heritage Label network, especially focusing on collaboration between former Natzweiler camps for mutual knowledge exchange. It should be ensured that the development of the new museum respect the spirit of the place.



Former Natzweiler Concentration Camp and its Satellite Work Camps

**Alsace-Moselle, Haut Rhin (France)
Baden-Württemberg, Hessen, Rhineland-Palatinate (Germany)
1941-1945**

The former Natzweiler concentration camp and its satellite work camps detained people from almost all European countries; many prisoners were originally resistance fighters opposing the Nazi regime, who were exploited in forced labour. The camps are both a place of remembrance and of citizens' education.

EHL since 2017



© CERD

Description

The former Natzweiler concentration camp and its satellite work camps are a transnational site, with sub-sites in France and in Germany.

The camps operated between 1941 and 1945 on both banks of the Rhine River, which then belonged to the Third Reich. The network consisted of a main camp with c. 50 satellites. In the Natzweiler network camps about 52,000 prisoners from 31 countries, mainly from Europe, were subject to Nazi terror. Most of the prisoners were originally resistance fighters or caught under the 'Nacht und Nebel' decrees. They were exploited in forced labour in mining and the war industry.

Over time, many sites related to the Natzweiler network have become places of remembrance. For more than ten years, French and German management teams have worked together on joint projects targeting a mainly transnational public to visit the sites, which are now preserved.

The participating camps in today's France are: Natzweiler-Struthof (the main camp of the network), Metz-Queleu Fort Memorial, and Urbès Memorial Tunnel. The coordinator of the network, the "European Centre for Deported Resistance Members" (CERD - Centre européen du Résistant déporté) is established in Natzweiler-Struthof.

The 12 former camps or production facilities participating in today's Baden-Württemberg (Germany) are: Bisingen, Echterdingen, Eckerwald, Hailfingen-Tailfingen, Haslach-Vulkan, Kochendorf, Leonberg, Mannheim-Sandhofen, Neckarelz, Schwäbisch Hall-Hessental, Spaichingen, Vaihingen/Enz. They have become memorials thanks to the efforts of committed citizens.

European significance

The former Natzweiler Nazi concentration camp network is a transnational site of European collective memory. It provides an insight into Nazism and European resistance movements: the network is now a vehicle for preserving the memory of all those Europeans who fought against Nazism or were targeted by it (Jews, the Romani, homosexuals, etc.). After the war, many Natzweiler survivors, e.g. Trygve Bratteli, Robert Krips, Boris Pahor and Pierre Sudreau continued to advocate in favour of citizens' rights.

The memorials were themselves the cause of civic and democratic political movements against the will of local authorities who would have preferred to forget the concentration camp "on our doorstep".

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The European Heritage Label candidature was the result of many years of cooperation between French and German teams. The CERD and its museum opened in 2005 in Natzweiler-Struthof. A permanent exhibition presents the history of racism, Nazism and the main camps created by the Nazis in Europe; there is also a section about the European construction and current threats to peace.

CERD, which is the coordinator of this transnational site, had already a wide network of partner institutions. However, it sought to obtain the European Heritage Label with its German partners and two other French sites to underscore the European dimension of Natzweiler and its satellite work camps. Thanks to the European Heritage Label more activities have been organised, notably during 2018 - the Year of European Heritage. They have resulted in an increased awareness of the Natzweiler network of camps and their history. New temporary exhibitions are the result of transdisciplinary research.

The transnational site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

Visitor numbers have increased since the site has received the European Heritage Label to reach almost 280,000 persons on an annual basis totally for all sub-sites. On-line visitors are welcomed through the multilingual common web-portal for the network - the [Natzweiler Memorials Network](#) - and/or websites of the satellite camps. Both the web-portal and the [Natzweiler-Struthof website](#) provide information about the European Heritage Label, the reason why the transnational site was awarded the Label and on the network of satellite camps. The structure of the common portal is ready. In the future it will offer access to educational materials, a bibliography and filmography, the database of the 52,000 Natzweiler deportees, and an overview of current and past European projects between the sub-sites and/or on memorials.

Visitors at Natzweiler-Struthof can visit the museum with its multilingual panels, film and guided tours. The museum organises temporary exhibitions on an annual basis, some of which can be borrowed by schools, museums, associations etc. Art, theatre and concerts are integrated in the exhibitions and events programme.

There is an extensive offer of educational programmes, tours and workshops, aimed at children, students and families; teachers can download materials to prepare visits. CERD works in close cooperation with survivors and academics. In collaboration with the French Ministry of Justice, it has developed a programme for young offenders, both in young offenders' institutions and at the remembrance site itself. Digital tools have been used mainly for communication with on-line visitors; for on-site the focus remains on the visitors' experience.

Following the award of the European Heritage Label, cooperation among the sub-sites of the network has been strengthened. In addition to the common web portal and the database of the deported, the transnational site has organised a conference "Natzweiler and its satellite camps: new perspectives for a complex site", joint training sessions for teachers from France and Germany, the exhibition "Natzweiler - Traces", and several programmes for young people such as "photographing memory" (resulting in an exhibition and a bilingual catalogue) and "Fraternity" (resulting in 16 works of art and a bilingual catalogue).

CERD participates in the European Heritage Days, the European Heritage Label Days and its networking activities. It organised a study trip to two EHL sites - Former Camp Westerbork (Netherlands) and Schengen (Luxembourg) - to examine potential cooperation.

The transnational site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

Natzweiler-Struthof is managed by the National Bureau for Veterans and Victims of War (ONACVG - Office National des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de la Guerre) with CERD acting as the coordinator for the transnational European Heritage Label site.

CERD has a new director since 2019 and its operational capacity will be increased. There are projects to further enhance the visitor experience and the language skills of the guides. The Verbund der Gedenkstätten im ehemaligen KZ-Komplex Natzweiler (VGKN, Federation of the memorial sites of former Natzweiler concentration camp) is the federation of the 12 memorials in Baden-Württemberg. Thanks to this formal agreement, the cooperation between the camps and for the European Heritage Label will be sustained. The memorials in Germany work with many volunteers but the federation has a coordinator. A Franco-German operational team oversees and implements the joint cooperation projects.

The common web portal and the CERD website refer both to the European Heritage Label and use its logo. A direct link to the websites of other sub-sites and to the map with the other EHL sites has yet to be provided.

Continuous efforts are made to ensure the conservation of the fragile sites and the quality of the reception facilities. At Natzweiler-Struthof, the memorial and necropolis have been restored (2018-20) and conservation work has been undertaken on the mirador (2019-2021). More conservation works and interpretation are planned for the gas chamber (2020-21), the former canteen (2020-23) and on the depot for the collection (2020-21).

Referring to sites such as Natzweiler as "tourist destinations" is a sensitive issue. The aim of the sites is to increase awareness, in particular of young people.

The former Natzweiler camp and its satellite camps have extensive experience in developing educational activities that are custom-made for both the site and the targeted audiences. Special attention is given to the access of people with disabilities, however, due

to their location and the rugged landscape, not all parts of Natzweiler-Struthof are easily accessible for wheelchair users.

The sites are managed in an environmentally friendly way (separating waste, avoiding pesticides etc). The energy performance of the 2005 CERD building may be improved in the future. To avoid negative impact on their fragile environment, some sub-sites are accessible on foot only.

The transnational site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager-coordinator of the network

The attribution of the label has stimulated the organization of a wide variety of events in the framework of the European Heritage Year, particularly in the Baden-Württemberg: ceremonies, related to the award of the label, traveling exhibition, publications, artistic and educational projects, internet project "Denkmal Europa". All these events had a positive response among the public and in the media. The recognition of these places of memory has grown ever since.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

Former Natzweiler concentration camp and its satellite work camps continue to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. A common web portal has been created, cooperation between the sub-sites has been strengthened, the awareness about the camps has increased and numerous activities have been carried out. In the years to come, it would be beneficial to further develop the web portal and to link it to the activities and websites of the participating sites. It is hoped that the contacts with European Heritage Label sites with a similar history will result in cooperation projects and new joint activities.



Franja Partisan Hospital Cerkno (Slovenia) 1943-45

The Franja Partisan hospital was a secret hospital hidden in the mountains, run by partisans during World War II as part of a broadly organised resistance movement against the occupying Nazi forces, and supported by the local population. Franja Hospital is a symbol of human fortitude and medical care, of solidarity and companionship in hardship, between staff and wounded from both sides of the conflict.

EHL 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The Franja Hospital was a secret hospital hidden in the mountains, run by partisans during World War II as part of a broadly organised resistance movement against the occupying Nazi forces. The hospital treated wounded soldiers from both the Allied and the Axis powers and the physicians came from various European countries. The hospital was run and kept secret thanks to the support of local people.

European significance

Franja Hospital is an outstanding symbol of human fortitude and medical care, of solidarity and companionship in hardship – between the local population, hospital staff and wounded soldiers of different nationalities including enemy combatants – that existed during the Second World War. The efforts to care for the wounded, regardless of their nationality, ethnicity or origins, was extraordinary. The site is an outstanding example of how human values can be sustained even during times of war. Today, it has been turned into a museum promoting solidarity, democratic values and human rights.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Franja Partisan Hospital is an inspiring site, delivering a clear and moving message on the European significance in terms of humanity, solidarity and international cooperation through 10 to 20 activities every year, and events such as competitions, presentations and promoting visits. Every year around 10 staff members are trained on the European significance. The raising awareness of the European significance has evolved convincingly, especially, when one takes into account, that the site is one of the smallest of the EHL, hidden in a deep gorge.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The number of visitors is steady around 25,000 each year. This is about 10,000 more than before the EHL designation. The site measures the provenance of the visitors and collects their feedback. Between 250 and 300 educational activities have been organised in the monitoring period with 36,000 participants, out of which 23,000 young people. Next to the museum 11 learning sessions have been designed and performed with 231 participants. Here children learn how important is to care for a fellow human being and to cooperate with people, no matter what kind of nationality, religion or gender they are. A special program has been prepared for secondary nursing schools in Slovenia: 31 performances and 1,111 participants. Franja has become a place for these young professionals to learn about ethics and humanism. The site is presented in three languages on the [website](#) of regional museum Indrija City Museum, and it is also presented on the [Wikipedia](#). The site continues to respect the project submitted for the EHL. In the years to come the site is recommended to disseminate more efficiently its European significance among broader European audiences by raising its media profile as a proud EHL holder by the visual presentation of European Heritage Label award on the website and social media – in accordance with the requirements of minimal EHL digital presence.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

Franja has become a place for the next generation of young professionals in nursing to learn about ethics and for high school students to learn how to work together for a common goal. Because of the complex location of the site, the high relative humidity and fungal infection some wooden parts had to be reconstructed. In the future permanent preservation will be needed. The site anticipates an increase in the small number of management staff. Guided tours for individuals have been introduced. In the next period the site is planning tours in other languages (Spanish and German).

The site continues to implement the work plan for the EHL. The Panel is impressed by the excellent efforts made by the site's small staff in communication activities and educational programs.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

The 2016 Monitoring Report looked forward to seeing the organisational capacity of the site being strengthened to enable it to communicate even more on its European significance. The site is aware of the need to expand the staff. Financial resources are still lacking, but the placement on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List has created additional opportunities to emphasize the universal values of Franja Partisan Hospital: humanism, solidarity and cooperation between nations.

Feedback from the site manager

We are one of the smallest (sites), but we still managed to realize some important projects. Franja teaches us that it is important to collaborate, to work together for the common goal. In our case, the goal is to promote and develop the EHL and important values of peace, living together, sharing experiences.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Franja Partisan Hospital continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The Panel is impressed by the excellent efforts made by the site's small staff in communication activities and educational programs. In the years to come the site is recommended to continue to disseminate even more efficiently its European significance among broader European audiences by raising its media profile as a proud EHL holder with distinct visual presentation of European Heritage Label award on the website

and social media – in accordance with the requirements of minimal EHL digital presence on the web.



Alcide de Gasperi's House Museum Pieve Tesino (Italy) 1945-53

Alcide de Gasperi was born in this house which today is a museum highlighting his contribution to the construction of Europe after World War II. He is one of the "Founding Fathers of the EU," As Italian Foreign Affairs Minister and then as Prime Minister, he supported Schuman's plans for the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community. Furthermore, he was an inspiring force in the creation of the European Economic Community.

EHL 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

Alcide de Gasperi (1881-1954), one of the "Founding Fathers of the EU," was born in this house which today is a museum highlighting his contribution to the construction of Europe after World War II. He served as Foreign Affairs Minister and then as Italian Prime Minister from 1945 to 1953. He supported Schuman's plans which led to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community. Furthermore, he was an inspiring force in the creation of the European Economic Community. The museum opened in 2006 and is located in a traditional Alpine village.

European significance

The Alcide de Gasperi House Museum is one of the houses and museums dedicated to the "Founding Fathers of the EU." One of the main messages of the site, inspired also by its transalpine and frontier location, is co-existence. It also underlines De Gasperi's commitment against all forms of fundamentalism.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Museo Casa Alcide de Gasperi "conserves ideas rather than relics". The museum is an exemplar showing how a small site with limited budget can contribute effectively to raise awareness of its European significance by organising year after year inspiring informative, educational, cultural and academic activities. The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

After receiving the European Heritage Label the number of visitors has doubled; visitors range from school parties to tourists visiting the region. The site organises over 30 information activities each year, training of staff on the European significance, the annual festival 'De Gasperi August' (2019: 13 events with 6,500 participants) and since 2017 the mini festival 'We are Europe' (10 events with average 2,000 participants). Their educational activities have hosted over 8,000 people. Most popular is the 'Europe' program for each phase of schooling. Other formats are: 'Visions of Europe', a three-day course introducing young people to the European Youth Event; 'From Trento to Strasbourg', a program during several months on European citizenship for all the second year students of the 10 middle schools of Trento ; 'Festival of Europe', a thematic programme for the primary school of Pieve Tesino concluded with a public event in the Garden of Europe with all participants and their families; 'The Academy of the Euregion', a cross-border programme with 45 young people from the three frontier provinces focussed on coexistence.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The museum has a strong educational mission, fuelled by academic research projects. With a variety of informative and educational activities the site has developed a format of European citizenship education that is valuable to share with other sites.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

The 2016 Monitoring Report: "*The Panel looks forward to seeing stronger promotion of the site to European audiences and increased cooperation with the houses of the other Founding Fathers of the EU.*" Museo Casa Alcide de Gasperi has increased its presence in the EP Network of Political Houses and Foundations of Great Europeans. It has become a lead partner in the working group "Storytelling and Spirit of the Place" of the EHL@Network. In 2017 the museum organised together with the Robert Schuman House a celebrating event for the 60th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome. A travelling exhibition dedicated to the Founding Fathers is being drawn up.

Feedback from the site manager

By combining roots in the local area and openness to the broader dimension we succeed in planning our activities starting from concrete rather than just imaginary stimuli, and in mending the rifts that often distance Europe from peripheral areas, perhaps only in terms of the common perception.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

Museo Casa Alcide de Gasperi continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. With a young and motivated staff and the support of the regional authorities the site has shown excellent results through a wide range of informative, educational and cultural activities of a high standard. The museum is an exemplar demonstrating how a site can contribute effectively to spread the European values to a broad audience, especially to young people. The Panel hopes that the site will continue this successful path of development by further cooperation and joining forces with similar thematic sites from the EHL network.



The Memorial to the Victims of Communism and to the Anti-Communist Resistance

Sighet (Romania)
1948

The Sighet Memorial is Europe's first memorial to the victims of communist regimes. Starting from viewpoint of the victims, it opened a new perspective on the history of five decades of communism in Europe and on the fight for freedom and democracy.

EHL since 2017



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Description

The Memorial consists of museum housed in a Former Stalinist prison in Sighet. Built in 1897 as a prison for common criminals, it was used during 1948-50 to imprison schoolchildren, students and peasants from the Maramureş resistance. During 1950-55 many political opponents, journalists and clergy men, of whom many died, were imprisoned here. Later it became again a prison for common criminals.

The former prison became in 1997 a memorial to the victims of communist regimes and displays the development and effects of this communist regime in Romania and other countries of Eastern Europe. The museum rooms make use of the former cells and show thematic and chronological details of the political malformation of totalitarian regimes throughout the twentieth century in Europe, including death and suffering inside and outside the prison walls.

European significance

The Sighet Memorial is a memorial to the victims of communist regimes in Europe. Starting from the viewpoint of the victims, it opened a new perspective on the history of five decades of communism and on the fight for freedom and democracy. The site has managed to transform trauma into resilience, with past suffering becoming part of the shared heritage. With this narrative, the site fulfils an important role in remembering this phase of European history and making it accessible to visitors and younger generations who have not experienced it.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Sighet Memorial is a memorial site that complies perfectly with what is expected of a space recipient of the EH label, it proudly shows the EHL signs. The site explains through its multiple activities the message of the European meaning of the site; works with academics who explain to young people, in an interesting and close way, the common history and European values. His work is an example to be followed by other EHL creditor.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

About 160,700 people visit the Sighet Memorial every year. The visitors' number has been increasing steadily since the opening of the memorial place. It is remarkable that the visitors of the Sighet Memorial are three times the town's population.

The European significance of the Sighet Memorial is well communicated through its [website](#), in four languages: Romanian, English, French and German, as well as in Wikipedia, Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn.

Due to the interesting educational programs developed by the Pedagogic Department of the Sighet Memorial, only in 2019, in a city of 41,000 inhabitants, almost 40,000 national and international students took part in some of the activities organized by the site. Ten members of the staff have been trained on the EHL significance since 2018.

Examples that could be followed by other similar sites with a war or conflict legacy are the organised round tables with participation of victims of the communist regime, schoolchildren and students.

The project has respected the application form of 2016. The Monitoring report does provide evidence of the interesting educational activities that the management of the site is organizing for raising awareness, the use of several languages is proving not only in the website but also in the different educational activities organized for foreign students.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label. They are a good example of what a European Heritage Label site is.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

Taking into account that the building in which the Sighet Memorial is situated is inscribed on the list of historic monuments in Romania, every year conservation works is carried out to maintain the 19th Century building in good conditions.

The site has free admission for Former political prisoners, Journalists, People with disabilities and children under 7 years old, they also have a reduced entry fee for schoolchildren and students.

The Sighet Memorial is starting to establish some friendly environmental policies, however it is advisable to strengthen in future the issue of the sustainable management of the site. The site is contributing successfully to spread the message of its European significance and the European values of democratic rule, respecting human life and dignity. The co-operation and networking with other EHL recipients would certainly be beneficial to this process.

Feedback from the site manager

The site manager has a very good cooperation with the national coordinator. She has organized joint activities for promotion of the European Heritage Label in Romania. She maintains a close link with the national coordinator. They are consulting each other in various projects.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Sighet Memorial to the Victims of Communism and to the Resistance continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. It carries out a really important educational work to share information on the European values of democracy vs. totalitarian practices, and to prevent the mistakes of the past to be made again. The co-operation and networking with other EHL recipients would certainly be beneficial to this process.

An impressive example to follow is the pedagogical approach to the students and schoolchildren, in educating about dissonant heritages of the past.



European District of Strasbourg

Strasbourg (France)

1949 to Present

The European District of Strasbourg is home to the Council of Europe, its European Court of Human Rights and the European Parliament of the European Union. It bears witness to European integration, the defence of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

EHL since 2015

© Ville de Strasbourg



Description

The signing of the Treaty of the Council of Europe in 1949 marked the beginning of the European district of Strasbourg. As the idea of a united Europe gradually took hold, more and more buildings were built for European institutions in this district, e.g. the Palace of Europe, the Agora building, housing the Council of Europe's administration, the European Court of Human Rights, the European Parliament of the European Union, as well as other institutions with a strong European character.

European significance

Bilingual Strasbourg has a symbolic location in the centre of Europe. After the World War II, European institutions, created for maintaining peace, were housed in an area which became the European district of Strasbourg. These institutions are the drivers of European consolidation; they are central to the strengthening of human rights and to the defence of democratic values and the rule of law. The district is also hosting many events relating to Europe which underscore the site's European dimension.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The European Quarter of Strasbourg has explained and delivered its European significance to wide audiences in a professional way. A number of conferences have been held and regular events, e.g. Council of Europe Wednesdays, some of which are jointly co-organized

with the University. The awareness raising activities regarding the European significance have evolved considerably. The cooperation with other institutions in the area has benefitted from the European Heritage Label award. 80 per cent of the visitors reported that the visit to the site increased their "understanding of European issues".

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The European District of Strasbourg reported 31,000 visitors to **Le lieu d'Europe**, its activity centre, in 2019. The number has increased since it has received the European Heritage Label and it is in balance with the carrying capacity of the site. Additionally, a great number of visitors have been counted 2019 in the European Parliament (230,000) and the Council of Europe (37,000).

The European significance of the site is conveyed through three-lingual **website**, social and traditional media, as well as by printed material and guided tours.

Educational activities are of a wide range and reached more the 18,000 young people in the monitoring period. They are targeting young people and young migrants. One example is the inclusion of works of framed students in the permanent exhibition. The staff has not been trained on the European Heritage label.

A treasure hunt for young people through the European quarter is an innovative idea how to convey the message on the European Significance and could serve as an inspiration for other EHL sites.

The project has been implemented according to the plan from 2015 and beyond. The synergies with other European initiatives as well as the multilingualism of the site can be further developed.

The site continues to respect the project submitted on the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The management of the site has been changed during the monitoring period. Besides a change in the leadership, the number of staff has been increased. Major renovation works are currently implemented. They include the restoration of the statues in the park, reconstruction of a 19th century horticultural greenhouse, restoration of some built elements (orangery, corner pavilion) as well as the renovation and restructuring of the former caretaker's house with addition of a conference room with 150 seats and a foyer and the construction of a room for some nonprofit organisations (office, conference room, etc.). Additionally, the reception facilities are upgraded, including a refurbishment of the reception area and permanent exhibition, extra sanitary facilities for the groups. Connected to this, a more detailed information about guided tours of the European District and an improved accessibility to the site have been implemented since 2019. Soft mobility to reach the site is promoted as well as some measures towards environmentally friendly management of the site have been taken. All these initiated changes are expected to affect site's EHL status positively.

The site mentioned that additional staff would be helpful in terms of audience development and communication.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

Since 2015, the European Heritage Label has made it possible to create a stronger group dynamic, by linking with the neighbour institutions of Lieu d'Europe (European Parliament, Council of Europe, Arte...), and as such, it contributes to the visibility of the neighbourhood and the strengthening of a common European identity.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

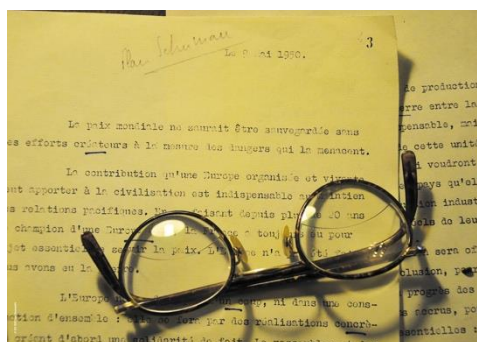
The European District of Strasbourg continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. It has advanced and developed communication and education activities to raise the awareness on its European significance. The synergies with other European initiatives and the cooperation with the ever-growing EHL network contain potential for beneficial development, including further enhancement of the multilingualism of the site.



Robert Schuman's House Scy-Chazelles (France) 1950

In his home, Robert Schuman, one of the "Founding Fathers of the EU" received Jean Monnet's report and worked on the draft for the Declaration of 9 May 1950. Known today as the Schuman Declaration, it paved the way towards post-war European integration, the European Coal and Steel Community, and eventually the European Union.

EHL 2014



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Description

The French foreign minister Robert Schuman (1886-1963) is a founding figure of the European Union, one of the "Founding Fathers of Europe." With his declaration of 9 May 1950, commemorated annually as Europe Day, he laid the foundations for the European Coal and Steel Community and for all the European institutions to come. Schuman bought the house in 1926 and, from 1960 onwards, spent the years of his retirement there. Today it hosts a museum containing many of his personal belongings and library, which demonstrate his attachment to the European ideal. After Schuman's death in 1963, the site has been taken over by a voluntary organisation to promote his memory and the values of peace and international cooperation.

European significance

The site is the place where Robert Schuman received Jean Monnet's report and worked on the draft for the Declaration of 9 May 1950, known today as the Schuman Declaration. This document paved the way towards post-war European integration and eventually the European Union. The role of Robert Schuman and the Schuman Declaration of 9 May 1950 are fundamental to the history of the European Union.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Robert Schuman's House presents a museum in the former house of one of the Founding Fathers of Europe. Here Schuman wrote the speech that he has held on the 9th of May 1950, commemorated annually as Europe Day. This speech marks the beginning of the foundation of European integration and all institutions to come. The site promotes human rights, democracy and other European values by a variety of information and educational multilingual activities. Workshops, conferences, treasure hunts outside the house, actions in schools and colleges, summer courses and videos.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

About 11,000 people visit Robert Schuman's House every year; this number is increasing slowly. The European significance is clearly conveyed by web series, documentaries, books, videos and other applications. The site organises all kind of educational activities especially for young people, including workshops to fun and educational tours such as treasure hunts to videos for schools and colleges. They hosted around 10,000 participants during this monitoring period. The wide range of educational activities aimed at developing European citizenship, especially among young people, can act as a source of inspiration for other EHL sites. The existing regional **website** where Robert Schuman's House is presented is not providing information about the site's EHL attribution. This could be improved by implementing the EHL symbolism on the website in compliance with the minimal requirements for digital EHL presence, as well as on its lively **Facebook**. The Panel recommends the Robert Schuman's House to share its important experience in the field of education more actively with other EHL sites and to take up a more leading role in European networks and initiatives.

The site continues to respect the project submitted of the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label. The Panel is impressed by the enormous range of information and education activities of the site. The Monitoring Report does not provide information about good practices, neither about 'any specific activities undertaken to address the 2016 recommendations'. The site indicates a need for more staff in the field of communication and translation.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

According to the 2016 Monitoring Report: *"The Panel is looking forward to seeing the implementation of its activities with a renewed focus on Schuman's vision for Europe, possibly against the current political background, and to a reinforced cooperation with the houses of the other Founding Fathers of the EU."* The Panel emphasizes that the Robert Schuman's House has evolved into an inspiring place where young people can discover the founding principles of the Europe Union and can reflect on them in relation to the challenges of our time. The Panel regards this so valuable, that it looks forward to seeing the site reinforce its cooperation with other EHL sites, especially with the other houses of Founding Fathers of European Union.

Feedback from the site manager

The Panel notes that the feedback of the site manager is too modest and does not reflect the enormous achievements in the field of information and education as presented in the Monitoring Report and on the site's website.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Robert Schuman's House continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The site has shown a fascinating program with a great amount of various information and educational activities of high standard. The Robert Schuman's House is an inspiring example for other EHL sites. Therefore, the Panel recommends the site to raise its profile as proud EHL holder in compliance with the minimal requirements for digital EHL presence, and to engage more actively with other similar thematic sites in the European Heritage Label network taking up a more leading role in the dissemination of its rich experience of excellent educational practices.



Le Bois Du Cazier Marcinelle (Belgium) 1956

The Bois du Cazier coal mine illustrates immigration and working conditions in the 20th century. It is also a symbol of European solidarity demonstrated in the aftermath of the 1956 disaster, which triggered the creation of a health and safety body by the European Coal and Steel Community.

EHL since 2017



© JL Deru - photo-daylight.com

Description

The Bois du Cazier coal mining site, its buildings and its grounds form an ensemble which portrays the working classes and immigration to Wallonia (Belgium) in the twentieth century. It focuses on the 1956 mining disaster and the memory of the "gueules noires" (black faces, the name given to miners) from Italy and other countries as rapid immigration to Wallonia (Belgium) had to make up for the shortage of local labour. In 1956, the entire site, from the pithead to the slag heaps, was the scene of a disaster in which 262 people of 12 different nationalities died. Mining activity stopped in 1967. Since 2002 the site has been open to the public as a site of remembrance with museum exhibitions dedicated to the coal, iron and glass industry.

European significance

The Bois du Cazier coal mine is an illustration of the Industrial Revolution, working conditions and labour immigration in the mid 20th century Europe. It also tells the history of the European Coal and Steel Community, the precursor of the European Economic Community, which was intended to create a single market for coal and steel. European solidarity was shown following the 1956 disaster through the help, received during the rescue operations and the fundraising for the families of the victims. The accident resulted

in a revision of safety regulations across Europe and triggered the creation in 1957 of a permanent body for safety and health in mines by the European Coal and Steel Community.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Le Bois du Cazier explained and delivered well its European Significance in different ways. The site initiates and manages events and meetings which cater both to a scientific and general audience. The site collaborates with other EHL labeled sites in form of multilateral meetings. The project includes conferences that are addressing simultaneous inscribed sites in the UNESCO World Heritage List and EHL sites and is promising interesting results in terms of awareness raising of the European Significance not only of Le Bois du Cazier.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The number of visitors to the site has remained stable with about 60,000 visitors per year in 2016-2018. In 2019 the number of visitors increased to more than 64,000, what possibly is connected with EHL designation. It is in balance with the carrying capacity of the site. The European significance of the site is conveyed on the [website](#), through social and traditional media, as well as by printed materials and guided tours. Wide range of educational activities are accounting ca 400 events per year and reaching ca. 15,000 young people in 2019. The site reported, that the staff has been trained on the meaning of EHL. The development plan of the site offers new activities about the resistance and partisans in the World War II.

The project has been implemented with only minor changes in comparison with the application.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

Changes in the organizational capacity are small, but significant for the site. It comprises the redevelopment of reception structures including easier accessibility for people with reduced mobility, outdoor signposts from major roads and projected maintenance of mine shaft headframes 20 years after their restoration. The implemented engagement approach can be considered a good practice to be shared with other EHL sites pertaining to the period of early postwar Europe. Bois du Cazier is also a partner to the **European Route of Industrial Heritage**, containing over 2,000 sites from all over Europe and beyond.

The site has been promoted as a tourism destination through a number of events. These activities affect the site's status in a positive way. No need for additional staff or staff training has been reported. The visiting of the site is for a fee, different for various types of visitors. In the years to come, it is recommended to make more visible the EHL profile of Bois du Cazier in accord with the minimal requirements for the digital EHL presence.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

The first European coalmine organization was the European Coal and Steel Community. The objective of the ECSC was to form a unique market for coal and steel, but it also developed social campaigns aimed at improving the well-being of labourers. Following the Bois du Cazier disaster on the 8th August 1956, the ECSC organized the first "Conference on security in coal mines", which resulted, in 1957, in the creation of a Mines Safety and Health Commission. [...] Since the EHL label, the Bois du Cazier has further accentuated its awareness-raising work on

European values such as solidarity and tolerance, both in its publications, its mediation tools and its communication.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Bois du Cazier continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label.

The site is showing exemplary synergies between the roles of UNESCO World Heritage site and EHL site. Development of Bois du Cazier as European Heritage Label site is ongoing convincingly. The site would definitely benefit to raise its profile as EHL holder in accord with the minimal requirements for the digital EHL presence, and from a more consistent co-operation with other EHL sites pertaining to the period of postwar Europe, as well as with other European initiatives and programs.



The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard Gdańsk (Poland) 1970, 1980

The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard is the cornerstone of the birth and commemoration of the Solidarity movement and the origins of the democratic transformations in Central and Eastern Europe in the late 20th century, these events being pivotal in the ending of the Cold War.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard witnessed events of great international importance. As a Hanseatic port, Gdansk played an important commercial role in Northern Europe. Its renowned shipyards were a hotbed for social demands and struggles. The European Heritage Label designation includes the BHP Hall (the place where the August Agreement was negotiated), historic Gate no. 2 (where Lech *Wałęsa* made his speeches), Solidarity Square with the Monument to the Fallen Shipyard workers of 1970 and a wall with commemorative plaques, as well as the European Solidarity Centre.

European significance

The Historic Gdansk Shipyard has strong associations with the birth and commemoration of the Solidarity movement and the origins of democratic transformations in Central and Eastern Europe in the late 20th century. The events of August 1980 until 1988 at the Lenin

Shipyard in Gdansk had a fundamental influence on the recovery of freedom from communist regimes in Poland and other Central and Eastern European countries. At the time, these events paved the way for the end of the Cold War. Today the large-scale reconversion of the shipyard site and the clear narrative ensure that the achievements of the Solidarity movement are handed down to future generations. The European significance is clearly articulated in the site's narrative.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The historic Gdańsk Shipyard is promoting effectively and fully its European significance. Awarding the European Heritage Label to the Historic Gdańsk Shipyard confirmed its status as an important memorial landmark of the fight against totalitarianism.

The site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

About one million (in 2019: 1.37 million) people visit the Historic Gdansk Shipyard every year, the visitors' number is constantly increasing. Three editions of the Culture for Local Development project (a program for cultural managers from Eastern Partnership countries) were organised, as well as the "Solidarity of Arts" music festival and the "All About Freedom" film festival took place partially in areas of the Gdańsk Shipyard, presenting international artists whose works strengthen the values of solidarity, equality and democracy. The European Solidarity Centre is also a research centre, organizing lectures and meetings, and conducting research on some of the major problems that societies are facing today, presenting them through seminars all around Europe, e.g. at the House of European History, Brussels.

The European significance is promoted through a permanent exhibition, the site's social media channels, the [website](#), and through printed publications, newsletter, etc. The EHL plaque is displayed, and the reach of their online activity has increased since the awarding of the label. Educational activities are targeting all age groups, particular attention being paid to young people. Staff training has been implemented, artistic and cultural activities were organized, as well as scientific events. The proposed project was implemented with minor changes. In the years to come, the site should step up consistent activities for raising awareness of its European significance. More attention should be paid to taking part in the EHL network, and in the European Heritage Days.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organizational capacity)

During the monitoring period the ownership structure of one of the facilities making up the Historical Gdańsk Shipyard, the H&S Hall, has been changing, but since January 2020, it is managed again by the Solidarity Promotion Foundation. In 2017, the concierge (pass office) became a listed historic building. A new audio guide system with more languages is available, as well as a family trail and two special tour paths in sign language and an audio description for the visually impaired. They also increased the number of certified tourist guides and extended the educational offer. Access to the site is free of charge with the exception of the Permanent Exhibition in the European Solidarity Centre, they offer a discount ticket to children and youth as well as to students and doctoral students.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

The main recommendation for the Historic Gdańsk Shipyard was to create a coherent narrative about the history of the place, addressed to different groups of recipients, as well

to foster closer and helpful cooperation with the other European Heritage Label sites. As a result, they published the "Gdańsk Shipyard. Places, people, stories" book, which will be also available in English. The "History of the Gdańsk Shipyard" was published as well. An EHL brochure was also prepared in English, and the EHL documentary is presented at the Centre.

Feedback from the site manager

Awarding the European Heritage Label to the Historic Gdańsk Shipyard confirmed its status as one of the most important memorial landmarks on our continent. The ideals that the European Commission cultivates in this initiative constitute the very foundation of activity of the European Solidarity Centre, the administrator of the Label. We believe, that granting this prestigious distinction to the Shipyard cemented its significance and widespread recognition, as well as played role in popularization of the Label itself and other sites marked with it.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. The European significance of the site is well presented, artistic, cultural and scientific events are organized to promote the label. The site is recommended to develop further its networking and cooperation projects with other EHL sites, as well as to take part in other European heritage initiatives.



Village of Schengen

Schengen (Luxembourg) 1985/1990

Schengen, a village at the banks of the Moselle River, situated in the border triangle of Luxembourg, France and Germany, is a flagman symbol of the European idea of a free movement, embodied in the Schengen Agreement, signed there on a river cruise ship in 1985 and 1990.

EHL since 2017



© Schengen asbl

Description

Schengen is a village situated at the banks of the Moselle River, in the border triangle of Luxembourg, Germany and France. It is here that the Schengen Agreement and the Schengen Implementation Convention were signed on a river cruise ship in 1985 and 1990. In the village, several places recall the Schengen Agreement: the European Centre of Schengen with its European Museum, several sculptures and monuments, the bridge connecting Luxembourg with France and Germany as well as a pontoon on the river.

European significance

The village of Schengen is the place where Schengen Agreement was signed in 1985 and it came into force in 1995. "Schengen" now stands for free movement of goods and passport-free travel for over 400 million people within the Schengen Area in which 26 European states participate: 22 EU-member states and four EFTA members. "Schengen" thus is a place where European integration can be experienced in a tangible way.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The European significance of the site "Village of Schengen" is well narrated as the place where Schengen Agreement was signed in 1985, becoming a symbol of free movement in the Schengen Area, one of the most important features of European integration, already part of most Europeans' everyday life. To deliver this message and raise awareness among various European audiences, the site has implemented a rich repertoire of activities for the three years since the EHL was assigned: about 700 information activities and similar number of education activities; signposting to achieve a greater visibility by fixing a banner at the front wall of the European Museum with the EHL logo

"...Experience the history of European borders interactively"; a scientific event, and regular staff training. The organised seminar "European Wine Championship" is a good example of creative use of local specificity (regional wine production) to organize competition between European students of agricultural educational institutions (Luxembourg, 2019) in which European topics have been intertwined and discussed.

The site has managed to raise awareness of its European significance, although it is recommended to use the EHL more actively in this process.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The village of Schengen has experienced no significant impact after the EHL designation, with 75-76,000 visitors annually. Being a free access, the site cannot measure all visitors, but only those from the groups and guided tours. There is no information also whether visitors came especially for the EHL.

The European significance of the site is conveyed through a **website** in four languages; social media (Facebook, Instagram) and traditional media. The multilinguism of the site is impressive as some of the materials are produced in practically all actively used languages (25) of the 27 EU member-states.

The organized 665 education activities encompassed 14,387 people, out of which over 5,000 young people and children. Guided tours are offered to different target groups, with a focus to young adults and students. For children aged 8-12 an immersive programme "The Schengen Experience" has been developed, to explain the importance of the European Union and open borders and to understand the meaning of European integration in the everyday life. Leaflets in three languages are produced to promote the group programmes. The permanent staff has been trained on entering the service and kept regularly updated on EU agenda. The freelance guides are trained in two sessions and have to pass a practical test before getting permit. Good idea is the annual excursion on a relevant topic, organized for guides and staff. The project has been implemented with certain changes in comparison with the application: no artistic and cultural activities have been reported, while some of the initially planned artistic activities would be very appropriate for the present Covid-19 situation, e.g. outdoor exhibitions with Valentiny Foundation or March for Europe. The initially planned collaboration with international institutions such as the European Institute

of Cultural Routes, as well as the EHL network, would also be beneficial for the project implementation.

The site continues to respect the submitted project on European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

There are currently working four FTEs, and their managerial situation did not improve after the EHL assignment, neither do they expect any change in future, even though the site reported need for a communication manager. In 2019 the trained touring guides (freelance) decreased to 9 people, i.e. with 3 people less in comparison with 2018. The monitoring report does not provide information on site's preservation works during the examined period, neither on future improvement of reception facilities to grant the access of people with disabilities and promotion of the site as a sustainable tourism destination. Still, there are installed waste separation bins in the tourist office and the museum as an element of environmentally friendly management. In spite of the limited staff, a voluminous work plan for the EHL is implemented: The EHL symbolism is communicated on the website; the large EHL plaque is displayed, and inaugural event on the occasion of installation of the plaque has been reported.

Feedback from the site manager

Open borders and the European Union play an important role in the European policy of Luxembourg. Members of the government often visit Schengen with their official guests. The hosting organization Schengen asbl is subsidized by different ministries and the European Commission.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Village of Schengen which in 2020 celebrates 35th anniversary since the first signing of Schengen Treaty, continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label as one of the major achievements of the European integration. The site is recommended to continue its successful path to fully realize its creative application ideas during 2020-2023 monitoring period and to empower its EHL visibility and raising awareness of its European significance by sharing its valuable experience through cooperation and networking with other European Heritage Label sites.



The Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park Sopron (Hungary) 1989

The Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park commemorates the historic events of August and September 1989 which took place at this location. It is the symbol of the collapse of the Iron Curtain in Europe and stands for the post-1989 borderless and unified Europe.

EHL since 2014



© EU-EAC-Luc Dumoulin

Description

The Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park is located on the outskirts of Sopron, next to the Hungarian-Austrian border. The Memorial Park commemorates the civil initiative of the Pan-European Picnic peace demonstration, which was held here on 19 August 1989. The temporary opening of the Hungarian- Austrian border during the demonstration gave nearly 600 citizens of the German Democratic Republic the opportunity to flee across the Hungarian border to the West, making the event the beginning of the destruction of the Iron Curtain. Having divided Europe ideologically and economically into two separate areas, the fall of the Curtain led to the reunification of Germany and eventually to the European Union's eastern enlargement in 2004.

European significance

The Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park commemorates the historic events of August and September 1989 which took place in this spot. It is why the place is rightly considered as the symbol of the collapse of the Iron Curtain in Europe and stands for the post-1989 borderless and unified European Union. The site is a strong symbol, and efforts are made to explain this and to sustain the collective memory with regard to this place.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

The Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park, is one of the symbols of the reunification of Europe. The major development of the site in 2019, including a visitor center, an exhibition area of 110 m² with multilingual static and interactive communication tools were extremely successful. A special installation, a time corridor marks the Iron curtain's fall and the breakthrough. The site has contributed consistently to raising awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The exact number of visitors to the Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park is not known, the site being an open-air space, but following the EHL designation the number of visitors coming from all over Europe and outside Europe has increased.

Every communication tool used is presenting the European significance of the site, including information boards, exhibitions, interactive communication tools, leaflets, etc. Facebook and Instagram, the **multilingual website**, as well as TV and radio coverage has also been used to convey the European significance. Special European media attention was given to the site in August 2019 when the commemoration of the Sopron Pan-European Picnic was held, in the presence of Angela Merkel, Viktor Orbán, and other European guests.

In addition, an international scientific conference was hosted in 2019, to discuss the effects and results of the 1989 breakthrough, as well as a historical competition with the participation of 70 school teams, to familiarize the young generation with their recent history through performing arts and creativity.

Multilingualism is present, communication being implemented in Hungarian, German and English, with plans to include French, Italian and Slovakian. The project has been implemented with considerable delay due to initial funding shortages and some changes, but the result is outstanding. The new visitor centre is equipped with interactive exhibition desks, digital plotting table, interactive guestbook, etc. In the years to come, more attention should be paid to taking part in networking activities with other EHL sites. It would be also useful to collect visitor data for feedback on the impact of the project on its audiences.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

During the monitoring period significant changes occurred: the development of an interactive visitor centre in order to introduce the significance of the event in the European history via various educational programmes and services (information boards, guided tours, workbooks, audioguide, other interpretation tools and interactive programmes). The construction works have been completed in September 2019. It is proposed an increased management capacity, and the challenge is to make the visitor centre fully operational and to strengthen the marketing activities. The access to the site was and remains free of charge. The new visitor centre is highly environmentally friendly, using solar energy, and further steps are taken to ensure the environmental sustainability of the site.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Follow-up of the EU Panel's recommendations in the 2016 Monitoring report

According to 2016 monitoring report, "the project of the Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park has had a slower start than expected. The site requires support on the national level. Given the delays encountered to build the interpretation centre, the Panel recommends that for the period of 2017-2020 the municipality of Sopron consider how to effectively communicate the European significance of the site even in the absence of such infrastructure. The Panel looks forward to seeing a renewed focus to reach out to national and European audiences." The recommendations of the panel were fully implemented.

Feedback from the site manager

The national collaboration is smooth and continuous. The site manager is well prepared and partner in the implementation of the European Heritage Label action.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

The Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. Important investments were made in the site's infrastructure, an interactive visitor centre was opened, fully equipped with modern information boards, workbooks, audio-guide, and an extensive exhibition space too. Also scientific events were held, and special programmes designated for the schools. The site is recommended to develop further the networking and cooperation activities with relevant EHL sites, as well as to collaborate with other European heritage initiatives. Enhanced cross-border relations could increase further the visibility of the site as holder of European Heritage Label.



Maastricht Treaty

Maastricht (The Netherlands) 1991-1992

The Treaty of Maastricht was a major milestone for European integration and provided a joint European framework policy on a monetary and economic union, based on principles of sustainability and subsidiarity. The implementation of the treaty through a single currency, the Euro, has stimulated the integration of markets and stabilized prices for European citizens. For the European identity the Euro has a high symbolic significance.

EHL since 2017



© European Communities - Christian Lambiotte, 1992

Description

The site Maastricht Treaty is both a document and the place where the treaty was signed on 7th of February 1992. In 1989 the European Commission started drafting work on the desirability of European and Monetary Union. After rejection of the first draft by almost all European leaders a new treaty was prepared by reaching agreements on the independence of the European Central Bank, convergence and a timeline for the next phase. The

European Council met in December 1991 in Maastricht, when Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal and UK reached an agreement on a European Monetary Union. This was laid down in the so-called 'Maastricht Treaty'.

European significance

The Treaty of Maastricht was a major milestone for European integration and provided a joint European framework policy on the monetary and economic union, based on principles of sustainability and subsidiarity. It also enhanced the role of the European Parliament as a co-legislator and established in Article 128 clear competences in the field of culture at a European level. The implementation of the treaty through a single currency, the Euro, has stimulated the integration of markets and stabilized prices for European citizens. For the European identity the Euro has a high symbolic significance. The place where the treaty was signed, the document and accordingly the political process provides without doubt an outstanding European significance.

Raising awareness of the European significance of the site

Maastricht Treaty site has designed a really interesting Working on Europe (MWOE) program to flash out their initiatives in the context of the awarded EH Label. The Province of Limburg, the City of Maastricht and Maastricht University joined forces to promote Maastricht as a forum for discussing Europe and as a place where citizens, policy makers, opinion leaders and researchers, work together to shape the today's Europe and the Europe of tomorrow. MWOE program aims to position itself as a meeting place for citizen dialogue and debate and establish a Centre of Excellence for research on Europe and European integration, in short, a workplace for a better Europe, for everyone. The program is committed to bring to life the European narrative and the history behind the Maastricht Treaty, as well as the impact it has on the life of European citizens. To raise awareness of this impact, MWOE organises a wide range of events and educational activities, with special attention to young people. In spite of all impressive activities of the site, nevertheless there is still untapped potential in networking and joint projects with other EHL recipients.

As one of the milestones in the construction of the European Union, the site has contributed consistently to raise awareness of its European significance.

Implementation of the site's project for the European Heritage Label

The European significance of the Maastricht Treaty, embodied by the Treaty itself, is communicated whenever the Treaty is explained - in Wikipedia, Facebook, twitter, LinkedIn and Instagram. Presently, a new bilingual English and Dutch **website** is in development.

The site continues to respect the project submitted for the European Heritage Label. However, in the years to come the site should pay greater attention to introduce the use of more European languages on its main platforms, programs and products.

Implementation of the site's work plan for the European Heritage Label (Organisational capacity)

The Provincial government building, where a copy of the Treaty is on display, is made to feel welcome all visitors, in particular those with physical or other limitations. The site being located in the provincial palace is accessible free from Monday to Friday during office hours. The government authorities have lasting responsibility for the environment and sustainability aspects. The site is in a process of creating a special archive and oral history-program concerning the impact of the Maastricht Treaty and the future. This project will be presented on a special website, linked to the existing one.

A good practice that deserves to be shared with other EHL sites is the Maastricht Work on Europe (MWOE) programme established by the Province of Limburg, the City of Maastricht and Maastricht University, that have joined forces working together to position Maastricht

as a meeting place for discussion, debate, knowledge generation and pursuit of strategic visions on European themes of gaining importance. Taking into account the current crisis that EU is experiencing, the Panel would recommend to this proud EHL holder to further increase the educational activities addressing wider European young audiences, to enable them to perceive first-hand how Europe was created.

The site continues to implement the work plan for the European Heritage Label.

Feedback from the site manager

Cooperation with the national coordinator Ben de Vries is very constructive. He is easy to reach and plays an active role in helping us to resolve questions. He chairs a national team with the two other site holders in the Netherlands, i.e. the Peace Palace in The Hague and Camp Westerbork. The team addresses common issues, shares ideas, explores possible cooperation and sets the agenda for EHL network meetings.

Conclusion and recommendations for the future

Treaty of Maastricht site continues to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label. Special mention deserves the concerns for the environment and sustainability; the dissemination and communication of the European significance and identity and the digitization of the archives. In the next monitoring period 2020-23 this exemplary EHL site should use the full potential of closer networking and cooperation with other European Heritage Label recipients, and further develop its multilingualism.



REFLECTIONS ON THE PERIOD OF 2016-2020 OF THE EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL

Continuity and differences between the first (2016) and the second (2020) monitoring

Both monitoring processes followed the instructions of the *Decision* and assessed the three criteria (a) European significance and raising awareness of European significance; b) Implementation of the site's project; c) Implementation of the site's work plan/organizational capacity). Similarly to the first monitoring, the second monitoring also acknowledged that all monitored sites continue to meet the criteria for the designation of the European Heritage Label according to the three criteria, though areas and measures of improvements were identified in the form of recommendations for each site.

European significance

The European significance of each EHL site is meticulously evaluated during the selection process by the EHL Panel. In consequence, the selected sites comply with one or more of the three sub-criteria determined in the *Decision*. Though the historical interpretations of past events, personalities and processes related to certain sites may change over time, the Panel agreed that the approved European significance should not be considered as an object of re-assessment, since it could relativize the selection and designation procedures and would make the sense of belonging embodied in these sites volatile and uncertain. This decision was a deduction of debates about the unsettled relationship between history (as a critical re-interpretation of the past developing mainly in academic communities) and heritage (which often provides more popular and sometimes even unpredictable set of interpretations). The List of the selected EHL sites bridge above the "troubled waters"³ of the two domains by meeting the (historical) selection criteria of European significance and transmitting and disseminating the implied values to a wide public as flexible heritage sites.

In the second half of the 2010s, historical disputes related to identity politics became more prominent and reached a spectacular level of violence targeting monuments and heritage sites on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. The description of the European significance of the monitored sites remained unaltered except for some truly minor corrections in very few cases, in which the Panel suggested and implemented a more neutral tone to find an equilibrium between a sense of pride for past achievements and a reflective elucidation of dark heritage – both necessary for a healthy and morally acceptable identification process.

Thus, in the future the description of the sites and that of its European significance might be unnecessary in the monitoring forms as well as in the demonstration of the sites in the reports, which could begin with the assessment of the activities to raise awareness of the European significance.

Implementation of the site's project

The project is the driving force of the EHL sites, which reveals how the site manages to implement its mission as a EHL site to raise awareness of the European significance of the site through *Education and young people* and appropriate *Communication* and dissemination promoting multilingualism. In addition to these thematic highlights already present in 2016, the Panel decided to highlight the complex activities of the sites outlined in the Monitoring Forms according to these *Digital/digitized heritages* and *Synergy with other European and international programmes*.

³ *Bridge over troubled waters? The link between European historical heritage and the future of European integration*, EC DG Research and Innovation, April 2015

The individual assessments in the site reports show the strengths and the weaknesses of the projects. One of the most encouraging results of this year's monitoring was that the projects of those sites, which had been monitored in 2016, could prove a significant development since their first monitoring. It was especially promising in the case of those sites, which performed less impressively four years ago.

Education and young people

The monitoring documentation demonstrates convincingly that the EHL sites have invested greatly in their educational activities in the last four years. The number of educational programmes, which were co-organised with local schools and institutions of higher education has increased considerably. The number of young people, who could learn, study and experience our European heritage at these sites can be counted in millions. This prominent success demonstrates that the EHL sites, thanks to their even distribution in Europe and to the variety of their local integration stemming from their different sizes, are capable to transmit European values embodied in the EHL programme to the future generations of Europeans regardless of their travelling habits and interests.

The Panel recommends that the networking integration should be raised following the good practices identified and evaluated in the monitoring process in 2020. The EHL sites could also be integral components of cultural and educational exchange programmes managed by the European Commission.

Communication and dissemination

The communication and dissemination activities of the EHL sites are definitely more efficient in the period of 2016-2020 than during the previous period of 2013-2016. Certain sites (especially some smaller ones) could gain not only a new cultural brand to transmit, but also a new growing public to attract by implementing systematically the EHL project. Other – mainly bigger - sites could increase the volume and the composition of their public by successfully completing their significance by the novelties stemming from the EHL project.

The sites should consider sustaining **minimum EHL web presence** on the official website, Wikipedia, social media (Facebook) – logo, brief information on the European significance, links to the EHL official page and to the EHL map; regular updates about the EHL events

Although some impressive achievements have happened in multilingual communication techniques and platforms, the Panel concedes that it is still a main challenge for several sites. Since multilingualism is a great European value acknowledged and emphasized in the *Decision*, the Panel suggest that the EHL sites receive support to enhance their multilingual communication. The sites should not compromise with **minimum requirement of multilingualism** – 2 languages+ that should be further enhanced in time. The shared development of the communication and dissemination strategy of the EHL Network reinforced by the European Commission is also indispensable in the near future. An option for further development of multilingualism and increase of sites' operating capacity is by training of special groups in need for tourist guides. This recommendation is based on a good example, coming from the "Heart of Ancient Athens" who have been training refugees for multilingual tourist guides.

Digital and digitalized heritage

Though the last year, only partially present in the monitoring documentation brought the importance of digital heritage to the surface among the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, the EHL sites demonstrated a great liability to exploit social media and online communication techniques to find a wider audience for the European cultural heritage that

they represent. Several sites launched digital games and storytelling techniques to attract younger and more diverse public.

Some sites are involved in impressive digitalization projects, in which they collaborate with scientific institutions and scholars. The results of these activities were debated and developed in conferences, which prove that the EHL sites are integrated to European academia and cultural heritage research. This collaboration should be further encouraged to examine the impact of digital heritage on the cultural heritage experience on different levels such as individual, community, regional or even national and transnational. The EHL sites can play pioneering role in these studies thanks to their dedication to explain and disseminate European significance and to their variety that they represent in the field of cultural heritage.

Synergy with other European and international programmes

The EHL sites have developed several programmes with other European initiatives in the fields of culture and education. The EHL Network was especially useful, but not exclusive to advocate these actions of cooperation. The Panel consider that the more systematic inclusion of the EHL sites of the concerned cultural and educational initiatives of the European Commission in the period of the Horizon Europe Work programme would enhance the implementation of the EHL projects managed by the sites.

Whereas the engagement of the EHL sites in the fields of culture and education is exhibited through good practices, natural heritage and the systematic integration of sustainability – though they are integrative components of the current concept of cultural heritage – need to be reflected and put into action at the EHL sites following European guidelines. The *Decision* of the European Commission to establish a European Union action for the EHL declare that the action shall contribute to the attractiveness and the economic and sustainable development of regions. Candidate sites for the label must submit a work plan which includes promotion of a sustainable tourism destination and ensuring that the management of the site is as environmentally friendly as possible. The European Union's political guidelines for the European Commission 2019-2024 "A Union that strives for more" gives sustainability priorities in its focus on six political objectives with *A European Green Deal* as their first goal. The monitoring of the EHL sites shows a huge variety how sites have been working with the sustainable perspectives. A general recommendation from the Panel to all sites is to develop strategies for sustainable tourism, environmentally friendly management as well as to consider how to strengthen the site's contribution to regional development, expressed in regional smart specialization strategies.

Implementation of the site's work plan (Organisational capacity)

The overall organisational capacity of the EHL sites has improved impressively since 2016. Obviously, this amelioration varies from one site to the other as it is well reflected in the individual site reports. The Panel consider that two aspects – the *Participatory Cultural Heritage governance as a resource for sustainable development* and the changing role of the *Site managers* and the management staff in general – will have crucial impact on the further development of the EHL sites. Consequently, their re-interpretation and conceptualisation for a more efficient integration to the EHL programme is necessary.

Participatory cultural heritage governance and EHL as a resource for sustainable development

Participatory governance of cultural heritage is "a strategic and interactive people-centred process of seeking the active involvement of relevant stakeholders in the framework of public action – i.e. public authorities and bodies, private actors, civil society organisations, NGOs, the volunteering sector and interested people – in decision-making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of cultural heritage policies and programmes,

to increase accountability and transparency of public resource investments as well as to build public trust in policy decisions".⁴ One of the main challenges of the development of the EHL programme will be the successful development of the governance of the EHL sites to involve a growing number of stakeholders, who accept and recognizes not only these sites, but also the significance of European heritage as "shared asset and public good".⁵

The sites should be open for participatory governance of cultural heritage by enhanced cooperation with local communities, local businesses, media and education institutions such as schools and universities; cultural centres, theatres, galleries, opera houses, etc. for the full use of the local resources to meet in the best way the local needs and with respect to the caring capacity of the places.

The EHL sites represent and manifest the 'knowledge' of European heritage and their mission is to merge this 'knowledge' with the 'knowing' of the European citizen, who own and appropriate these sites as stakeholders. The "generative dance between ... knowledge" and knowing is the "true spark of innovation"⁶, which necessitates the definition and mobilization of heritage communities. The EHL sites display the potential to become innovative heritage communities, which are examples of participatory cultural heritage governance and the resource of sustainable development. The Panel encourage the European Commission to integrate the EHL sites into programmes, which aim at the recognition and development of cultural heritage innovation.

The changing role of site managers and national coordinators

The Monitoring Questionnaire gave the possibility for the site managers to inform the Panel about the development of their role and the results – or static character – of their capacity in their respective EHL sites. It is obvious that the dedication of the site managers has improved in the past four years. In several cases, however, their capacity to implement the approved projects is still limited because of lack of resources and due to the scarcity of training opportunities for the site managing staff about the transmission of European values and that of the transnational, comparative and reflective interpretations of European history. Since the capacity building of the EHL site management is crucial from the perspective of a successful and efficient dissemination of heritage values and historical knowledge recognised and manifested in the EHL sites, the Panel suggest to elaborate funding opportunities, which are destined for EHL sites to enhance their management and to systematize their staff training activities – preferably by the enhancement of the involvement of the EHL Network.

How cultural heritage is perceived has changed significantly over the past years, and so too has the role of local communities. A more systemic and holistic understanding of cultural heritage has been gaining favour as heritage sites face a number of global, regional and local challenges. In order to coordinate the complexities of EHL sites, new roles for site managers have evolved over the past two decades, not only as part of pertinent international apparatus, but also as a bottom-up development at many heritage sites around the world. Understanding cultural heritage as a system in process with modern-day challenges calls for new coordinating roles and the central stage belongs to Heritage Site Managers. The different roles a site manager has to fulfil a range from coordinator, leader, mediator, interpreter and facilitator to innovator. To fully foster the EHL Approach how it was designed by the European Parliament and the Council in the *Decision*, the EHL

⁴ Report of the European Expert Network on Culture "Mapping of practices in the EU Member States on Participatory governance of cultural heritage to support the OMC working group under the same name (Work Plan for Culture 2015-2018)", May 2015.

⁵ Executive Summary Participatory Governance of Cultural Heritage. Report of the OMC (Open Method of Coordination) Working Group of Member States' Experts, 2018.

⁶ Amin, A. – Cohender, P., *Architectures of Knowledge. Firms, Capabilities, and Communities*, Oxford, 2009: xiv.

Panel therefore suggest to elaborate more the concept of site managers within the EHL. These site managers could ensure that the proposed projects are implemented and act also as a solid contact point for the national coordinators and the European Commission.

The Panel encourages the national coordinators (1) to ensure the further development of EHL initiative through both, assisting to the process of successful new applications for the Label, and by creating favourable conditions for deepening the thematic networking between EHL holders; (2) to assist – within their possibilities – through training and information exchanges – for the enhancement of the management capacity of the national EHL sites. In cases of reported lack of sufficient staff, to support – within their legal powers – the sites in their efforts to achieve relevant increase of the FTE staff; (3) to organise regular intermediary monitoring visits at the EHL sites, optimally – in the second year of the monitoring period.

CONCLUSION

*If we string up a bunch of red hot peppers, we will end up with a wreath of red hot peppers.
On the other hand, if we do not string up a bunch of red hot peppers,
we will not end up with a wreath of red hot peppers.
The peppers will be just as many, just as red, just as hot, but they will not be a wreath of red hot peppers.
Is it the string? No, it's not the string. The string, as we know, is a third-rate factor of little importance.
What then?
Whoever falls to thinking about this and makes sure not to let his thoughts stray from the true path
may come to discover many great truths.
The Meaning of Life by István Örkény (1967)*

European histories told by EHL sites

The monitoring process revealed a chronology, which is proper to the EHL sites and offers an intriguing and complementary alternative to standard European history-telling. The vigour of this chronology results simultaneously from the diversity of the EHL from the perspective of their location, size, historical period, etc. as well as from their unity embodying European significance defined by the Decision and recognised by the European Commission following the recommendations of the EHL Panel. Anniversaries that were celebrated at different EHL sites during the in period of 2016-2020 tell a new story of the European past, which invites to a journey between scales of identity-constructions (micro, meso, macro) and levels of cultural heritage-building (local, regional, national, continental) in an integrating way.

For example, the 450th anniversary of the Union of Lublin (in 2019), the 150th anniversary the Abolition of the Death Penalty in Portugal in 2017, the 50th and the 40th anniversaries of the historical events of the workers' movements at the Gdansk Shipyard in 2020; the 35th anniversary of signing the Schengen Treaty in 2020, as well as the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Iron Curtain at the Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park in Sopron in 2019, are a good occasion to recognize and congratulate the continual process of construction of a new European unity of shared values, which should not have passed unnoticed. This new approach composed by the increasing number of the EHL sites not only reveals an invisible Europe, but also helps to counteract current challenges of misinterpreting history for the sake of momentary political use.

The Panel recommends to all bodies, engaged with the EHL program, to plan and celebrate EHL anniversaries in a reflective and shared manner to provide greater visibility for jubilees, joint commemorations and festivities, which could be further highlighted by specific communication activities, including congratulatory messages of the European Commission as a minimum.

The role of EHL sites in current Cultural Heritage Research

Conferences and academic events organized by and at the EHLS sites have been numerous during the four years of the monitoring period. The involvement of the EHL sites in heritage research demonstrates well that the holistic and dynamic concept of cultural heritage represented in the EHL initiative intrigues European academia. This current concept of cultural heritage uniting tangible, intangible, natural and commemorative heritages articulated by local heritage communities and recognized by national and European bodies of experts enters the thriving field of European Heritage Studies.

The increasing number of EHL sites expressing reflective attitude to European heritage and representing heritage communities with growing critical awareness of their pasts should be supported within the frameworks of academic exchange such as the Erasmus+ Training

and Research Networks. In this context, it would be useful for the sites to increase their international cooperation, to strengthen their relationship with the local universities that can be especially beneficial for establishing joint exchanges and joint applications for Horizon Europe and other relevant programmes.

The Panel suggest to the European Commission to consider the possibilities of the development of a multidisciplinary open-method research group on the EHL programme as an innovative instrument for development of European cultural diplomacy.

Thematic networks within the EHL Network

The dynamic and progressive nature of the EHL programme is partially guaranteed by the fact that it does not require inner categorization. At the same time, bottom-up initiatives among sites with similar characters – such as sites of European integration, European culture, cultural Europe, dark heritage of wars and violence, the history of European diplomacy and pacification attempts – could have been recognized, which could strengthen the inner coherence and the historical awareness of the sites. The Panel also noted that most of the sites with difficult legacy related to wars, camps, cemeteries, etc. have positive stories about solidarity and hope. Thus, these EHL sites are capable of turning the loaded components of European history into reflective and progressive elements of identity-building.

The Panel propose to the European Commission to identify thematic collaborations within the EHL Network to be financed with specific funds, because they could generate shared educational and cultural projects to enhance not only the visibility of the EHL programme, but also the intensity of the European heritage experience offered by these initiatives. For example, new projects of Creative Europe and its programmes, such as EHL pass; joint tickets for thematic EHL tours; EHL cultural routes, based on similar themes; historic periods or shared and recognized cultural/social/political and economic patterns could be launched. The Panel also suggest to develop the EHL Network into a fully-fledged organisation in which every EHL site has access to the resources of the Network equally.

The prospects of urban EHL sites

During recent years international organisations, heritage cities, networks and a broad range of scientists have developed a common understanding that cultural heritage can serve as a powerful resource for urban development. This is about to stimulate a paradigmatic change in the perception of urban cultural heritage. Among the EHL sites monitored in 2020, two sites demonstrated very well how the fresh concept of cultural heritage – integrating several categories of heritage such as tangible, intangible, natural and intellectual into an organic unit – reflected in the EHL could become exemplary not only for other European programmes, but also for the further conceptualization and management of urban heritage on a global scale. Other EHL sites situated in urban settings showed that they can become initiators for complex heritage-building processes for the rest of their settlements regardless of their size.

The spirit of the EHL Programme, as well as other Heritage-actions and policies by the European Commission, is to start by understanding cultural heritage as an asset and resource for development – understood in a sustainable way with economic, social and cultural as well as environmental benefits. The ultimate objective is to improve the quality of life for the local communities. Heritage and everything that it is used for, is a way to achieve this objective. The modern, procedural, systemic and holistic understanding of cultural heritage in the EHL is one starting point to use European cultural heritage for development.

Heritage is not only affected by (economic and other) crisis, as in 2020 but it is also a powerful resource for urban development and should therefore be strengthened by appropriate funding programmes.

The variety of the size and the related capacity of EHL sites

The definition of European significance for the EHL sites allows a great variety of sites not only from the perspective of their historical significance and organisational capacity, but also from their size ranging from the big sites hosting millions of visitors every year to tiny sites, which could mobilize only thousands of guests and are managed by a handful of staff. This variety, stemming from qualitative selection and not from quantitative indicators, manifests the true spirit of the European Union: a deliberate unity in diversity.

This variety should be maintained and encouraged in the future through funding and capacity building programmes, which take into consideration the wide range of the size of the EHL sites. There could be special support for small and/or remote sites, which could preserve their integrity with more difficulties.

Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of the EHL sites

Resilience has become an integral concept in the cultural heritage discourse in the last decade indicating that the previous models of identity-building based on a bright future in a brave new world or a nostalgic revival of the past had failed us. The future has become unpredictable and the past unattainable. What is certain is that a global transformation is taking place with climate change, increased digitization and new challenges like a global pandemic, having a major impact on the future development of EHL Sites. These changes will affect the complex systems of cultural heritage in various dimensions, at different levels and locations of planning, as well as through a great variety of stakeholders. Heritage Sites, especially those in heritage settlements, are characterized by their large capacity for conservation. At the same time, they also contribute to resilience given that the responsible authorities have to act fairly creatively in adapting the historical fabric to change. Architectural heritage has been largely perceived as rigid, unchangeable and inert in urban environments. However, a closer examination reveals that it is precisely this heritage that contributes significantly to a city's ability to adapt to change. The contributing factors are: the resilience of design and construction, the resilience through suitable materials with a high level of repairability, the resilience through adaptive use, and the resilience within the parameters of planning. EHL Sites are not simply found between the extremes of preservation, presentation, and exploitation; they represent a much more significant resilience factor especially in connection with their historical centres and districts. Primarily, but not exclusively, urban heritage is capable of reducing the vulnerability associated with future threats and risks. The contradiction between preserving historical structures and developing strategies for change and adaptation is all but apparent.

The EHL, which increases the awareness of European heritage sites, is thereby also contributing to the resilience and the adaptive capability of these sites. This capability should be appreciated and exploited for heritage innovation on a European level.

From a List to a Network, and further, from a set of pearls to a wreath of pearls

The monitoring of the EHL sites in 2020 showed that the period of 2016-2020 created favourable conditions for a higher integration of these sites. The increasing number of the sites, the growing diversity with possible formations of thematic cooperation among the sites, the establishment of the EHL Network, the beginning of the yearly EHL Days, the more conscious and systematic use of the EHL emblems are positive indicators of a certain level of belonging and appropriation. As we stated in the *Introduction* of the Report, considerable steps have been made to transform the List of EHL sites into a harmoniously functioning EHL Network. This Network would represent the very essence of current European identity, which needs to be supported, nourished and cherished. The EHL Panel members appreciate and treasure the EHL sites and respect their European fellow-citizens – site-managers, local heritage experts, participating teachers and scholars, national coordinators as well as eager young and not so young visitors, guests and tourists – who take part in the shared European heritage experiences provided by the EHL sites.

In October 2020, Anton Rombouts, a member of the EHL Panel, enthusiastically compared the EHL to a 'pearl' in his speech at a mini-symposium organized by the European Parliament's Committee on Culture. To develop his particularly appropriate metaphor in order to indicate the recommendable prospects of the EHL Network in the forthcoming years, we would like to refer to the motto of this *Conclusion*, which can be interpreted as a literary expression of the essence of belonging, togetherness and shared identity, which is maintained by the invisible will and commitment behind the supporting "string". There are already forty-eight pearls, which shine more beautifully together in a wreath than left alone separately or randomly arranged on a loosely tied loop. As a concluding remark of this monitoring, we recommend that the European Commission would give more support to the European Heritage Label sites and Network in order to reach an even higher level of integration. It is much more than an administrative duty or an intellectual endeavour to solve the current challenges of unreflective memory and non-critical heritage-building. It aims at the very core of our existence as Europeans.

Is it the string? No, it's not the string. What then?



photo courtesy: Vince Vasvári

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