BELGIUM - NCP INPUT

The Common Framework was the template used to provide input to the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) for the JPI Cultural Heritage and Global Change. These are inputs to the Common Framework from the individual participating country named above. To find out more about the process involved in the creation of the SRA, please go to www.jpi-culturalheritage.eu

Main driver (as identified in the DoW)	Additional drivers	Identifier	Addition? Include new identifier	Research area	Research gaps	Research needs	Keywords	Activities/ instruments (for example, collaborative research; SME/industry involvement; knowledge exchange; end-user participation)	Benefits of the research area to cultural heritage	Societal	Economic	Environmental	points (N C P)	points Eur collaboration	ranking Int coll
										Criteria			**TOTAL**		
Interpretation		I.1		Cultural interpretations of heritage	Understanding factors that shape our understanding of cultural heritage remark: too vague ; Understanding cultural factors that shape our understanding of CH.	Determining how cultural history of Europe has shaped the idea of what CH is. Comparative research between Europe and other continents in het history, function and treatment of CH.		Collaborative and transdisciplinary approach; international collaboration on a world scale. Development of charters and guidelines	better understanding of cultural differences	Greater appreciation of cultural diversity. Tolerance, creation of an open society. Better integration of CH in daily life.			61	73	1
Interpretation		I.13		Interdisciplinary approaches to cultural heritage	Developing an interdisciplinary approach to understanding cultural heritage	Development of research frameworks or methodologies that draw on a range of evidence on cultural heritage – oral, aural, visual and written.		Collaborative research, knowledge transfer, perception research	Better informed research.	Research that takes into account all aspects of available research	increase of innovation; better value for money	environmental impact of research is not repeated	58	60	2
Recognition	R1	R.1a		Cultural Heritage ethics and identity	Is there an ethical or cultural boundary to what you can do with cultural heritage?	Raising awareness of/proficiency in digital possibilities (ranging from understanding processes to actual coding). Raising awareness of how CH determines (spatial, social) conditions for living together ; link between ethics and CH	Tourism, Exploitation function, energy efficiency, use, access and benefit sharing, sustainability, conventions, heritage policy	Sharing expertise and best practice in Centres of Competence	How does the use of cultural heritage contribute to identity	Increased knowledge of the role of cultural heritage in society; increased wellbeing	New opportunities for the use of cultural heritage in commercial settings (e.g. creative industries)	Neutral	52	50.5	3
Recognition		R.1b		Cultural Heritage ethics and identity	How does the use of cultural heritage contribute to identity (positive and negative e.g. in polarisation processes leading to war cfr. Kosovo SVA) at a personal, national, European, and/or global level?	Determining how cultural identity can contribute to the wellbeing of a community, including recovery from conflict.			How does the use of cultural heritage contribute to identity	Increased knowledge of the role of cultural heritage in society; increased wellbeing	New opportunities for the use of cultural heritage in commercial settings (e.g. creative industries)	Neutral			3
Interpretation		I.4		Research infrastructure	Coherent methods and instruments	Integration of research infrastructure accessible for cultural heritage sector.demonstrated value of research infrastructure		Interdisciplinary approach; politician involvement	Raising awareness; new tools for investigations of cultural heritage	Innovation in this area will be useful for other fields important for society e.g. health, forensic	Neutral	Neutral	38	42	4
Use		U.4		changing New uses for cultural heritage	Influence of changing new uses of cultural heritage landscapes (for example management techniques) and built heritage on their tangible and intangible cultural heritage values	Development and exploration with new management techniques of cultural built heritage, sites and landscapes; in balance with the activities/wishes of the stakeholders local people.		Exchange of knowledge and good practices	Maintenance of cultural heritage values of built and landscape heritage				29	40	5
Use		U.1		Linking quantitative and qualitative data around cultural heritage; updating the classical sciences like art history and moving to integrated heritage studies, including data mining, etc.	Quantified /systematic approach to information generated from the fields of history, art history, archaeology, geography. OR BETTER : Develop methods in history, art sciences, and so on to work with the data generated in heritage digitization projects (hence: the other way round!!!!)	Applying semantic and automated techniques to these data, processing large quantities of digitized data to give new insights and involve new users in cultural heritage; interdisciplinary innovation, develop critical heritage studies		In addition to those in the header, IT sector involvement, developing new heuristic strategies and forms of historical criticism, better assesment techniques to avoid drowning in numbers	more chances in interesting hyperlinks, better metadata, more chances to be accessed and used	better return on investment in huge investment programms, new ways of identifying cultural diversity, connections, differences, evolutions	combining critical assesment and investments,	neutral	32	39	6
Recognition		R.5		Rights and responsibilities around cultural heritage	Individual and/or collective rights,individual and/or collective responsibilities and the balances between public and private domain	Insights in the attitude to cultural heritage by and towards different stakeholders.		Collaborative research; participatory and transdisciplinary research; perception research	Raising awareness of the value of cultural heritage and the responsibilities of individuals groups, networks, associations, institutions and society	Enlarge the public support and consciousness for cultural heritage	Increasing employment and visitors :, distributing the financing needs and benefit sharing	Neutral	36	36	7
Recognition	R2	R.2b		The plurality of values of cultural heritage and the interaction between the different logics	To understand the perceptions and aspiration of people for cultural value. Developing the model underlying the 2005 Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Council of Europe), see also the models of convention economics,	Application of existing knowledge and approaches to this area.		Collaborative research; knowledge exchange; participatory research; end-user involvement. Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society : developing the underlying ideas, evaulation, pilot projects, e.g. using the models on plurality of values systems and worth-systems developed by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thevenot, interdisciplinary research, finding variation in those general models	Understanding interactions between stakeholders and cultural heritage, dealing with the different value systems and logics, better differentation and assesment, interdisciplinary research in convention economics, ...	Better understanding by the public of cultural heritage and quality of life. Better understanding of diversity and different value systems, how these envolve, where they are compatible, convergent or divergent, how this evolves, how this can be used in practice	Increase/decrease in visitors. richer economic paradigm (cfr. convention economics, economies of worth)	Neutral - no negative environmental impacts. better balance of different value systems and the role ecological value systels play in the systems (see the models of Laurent Thévenot (Paris) for instance	30.5	30.5	8a
Recognition	R.2	R.2a		Value of Cultural Heritage	Cultural value of treatments, interventions	Development of an approach/methodology/new theoretical concepts.	Values, representation, identity (sense of place), perception, meaning, significance	Collaborative research; knowledge exchange; participatory research; end user involvement	Increased quality of treatments, interventions	Better understanding by the public of cultural heritage and quality of life	Increase/decrease in visitors	Neutral - no negative environmental impacts			8b

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Protection		P.2		Energy efficiency of historic buildings	Methodology and Strategies for improving the energy efficiency of indoor environments.	Development of economic, energy-efficient and user-friendly systems and solutions for indoor environments.	Transport, extreme events, maintenance, conservation, energy efficiency	Collaborative research, politician and end-user involvement; implementation of policy	Improved image of cultural heritage; involvement of cultural heritage field in to national plans towards EC directives; Increased sustainability of cultural heritage.	Increased comfort and life quality of society; incomes from resale of CO2 allowances; raising awareness of the standards required for cultural heritage protection.	Reduction in energy requirementscost of historic buildings and stimulation of new technologies.	Reduction of energy consumption; lower carbon footprint	30	30	9
Change		C.1		Environmental assessment and monitoring (pollution, climate change, seismic risk) and their impact on cultural heritage	Development of integrated resource and environmental management/monitoring systems based on optimally balanced environmental costs and conservation benefits. For example, development of new sensors and sensing systems for pollutants (including	Understanding of synergic interaction and influence of the pollutants with materials and environments.	Global and climate change	Collaborative research, knowledge transfer	Optimisation of the use of resources, development of new products; raising awareness of potential threads	Improved access to heritage; Reduced risk of potential losses; improved safety at work	Development of new services and products; understanding of environmental interaction with materials can be used by other sectors of industry experiencing problems with product durability. In consequence competitiveness	Lower environmental impact of new products and services; raising awareness of impact of environment, encompassing global climate change, on cultural heritage constituting large part of our living and working space will in long term	28	28	10
Protection		P.13		protective Intervention	Development of new environmentally-friendly materials and processes for conservation (consolidation, cleaning, restoration …) based on new technologies, e.g. nanotechnology, photonic technologies, rapid prototyping	Development of new services and products.	Conservation	Collaborative research, knowledge transfer	Optimisation of the use of resources, development of new products	Improved access to heritage	Development of new services and products	Lower environmental impact of new products and services	27	27	11
Change		C.2		Mitigation of climate change	Mitigation of the negative effects of climate change on materials and structures	Development and implementation of adequate technologies.	climate change	Collaborative research, involvement of end user and politicians; policy implemented	Raising awareness of potential threads	Reduced risk of potential losses; improved safety at work	Understanding of environmental interaction with materials can be used by other sectors of industry experiencing problems with product durability. In consequence competitiveness of European industry will	Raising awareness of impact of environment, encompassing global climate change, on cultural heritage constituting large part of our living and working space will in long term cause pressure on environment and human	25	27	12