

ESPON project 1.3.3 - The
Role and Spatial Effects of
Cultural Heritage and
Identity (2004-2006)

**SECOND INTERIM
REPORT**

DYNAMO
TRANS-NATIONAL GROUP

Lead Partner: Ca' Foscari University, Venice, Italy



ESPON project 1.3.3 - The
Role and Spatial Effects of
Cultural Heritage and
Identity (2004-2006)

This report represents the second progress of a research project conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2000-2006 programme, partly financed through the INTERREG programme.

The partnership behind the ESPON programme consists of the EU Commission and the Member States of the EU25, plus Norway and Switzerland. Each partner is represented in the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

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Foreword

The present first interim report for ESPON 1.3.3. has been written by Antonio Russo of EURICUR, Project Partner n. 2, and Jan van der Borg of Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Lead Partner, and includes the first results of Work-Package 2 for this project: setting up a database of heritage resources in European regions and deriving interesting indicators for spatial analysis.

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Executive summary

The second interim report for the ESPON 1.3.3 project can be seen as a “bridge” from the stage of definition of the object of investigation and the setting of a theoretical and analytical platform (Work Package 1) to the development of a thorough analysis of indicators and, based on those, the identification of regional typologies in the role and effects of cultural heritage and identity (Work packages 2 and 3).

Given the nature of the research into cultural heritage and related issues, at this early stage the TPG is still dealing with methodological aspects and with data collection practicalities, according to a “loop methodology”: from the observation of problem and obstacles in the operationalisation of data collection and analysis we derive interesting insight of the very conceptual issues that are basis of our research.

This report contains three main deliverables:

- the proposition and discussion of a first list of parameters and indicators of cultural heritage and identity that will be collected / measured at this stage with the aim of developing a first typology of European regions
- the illustration of a meta data base (included as an annex) containing information on data availability and formats in EU27+2 countries
- the presentation and discussion of maps relative to two countries (Spain and Greece) where data have already been collected and indicators have been used to map the spatial effects of selected cultural heritage elements.

1 INTRODUCTION: AIMS AND CONTENTS OF THE SECOND INTERIM REPORT

The second interim report for the ESPON 1.3.3 project can be seen as a “bridge” from the stage of definition of the object of investigation and the setting of a theoretical and analytical platform (Work Package 1) to the development of a thorough analysis of indicators and, based on those, the identification of regional typologies in the role and effects of cultural heritage and identity (Work packages 2 and 3).

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2 DATA SET AND INDICATORS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND IDENTITY

2.1 Categories of cultural heritage and identity

In the first interim report the TPG proposed to subdivide cultural heritage and identity into different categories which can be distinguished for the type of spatial effects that they generate.

A. *TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE*

The following categories of tangible cultural heritage are considered in ESPON 1.3.3:

A 1 Cultural Heritage Sites

- A 1 1 Monuments and Sites
- A 1 2 Religious Buildings
- A 1 3 Architectural Ensembles
- A 1 4 Archaeological Sites
- A 1 5 Historic Townscapes
- A 1 6 Industrial Heritage

A 2 Man-made sites with specific significance (historical identity)

- A 2 1 Parks and Gardens
- A 2 2 Places of memory
- A 2 3 Sights

A 3 Movable heritage

- A 3 1 Art objects and collections (in galleries, museums, private houses, etc.)

B. *INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE*

In this category we then choose to consider the following:

B Intangible heritage

- B 1 religions, and more specifically the share of followers of any given religion or cult in a region¹
- B 2 ethnic groups and minorities which are present in a territory
- B 3 the languages and dialects spoken
- B 4 the existence of (registered) intangible heritage assets (celebrations, traditions, expressions of popular culture and identity), as defined by the UNESCO convention on intangible heritage
- B 5 cultural manifestations and events

¹ The TPG is aware that worship practices go beyond traditions and cultural practices. For instance, each nation or region has different traditions for Christmas, but they are all part of the same religion. Treating them as one category would not reflect an underlying diversity.

C. CULTURAL HERITAGE ENTITIES

C Cultural heritage entities or cultural landscapes

- C 1 Sites containing several or all above mentioned categories: art cities, regions, cultural complexes
- C 2 Cultural Routes
- C 3 Clusters of culture-based products

D. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (PLACES FOR CULTURAL EXPRESSION, ORGANISATION AND TRANSMISSION)

In this category we consider:

D Cultural activities: places for cultural expression, organisation and transmission

- D 1 Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas
- D 2 Higher education institutions, libraries
- D 3 National and regional archives
- D 4 Cultural organisations (associations)
- D 5 Creative industries (jobs)

2.2 Main issues from data collection

Ad A.1, most countries do have national or regional registers of the cultural heritage, subdivided by typology, that are normally available on the web or in geo-referenced format on request. Listings of **protected** assets have an additional “normative” dimension which refers to their status. However, most such listings do not specify the degree of protection (which is regulated by national laws) or the “quality” of the assets, which would yield a number of useful indications for this study: the “attractiveness” of the asset and of the territory where it is located, its role as a herald and flagship for the region, its history and its community.

In most cases, A.1.1 (monuments and sites) also include other categories as religious buildings, architectural ensembles, industrial heritage. While other categories are self-explanatory, A.1.5 (Historic Townscapes) refers to urban or village conjuncts that are protected or indicated as an attraction as one.

Ad A.2, in some cases places of memory, natural man-made sites of historical significance and sights are included in the more general categories A.1.1, A.1.4 or A.1.5 but in other cases they stand alone.

Ad A.3, for the moment we included in this list only collections as presented in museums and galleries, indicating as an “unit” the physical infrastructure (the museum or gallery) which incorporates them. Most countries have list of museums though it is in some case possible that only national or regional museums have been included in, respectively,

national and regional lists that have been consulted. Additional information like the visitors, opening hours, visitable space or capacity (regarding A.1 and A.2) has been collected in some cases but has not been elaborated at this stage as it will be included in a more advanced stage of the analysis regarding the “use” and “development potential” of the heritage.

Ad B., intangible aspects of the cultural heritage regard both the characteristics of the population of a region (ethnic composition, cultural and religious practices, languages spoken) but also expression of the cultural heritage identified as world heritage by UNESCO and other cultural events, manifestations and festivals. In the latter case a large heterogeneity in the methods of listing have been noted throughout the countries and between regions in the same country, making hard to obtain harmonised and meaningful data sets.

Ad C. the “aggregation” of different types of heritage assets (tangible, immovable and movable, as well as intangible) into cultural landscaped have been considered when included as such in national / regional listings or quoted by tourist guides. Ad C.3, the attempt is to map “clusters of production of culture-based goods” as an expression of the cultural identity and know-how of a territory. However, to reduce the heterogeneity of results between different regions it was chosen to restrict the analysis to those products and services protected by collective trademarks: DOC wines and other gastronomic entities, handicraft, celebrations, etc. Such collective trademarks are monitored by WIPO, World Intellectual Property Organization. However, this analysis has been left to further stages of the study for the difficulty of obtaining full access to the WIPO data base.

Ad D., the TGP has mostly looked into “infrastructure” which host cultural activity and practices which can be seen as the “software” of the heritage of a place and that cannot be pinpointed exactly to a particular place: performing arts, but also education, associations and cultural jobs. Ad D.5, it should be pointed out that “cultural professions” can be traced to the ISCO classification systems provided by EUROSTAT which allows the European harmonisation of employment statistics. Only in a few cases, however, it has been possible to obtain the information per NUTS III region. The job codes “selected” by the TGP as part of the cultural industry are listed in the Annex.

Other data regarding characteristics of the territory and “uses” of the heritage (actual and potential) have been collected in included in our data base in order to build indicators. Surface and population data have been derived from the ESPON data base. EUROSTAT provides tourism data regarding demand (visitors flows) at NUTS II level and supply (accommodation) at NUTS III level for most European countries.

2.3 Meta-database

In this moment the TGP is in the stage of collecting raw data regarding the European heritage resources, the first step of the research identified by our first interim report. This step is as arguably the most difficult of our research, because data sources on heritage, its use and its spatial patterns are possibly the most underdeveloped part of the European data base that we are trying to consolidate. Data are in part not available (which in some cases means that the TGP is compiling data lists from scratch), or collected with largely diverging methodologies between countries and sometimes even between regions within the same country. Moreover, there are relevant difficulties regarding the interpretation of notions such as “presence” and “use” of the heritage that the partners are trying to overcome by a sensible choice of indicators. The latter also needs to be practically feasible, so as to achieve the objective to cover the largest possible part of the European 27+2 territory.

This makes the compilation of a Meta-Data Base the TPG's priority at this stage. The full meta-database for 27+2 countries is presented in the annex. We present here an illustration of the contents country by country.

Italy (data collection by LP- Ca' Foscari University of Venice)

The meta-database is incomplete. Information is missing for categories B and C. To this date (4 April 2005) it has been impossible for the LP to obtain access to national registers of protected heritage. Such registers are only accessible in paper format. The LP has knowledge of a project of a going project of digitalisation of the Italian archives but no further information has been provided. The same holds for listings of museums, which are only accessible for national museum excluding private and municipal museums and galleries. Attempt will be done to reconstruct the heritage assets through the use of the Touring Club "Red Guides" which are supposedly based on the consultation of such listings.

Austria (data collection by LP- Ca' Foscari University of Venice)

The meta-database is incomplete, missing information in categories B, C and D. A list of heritage assets has been reconstructed through the recompilation of data available on the "Tiscover" website. Tourism data have also been collected.

Germany (data collection by University of Greifswald – PP1)

The complete meta-database has been constructed for almost all the categories of heritage, and subcategories have also been included. A variety of national and regional sources has been utilised.

Switzerland (data collection by University of Greifswald – PP1)

The complete meta-database has been constructed for almost all the categories of heritage, and subcategories have also been included. A variety of national and regional sources has been utilised.

Hungary (data collection by University of Greifswald – PP1)

The meta-database is at an advanced stage in spite of the difficulty to obtain access to national registers and listings. has been constructed for almost all the categories of heritage, and subcategories have also been included. Information is missing for data in categories B and C.

The Netherlands (data collection by EURICUR, Rotterdam – PP2)

The meta-database is incomplete. A project of digitalisation and web-edition of the Dutch heritage registry by the Ministry of Culture (office for the Heritage, *monumentenzorg*) is presently on-going. Contacts have been established by PP2 to obtain access to a preliminary data-base and has been granted, but the data compilation methodology is now currently being revised so that the transfer of data has been delayed. Data from the

archaeological registry (in geo-referenced format) have been obtained from the Department of Antiques, as well as a complete museums listing from the Dutch Tourist Board (VVV) web-site. Information on the remaining categories is still missing.

Belgium (data collection by Katholiek Universiteit Leuven — PP3):

Heritage data are managed by different agencies in the three national communities. Three meta-data bases have been compiled. An advanced meta-data base has been compiled for the three regions, missing information in categories B.1, B.3-B.5, C.2-3, D.

Luxembourg (data collection by Katholiek Universiteit Leuven — PP3):

No information has been sent in at the present date.

France (data collection by Katholiek Universiteit Leuven — PP3):

Data collection has been sub-contracted to the INRETS institute in France, but no information has been sent in at the present date.

Spain (data collection by Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona — PP4):

An advanced meta-database has been compiled, including information on most heritage categories under A, B and C, using sources of the Spanish Ministry for Culture and of the various Autonomous Communities. Data on cultural heritage, museums, events, public libraries, editorial activity (ISBN), and tourism flows have been compiled. Presence, density and use pressure by residents and visitors on Immovable Protected Heritage (IPH), museums and libraries by NUTS 3 have been calculated and mapped. Data sources for B.5 (events) are not harmonised between NUTS 2 levels.

Romania (data collection by Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona — PP4):

An incomplete meta-database has been compiled, with incomplete information in categories B, C and D using various national sources and tourist guides. Data on cultural heritage, museums, libraries have been collected and indicators calculated.

UK-Ireland (data collection by Nottingham Business School — PP5):

The meta-database pools UK and Irish data (they will be separated at a later stage) and primarily focuses on category A (cultural heritage). Information regarding categories B, C and D are still missing. Data on cultural heritage and museums have been collected from national sources and indicators calculated.

Greece (data collection by ENPL, University of Volos — PP6):

The meta-data base is at an advanced stage, including exhaustive information on cultural heritage, museums, conjuncts, theatres, libraries, jobs in creative industries, and missing information on categories A.2 and B. Data in geo-referenced format have been collected. Presence, density and use pressure indicators by residents and visitors regarding

immovable protected heritage (IPH), movable heritage, heritage entities (conjuncts), creative jobs and places and organisations for cultural expression by NUTS 3 have been calculated and the relative maps have been created.

Cyprus (data collection by ENPL, University of Volos — PP6):

The meta-data base is at an advanced stage, including exhaustive information on cultural heritage, museums, conjuncts, theatres, libraries, jobs in creative industries, and missing information on categories A.2 and B. Data in geo-referenced format have been collected and presence, density and use pressure indicators by residents and visitors regarding Immovable Protected Heritage (IPH), Movable Heritage, Heritage entities (conjuncts), creative jobs and places and organisations for cultural expression by NUTS 3.

Bulgaria (data collection by ENPL, University of Volos — PP6):

The meta-data base is at an incomplete stage, with information missing in categories B and C. Contacts have been established with Bulgarian authorities to facilitate the transfer of information and access to data.

Portugal (data collection by IERU, Universidade de Coimbra — PP7):

The meta-data base is at an advanced stage, missing information on categories B and C.3. Data have been collected from the national IPPAR cultural heritage registry and the INE statistical institute, including heritage assets and museums, and from the ISCO cultural jobs data base. Indicators regarding the presence, density and use pressure on the cultural heritage have been calculated.

Slovenia (data collection by IERU, Universidade de Coimbra — PP7):

The meta-data base is at an incomplete stage, with information missing in categories B and C. Contacts have been established with national authorities and the Slovenian ECP to facilitate the transfer of information and access to data.

Malta (data collection by IERU, Universidade de Coimbra — PP7):

The meta-data base is not developed. Contacts have been established with national authorities and the Malta ECP to facilitate the transfer of information and access to data.

Denmark (data collection by University Of Copenhagen — PP8):

The meta-data base is at an advanced stage, missing information on categories B1, B3-B5 and C, with illustration of national sources such as the National Cultural Heritage Agency, and the National environmental Research Institute, as well as the Danish statistical agency.

Norway (data collection by University Of Copenhagen — PP8):

No information has been sent in at the present date.

Sweden (data collection by University Of Copenhagen — PP8):

No information has been sent in at the present date.

Poland (data collection by IGSO, Polish Academy of Science — PP9):

The meta database is at an incomplete stage, missing information in category B and C. It should be pointed out that NUTS III areas had to be reconstructed from the ESPON shapefile that included NUTS 4 or NUTS 5 delimitations. Data have been collected from national sources regarding museums, libraries, cinemas, museum activities, tourists, natural and heritage assets.

Lithuania (data collection by IGSO, Polish Academy of Science — PP9):

The meta-data base is at an advanced stage, missing information in category C. Data have been collected from national sources regarding religious practices, ethnic groups, cinemas, museums, libraries. NUTS III areas had to be reconstructed from the ESPON shapefile that included NUTS 4 or NUTS 5 delimitations.

Latvia (data collection by IGSO, Polish Academy of Science — PP9):

The meta database is at an incomplete stage, missing information in categories A.2, B.1, B.3-B.5, C. Data have been collected from national sources regarding libraries, cultural associations, ethnic groups.

Finland (data collection by SKK, University of Joensuu — PP10):

The meta database is at an incomplete stage, missing most information in categories A.1 and A.2. Data in geo-referenced format have been collected from national sources regarding archaeological sites, museums, ethnic groups, languages, events, conjuncts, performing arts venues, libraries, higher education, national archives, jobs in creative industries.

Estonia (data collection by SKK, University of Joensuu — PP10):

The meta-data base is at an advanced stage, missing information in category C. Data have been collected from national sources regarding monuments and sites, archaeological sites, historic townscapes, industrial heritage, museums, religious practices, ethnic groups and minorities, languages and dialects spoken, libraries, higher education, archives.

Czech Republic (data collection by University of Pardubice — PP11):

No meta-database information or data compilations have been sent in at the present date, but maps of presence, density and use pressure by residents on museums and libraries by NUTS 3 have been produced.

Slovakia (data collection by University of Pardubice — PP11):

No information has been sent in at the present date.

3 FIRST MAPS AND INDICATORS

In countries where data are available and have been collected with a sufficient degree of reliability (only a small part of EU27+2 at the present stage), it has been possible to produce a first few maps which illustrate the diversity of European regions.

The assets mapped are at this stage of three types, encapsulating three different “moments” of cultural heritage effects:

- tangible, immovable **heritage resources**. Monuments and buildings of artistic and/or historical significance, historical sites and places of memory, architectural conjuncts, archaeological areas, and so forth, define the “cultural infrastructure of the territory” encapsulate best the cultural identity of a territory and its differentiation; they are the subject of cultural policy aimed at their preservation and promotion.
- tangible, movable collections of objects, compiled in **museums and galleries**. These assets are the object of cultural policy: institutions explicitly aimed at collecting, forwarding, and studying the various traces of the cultural identity of a territory, or a country, or a given historical period. Their existence and relation with the territory (location, access policy) is “political” as it already presumes a “will” to defend a given cultural current and “use” culture as a regional asset.
- **libraries and archives** are a significant aspect of cultural policy, disconnected from the “object” but aiming at diffused cultural education and sensibilisation of the population regarding the local culture.

There are of course other dimensions of culture and heritage, especially of the “intangible” type, which will be taken care of at later stages of this study: cultural practices, activities and events; jobs and enterprises in the cultural industries; production clusters of culture-based goods and services; etc.

3.1 Three basic indicators

On the basis of such data, maps can be compiled according to three basic indicators:

1. **Presence of cultural assets**. The sheer number of heritage assets in a region allows an overview of the distribution and localisation of cultural assets in Europe. This information provides no immediate policy indication, but may illustrate of the “cultural complexity” of a given territory and of specific cultural environments delimited by administrative boundaries. In the cases of museums and libraries, this indicator may be an illustration of differential policy approaches to cultural provisions between regions.
2. **Density of cultural assets**. The number of assets per square kilometre indicates the concentration of heritage assets and resources in the space, and could be considered a proxy of the attractiveness of the region, therefore of the economic potential for development from tourism but also from other forms of valorisation of local culture: education, heritage industry, creative industry, which need a “spatial

critical mass” to attract the investments and infrastructure that is needed for development.

3. **Use pressure on cultural assets.** The number of users (residents, and, in later stages of the project, tourists) indicate what is the “demand basin” for heritage resources and other cultural facilities and therefore what is the ease of access to culture (or the level of conflict in the access, as in the cases of excessive tourist pressure). Thus, high values of this indicator could be given a negative interpretation (the demand basin for individual assets of limited capacity is high and may create congestion) but also a positive one (the “economic potential” is high); hence, balance should be sought for and the level of use from visitors should also be considered. In the case of libraries this twofold interpretation presents again: few users per library means that people have better access (but then we don’t have the data on the dimension of the libraries), or may indicate an “inefficiency” in the provision of library services. The same holds with regard to museums: few potential users per museum means that the quality of visits is high but also that museums could achieve better economic results. “Efficiency” data should therefore be taken into consideration to complement this information. In the next stages pressure indicators will be compiled also looking at the “competition” for the use of the resources with tourists (however, tourism data are presently not available at EUROSTAT at NUTS III level).

All these indicators can be calculated in absolute numbers or in index form, assigning the value = 100 to the national average (country total) and analysing regional variations.

The TPG points out that at this stage the maps built according to these three indicators are not integrated at the European level, which will only be possible when relevant “harmonisation” issues will be addressed and a standard analytic approach will be decided.

In occasion of our Second Partners’ Meeting and International ESPON 1.3.3 Workshop to take place in Barcelona 5-7 May, all these issues will be discussed with experts and clarified, so that it will be possible to proceed to the compilation of European maps. For the time being we include in our SI report some “country studies” which will function as pilot to illustrate the regional variations in key aspects of the cultural heritage in European regions (NUTS III) within countries.

3.2 Pilot mapping of two European countries

SPAIN

Introduction

The first nine maps produced by the Spanish team regard three essential dimensions of cultural heritage and identity: immovable cultural heritage resources, museums, and libraries.

The assets mapped are of three types, encapsulating three different “moments” of cultural heritage effects:

- **tangible, immovable heritage resources.** Monuments and buildings of artistic and/or historical significance, historical sites and places of memory, architectural conjuncts, archaeological areas, and so forth define the “cultural infrastructure of the territory”

encapsulate best the cultural identity of a territory and its differentiation; they are the *subject* of cultural policy aimed at their preservation and promotion.

- **tangible, movable collections of objects**, compiled in **museums** and **galleries**. These assets are the *object* of cultural policy: institutions explicitly aimed at collecting, forwarding, and studying the various traces of the cultural identity of a territory, or a country, or a given historical period. Their existence and relation with the territory (location, access policy) is “political” as it already presumes a “will” to defend a given cultural current and “use” culture as a regional asset.
- **libraries** and **archives** are a significant aspect of “cultural policy” disconnected from the “object” but aiming at diffused cultural education and sensibilisation of the population regarding the local culture.

The maps are still in draft form (they need to be “translated” in English).

Data sources

All data are referred to NUTS III units (the Spanish provinces). The Autonomous Communities of Melilla and Ceuta, that are isolated city protectorates surrounded by Moroccan territory, have been excluded from the analysis because they represent outliers.

1. *Unmovable heritage*. The data used come from the national data base of protected unmovable heritage assets collected by the Ministry of Culture. These data are online in “query form” in the website <http://www.mcu.es/bases/spa/inmu/INMU.html>. Five categories of assets are included:
 - monuments and sites
 - parks and gardens
 - architectural conjuncts
 - sites of historical significance and “places of memory”
 - archaeological sites
2. *Museums and collections*. The data used come from the national data base of Spanish museums and collections of the Ministry of Culture. The data are downloadable from the website <http://www.mcu.es/museos/jsp/plantillaAncho.jsp?id=3&pie=false>.
3. *Libraries*. The data used come from the national data base of public libraries of the Ministry of Culture. The data are downloadable from the website: <http://www.mcu.es/jsp/marcosAncho.jsp?id=45&area=estadisticas>.

Map reading

Maps 1 a-b-c (immovable heritage assets)

Heritage assets are numerous in the provinces of Catalonia, Madrid and Murcia (a possible outlier). A bird’s eye view of all Spain reveals that there’s relative abundance of heritage assets in coastal areas and around Madrid, while sparsely populated provinces without an important history are relatively less endowed. Art and culture are naturally tied to civilisation and human settlements. Andalusia (especially the provinces of Seville, Granada, Malaga) stand out as a culturally cohesive territory as do Catalonia.

The density index of Map 1c shows that the Province of Barcelona, Madrid, the coastal Andalusian provinces of Malaga and Cadiz, as well as the Basque and some Galician provinces have the highest concentrations of heritage resources. Provinces which include other large conurbations like Sevilla, Valencia, Santander and Valladolid follow suit. This reflects to some extent the “urban” nature of the heritage and the importance of maritime locations, where natural and cultural assets intertwine and where the fertile encounter of ancient civilisations has left the most visible traces.

The pressure map 1b reveals that regions where a potential for abuse of cultural assets are both among sparsely populated areas or in densely populated areas, so this information is inconclusive.

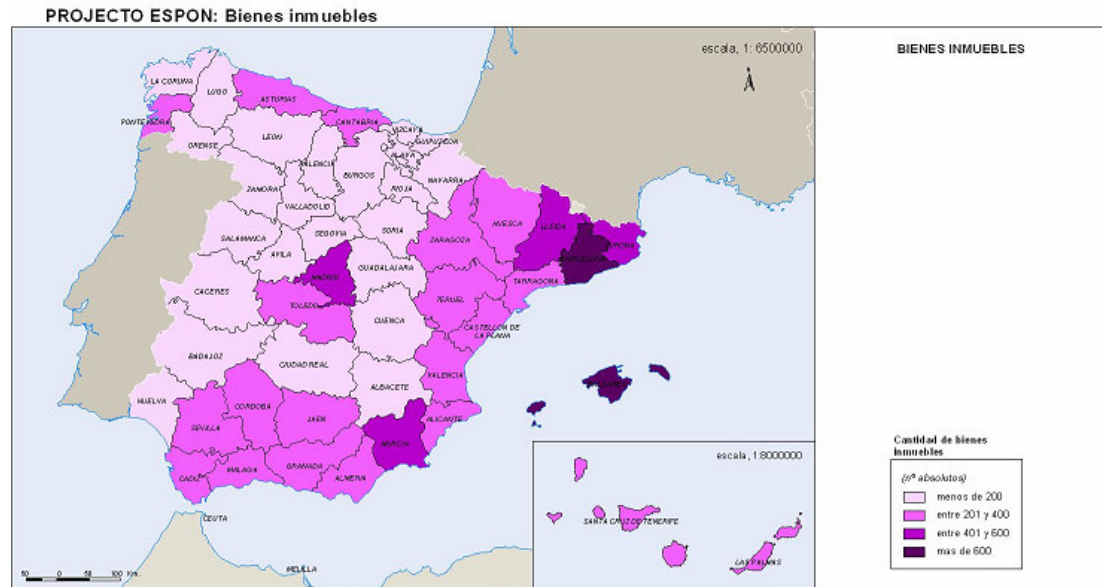


Fig. 1a - Spain, immovable heritage assets in NUTS III regions in absolute numbers. Source: Ministerio de Cultura de España. Data elaborated by A.P. Russo, J. Duch, F. Romagosa

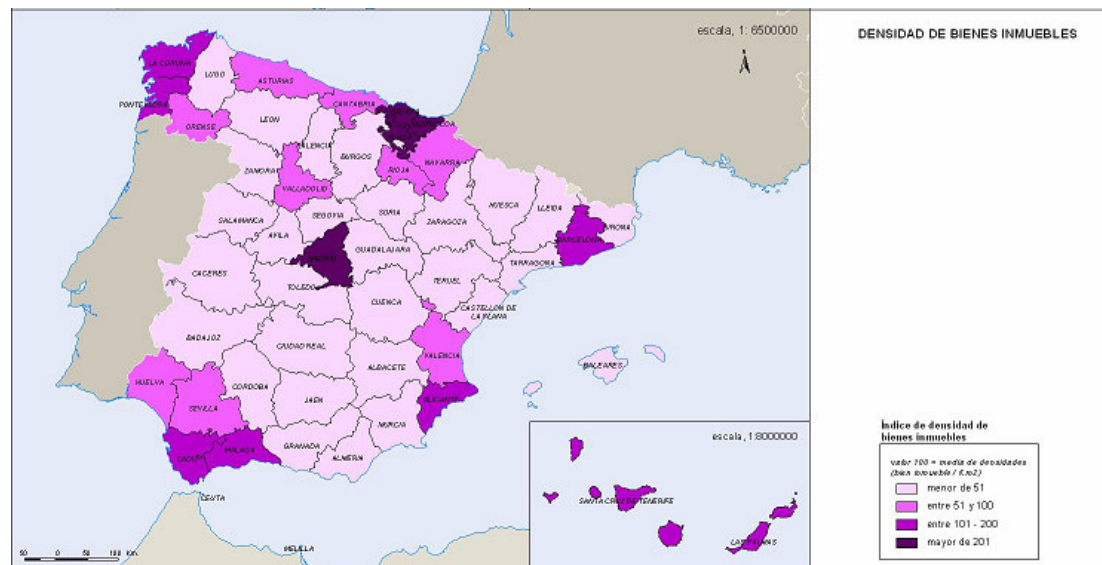


Fig. 1b - Spain, density of heritage assets in NUTS III regions (assets / kmq). Index (Spain = 100). Source: Ministerio de Cultura de España. Data elaborated by A.P. Russo, J. Duch, F. Romagosa

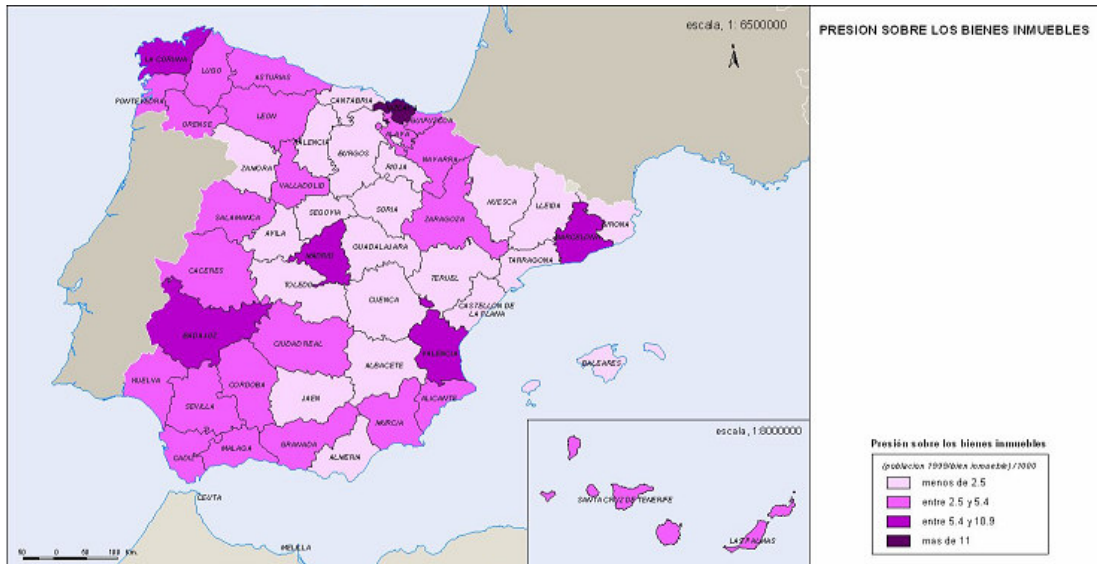


Fig. 1c - Spain, use pressure on heritage assets from local residents in NUTS III regions (residents / assets). Index (Spain = 100). Source: Ministerio de Cultura de España. Data elaborated by A.P. Russo, J. Duch, F. Romagosa

Maps 2 a-b-c (museums)

Museums are numerous in the three largest Spanish conurbations, as well as in most Andalusian provinces and Balearic islands. The regions that contain large metropolitan conurbations (Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia) are the ones that concentrate the highest number of museums, confirming the intuition that movable collections are more likely to be located in “urban” areas; the contrary holds for sparsely populated provinces. Northern Spanish provinces in the Basque countries, Rioja and Cantabria as well as the Province of La Coruña (where Santiago de Compostela is located) are also well endowed to this respect. Potential museum users are higher in coastal regions and especially in Catalonia, Basque countries and Galicia, as well as Madrid and Rioja.

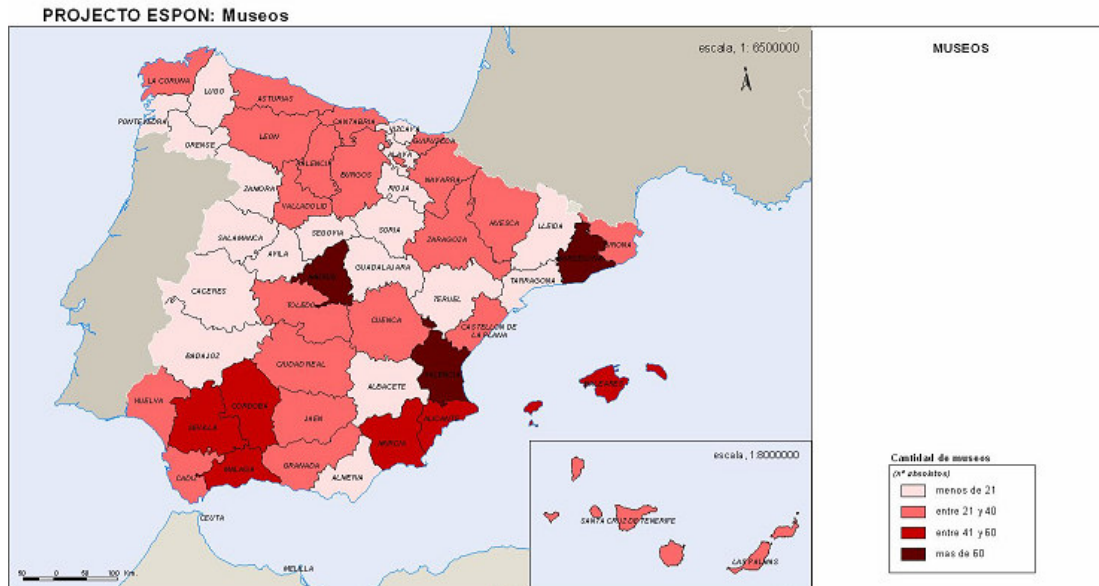


Fig. 2a - Spain, museums and galleries in NUTS III regions in absolute numbers. Source: Ministerio de Cultura de España. Data elaborated by A.P. Russo, J. Duch, F. Romagosa

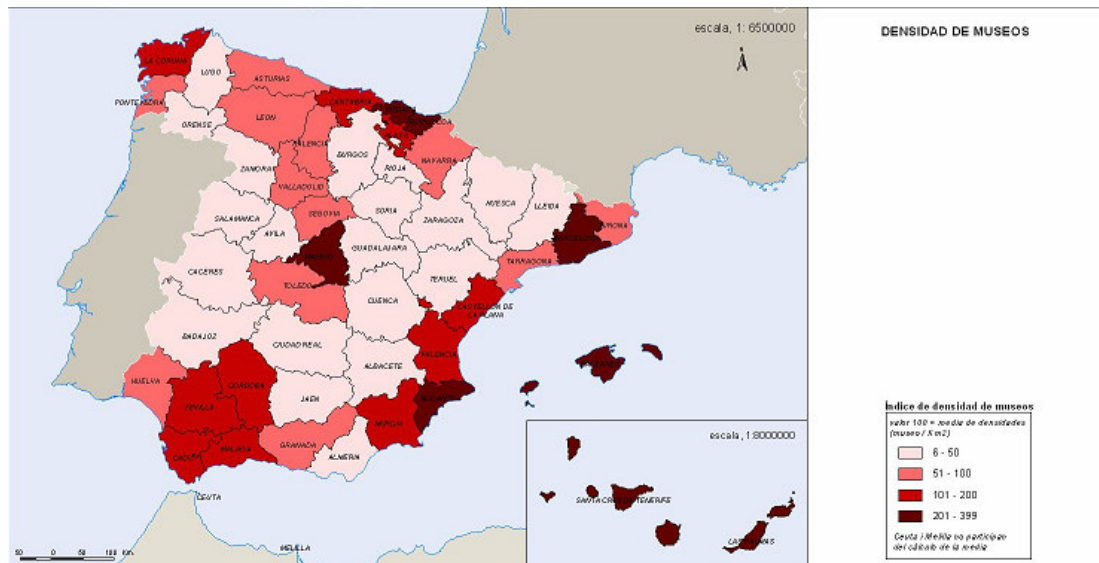


Fig. 2b - Spain, density of museums in NUTS III regions (assets / kmq). Index (Spain = 100). Source: Ministerio de Cultura de España. Data elaborated by A.P. Russo, J. Duch, F. Romagosa

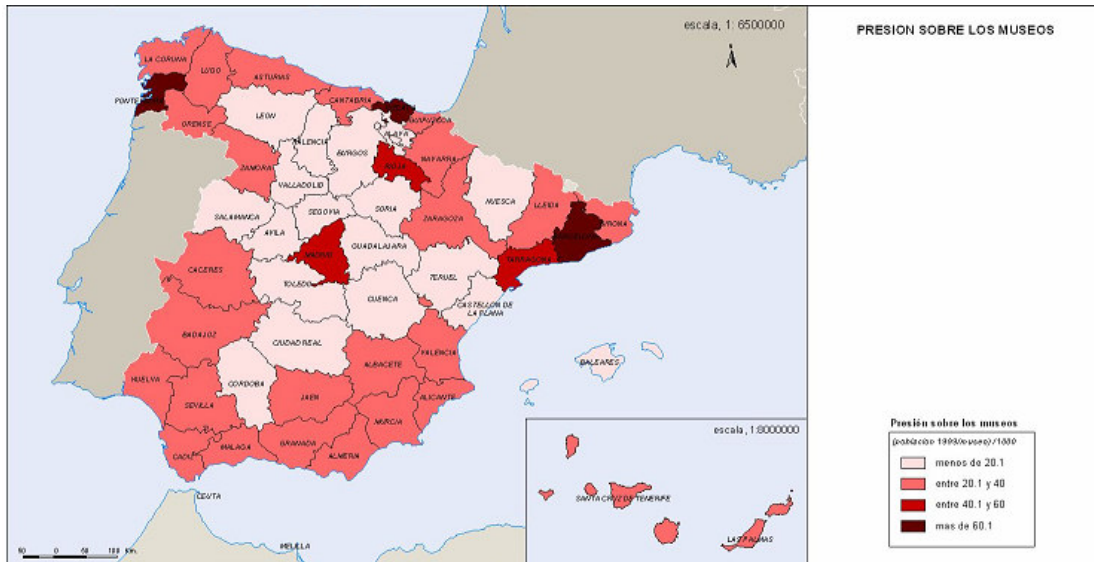


Fig. 2c - Spain, use pressure on museums from local residents in NUTS III regions (residents / assets). Index (Spain = 100). Source: Ministerio de Cultura de España. Data elaborated by A.P. Russo, J. Duch, F. Romagosa

Maps 3 a-b-c (libraries)

Public libraries are relatively uniformly distributed across the Spanish provinces, with a relatively higher presence in more sparsely populated regions, but there are notable differences that could correspond to variations in budgets allocated to culture and education by different autonomous communities. Densely populated Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Cadiz and Murcia are the provinces in which each library serves more residents.

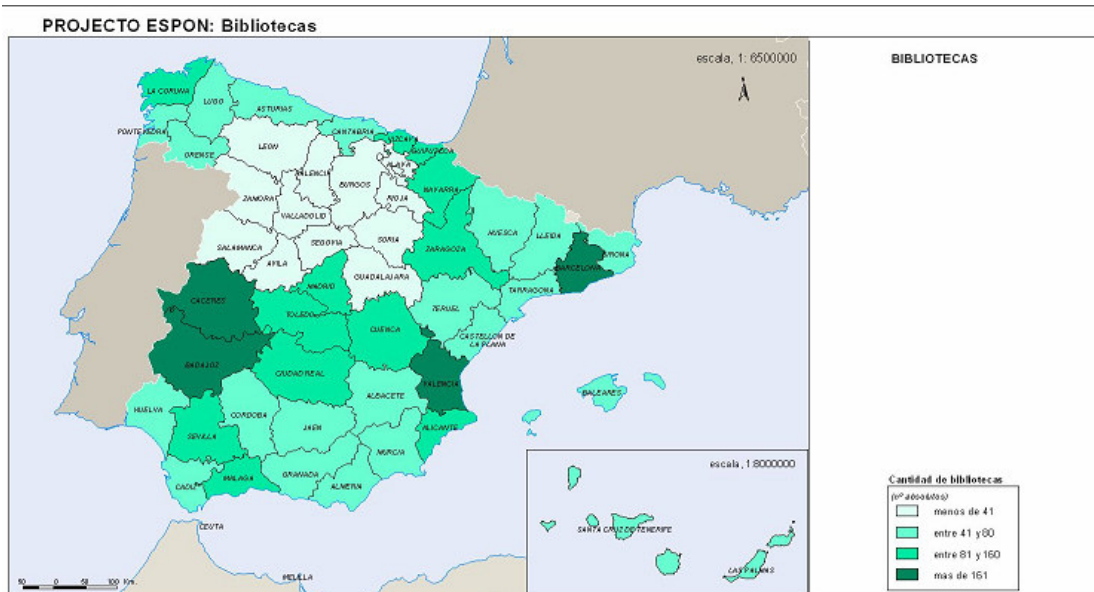


Fig. 3a - Spain, public libraries and archives in NUTS III regions in absolute numbers. Source: Ministerio de Cultura de España. Data elaborated by A.P. Russo, J. Duch, F. Romagosa

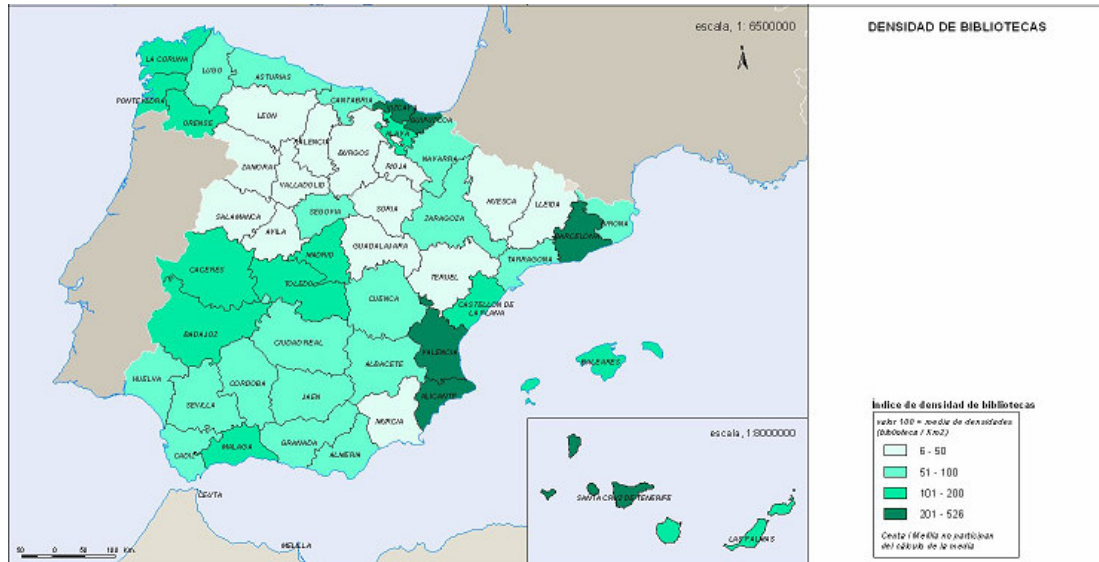


Fig. 3b - Spain, density of libraries in NUTS III regions (assets / kmq). Index (Spain = 100). Source: Ministerio de Cultura de España. Data elaborated by A.P. Russo, J. Duch, F. Romagosa

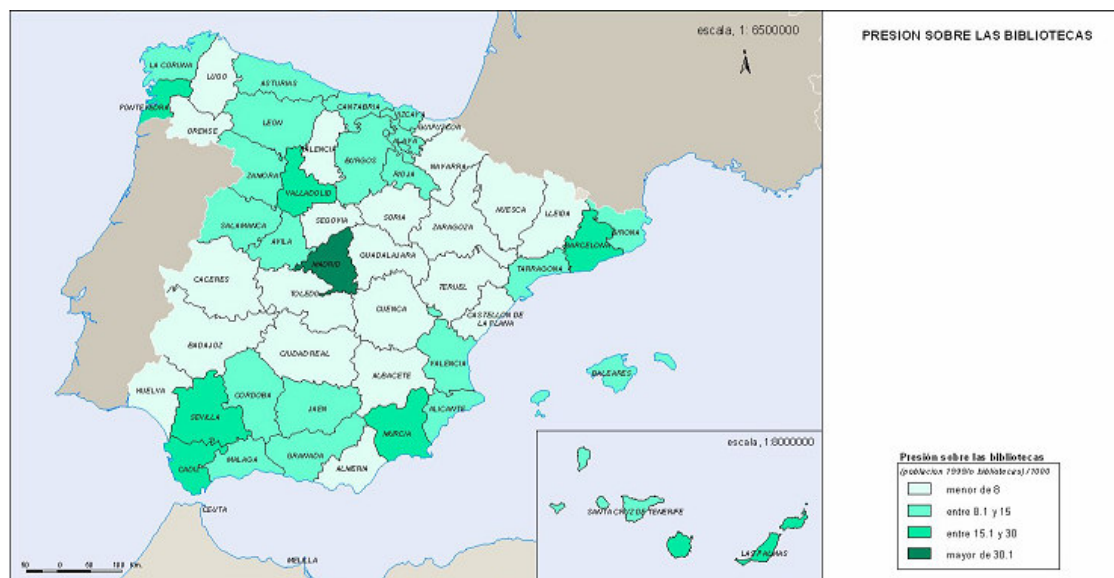


Fig. 2c - Spain, use pressure on libraries from local residents in NUTS III regions (residents / assets). Index (Spain = 100). Source: Ministerio de Cultura de España. Data elaborated by A.P. Russo, J. Duch, F. Romagosa

GREECE

Introduction

The first thirty maps produced by the Greek team regard five essential dimensions of cultural heritage and identity: immovable cultural heritage, movable heritage, cultural heritage entities or cultural landscapes, cultural activities: places for cultural expression, organisation and transmission and creative industries. This text is a first commentary.

Data sources

All data are referred to NUTS III units.

4. *Unmovable heritage*. The data used come from the national data base of protected unmovable heritage assets collected by the Ministry of Culture. These data are online in the website <http://www.culture.gr/cgi-bin/showfr.cgi?1/0/http://www.culture.gr/maps>. Three categories of assets are included:

Archaeological Site - Ancient Monument
Byzantine Site - Byzantine Monument (Religious Buildings)
Recent (after 1830) Monument - Architectural Ensemble

5. *Movable heritage (museums- collection - gallery)*. The data used come from the national data base of Greek museums and collections of the Ministry of Culture. The data are downloadable from the website <http://www.culture.gr/cgi-bin/showfr.cgi?1/0/http://www.culture.gr/maps>. One category of assets is included:

Museum - Collection - Gallery

6. *Cultural heritage entities or cultural landscapes (Sites containing several or all above mentioned categories: art cities, regions, cultural complexes)*. The data used come from the national data base of Ministry of Tourism - Greek National Tourism Organisation. The data are downloadable from the website: <http://www.eot.gr/pages.php?pageID=846&langID=2>. One category of assets is included:

Traditional settlements/villages in Greece

7. *Cultural activities: places for cultural expression, organisation and transmission (Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas + Higher education institutions, libraries + National and regional archives)* The data used for theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas come from the national data base of Ministry of Culture and others sources. The data are downloadable from the websites: http://www.culture.gr/4/41/krat_theatre_gr.html, http://www.culture.gr/4/41/dipethe_gr.html, http://www.culture.gr/4/41/ddk_gr.html, http://www.culture.gr/4/41/sup_theatre_gr.html, www.xo.gr, www.vres.gr

The data used for higher education institutions, libraries come from the national data base of Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs. The data are downloadable from the websites: http://www.ypepth.gr/el_ec_page1047.htm, http://www.ypepth.gr/el_ec_page758.htm, http://www.ypepth.gr/el_ec_page1563.htm

The data used for national and regional archives come from the national data base of Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs. The data are downloadable from the websites: http://www.ypepth.gr/en_ec_page1130.htm

8. *Creative industries (jobs)*. The data used for come from the Population Census (2001) of General Secretariat of National Statistical Service of Greece. The data are downloadable from the website: http://www.statistics.gr/table_menu.asp?dt=0&sb=SAP_5&SSnid=Στοιχεία%20Απογραφής%202001%20-%20Πίνακες%20προς%20EUROSTAT.

Three groups are included:

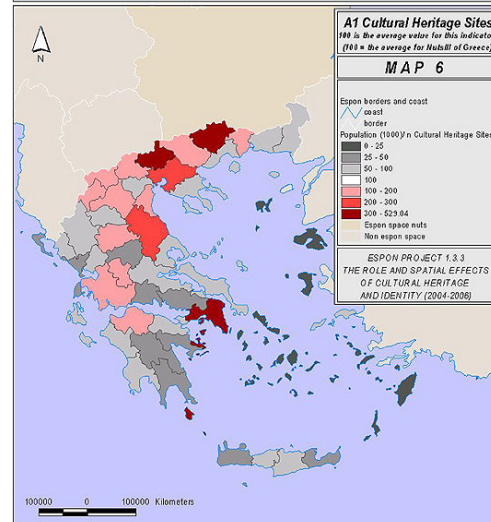
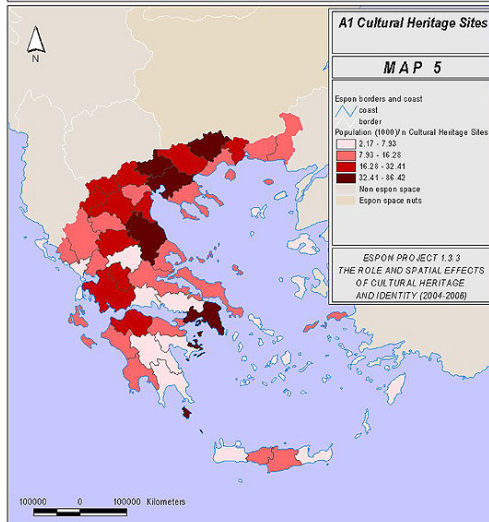
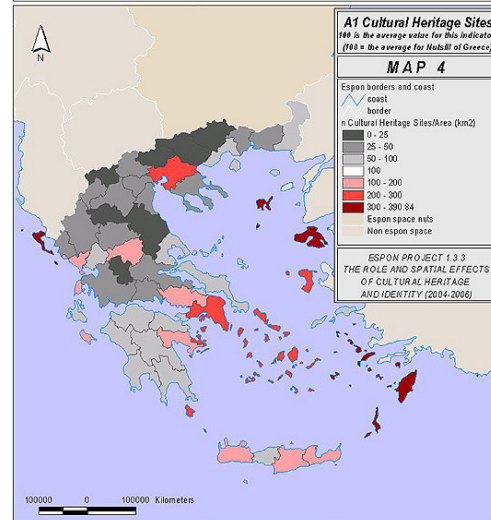
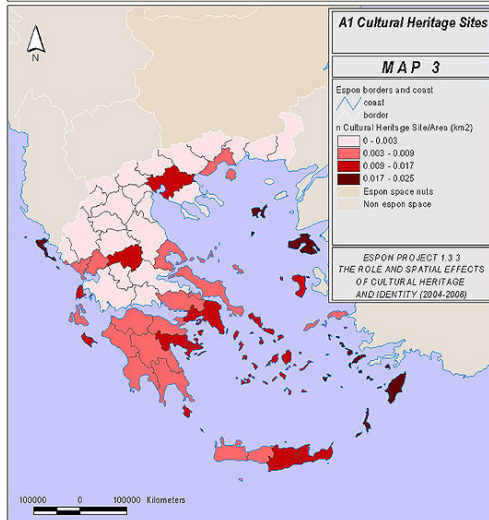
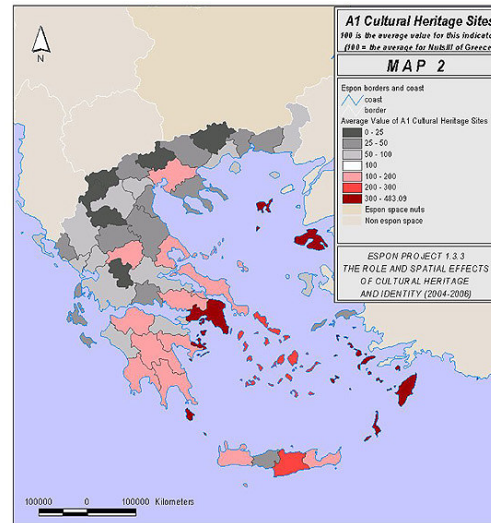
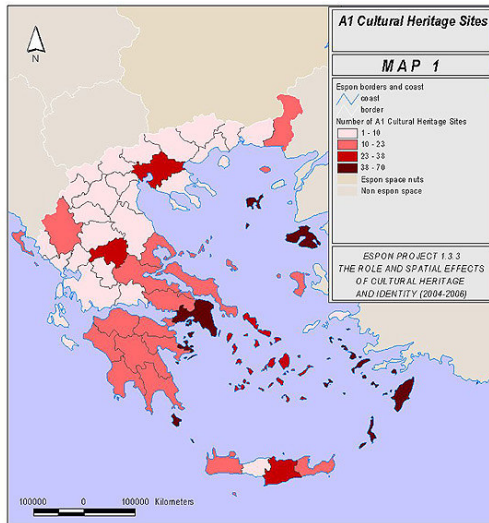
- Major group 2: Professionals
- Major group 3: Technicians and associate professionals
- Major group 7: Craft and related trades workers

Indicators

- i. Indicators of presence a.* The absolute number of resources present in a region represents the number of assets in a province.
- ii. Indicators of presence b.* The average value of resources present in a region represents which are above and below the mean of the Country. Also the estimate of the standard deviation is calculated, which is a measure of how widely values are dispersed from the mean. (100 = the average value for this indicator for NutsIII of Greece)
- iii. Indicators of density a.* The number of assets per area of surface in km² in a region represents the density of resources.
- iv. Indicators of density b.* The average value of assets per area of surface in km² in a region represents which are above and below the mean of the Country. Also the estimate of the standard deviation is calculated, which is a measure of how widely values are dispersed from the mean. (100 = the average value for this indicator for NutsIII of Greece)
- v. Indicators of pressure a.* The number of residents per assets in a region represents the level of potential pressure caused from the use of residents to the cultural resources.
- vi. Indicators of pressure b.* The average value of residents per assets in a region represents which are above and below the mean of the Country. Also the estimate of the standard deviation is calculated, which is a measure of how widely values are dispersed from the mean. (100 = the average value for this indicator for NutsIII of Greece).

Map reading

Maps (1-2-3-4-5-6) (**Cultural Heritage Sites** - immovable heritage assets):



Cultural Heritage assets as illustrated on map 1 are grouped in Attiki which is normal because is the larger metropolitan of Greece. But there is also a high concentration in the Prefecture of Dodekanisos and Lesvos mostly because of the high number of Religious buildings. The second larger concentration is appeared Thessaloniki, Irakleio, Kyklades and Karditsa (Karditsa for the same reason as Lesvos the number of Religious buildings). However these maps do not reflect the relative importance of culture sites for example Olympia (home of the Olympic games) which is located in the prefecture of Ileia in Western Peloponnisos is an area of low category. The second map illustrates the differences in distribution. The Standard Deviation for the cultural heritage sites is 100,84.

The density of culture sites does not significantly reflect the image of the distribution. The density index of map three shows that the Prefecture of Lesvos, Rodos and Kerkyra have the highest concentrations of heritage resources, which is an effect actually of their small area. However, it can be said that Attiki, Thessaloniki, Aegean and Ionian Islands, and Southern Greece are rich in cultural heritage sites. The next map (4) illustrates the high level of concentration of the density index b in the Prefecture of Lesvos, Rodos and Kerkyra because of their small area. But also illustrates the differences in the Central and Northern Greece. The Standard Deviation for the cultural heritage sites per area of surface (km²) is 94,20.

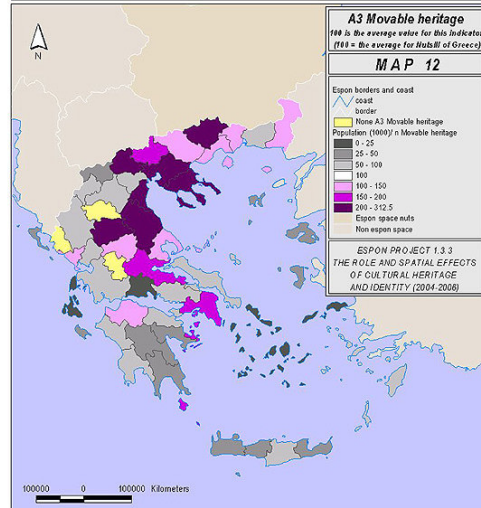
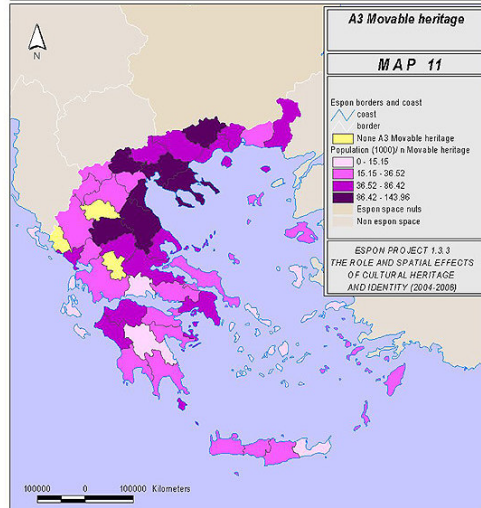
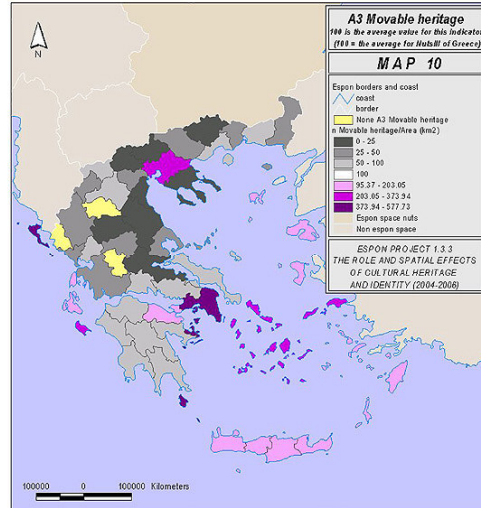
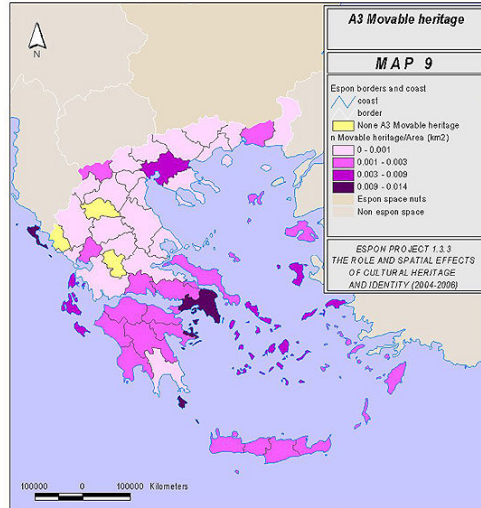
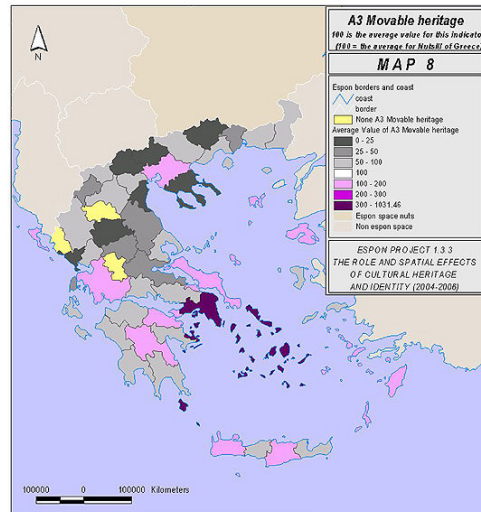
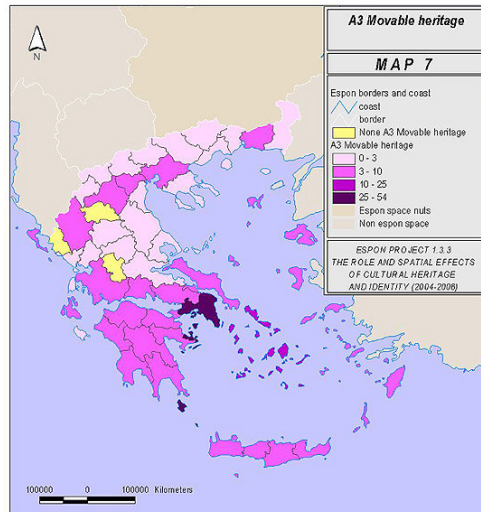
The pressure map 5 reveals the expected pressure for Attiki and Thessaloniki, where are located the larger cities of Greece (Athens and Thessaloniki), as well as the Prefecture of Larissa. It should be noted that two Prefectures Kilkis and Drama, which are in Northern Greece, are rank in the high pressure category because of the low number of culture sites. The differences are highlighted further in map 6. The Standard Deviation for population/1000 (Census 2001) per assets is 95,68.

*Maps (7-8-9-10-11-12) (**Movable heritage** – museums- collection - gallery)*

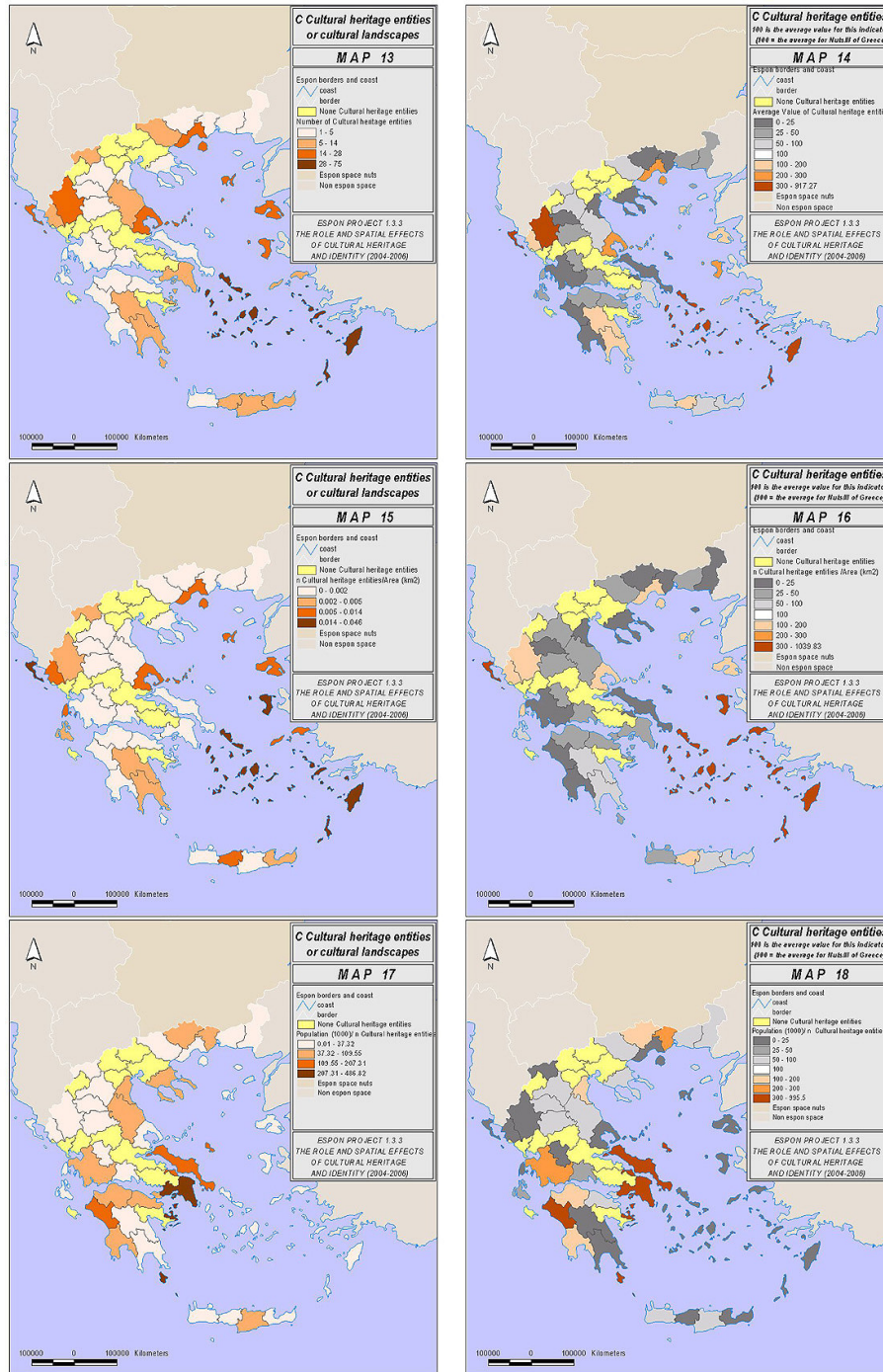
First of all it is important to note that there are no movable heritage in three areas, in Grevena, Thesprotia, and Evrytania. It is obvious that in Attiki and in Kyklades is located the larger number of the museums, collections and galleries. The distribution throughout the rest of the country is almost uniform (map7). But on the eighth map the differences are revealed. The Standard Deviation for the movable heritage is 151,69.

The density maps of movable heritage also do not significantly reflect the image of the distribution of this index. It appears that Attiki and Kerkyra have the highest concentrations, Thessaloniki, the rest of Ionian Islands, Kyklades, Chios and Samos follow. As well as, the rest Prefectures are more or less similar. The tenth map displays the diversity. The Standard Deviation for the movable heritage per area of surface (km²) is 121,08.

In the representation of the distribution in terms of the pressure index of population there is a higher contrast upsetting the original image. For example Athens figures on the second category because of the large number of the movable heritage. But other Prefectures such as Drama, Pella and Imathia, for example, turn up to be at the highest risk whereas their small population because of the number of museums, collections and galleries. The Standard Deviation for population/1000 (Census 2001) per assets is 82,64.



Maps (13-14-15-16-17-18) (**Cultural heritage entities or cultural landscapes** - Sites containing several or all above mentioned categories: art cities, regions, cultural complexes- traditional settlements)



First of all it is essential to note that there are no traditional settlements in twelve Prefectures. As expected the most valuable number of traditional settlements is concentrated in Southern Aegean Islands. The three Prefectures Attiki, Thessaloniki and Achaia, where are located the three major cities Athens, Thessaloniki and Patra correspondingly, apparently because of urbanization have a low number of traditional settlements. Both mountain areas Pilio (Prefecture of Magnisia) and Zagoria (Prefecture of Ioannina) and Northern Aegean Islands are in the second category. The differences are highlighted further on map 14. The Standard Deviation for the cultural heritage entities or cultural landscapes is 168,59.

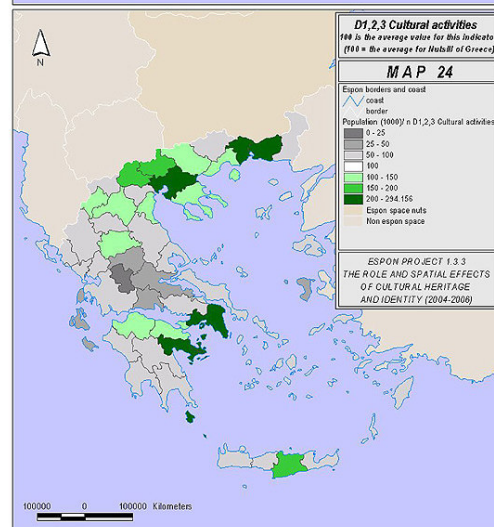
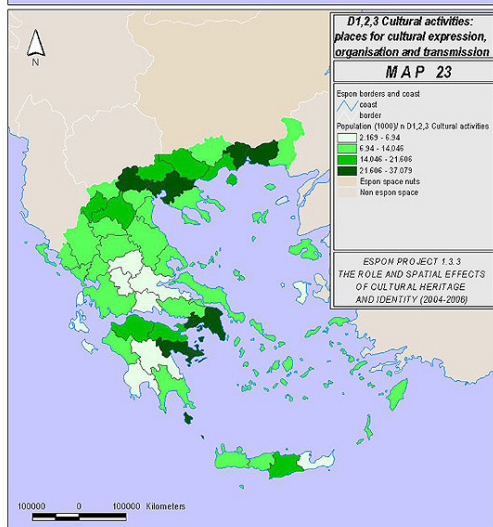
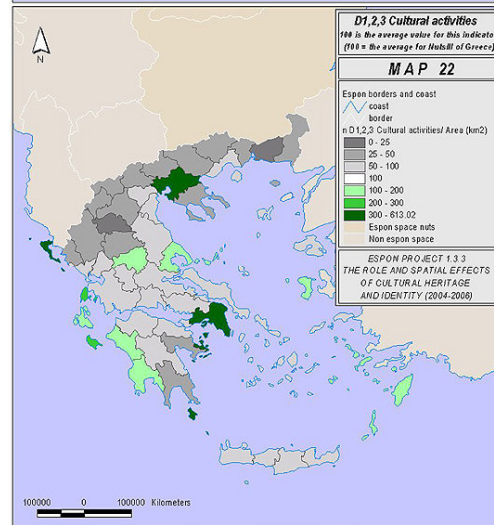
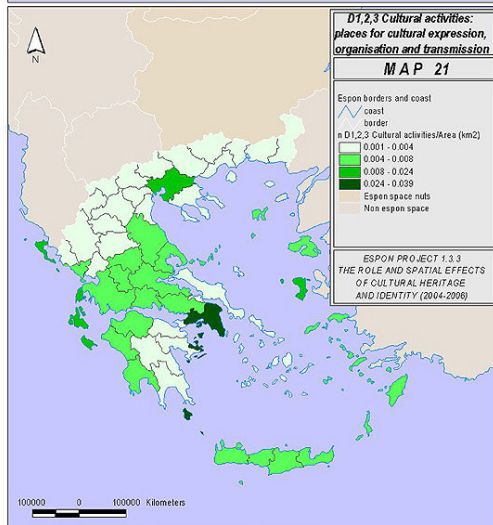
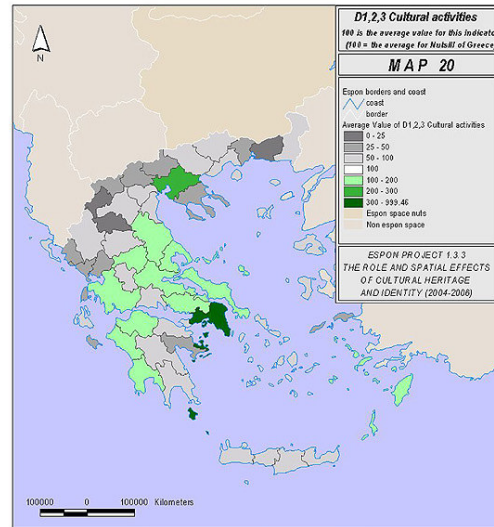
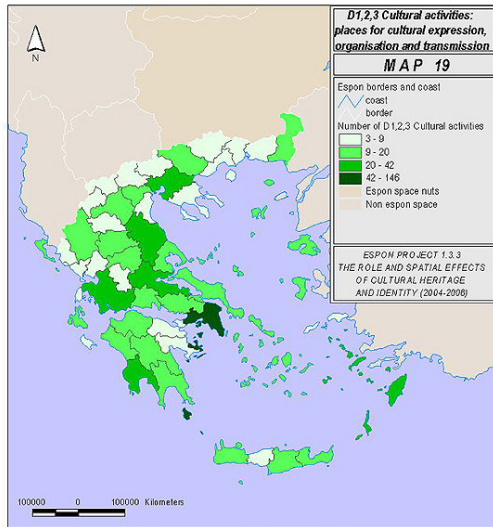
In essence, the density and the pressure map are complementary. The density maps (15 & 16) show a wealth of traditional settlements in the removed areas. The Standard Deviation for the traditional settlements per area of surface (km²) is 189,75. Furthermore, the pressure maps represent the expected pressure from the urban areas, for example Attiki is the most risky Prefecture. The Standard Deviation for population/1000 (Census 2001) per assets is 175,56.

*Maps (19-20-21-22-23-24) (**Cultural activities: places for cultural expression, organisation and transmission** - Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas, Higher education institutions, libraries & National and regional archives):*

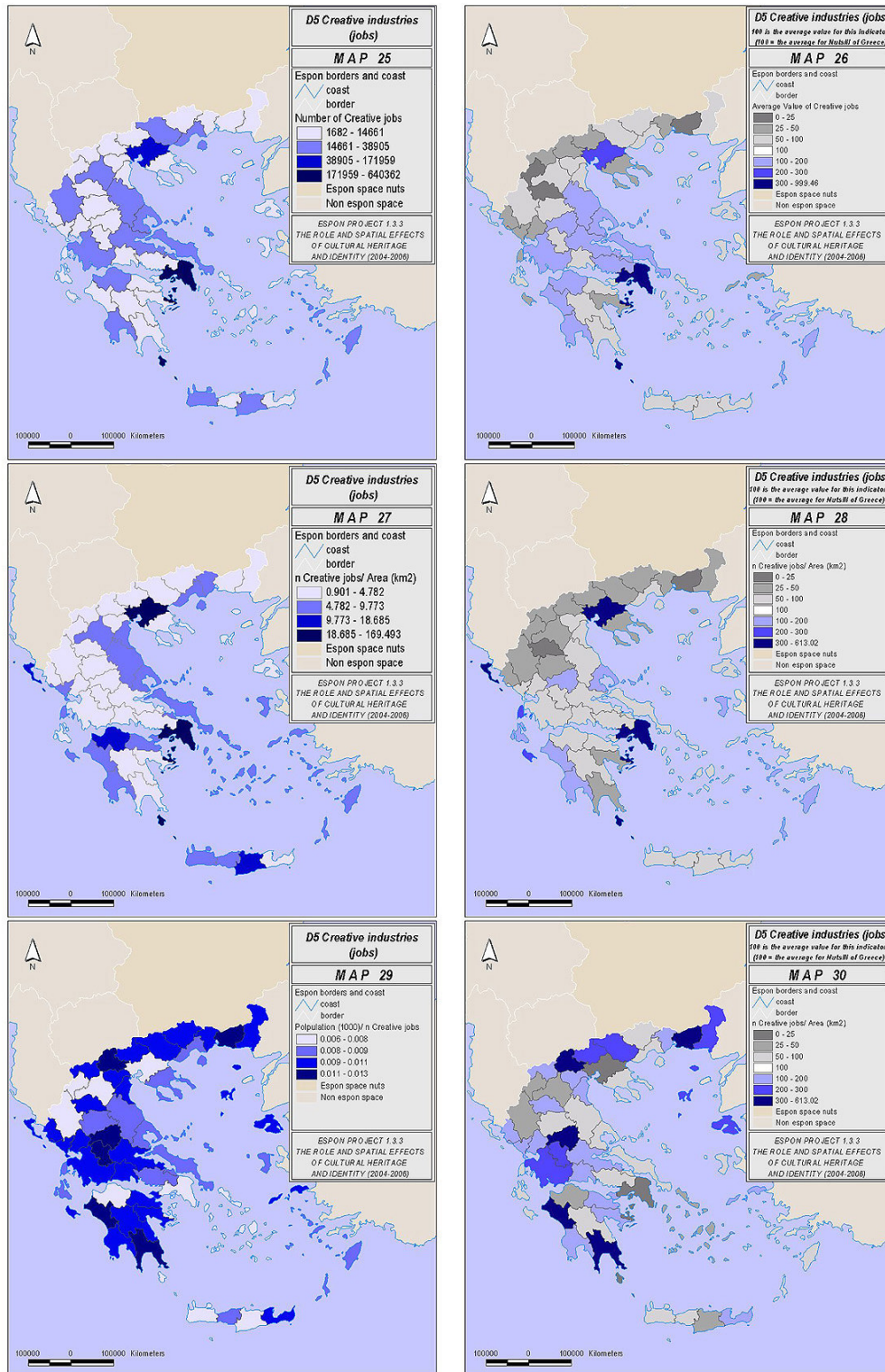
Because skewed distribution this map requires special description. Except the Prefectures of Attiki and Thessaloniki, which is reasonable to be at the highest categories of cultural activities, there also are the Prefectures of Larissa, Aitolokarnania, Fthiotida and Messinia because of the number of their libraries. Also Prefectures like as Irakleion which is the city of a University and parallel with many cultural activities is in a lower category (map 19 & 20). The Standard Deviation for the cultural activities: places for cultural expression, organisation and transmission is 138,46.

The density maps (21 & 22) reflect in fact the cultural services. The Standard Deviation for the cultural activities: places for cultural expression, organisation and transmission is 103,80.

The pressure maps (23 and 24) represent the image of the distribution of this index. It appears that the Prefecture of Attiki and Thessaloniki have the highest concentrations, as well as, the Prefecture of Xanthi, Rodopi, Argolida, Pella and Imathia. The Standard Deviation for residents (Census 2001) per assets is 55,98.



Maps (25-26-27-28-29-30) (D 5 Creative industries (jobs)):



Maps 25 and 26, which describe the image of creative industries, reflect the distribution of population. The Standard Deviation for the creative industries (jobs) is 321,82.

The density maps (27 & 28) show almost the same figure as the population density. The Standard Deviation for the creative industries is 255,17.

As for the pressure maps (29 & 30) they reveal the problem of unemployment in Greece, underlining the difficulties that the Greek medium and small size cities face. The Standard Deviation for population/1000 (Census 2001) per assets is 15,41.

3.3 Conclusive remarks

A joint reading of the first set of maps elaborated by the Spanish and Greek teams can be used to propose some preliminary research hypotheses, to be tested in the next stages of the analysis.

- There's a tendency for heritage resources if the immovable type and museums to cluster in coastal areas and heavily urbanised areas ;
- Libraries are an expression of the pursuit of spatial balance and access to culture among regions within a country; and are more evenly distributed in the territory counterbalancing the dispersion of population;
- Access to cultural resources is potentially more problematic in heavily urbanised areas where use pressures are higher (and there's large competition from visitors).

This discloses a number of highlights regarding territorial potentials, which will drive future research activities:

- Cultural heritage and assets represent an important factor of "quality of life" for the territory, hence resulting in a boost of the development potential of a region. More and better cultural opportunities mean more recreation, higher land values, more enterprise, more "aware" citizenships, and ultimately a more "sustainable" development where economic growth objectives are "tempered" by a greater balance in the public realm and equity in the distribution of resources
- The concentration of cultural assets is also a strong element of attractiveness of the territory, which is likely to work as a magnet for visitor flows. These turn out to be an important development asset for the territory – producing tourism-related jobs, income and branding – but also a potential source of disturbance for the physical integrity of the cultural assets (through a congested use of the resources). Moreover excessive tourism pressure threatens to preclude access to the heritage and cultural assets by the local people, representing an element of disruption of stakeholdership of the heritage and ultimately further endangering the preservation of the assets. Finally, heavy economic pressure from tourism is likely to alter the social mix of the territory through "crowding out" effects, coming to alter the "cultural identity" of a given place.

- Positive and negative effects from tourism should be managed and be kept in balance in order for the “development cycle” of culture to be sustained. The issue is particularly critical in areas where cultural resources are concentrated: coastal areas and urban areas concentrate the largest number of visitors (and hence the potential for excessive pressure is higher, also considering that only a minor share of the visitors does in fact “pay” for resources that are normally consumed as a part of a freely available “experience”).
- Spatial planning has to take into account the cultural infrastructure of the territory (in its tangible and intangible expressions) both as a “vehicle” of development strategies – for instance cultural projects in sparsely populated regions can provide attractiveness for visitors and hence the potential for the development of a resource-based industry – and a “constraint” which should not be affected by development strategies that are insensitive to local idiosyncrasies and “localised knowledge”.

4 PROSECUTION OF THE RESEARCH

According to the work-schedule of this project, Work Package 2 (data collection, compilation of the meta database and elaboration of indicators of spatial differentiation for the cultural heritage and identity of Europe should be completed in July 2005, ideally providing the inputs for spatial analysis and the identification of regional typologies (starting in May 2005 with a first stage of definition of the methodology of analysis.

In order to meet the July deadline, several steps have yet to be accomplished and issues tackled. The second partners’ meeting and the connected international ESPON workshop to be held in Barcelona on 5-7 May 2005 gives an opportunity to streamline work methods, presentation styles and data sources and formats in order to accomplish this task. Moreover, the contribution of a number of international experts that have been invited to the workshop will stimulate a discussion of the first results and the development of new lines of investigation among the future activities foreseen in the ESPON project 1.3.3. Importantly, the partners’ meeting will dedicate a special session on the integration of the GIS platform used by the different teams in this project.

Also the international workshop, entitled: “Cultural heritage information resources, cartographic representations and spatial analysis” will focus on such issues including two sessions on: i) Issues and experiences with the management and use of heritage databases; ii) Methods of digital tracking and analysis of the spatial effects of the heritage.

4.1 Parameters and indicators

1. Dis-aggregation and compilation of separate indicators for different typologies of heritage assets:
 - individual sites (category A.1 and A.3)
 - conjuncts and landscape elements (category C)



2. Collection and analysis of data on intangible assets (category B) and activities (category D)
3. “Weighing” of cultural assets with different significance in order to obtain a more correct representation of “attractiveness” from culture
4. Consideration among potential users of visitors, and hence construction of composite “pressure indicators” reflecting tourism attractiveness and potential conflicts for the access to cultural resources.
5. Harmonisation of data formats and sources across countries in order to obtain a pan-EU27+2 data base and indicator set.

4.2 Map production, representation and analysis

6. Streamlining of mapping methods and templates
7. Streamlining of presentation models with the compilation of interactive web maps
8. Consideration of the “spatial concentration” of cultural assets within on region through GIS technology and the consequent identification of “clusters of attractiveness” through the grouping of regions or the superimposition of these maps with punctual maps of leading attractions (e.g. Michelin “stars”)
9. Consideration of continuities and cross-border relations through GIS technology and the consequent identification of regions with development potential and structures of governance
10. Cross-reading of data and maps in order to identify relevant policy issues (e.g. simultaneous presence of culture-rich and under-developed areas or identification of areas with strong “conflicts” for the preservation and use of the heritage

ANNEX 1 – Meta data base

Legenda:

- ① Data available (unknown/irrelevant regional specification)
- ① Data available (NUTS I level)
- ② Data available (NUTS II level)
- ③ Data available (NUTS III level)
-  Georeferenced data available
-  Georeferenced data already obtained
- ? no information available
- N see note
- V various sources

ESPON project 1.3.3 – DYNAMO TGP. Second interim report, April 2005

Country meta-database		PORTUGAL	Parameter code	ESPON project	Source of data	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Variable name	Variable description	Indication source of use	Theoretical postulate	Calculation algorithms	Policy relevance	Data navigator code	NUTS version	Type of data	
HERITAGE CATEGORIES																			
A - 1 Cultural Heritage Sites																			
A	1	Monuments and Sites	No. and location	613 ¹	1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (PPAR - Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico, data base of protected immovable cultural assets)	Monuments and sites	protected assets such as monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, etc.	On line archive: http://www.espor.pt/p3a/ippar/patrim_parqu_a	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
A	1	Religious Buildings	No. and location	INCLUDED IN PPAR (Monum)	1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (PPAR - Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico, data base of protected immovable cultural assets)	Monuments and sites - Arquitectura Religiosa	protected assets such as monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, etc.	On line archive: http://www.espor.pt/p3a/ippar/patrim_parqu_a	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
A	1	Architectural Ensembles	No. and location	INCLUDED IN PPAR (16 Monu)	1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (PPAR - Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico, data base of protected immovable cultural assets)	????	protected assets within the such as monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, etc.	On line archive: http://www.espor.pt/p3a/ippar/patrim_parqu_a	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
A	1	Archaeological Sites	No. and location	INCLUDED IN PPAR (Monum)	1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (PPAR - Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico, data base of protected immovable cultural assets)	Monuments and sites - Arqueologia	protected archaeological sites, artifacts, engraving, etc.	On line archive: http://www.espor.pt/p3a/ippar/patrim_parqu_a	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
A	1	Historic Townscapes	No. and location	INCLUDED IN PPAR	1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (PPAR - Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico, data base of protected immovable cultural assets)	Historic townscapes ²	protected historical compounds	On line archive: http://www.espor.pt/p3a/ippar/patrim_parqu_a	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
A	1	Industrial Heritage	No. and location	INCLUDED IN PPAR	1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (PPAR - Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico, data base of protected immovable cultural assets)	Itineraries and Thematic Itineraries - Património Industrial ³		On line archive: http://www.espor.pt/patrimono/patrim_inserai_ou.htm	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
A 2 Main-site areas with specific significance (historical identity)																			
A	2	Parks and Gardens	No. and location	613 ¹	1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (PPAR - Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico, data base of protected immovable cultural assets)	Monuments and sites - Jardins e Parques	protected historical gardens	On line archive: http://www.espor.pt/p3a/ippar/patrim_parqu_a	The number of protected historical gardens is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
A	2	Places of memory	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (PPAR - Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico, data base of protected immovable cultural assets)	Places of memory ²	protected historical sites	On line archive: http://www.espor.pt/p3a/ippar/patrim_parqu_a	The number of protected historical sites is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
A	2	Sights	No. and location							Sights ²								2003	Flow data
A	3	Movable cultural heritage	No. and location	613 ¹	1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas, INE; Museus, cinemas and art galleries)	Museums, cinemas and art galleries	Listed museums and collections	On line archive: http://www.ine.pt/produtor/vi/quadropublicas/p/ver-apor-karma-C&B&stema-08	The number of museums and collections is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
B - Intangible Cultural Heritage																			
B	1	Religious, and more specifically the sphere of followers of any given religion or cult in a region	Evidence of different religious groups, religious activities, and Concentration index																
B	2	ethnic groups and minorities which are present in a territory	Evidence of ethnic minorities and concentration index																
B	3	languages and dialects spoken	Evidence of language groups and concentration index																
B	4	Registered intangible heritage assets (celebrations, traditions, expressions of popular culture and identity, as defined by the UNESCO convention on intangible heritage)	No. and location																
B	5	cultural manifestations and events (festivities...)	No. and location																
C - Cultural heritage enclaves (landscapes?)																			
C	1	Sites containing several or of above mentioned categories (cultural landscapes?)	No., location, extension	INCLUDED IN PPAR	1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (PPAR - Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico, data base of protected immovable cultural assets)	Monuments and sites - Itineraries and Thematic Itineraries ⁴		On line archive: http://www.espor.pt/patrimono/patrim_inserai_ou.htm	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
C	2	Cultural Routes	No., location, extension	INCLUDED IN PPAR						Monuments and sites - Itineraries and Thematic Itineraries ⁴								2003	Flow data
C	3	Clusters of culture-based products (as defined by Santiago 2002)	No. of registered enclaves and location	613 ¹															
D - Places for cultural expression, organisation and furthering																			
D	1	Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas, INE; 1. Museus, cinemas and art galleries)	Museus, cinemas and art galleries		On line archive: http://www.ine.pt/produtor/vi/quadropublicas/p/ver-apor-karma-C&B&stema-08	The number of museums and collections is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Flow data	
D	2	Higher education institutions	No., location, no. of facilities, no. students		1.3.2	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas, INE; 1. Nº establishments of higher education	2. Cultural spaces ²)		On line archive: http://www.ine.pt/produtor/vi/quadropublicas/p/ver-apor-karma-C&B&stema-08	The number of public libraries is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural establishment and the access to cultural resources		2003	Flow data	
D	3	Libraries	No., location		1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas, INE; 1. Nº establishments of higher education	2. Cultural spaces ²)	Number of public libraries	On line archive: http://www.ine.pt/produtor/vi/quadropublicas/p/ver-apor-karma-C&B&stema-08	The number of public libraries is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural establishment and the access to cultural resources		2003	Flow data	
D	4	National and regional archives	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (ANST - Instituto de Arquivo Nacional / Torre Nacional and regional archives do Tombo)	National and regional archives	Number of national and regional archives	On line archive: http://www.ansp.pt/	The number of archives is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural establishment and the access to cultural resources		2003	Flow data	
D	5	Cultural organisations (associações)	No., location, membership		1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Cross-sectional (INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas, INE; Associações Culturais e Recreativas 1995)	Associações with cultural activities (theatre, dance, heritage protection, etc)	Number of associations with cultural activities	On line archive: http://www.ine.pt/produtor/vi/quadropublicas/p/ver-apor-karma-C&B&stema-08	The number of archives is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural establishment and the access to cultural resources		2003	Flow data	
D	6	Jobs in creative industries	No. in each industry		1.3.3	IERU, PPP	J.P. Melo, A. F. Ancomin	NUTS II	Census 2001	INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatísticas, Censos 2001	Creative jobs	On line archive: http://www.ine.pt/produtor/vi/quadropublicas/p/ver-apor-karma-C&B&stema-08	The number of creative jobs is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]	N of entries in each "concho"	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural establishment and the access to cultural resources		2003	Flow data	

¹ explain PPA's database criteria and relation to PPAR database
² Concept understood, but I don't know where to find data classified specifically as such.
³ Despite of the fact that is classified as such by PPAR, I believe it's non-exhaustive information.
⁴ Inclusion: DE ENHINO SUPERIOR, ESCOLAS ESPECIAIS, INSTITUTO ESPECIALIZADA, NACIONAL PÚBLICA

last update: 20/03/2005

ESPON project 1.3.3 – DYNAMO TGP. Second interim report, April 2005

Country meta-database			Parameter code	ESPON project	Source of data within	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Variable name	Variable description	Indication source of use	Theoretical postulate	Calculation algorithms	Policy relevance	Data navigator	NUTS version	Type of data		
HERITAGE CATEGORIES																				
A Tangible cultural heritage																				
A 1 Cultural Heritage Sites																				
A 1 1	Monuments and Sites	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2004	MEPA			On line archive:	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data		
A 1 2	Religious Buildings	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2004	MEPA			On line archive:	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data		
A 1 3	Architectural Ensembles	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2004	MEPA			On line archive:	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data		
A 1 4	Archaeological Sites	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2004	MEPA			On line archive:	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data		
A 1 5	Historic Townscapes	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2004	MEPA			On line archive:	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data		
A 1 6	Industrial Heritage	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2004	MEPA			On line archive:	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data		
A 2 Man-made sites with specific significance (historical identity)			●/N*																	
A 2 1	Parks and Gardens	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2004	MEPA			On line archive:	The number of protected historical gardens is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data		
A 2 2	Places of memory	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2004				On line archive:	The number of protected historical sites is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data		
A 2 3	Sights	No. and location	●															2003	Raw data	
A 3 Movable cultural heritage			●/N*																	
A 3 1	Museum and gallery collections	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2000	The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage			On line archive:	The number of museums and collections is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data		
B Intangible cultural heritage																				
B 1	religions, and more specifically the share of followers of any given religion or cult in a region	Evidence of different religious groups, religious activities, and Concentration Index	●																	
B 2	ethnic groups and minorities which are present in	Evidence of ethnic minorities and concentration index	●																	
B 3	languages and dialects spoken	Evidence of language groups and concentration index	●																	
B 4	Registered intangible heritage assets (celebrations, traditions, expressions of popular culture and identity), as defined by the UNESCO convention on intangible heritage	No. and location	●																	
B 5	cultural manifestations and events	No. and location	●																	
C Cultural heritage enclaves (landscapes?)																				
C 1	Sites containing several or all above mentioned categories (cultural landscapes?)	No., location, extension	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2004				On line archive:						2003	Raw data	
C 2	Cultural Routes	No., location, extension	●																2003	Raw data
C 3	Clusters of culture-based products (as defined by Saragatá 2003)	No. of regional trademarks and location	●																	
D Places for cultural expression, organisation and furthering																				
D 1	Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2003				On line archive:							2003	Raw data
D 2	Higher education institutions	No., location, no. of faculties, no. students	●																	
D 3	Libraries	No., location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2003	NationalStatisticsOfIce			On line archive:	The number of public libraries is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural stakeholder and the access to cultural resources		2003	Raw data		
D 4	National and regional archives	No. and location	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III	Cross-sectional year 2003				On line archive's information:	The number of archives is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]		Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural stakeholder and the access to cultural resources		2003	Raw data		
D 5	Cultural organisations (associations)	No., location, membership	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III					On line archive:	The number of organisations is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]					2003	Raw data	
D 6	Jobs in creative industries	No. in each industry	●	1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amorim	NUTS III					On line archive:	The number of jobs in creative industries is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators [which will have other meta-data information]					2003	Raw data	
NOTES																				
<p>1 the statistics office has no available data on a NUTS 3 level. We have been contacting the responsible parties in order to get new data that we can work on. As from as we get the available information, it should be</p>																				

last update: 30/03/2005

ESPON project 1.3.3 – DYNAMO TGP. Second interim report, April 2005

Country meta-database		PARAMETERS	SLOVENIA	Parameter code	ESPON project	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Variable name	Variable description	Indication source of use	Theoretical postulate	Calculation algorithms	Policy relevance	Data navigator	NUTS version	Type of data				
HERITAGE CATEGORIES																							
A Tangible heritage																							
A 1 Cultural Heritage Sites																							
A	1	1	Monuments and Sites	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1	Cross-sectional year 2004	Ministry of Culture - Central Register of Immovable Heritage	xxxx	protected assets such as monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, etc.	On line archive: http://kd.stiua.org	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each ???	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data			
A	1	2	Religious Buildings	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1	Cross-sectional year 2004	Ministry of Culture - Central Register of Immovable Heritage	xxxx	protected assets such as monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, etc.	On line archive: http://kd.stiua.org	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)				2003	Raw data			
A	1	3	Architectural Ensembles	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1	Cross-sectional year 2004	Ministry of Culture - Central Register of Immovable Heritage		protected assets within the such as monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, etc.	On line archive: http://kd.stiua.org	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each????	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data			
A	1	4	Archaeological Sites	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1	Cross-sectional year 2004	Ministry of Culture - Central Register of Immovable Heritage		protected archaeological sites, artifacts, engravings, etc.	On line archive: http://kd.stiua.org	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each????	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data			
A	1	5	Historic Townscapes	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1	Cross-sectional year 2004	Ministry of Culture - Central Register of Immovable Heritage		protected historical compounds	On line archive: http://kd.stiua.org	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each ?????	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data			
A	1	6	Industrial Heritage	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1	Cross-sectional year 2004	Ministry of Culture - Central Register of Immovable Heritage			On line archive: http://kd.stiua.org	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)				2003	Raw data			
A 2 Man-made sites with specific significance (historical identity)																							
A	2	1	Parks and Gardens	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1				protected historical gardens	On line archive: http://kd.stiua.org	The number of protected historical gardens is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each????	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data			
A	2	2	Places of memory	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1					On line archive: http://kd.stiua.org	The number of protected historical sites is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each ?????	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data			
A	2	3	Sights	No. and location																			
A 3 Movable cultural heritage																							
A	3	1	Museum and gallery collections	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1	Cross-sectional year 2000	Association of Museums of Slovenia ²		Listed museums and collections	On line archive: http://mrcpmis-lj.si/IMS/index_gb.htm	The number of museums and collections is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each ?????	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data			
B Intangible cultural heritage																							
B	1		regions and more specifically the share of followers of any given religion or cult in a region	Existence of different religious groups, religious activities, and Concentration Index																			
B	2		ethnic groups and minorities which are present in a territory	Existence of ethnic minorities and concentration index																			
B	3		languages and dialects spoken	Existence of language groups and concentration index																			
B	4		Registered intangible heritage assets (celebrations, traditions, expressions of popular culture and identity), as defined by the UNESCO convention on intangible heritage	No. and location																			
B	5		cultural manifestations and events	No. and location																			
C Cultural heritage entities (landscapes?)																							
C	1		Sites containing several or all above mentioned categories (cultural landscapes?)	No., location, extension		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	NUTS III *1	Cross-sectional year 2004				On line archive:						2003	Raw data		
C	2		Cultural Routes	No., location, extension																	2003	Raw data	
C	3		Clusters of culture based products (as defined by Saragata 2003)	No. of registered trademarks and location																			
D Places for cultural expression, organisation and financing																							
D	1		Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	n.a. *3					On line archive:								Raw data	
D	2		Higher education institutions,	No., location, no. of faculties		1.3.4	IERU, PP8	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	n.a. *3													2003	Raw data
D	3		Libraries	No., location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	n.a. *3					On line archive: http://www.sgov.si/r/s1a.htm (only in Slovenia)	The number of public libraries is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each ?????	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural stakeholder and the access to cultural resources				2003	Raw data	
D	4		National and regional archives	No. and location		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	n.a. *3				Number of national and regional archives	On line archive's information: http://www.sgov.si/r/s1a.htm (only in Slovenia)	The number of archives is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each ?????	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural stakeholder and the access to cultural resources				2003	Raw data	
D	5		Cultural organisations (associations)	No., location, membership		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	n.a. *3					On line archive:	The number of archives is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each ?????					2003	Raw data	
D	6		Jobs in creative industries	No. in each industry		1.3.3	IERU, PP7	J.P. Melo, A. F. Amoin	n.a. *3					On line archive:	The number of archives is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	N of entries in each ?????					2003	Raw data	

NOTES

*1 At the moment the CRH database is not complete yet and that data will give you the information on approximately 60% of Slovenian architectural heritage (the
 *2 This association will only consider the museums within the network. This number, on the whole, is different from the one considered in national statistics.
 *3 confirm this info.

ESPON project 1.3.3 – DYNAMO TGP. Second interim report, April 2005

Country meta-database		Parameter code		ESPON project	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Variable name	Variable description	Indication source of use	Theoretical postulate	Calculation algorithms	Policy relevance	Data navigator code	NUTS version	Type of data		
HERITAGE CATEGORIES																				
A Tangible cultural heritage																				
A 1 Cultural Heritage Sites																				
A	1	1	Monuments and Sites	No. and location	3	MONU_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	Regular Updates	The National Cultural Heritage Agency, Denmark	Monuments and sites	various monuments from 1830-2000	online site: www.monument.dk	The number of protected heritage assets N of entries in each province is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory	7	2003	Raw data
A	1	2	Religious Buildings	No. and location	3	RELL_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	2000 National environmental Research Institute	Religious Buildings	Protected Religious Buildings (churches)	Area Information System Register	The number of protected heritage assets N of entries in each province is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data	
A	1	3	Architectural Ensembles	No. and location	0/N ²	Part of ARCHT_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	Un-finished	The National Cultural Heritage Agency, Denmark	Architectural Ensembles	Included in future national register on Architectural values in the environment	Included in up-coming national geocoded register on Architectural values in the environment	The number of protected heritage assets N of entries in each province is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2003	Raw data
A	1	4	Archaeological Sites	No. and location	3	ARCH_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	Regular Updates	The National Cultural Heritage Agency, Denmark	Archaeological Sites	protected archaeological sites, artifacts, engravings, etc.	National register of archaeology with geocoodes	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory	7	2003	Raw data
A	1	5	Historic Townscapes	No. and location	0/N ²	Part of ARCHT_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	Un-finished	The National Cultural Heritage Agency, Denmark	Historic townscapes	protected historical compounds	Included in up-coming national geocoded register on Architectural values in the environment	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory	7	2003	Raw data
A	1	6	Industrial Heritage	No. and location	0/N ²	Part of ARCHT_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	Un-finished	The National Cultural Heritage Agency, Denmark	Industrial Heritage		Included in up-coming national geocoded register on Architectural values in the environment	The number of protected heritage assets is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)				
A 2 Man-made sites with specific significance (historical identity)																				
A	2	1	Parks and Gardens	No. and location	?															
A	2	2	Places of memory	No. and location	3	Part of MONU_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	Regular Updates		Places of memory	various monuments from 1830-2000	online site: www.monument.dk	The number of protected historical sites N of entries in each province is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory	7	2003	Raw data
A	2	3	Sights	No. and location	?															
A 3 Movable cultural heritage																				
A	3	1	Museum and gallery collections	No. and location	3	MUSE_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	Regular Updates	The National Cultural Heritage Agency, Denmark	Museum and gallery collections	listed museums and collections	online register: www.dmi.dk	The number of museums and collections N of entries in each province is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory		2000	Raw data
B Intangible cultural heritage																				
B	1		religions, and more specifically the share of followers of any given religion or cult in a region	Existence of different religious groups, religious activities, and Concentration Index	?															
B	2		ethnic groups and minorities which are present in a territory	Existence of ethnic minorities and concentration index	3		1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	Regular Updates	Statistics Denmark	Ethnic groups	Online national statistics: www.dat.dk						
B	3		languages and dialects spoken	Existence of language groups and concentration index	?															
B	4		Registered intangible heritage assets (celebrations, traditions, expressions of popular culture and identity), as defined by the UNESCO convention on intangible heritage	No. and location	?															
B	5		cultural manifestations and events	No. and location	?															
C Cultural heritage entities (landscapes?)																				
C	1		Sites containing several or all above mentioned categories (cultural landscapes?)	No. location, extension	?															
C	2		Cultural Routes	No. location, extension	?															
C	3		Clusters of culture-based products (as defined by Santagata 2003)	No. of registered trademarks and location	?															
D Places for cultural expression, organisation and furthering																				
D	1		Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas	No. and location	3	CN_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	2004 Statistics Denmark	Theatres	Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas	Online national statistics: www.dat.dk	The number of theatres, cinemas etc. is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural stakeholderhip and the access to cultural resources		2003	Raw data	
D	2		Higher education institutions, libraries	No. location, no. of faculties	3	EDU_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	2004 Statistics Denmark	Higher education institutions	Higher education institutions	Online national statistics: www.dat.dk	The number of higher institutions is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural stakeholderhip and the access to cultural resources		2003	Raw data	
D	3		National and regional archives	No. and location	?	ARV_03_N3														
D	4		Cultural organisations (associations)	No. location, membership	?															
D	5		Jobs in creative industries	No. in each industry	3	CREA_03_N3	1.3.3	GI-OK PPS	C.W. Mathiesen, L. Melby-Jensen, L. Wither	NUTS II	2004 Statistics Denmark	Creative jobs	Jobs in creative jobs	Online national statistics: www.dat.dk	The number of jobs in creative industries N of entries in each province is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators		2003	Raw data		
NOTES																				

²A National Geocoded Database on buildings and built environment of preservation value is currently being established. It is not operational yet

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Country meta-database			Parameter code	ESPON project	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Variable name	Variable description	Indication source of use	Theoretical postulate	Calculation algorithms	Policy relevance	Data navigator code	NUTS version	Type of data	Remarks	
HERITAGE CATEGORIES			PARAMETERS	POLAND																
A Tangible cultural heritage																				
A	1	Cultural Heritage Sites																		
A	1	1 Monuments and Sites	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2004	The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation, data base of protected immovable cultural assets	Monuments and sites protected assets such as monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, etc.	Data base from The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation	The number of protected heritage assets is N of entries in each NUTS region used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory			2003	Raw data	Remark1	
A	1	2 Religious Buildings	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2004	The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation, data base of protected immovable cultural assets	Religious Buildings	Data base from The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation	The number of protected heritage assets is N of entries in each NUTS region used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory			2003	Raw data	Remark1	
A	1	3 Architectural Ensembles	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2004	The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation, data base of protected immovable cultural assets		Data base from The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation	The number of protected heritage assets is N of entries in each NUTS region used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory			2003	Raw data	Remark1	
A	1	4 Archaeological Sites	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2004	The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation, data base of protected immovable cultural assets	Archaeological Sites	Data base from The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory			2003	Raw data	Remark1	
A	1	5 Historic Townscapes	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2005	The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation, data base of protected immovable cultural assets	Historic townscapes	Data base from The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation	The number of protected assets in this category is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory			2003	Raw data	Remark2	
A	1	6 Industrial Heritage	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2004	The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation, data base of protected immovable cultural assets	Industrial Heritage	Data base from The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation	The number of protected heritage assets is N of entries in each NUTS region used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory			2003	Raw data	Remark1	
A 2 Man-made sites with specific significance (historical identity)																				
A	2	1 Parks and Gardens	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2005	The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation, data base of protected immovable cultural assets	Parks and gardens	Data base from The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation	The number of protected historical gardens is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory			2003	Raw data	Remark1	
A	2	2 Places of memory	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2005	The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation, data base of protected immovable cultural assets	Places of memory	Data base from The National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation	The number of protected historical sites is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory			2003	Raw data	Remark1	
A	2	3 Sights	No. and location																	
A 3 Movable cultural heritage																				
A	3	1 Museum and gallery collections	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2003	Central Statistical Office, Bank of Regional Data	Museum and gallery collections	Listed museums and collections	On line archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdopjan/amb03a.html	The number of museums and collections is N of entries in each province used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the degree of attractiveness (and hence, potential for use) as well as the cultural richness of the territory			2000	Raw data	Remark3
B Intangible cultural heritage																				
B	1	religions, and more specifically the share of followers of any given religion or cult in a region	Existence of different religious groups, religious activities, and Concentration Index																	
B	2	ethnic groups and minorities which are present in a territory	Existence of ethnic minorities and concentration index		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2002	Central Statistical Office, Results of National Census 2002	population by nationality	On line archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/tema_spo/gosp/raport0203a.htm								
B	3	languages and dialects spoken	Existence of language groups and concentration index		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2002	Central Statistical Office, Results of National Census 2002	population by home speaking language	On line archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/tema_spo/gosp/raport0203a.htm								
B	4	Registered intangible heritage assets (celebrations, traditions, expressions of popular culture and identity), as defined by the UNESCO convention on intangible heritage	No. and location																	
B	5	cultural manifestations and events	No. and location																	
C Cultural heritage entities (landscapes?)																				
C	1	Sites containing several or all above mentioned categories (cultural landscapes?)	No. location, extension																	
C	2	Cultural Places	No. location, extension																	
C	3	Clusters of culture based products (as defined by Santagata 2003)	No. of registered trademarks and location																	
D Places for cultural expression, organisation and furthering																				
D	1	Theatre, opera, musical venues, cinemas	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2003	Central Statistical Office, Bank of Regional Data	cinemas	Number of cinemas	On line archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdopjan/amb03a.html							
D	2	Higher education institutions, libraries	No. location, no. of facilities		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2003	Central Statistical Office, Bank of Regional Data	Public libraries	Number of public libraries	On line archive: http://www.mio.eu.org/miaccu/Arche/jg/pt/Arche-establika.htm	The number of public libraries is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural stakeholder-ship and the access to cultural resources			2003	Raw data	Remark5
D	3	National and regional archives	No. and location		1.3.3	IGSO, PPI	M. Kowalski, J. Sobn	NUTS II	Cross-sectional year 2003	Central Statistical Office, Bank of Regional Data	National and regional archives	Number of national and regional archives	On line archive: http://www.mio.eu.org/miaccu/Arche/jg/pt/Arche-establika.htm	The number of archives is used to calculate density and use pressure indicators (which will have other meta-data information)	Area density for this variable indicates the level of cultural stakeholder-ship and the access to cultural resources			2003	Raw data	Remark5
D	4	Cultural organisations (associations)	No. location, membership																	
D	5	Jobs in creative industries	No. in each industry																	
NOTES																				
Remark1 - table in preparation: objects referenced to towns and villages - row in																				
Remark2 - very difficult to prepare - no special statistics, we must base on detailed																				
Remark3 - detailed data in table Poland_1.xls and pl_nuts3a.dbf (for ArcView). Available variables: number of museums in a region, number of museums with facilities for handicapped persons, number of visitors, special activities in museums/ number of seats																				
Remark4 - detailed data in table Poland_1.xls and pl_nuts3a.dbf (for ArcView). Available variables: number of cinema centres, number of cinema halls, number of chairs, number of projections, number of spectators, number of projections of Polish films, numb																				
Remark5 - detailed data in table Poland_1.xls and pl_nuts3a.dbf (for ArcView). Available variables: number of libraries, persons working in libraries, number of volumes, number of readers, number of libraries outside towns, libraries with facilities for ha																				

ANNEX 2 – ISCO classification of jobs in the cultural industries

This classification is to be intended as preliminary and will be revised after the Second TPG meeting

Major group 1: Legislators, senior officials and managers

24		OTHER PROFESSIONALS
	243	ARCHIVISTS, LIBRARIANS AND RELATED INFORMATION PROFESSIONALS
	2431	Archivists and curators
	2432	Librarians and related information professionals
	244	SOCIAL SCIENCE AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS
	2441	Economists
	2442	Sociologists, anthropologists and related professionals
	2443	Philosophers, historians and political scientists
	2444	Philologists, translators and interpreters
	2445	Psychologists
	2446	Social work professionals
	245	WRITERS AND CREATIVE OR PERFORMING ARTISTS
	2451	Authors, journalists and other writers
	2452	Sculptors, painters and related artists
	2453	Composers, musicians and singers
	2454	Choreographers and dancers
	2455	Film, stage and related actors and directors
	246	RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONALS
	2460	Religious professionals

Major group 3: Technicians and associate professionals

31		PHYSICAL AND ENGINEERING SCIENCE ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS
	313	OPTICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT OPERATORS
	3131	Photographers and image and sound recording equipment operators
	3132	Broadcasting and telecommunications equipment operators
34		OTHER ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS
	347	ARTISTIC, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS
	3471	Decorators and commercial designers
	3472	Radio, television and other announcers
	3473	Street, night-club and related musicians, singers and dancers
	3474	Clowns, magicians, acrobats and related associate professionals
	3475	Athletes, sportspersons and related associate professionals
	3476	Toreros, tauromachy professionals

Major group 7: Craft and related trades workers

73		PRECISION, HANDICRAFT, PRINTING AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
	731	PRECISION WORKERS IN METAL AND RELATED MATERIALS
	7312	Musical instrument makers and tuners
	7313	Jewellery and precious-metal workers
	732	POTTERS, GLASS-MAKERS AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
	7321	Abrasive wheel formers, potters and related workers
	7322	Glass makers, cutters, grinders and finishers
	7323	Glass engravers and etchers
	7324	Glass, ceramics and related decorative painters
	733	HANDICRAFT WORKERS IN WOOD, TEXTILE, LEATHER AND RELATED MAT
	7331	Handicraft workers in wood and related materials

	7332	Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials
734		PRINTING AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
	7341	Compositors, typesetters and related workers
	7342	Stereotypers and electrotypers
	7343	Printing engravers and etchers
	7344	Photographic and related workers
	7345	Bookbinders and related workers
	7346	Silk-screen, block and textile printers
74		OTHER CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
741		FOOD PROCESSING AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
	7411	Butchers, fishmongers and related food preparers
	7412	Bakers, pastry-cooks and confectionery makers
	7413	Dairy-products makers
	7414	Fruit, vegetable and related preservers
	7415	Food and beverage tasters and graders
	7416	Tobacco preparers and tobacco products makers
742		WOOD TREATERS, CABINET-MAKERS AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
	7421	Wood treaters
	7422	Cabinet makers and related workers
	7423	Woodworking machine setters and setter-operators
	7424	Basketry weavers, brush makers and related workers
743		TEXTILE, GARMENT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
	7431	Fibre preparers
	7432	Weavers, knitters and related workers
	7433	Tailors, dressmakers and hatters
	7434	Furriers and related workers
	7435	Textile, leather and related pattern-makers and cutters
	7436	Sewers, embroiderers and related workers
	7437	Upholsterers and related workers
744		PELT, LEATHER AND SHOEMAKING TRADES WORKERS
	7441	Pelt dressers, tanners and fellmongers
	7442	Shoe-makers and related workers

ANNEX 3 – Announcement of the First International ESPON 1.3.3 Workshop

The following announcement has been circulated among the partner institutes and in the website of the International Geographical Union:

In the framework of the activities carried out in the “ESPON project 1.3.3 – the Role and Spatial Effects of Cultural Heritage and Identity (2004-2006)”, the Universitat Autònoma of Barcelona – Department of Geography, and the other partners in the DYNAMO network, are organising an INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR on:

Cultural heritage information resources, cartographic representations and spatial analysis

The workshop will be held in Barcelona at the School of Tourism and Hotel Management (EUTDH) of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), on the 6th and 7th May 2005.

Guest speakers have been invited. The workshop will include two plenary sessions:

- May 6, 2005, 15.30 – 18.30: Issues and experiences with the management and use of heritage data-bases
- May 7, 2005, 10.00-13.00: Methods of digital tracking and spatial analysis of the heritage.

The detailed workshop agenda will be circulated at later stage together with a list of participants.

The seminar is open to all other interested participants, and the registration fee is of € 100 (€ 25 for undergraduate and postgraduate students).

Interested parties should contact Antonio Russo: russo@few.eur.nl, tel. ++34 93 5929728.