### Day 1

#### 1.3 Cultural Heritage Actions to Refine Training Education and Roles: **CHARTER Project Overview Ness Roche**





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#### **PROJECT MISSION**

To sustainably protect, promote and enhance European tangible and intangible cultural heritage by creating a lasting and comprehensive sectoral skills strategy, bridging the gaps between educational and occupational systems and employer needs and proposing training and curricula for the development of new skills for cultural heritage professionals.

# **Background to CHARTER**

(2017)
A European Commission initiative to select sectors for funding (64m for 4 year projects) which demonstrate readiness to correct identified skills gaps and mismatches between education and training and industry needs

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Cultural heritage was submitted by the Commission in 2019 as part of a competitive process to select sectors (the fourth wave').

6 sectors are selected per wave. The construction

Cultural heritage succeede in being selected and the CHARTER consortium won

Existing evidence was used to demonstrate the readiness of cultural heritage, including the Open Method of Coordination report of member states' experts, Skills, training and knowledge transfer in cultural heritage professions, 2019 (the UK was represented by Kate

#### WHAT IS CULTURAL HERITAGE?

## FARO CONVENTION COUNCIL OF EUROPE 2005 (Framework Convention):

"Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past, which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions."

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Cultural heritage includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.

This includes the built environment: structures, landscapes, objects and scapes, objects
and the associations
they hold and the
skills that created
them and sustain
them – a critical element of the intangible cultural heritage

#### WHO ARE CULTURAL HERITAGE PROFESSIONALS?

Cultural heritage professionals work with the resources that we value as a source for common well-being and quality of life, which as a collective we regard as a common good

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Built environment
Scotpanons work with
buildings and places of
cultural heritage character
and significance:

Architects, engineers and
surveyors

- Tradespeople stone, brick, wet trades, carpentry/joinery, roofing, painting-decorating etc.
- Craftspeople/specialists many external and internal materials, fixtures and features such as thatch, glass, marble, iron, ceramic, etc.

What types of functions do these roles have in relation to cultural heritage?

- Governance; management; R&D; recognition; conservation restoration; education
- Design, alteration, repurposing/refitting
- Not creation / production disposal / replacement as usual in construction occupations

Each role has a different skills mix and level

# **PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS**

In order to achieve a durable sectoral skills alliance, the project will involve and analyze the needs and expectations of the following main stakeholders:

- The **education and training providers** that seek to improve clarity on curricula provision, types, levels and delivery routes to promote quality in learning outcomes, equivalence and mobility.
- outcomes, equivalence and mobility.

  The industry and employers that wish to be certain of the availability of highquality expertise, distributed regionally to facilitate the sustainable repair, access,
  use and promotion of cultural heritage
- Public bodies and agencies that need to articulate policies that safeguard, sustain and promote cultural heritage for the common good by resourcing the transmission of skills
- Cultural Heritage professionals who seek recognition for their roles and mission as these relate to experience, expertise and professional qualification



GOALS
To create a lasting, comprehensive sectoral skills strategy to ensure Europe has the necessary cultural heritage to support sustainable societies and economies.

- economies.

  \*To bridge the gaps between educational and occupational systems and employer needs
- \*To reduce skills shortages, gaps and mismatches, and overcome the paucity of cultural heritage statistical data
- statistical data
  To achieve a people-centered, integrated and
  sustainable approach towards cultural heritage and
  its dynamics in future scenarios.
  To sustainably protect, promote and enhance
  European tangible and intangible cultural heritage
  To build a durable cultural heritage skills alliance in
  Europe



THE CHARTER CONSORTIUM 21 full members, from 14 EU states 7 leading academic / training organisations. 8 employer and policy maker organisations. 6 European / International networks. 19 associate partners, representing a wide spectrum of the Cultural Heritage field and European regions



#### 19 Associate members

- CORDIA. The International Centre for the Subry of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
  CORDIA The International Council of Maseuma I (COM-CC and I COM-ICTOP
  European Network or Conservation Restoration (EucoCRE)
  European Nostra
  European Association for Architectural Education
  Dectoric Generale Educacione, Ricerca e trittale Cultural, Italy
  Dectoric Generale Educacione, Ricerca e trittale Cultural, Italy
  Historic Environment Sociational, UK
  Historic Environment Sociational, UK
  Historic Environment Sociational, UK
  Propositional Association (Association Control and Company)
  Viceoconsepria de Cultura y Patrimonio Cultural, Gobierno de Carantas, Spain
  Compision Material Mazeria ASTIPA, Romania
  ART CRATHICACIONAL Maseria ASTIPA, Romania
  ART CRATHICACIONAL SOCIATION (ASSOCIATION)
  EXERCIC Experimental Archaeology, The Netherlands
  Swedsh Association for Bulletin Conversation contractors and Consultants, Sweden

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# What kind of results would demonstrate the success of the CHARTER project? A strong and durable cultural heritage skills Alliance that will work



#### CH: INTEGRAL PART OF SUSTAINABLE **DEVELOPMENT**

- Using environmental, social and economic metrics, the work of CH professionals can be shown to be a sustainable economic service with social and educational impact and benefits:
- Communicating the importance of CH skills to achieving social sustainability by making explicit the functions of valorization, understanding and mediation to promote social integration and orbasion.
- Cultural heritage is intrinsically 'green'. Cultural artefacts already exist so they contain embec carbon, Cultural heritage is the opposite of built-in obsolescence, CH skills depend on many traditional, effective and efficient ways of creating, repairing and adapting our environment.
- CH generates economic value by mapping the activities as a sector of discrete economic activity and ensuring these activities are identified in the EU classification system for economic activity [NACE Codes]

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A PROJECT BASED ON 7 WORK PACKAGES

WP1 - Project coordination and management
WP2 - Strategic analysis of CH completeness and occupational profiles
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WP3 - Strategic analysis of CH completeness and occupational profiles
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WP3 - Strategic analysis of CH completeness and occupational profiles
WP3 - Sociol integrated dynamics
WP4 - Sector integrated dynamics
WP5 - Alliances, Systalinable recommendations
WP6 - Communication and Dissemination
WP7 - Quality and Evaluation

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5 fields of analysis crossing WP2, WP3, WP4				
	WP2	WP2	WP4	ì
	Strategic analysis of CH competences and occupational profiles	Vocational Education and Training and beyond	Sector integrated dynamics	
A. Safeguarding and Preservation: protection, conservation, restoration, archiving, collection management, materials analysis, fieldwork			_	
Crafts and traditional knowledge: Intangible CH, CH-related crafts, traditional communition techniques, materials suppliers			N A O P S	
C. Dissemination and communication: audience development, community engagement, promotion, visitor care and experience.		i		
accessibility, education, cultural mediation, interpretation, presentation.			0042	, <u> </u>
D. Knowledge: CH identification, study, research, recording			жщ≷ О	
Flanning / Management: strongic planning, site and project     anagement, mediation, procurement, policymaking,     CHARTER   European Cultural   Heritage Skills Alliannee, logistic, security, intellectual property			9	

WP2 GOALS – Strategic analysis of Cultural Heritage Competences and occupational profiles

Design a matrix demonstrating the multidisciplinary nature of heritage practice: the activities and respective occupations.

Develop a methodology to enable these activities and occupations map themselves onto the proposed matrix in terms of their competences and skills.

This mapping will reflect levels and types of learning and make visible both core and transversal skills and competences (WP3).

Identify gaps, point to future synergies and help direct future up-skilling or reskilling responding to the dynamics and needs of the sector and draft recommendations (WP3 and 4).

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#### WP3 GOALS - Vocational Education and Training (VET) and beyond

- Mapping education and training programmes for CH professions in all 5 areas of the call (using ENCoRE survey as protocol).
- Draft methodology according to the VoC and OMC reports for sustainable development in E&T for CH professions.
- Analysis of transmission mechanisms of knowledge, and exploration of nonlinear pathways mapping qualifications to frameworks (ISCED and ESCO, EQF) and systems (ECTS, ECVET and EQAVET).
- Identify existing CH innovative/emerging curricula, gaps and needs in E&T programs for traditional and emerging competencies and skills (WP2).
- Propose criteria and requirements for standards and certification schemes (WP4).

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### WP4 GOALS - Sector Integrated Dynamics

- Mapping, analysis and dynamics of cultural heritage professionals and other social stakeholders' engagement mechanisms, synergies and skills needs and gaps.
- Cross analysis of CH professional system with education and training supply to improve gaps and needs in skills and competences from the digital shift to sustainable green and blue growth and social and territorial dynamics.
- Regional case analysis (WP2 and WP3).
- Identify sector dynamics, examine strategies, policies and good practices.
- Analysis of professional mobility schemes, future scenarios on challenges faced by Cultural Heritage and its professionals, and of skills needs for the public and policymakers.
- Assess previous WP results and regional case studies for improved recommendations drafting

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#### WP5 GOALS - Alliances, Sustainable **Strategies and Policy recommendations**

- Draft a transferable, sustainable skills strategy for cultural heritage built on the WP2, 3 and 4 results, including its national and regional roll-out.
- Propose recommendations for the major challenges faced by the cultural heritage workforce.
- Mainstreaming methodologies and outcomes produced during the project's lifetime, maximizing impact and creating multiplier effects at the European, national and regional levels, creating a long-term strategy for the sector.
- Engaging strategies for stakeholders and policy makers in all participating countries, and at European level for feedback and dissemination, to guarantee the project impact, transferability and life cycle at European, national and regional level.

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#### WP6 GOALS - Communication and Dissemination

- Ensure the best communication and dissemination of the CHARTER project outputs and outcome related to specific target groups.
- Develop the communication strategy, project branding design, website: making the CHARTER project immediately identifiable to project groups and stakeholders.
- Synergies with major events organized by project partners and alignment with most relevant conferences/events organized at EU level.

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# WP7 GOALS - Quality and Evaluation

- Establish ethical and conceptual requirements for the project.
- Produce quality, risk and data management plans.
- WP7 crosscuts with all other work packages and requires strict oversight of all learn processes, methods and deliverables of the other work package programmes to ensure the project meets its quality, risk and data aims and objectives and complies with Erasmus+ and other policy, sector and legal requirements, standards and benchmarks.

#### First task: mapping a new landscape for heritage professionals

The WP2 preliminary report is based on six months of research and testing, including examining cultural policy, existing economic models, educational, occupational and economic frameworks and statistical indications, this cylinate callaince, educational, enterpressions. The proposed model is the conceptual foundation for the whole CHARTER project.

- It identifies the core tasks and processes found across cultural heritage occupations. These are the key activities that support he functions of a cultural heritage occupation they characterize and distinguish it from other occupations
- The key activities must correspond to the required learning outcomes of education and training, with a qualification accorded a level on the national and European qualifications frameworks.
- trameworks

  Learning achieved in these activities, personal attitude (ethics) and practice generate competences that enable a person to perform an existing occupation or an emerging one Circular feedback contributes to the creation / refinement of education and training programmes which will match the current and forecast needs of the workforce: a main goal of CHART ER

### What are the cultural heritage functions?

Five knowledge areas: Safeguarding and preservation; Crafts and traditional knowledge; Dissemination and communication; Knowledge; Planning and management

WP2 examined the idea of a cultural heritage ecosystem based on functions rather than starting with occupations or knowledge areas. This approach was taken given the interconnected cultural resources and reflecting the need for an integrated, people-centred approach, as people—over time, carrying out many functions and in many roles — are the catalysts for the generation of value and maintenance of the inherited resource

Families of interconnecting core cultural heritage functions and systemic or transversal functions, each of which contain clusters of activities

- Occupational profiles are composed of an appropriate balance of the functions required to serve the common good in a specific capacity, which will contribute to the health and longevity of the cultural heritage resource

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# Assigning cultural heritage functions to occupations The final model must describe the reality for each cultural heritage occupation: could a mixing console analogy be useful to show the respective levels that reflect one and transversal. Core functions specific to the concept of cultural heritage and the manifestation of its value: recognition; preservation and safeguarding; engagement and use All jobs require both advanced skills 'understanding' and 'awareness' skills, which combine to result in competence

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# How describe the interplay of cultural heritage functions in a model?

Cultural heritage already exists: it is not a 'normal' economic sector of create, produce, use, dispose. Its value is not measured in financial / economic terms (or only partly at most)

Fitting cultural heritage into economic

frameworks

- Economic frameworks presume linear value chains and do not facilitate a circular model

- Economic frameworks presume linear value chains and do not facilitate a circular model Occupations are included in a NACE class of a cluster of jobs of similar core processes and activities (NACE is linked to tax codes and generates the common procurement vocabulary) The NACE classes are coordinated with the global occupational classification system, ISCO Both frameworks contain assumptions, e.g. state they include all occupations; include repair as a function of occupations, which however are not taught repair of older things; classify on educational attainment lines so professionals are separated from handskills

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