



Visiting the Margins.
INnovative **CUL**tural **ToU**ris**M** in European peripheries

This Project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement no. 101004552



Deliverable number: D1.2
Title: Mid-term public report
Due date: 13
Actual date of delivery to EC: June, 9, 2022

Project Coordinator:
Universidad de Granada
Professor José María Martín Civantos
MEMOLab. Laboratorio de Arqueología Biocultural
Email: civantos@go.ugr.es
Project website: www.incultum.eu

Context

Partner responsible for the deliverable	UGR
Deliverable author(s)	María Teresa Bonet García
Deliverable version number	1.0
Dissemination Level	Public

History

Change log			
Version	Date	Author(s)	Reason for change
2.0	08/06/2022	Sara Mitchell (SDU)	Complete description in WP3
3.0	08/06/2022	María Teresa Bonet García (UGR)	Formating text and conclusions

Release approval

Version	Date	Name & organisation	Role
3.0	08/07/2022	María Teresa Bonet García (UGR)	Project Manager

Table of contents

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Role of the deliverable in the Work package and in the project	4
3. Work progress	4
WP 1. Project Management (UGR).....	5
WP 2. Communication and Dissemination (PROM)	7
WP 3. Data analysis and statistics (SDU)	18
WP 4. Policies and participatory model (UMB)	22
WP 5. Communities of practice, innovative tools and pilot solutions (UGR).....	24
WP 6. Training and networking (UNIPi)	52
WP 7. Impact, evaluation and exploitation plan (CBS)	54
WP 8. Ethics requirements (UGR)	57
4. Results and impact.....	58
5. Conclusion	58

1. Introduction

This deliverable is an in-depth compilation of all the activities carried out during the first year of the project. We will review each WP and each activity highlighting the deliverables, milestones achieved in each case.

This report closes the first year of the project and it has been possible thanks to the participation of all partners by sending updated information every six months both in the WP and in each of the pilots.

As described below, the work of all work packages is proceeding well and according to schedule. The activities carried out in the pilots are starting to have some impact on the local communities. This impact, and that of the rest of the WP will be increased in the coming months at the different levels expected and defined in the Grant Agreement. The deliverables foreseen for this first year have been delivered on time.

For all these reasons, we consider that we have successfully closed the first year of INCULTUM.

2. Role of the deliverable in the Work package and in the project

This deliverable is the public version of the mid-term report on project activities and results, in addition to the contractual reporting to the European Commission. It takes part of the T1.2. Progress assessment and periodic reporting (M1-36) that consists in a progress monitoring using Gantt chart as the baseline to measure the work development. A proactive approach is taken by the Coordinator to ensure that all activities remain on track.

This report contains detailed information on all the WP provided by each of those responsible:

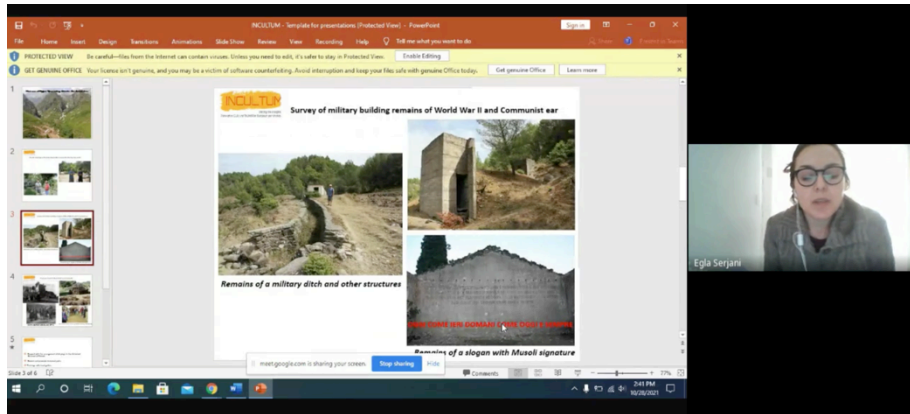
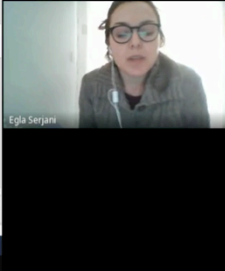


- ❖ WP1: the project management team describes in detail the tasks carried out, as well as the deliverables and milestones achieved.
- ❖ WP2: an extensive description of each of the tasks started during the first year of the project is developed.
- ❖ WP3: explanation of the tasks related to the monitoring of the pilots and the collection of analytical and statistical data.
- ❖ WP4: in this WP is where the only task has been completed (the others are still on schedule), resulting in D4.1.
- ❖ WP5: an extensive and detailed development of the activities carried out in each of the 10 pilots is provided (T5.2. Fieldwork first stage).
- ❖ WP6: detailed description of the creation of the stakeholder community and the INCULTUM training portal (D6.1) as a tool for the dissemination of educational resources for the achievement of sustainable tourism principles.
- ❖ WP7: list of the main challenges analysed during the Stakeholder mapping exercise. These challenges will have to be monitored in the coming months in order to achieve the expected impact.

3. Work progress

For a better understanding of the progress of the work and the development of the activities, a detailed description by WP is given below.

WP 1. Project Management (UGR)			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and monitor the progress of all project activities • Ensure that INCULTUM achieves its objectives within the scheduled time and to the highest standards • Stimulate progress and interconnection among all WPs, to ensure timely production of high quality deliverables • Implement an efficient internal workflow to encourage interdisciplinarity • Implement procedures to timely identify and overcome issues that can potentially delay or disrupt the project 		
Task 1.1:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Consortium Plenary meetings (M1-33)	ALL	UGR	In the first year of the project, two consortium meetings have been held, in addition to the kick-off meeting (June 4, 2021). The first meeting was held online on 28 th October, 2021. The second will be held on 2-3 June, 2021, in Granada it will address issues related to the upcoming review of the first year of the project. The development of WP 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 will also be discussed, where each responsible will update the development of the last activities and will expose the possible difficulties encountered. In this meeting the partners will have the possibility to know first hand the environment of the pilot #1 Altiplano de Granada where the meeting will take place.
Task 1.2:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Progress and assessment and periodic reporting (M1-36)	ALL	UGR	The project management team has been in permanent contact with all the partners to resolve doubts and provide support in matters related to the development of the project. The Management Support Team has asked the partners for a summary of the activities of the two initial semesters of the project in order to gather the information necessary to prepare the first periodic report (D1.2 Mid-term public report- M13).
Task 1.3:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Quality management (M3-36)	ALL	UGR	The deliverables planned in this first year have been monitored, with the creation of a template so that the partners follow the same scheme, and supervising the planned revisions as planned on the Quality Plan (D1.1). We have had informal meetings with all the partners to deal directly with possible problems and to establish common guidelines.
Task 1.4:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:

Communication with EC (M1-36)	UGR	UGR	Throughout this first year, the management team has been in contact with the project officer dealing with possible doubts regarding the management and operation of the project. The management team together with the International Projects Office of the UGR are drafting an Amendment, following the guidelines of the PO due to a change in the bank account number of our institution. A series of changes in the budgets of the SMEs have been included in this which, although they did not initially require an amendment, have been included for greater clarity and peace of mind for the partners. The Amendment was submitted on 24/05/2022.
-------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Deliverable		
D1.1	Quality plan	Submitted
D1.2	Mid-term report	Submitted
Milestone		
MS1	Project's kick-off meeting	Overcome
<div>   </div> <div>   </div>		
Images. Some moments of the pilots (#8 and #9) presentation on the 1st Consortium meeting		

WP 2. Communication and Dissemination (PROM)

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate information and knowledge gathered by the project and make it available to the widest possible audience. • Disseminate the strategies and pilot solutions elaborated by the project, in order to prepare for further exploitation. • Create and deliver communication and dissemination support such as the online portal, animation on the social media, promotion of project's events, posters and brochures. • Coordinate partner participation in third-party events and publication in scientific journals, promoting INCULTUM strategies and pilot solutions 		
Task 2.1:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Communication and dissemination strategy (M1-36)	ALL	PROM	<p>The communication and dissemination plan was produced and delivered as part of Deliverable D2.2, defining the target audiences, the specific communication measures, KPI to monitor performance, initial reflections about exploitation in collaboration with WP7, and conclusions of the deliverable.</p> <p>Strong liaisons are being established between the work for communication and dissemination and the activities about capacity building and training, particularly to enrich the project's Training Portal with inputs from all the partners (especially the academic partners).</p> <p>The collaboration with the other projects of the same call of INCULTUM has started, and in particular Promoter joined a call initiated by IMPACTOUR coordinator on 11th March in preparation of a meeting to be held in July to discuss joint actions for the EC policy roundtable and for sustainability of projects' portals and outcomes</p>
Task 2.2:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Web presence (M1-36)	ALL	PROM	<p>The project's website was launched at the very beginning of the project going online with a first publication in May 2021. Since then, the sections of the website have been developed and populated with updated information. In particular, a section of the website is dedicated to the pilots. Each pilot has its own page where, in addition to general information and to the dissemination materials that is produced by/for the pilot, news about the progresses of the work are reported from the project's blog. The pilots' information and news are published by Promoter editorial team on the basis of the information gathered from the pilot leaders.</p> <p>During June 2021, the project's showcase was published on digitalmeetsculture.net http://www.digitalmeetsculture.net online magazine. Through the RSS mechanism the showcase on digitalmeetsculture.net acts as the project's blog. The blog is kept updated by Promoter's editorial team and news are regularly published on project's blog about the project's activities, pilots and other information from the cultural heritage domain. To-date, 45 posts are published on the INCULTUM blog about the project's progress and its Pilots.</p>

			<p>By month 6 the section about training (Training Portal) was published in collaboration with WP6 https://incultum.eu/training-portal/.</p> <p>The first newsletter of the project was sent on 15th February 2022, containing various information of INCULTUM progress, the announce of the Data Workshop, and a selection of news items from associate partners. The newsletter is addressed to a mailing list that to-date collects 168 recipients.</p> <p>The social media channels of the project were opened in March/April 2022 and are currently under development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YouTube: INCULTUM Channel • Twitter: INCULTUM Twitter • Instagram: INCULTUM Instagram <p>News about INCULTUM are published and regularly updated on various platforms operated by projects belonging to the INCULTUM Network. INCULTUM is hosted in the Heritage Research Hub. The INCULTUM page is published on the Social and Innovative Platform on Cultural Tourism, created by the SPOT project. The INCULTUM project maintains a page hosted in the Community Platform of IMPACTOUR (registration needed). INCULTUM is promoted in the page of UNCHARTED Community.</p>
Task 2.3:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Promotional materials and publications (M1-36)	ALL	PROM	<p>The visual identity of the project was created and adopted by the consortium on the occasion of the kick-off meeting.</p> <p>Initial communication materials were produced in the reporting period and made available for download from the project's website, in the Press Kit page. They include the following: fact sheet, general presentation, pilots' dissemination material. The coordination of the work related to the production of the INCULTUM Book (D2.4) has started, with the creation of a dedicated task force composed by representatives of UGR, SDU and Promoter in their role of co-editors of the book.</p> <p>A poster about the INCULTUM pilots is available for all partners to disseminate their activities in local language. Also a video is under development. They will enrich the already available communication materials in the Press Kit page of the INCULTUM website: newsletter, fact sheet, general presentation, pilots' dissemination material.</p> <p>Submissions to international events were prepared by Promoter in the frame of the following international conferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for EVA Florence 2022, 6/6/2022 (accepted) - for EUROMED 2022, from 31/10 until 4/11/2022 (evaluation phase) - for CREATIVE AZORES, from 8 to 10/11/2022 (evaluation phase) <p>In addition to the publications on the official website of the project, each pilot is responsible for both the dissemination and communication at the local level of the activities they are</p>

			<p>carrying out (see T2.5. Local communication). In addition, each partner is responsible for the dissemination of activities (academic or otherwise) at the local level. This local outreach has also led some partners to produce their own promotional materials. Some relevant examples are:</p> <p><u>UGR:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article submitted to http://www.postclassical.it/Home.html to be published. The article is called 'Escuela de Balates': Transmission and dissemination of traditional dry stone construction techniques. - Presentation Experience of Participation in H2020: INCULTUM Project (24 February 2022) Cluster 2: Culture, Creativity and Inclusive society. Policy, strategy, how to apply and work programmes. - Presentation of the INCULTUM project at the International Desert Memory Colloquium. Edition 2022. With the paper "Presentation Proyecto INCULTUM: Turismo cultural sostenible a través de los regadíos históricos en el Altiplano granadino", 23, March, 2022 https://www.digitalmeetsculture.net/article/presenting-incultum-in-habitat-excavado/ - Participation in the event held within the framework of the research project "The School in the Landscape. Proposals of teaching innovation for a sustainable education", awarded in the call for grants of the FUAX-Santander and developed by the research group Education and Landscape, of the UAX. (https://www.uax.com/eventos/jornadas-cientificas-la-escuela-en-el-paisaje). UGR team participated with the paper "De la escuela al balate: La educación como herramienta para la recuperación de paisajes culturales" (27 April 2022) - project presentation brochure. <p><u>UMB:</u> Preparation and publication of a promotional article about INCULTUM project in university newsletter called 'Spravodajca' published online and in print, page 17.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation and publication of a promotional article on the project in scientific journal of Faculty of Economics at Matej Bel University, Journal of Economics and Social Research (attached). Online version is available here <p><u>CBS:</u> Academic networking event with 100+ participants. Poster presentation: "INCULTUM: Visiting the Margins. Innovative Cultural Tourism in European peripheries". Link to program of event: https://cbs.nemtilmeld.dk/270/</p> <p><u>THM</u> Team will participate with an abstract to present pilot #7 in the 10th Conference of the MIRC of the National Technical University of Athens: "Research and Actions for the Rebirth of Mountainous and Isolated Areas" has been approved by the evaluation committee. INCULTUM and "Aaos the shared river" pilot are going to be presented between 22 to 24 of September 2022 at the M.I.R.C. of the National Technical University of Athens in Metsovo.</p>
--	--	--	---

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The High Mountains were called to present their work on INCULTUM during the Mountainous Festival of Vovousa on 18 of July 2022. - THM published many of the activities on their website, facebook page instagram and twitter but they also promoted the events and activities of our partners in INCULTUM. - THM team communicated INCULTUM and also the pilot #7 by supporting the organization and communication of Shemakes workshop in the area of Zagori where they worked on promoting the culture of wool processing through new technologies. Shemakes is funded from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme. <p>UALG: Participation in the Seminar on "Cultural Landscape, Hydraulic Heritage and Sustainable Development". Aimed at the academic community, stakeholders, and the population in general, INCULTUM was presented at the beginning of the Seminar, and particularly the Portuguese pilot case on Campina de Faro in the extreme south of Portugal. In the academic field, the writing is being prepared for subsequent publication of four articles on the cultural landscape, traditional architecture, and local community of Campina de Faro. The ongoing research aims to contribute to the knowledge on fundamental themes related to the history of inhabiting and producing in the Portuguese pilot area, and how the past can integrate the future of Campina, within the scope of cultural tourism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The landscape of the norias: Between vegetable and fruit production and cultural tourism. The past and the future of Campina de Faro (Algarve)" to be submitted in June. Journal Gardens and Landscapes of Portugal (De Gruyter). - "Contribution to the study of the built heritage of Campina de Faro (Algarve): Housing and production" to be submitted in July - Journal O Ideário Patrimonial (Instituto Politécnico de Tomar). - "Integrated study of the landscape and architecture of Historic Farms on the central Algarve coast. The case of Quinta da Penha, in Faro (Algarve, Portugal)" to be submitted in October - Journal of Rural Studies (Elsevier). - A house, a noria: Living and producing in the coastal territory of Algarve, between the cities of Faro, Olhão and Loulé " to be submitted in November - Arquitetura Revista (Unisinos, Brazil). <p>On December 20, 2021 the UALG team started the organization of the IX Congress of Rural Studies (CER2022) in partnership with the Portuguese Society of Rural Studies (SPER), the Network of Rural History in Portuguese (Rural RePort). The Congress, whose main theme is Water, will take place at the University of Algarve from 26 to 28 May 2022. At the Congress, the paper "The hydraulic heritage as a basis for cultural tourism: The case of Campina de Faro, within the scope of the European INCULTUM Project" will be presented.</p>
--	--	--	--

			Still in the academic sphere and of the IX Congress of Rural Studies, a chapter of the Proceedings Book is being prepared with the title “The hydraulic heritage as a basis for cultural tourism: The case of Campina de Faro, within the scope of the European INCULTUM Project” (12 pages), to be submitted until the 10th of May and whose publication will take place on the date of the Congress.
Task 2.4:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Event promotion (M1-36)	ALL	PROM	<p>A page dedicated to the events of INCULTUM is available on the project's website. It lists the public events planned by the project, i.e.: data workshop (WP3/SDU), policy workshop (WP4/UMB: Promotion of the project at the International Workshop on Smart Governance in Local Municipalities (23.11.2021). UMB prepared in collaboration with WP2 representatives' blog about this event), local events (WP5/pilot coordinators), and the final conference (UGR and PPT). The 'Events' page mentions also the upcoming Policy Roundtable to be organized by EC with representatives of the projects funded in the same call of INCULTUM. Planning of the project's events is carried out by the event's leader, while Promoter supports the promotion and communication of the event. The first event planned is the Data workshop, under the coordination of SDU, which was celebrated on 3rd March 2022. A great visibility was created for the event's endorsement by the publication of a dedicated page, a pre-event blog, and the inclusion of the Data Workshop among the information delivered with the first project's newsletter. Post event information was prepared by collecting and publishing the presentations delivered by the speakers, and by editing video recordings of the presentations. The videos were then published in a playlist of the brand-new YouTube channel that was opened on the occasion of the workshop.</p> <p>Visibility is also given to the local events organized or attended by the Pilots by publishing news items on project's blog. Partners are always encouraged to share texts and images that are published by Promoter Editorial Team.</p> <p>Furthermore, INCULTUM is presented in the ambit of events organised by 3rd parties and/or by the projects that collaborate with INCULTUM. One example is the presentation of INCULTUM at 'Recover, Rebuild, Grow', the Europeana 2021 conference, where INCULTUM was presented in the frame of the session organised by the WEAVE project. More information about this session is provided in the dedicated post on the INCULTUM blog.</p>
Task 2.5:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Local communication (M4-36)	Pilot coordinators + PROM	UGR	As a matter of general visibility of the project's results, Promoter in its role of WP2 leader is providing support to the pilot coordinators, in order to facilitate the representation of their progresses for a larger audience, at European level. In this light, all the materials related to the project's visual identity were made available and shared to the consortium partners.

		<p>These include: the INCULTUM logo in various versions and basic templates to be customized and reused, and the information for granting the visibility and the acknowledgment of EU funding. While the meetings organized by the Pilots with their local community and stakeholders are taking place in local language, the activities are promoted in English on project's blogs. As examples of this effort, the following news were published on the project's blog:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) conference organized in Faro to launch Pilot #2 ii) launch event of Pilot #5, San Pellegrino in Alpe iii) dissemination of Pilot #9, Historic Graves in archaeology conference <p>Communication Guidelines were developed for use by the consortium partners and made available in the project's repository together with the relevant logos to be included in the promotional materials for use by the project's partners in their local communication efforts. The Guidelines are available in the project's repository in the Reserved Area and in the page dedicated to the INCULTUM pilots.</p> <p>Each pilot is responsible for the local communication through their own channels¹, this way in a local language the activities and the impact will be deeply. Some examples:</p> <p>Pilot 1: Desert landscapes and oasis- Altiplano de Granada (UGR):</p> <p>Many of the activities carried out during this first year of the pilot have been widely reported in the local media. Likewise, the MEMOLab's own channels (UGR) have been used to disseminate these activities, thus encouraging participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovering abandoned spaces in the rural area near Granada: https://www.instagram.com/p/CamVh1UIXXn/ • https://twitter.com/MEMOLabUGR/status/1504466585364283397?cxt=HHwWioCq0e2Y-OApAAAA • Project presentation at Environmental Volunteering Days (18 and 19th December) (Encuentro de Voluntariado Ambiental) <p>Pilot 2: Agrarian coastal plain- Campina de Faro (UALG): (See 2.3. Promotional materials and publications)</p> <p>Pilot 3: Mining treasures of Central Slovakia- Banska Brystica and central Slovakia (UMB):</p>
--	--	--


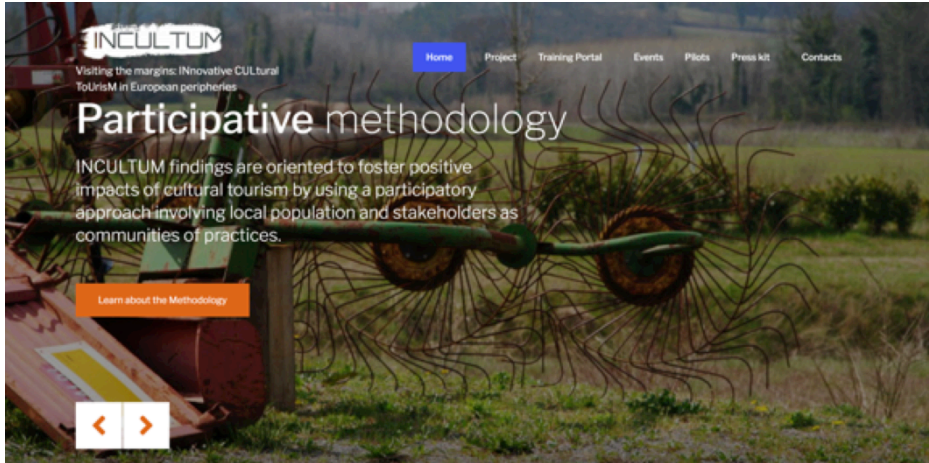
¹ Sometimes dissemination activities at local level can fit even into task T2.3 Promotional materials and publications and at T2.5 Local communications, thus avoiding repetition of contents.

			<p>(See 2.3. Promotional materials and publications)</p> <p>Pilot 4: Sicilian inland- Monti di Trapani (GAL) Promotion in the local press of one of the cultural itineraries carried out in the pilot project https://www.balarm.it/eventi/alla-scoperta-dei-giardini-del-kaggera-le-giornate-di-primavera-del-fai-a-calatafimi-segesta-120063</p> <p>Pilot 5: Tuscan-emilian Apennines- Garfagnana (UNIPi) Dissemination activities realized in the framework of INCULTUM project concerned San Pellegrino in Alpe day-event, as the inaugural step of the Pilot activity plan (in collaboration with PROM). Contents have been promoted in the following INCULTUM cultural Blog and on the official exhibition website: https://www.digitalmeetsculture.net/article/incultum-san-pellegrino-in-alpe/; https://www.digitalmeetsculture.net/article/incultum-promotion-of-the-village-of-san-pellegrino-in-alpe-tuscany/ https://santuariosanpellegrino.it/mostra/</p> <p>Pilot 6: Bibracte-Morvan: ancient paths into the future- Regional park of Morvan (BI) Communication actions already conducted about the INCULTUM project: - Dedicated article on the Grand Site de France page on Bibracte's website - Grand Site de France Bibracte – Mont Beuvray's newsletter - May 2021: audience: 200 contacts (shareholders of Grand Site de France) Short news on the Réseau des Grands Sites de France website (partner of Bibracte) Article about the mapping of the rural tracks project of the Grand Site de France Bibracte – Mont Beuvray on Parc Naturel Régional du Morvan's website The Web GIS, available online, allows to see the regular progress of the mapping project, specifically during the period from October to November 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles on Incultum Blog: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork and expected outcomes for INCULTUM Pilot at Grand Site de France Bibracte-Mont Beuvray Digital meets Culture Interactive map accessible on the Morvan Regional Natural Park website Digital meets Culture Interview of Sophie Mobillion on Radio Morvan and presentation of the pilot project Production of a communication plan for the pilot project including: • dedicated pages on the future Grand Site de France website • flyer and tourist map • PR campaign on September-October 2022 in the context of the announcement of the renewal of the label.
--	--	--	--

			<p>Pilot 7: Aoos, the shared river- Aoos/Vjosa river (THM):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THM Team will participate with an abstract to present our pilot in the 10th Conference of the MIRC of the National Technical University of Athens: “Research and Actions for the Rebirth of Mountainous and Isolated Areas” has been approved by the evaluation committee. INCULTUM and “Aoos the shared river” pilot are going to be presented between 22 to 24 of September 2022 at the M.I.R.C. of the National Technical University of Athens in Metsovo. The High Mountains were called to present their work on INCULTUM during the Mountainous Festival of Vovousa on 18 of July 2022. • We published many of our activities on our website, facebook page, Instagram and Twitter but we also promoted the events and activities of our partners in INCULTUM. Some examples: https://www.instagram.com/p/Cb9em3OMRQs/ • THM team communicated INCULTUM and also our pilot by supporting the organization and communication of Shemakes workshop in the area of Zagori where we worked on promoting the culture of wool processing through new technologies. Shemakes is funded from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme. <p>Pilot 8: Vjosa, the shared river- Aoos/Vjosa river (CER)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of the military-built heritage promoted by the official blog. For more information about this activity see T5.2. Fieldwork first stage. • New archaeological Museum exhibit in the city of Permet: https://www.facebook.com/bashkesia.permet/posts/5798851113506764 <p>Pilot 9: Historic graves- Ireland (EACHTRA): Eachtra team has participated in several interviews at local and national level to promote the INCULTUM project and their participatory activities.</p> <p>Live-streaming video</p> <p>Between May and October 2021 we produced 36 YouTube videos as part of our pilot. Visiting dark tourism sites from twelve different counties, we have been developing our understanding of such sites with the intention of understanding our case study areas better. The list of sites visited is as follows: 1. Pulla Workhouse cemetery, Co. Waterford x 2, 2. Youghal, North Abbey graveyard with pauper’s section, Co. Cork, 3. Youghal Asylum cemetery, Co. Cork, 4. Lismore Workhouse cemetery, Co. Waterford 2, 5. Dunshaughlin Workhouse cemetery, Co. Meath, 6. Portrane Asylum cemetery, Co. Dublin, 7. Carlow Workhouse cemetery, Co. Carlow, 8. Baltinglass Workhouse cemetery, Co. Wicklow, 9.</p>
--	--	--	---

		<p>Kilmacthomas Workhouse cemetery, Co. Waterford, 10. Kilkenney Workhouse cemetery, Co. Kilkenney, 11. Callan Workhouse cemetery, Co. Kilkenney, 12. Carrick-on-Suir Workhouse cemetery, Co. Tipperary, 13. Clonmel Workhouse cemetery, Co. Tipperary, 14. Cashel Workhouse cemetery, Co. Tipperary, 15. Kilmallock Workhouse cemetery, Co. Limerick, 16. Gort Workhouse cemetery, Co. Galway, 17. Tuam Workhouse cemetery, Co. Galway, 18. Donegal town Workhouse cemetery, Co. Donegal, 19. Glasnevin poor ground. Dublin city x 2, 20. Midleton Workhouse cemetery, Co. Cork, 21. Templebreedy graveyard, Co. Cork, 22. Fermoy Famine graves, Co. Cork, 23. Tankardstown graveyard (Workhouse grave mound), Co. Limerick, 24. Kilfinane Fever hospital graves, Co. Limerick, 25. Clones Workhouse cemetery, Co. Monaghan</p> <p>Television</p> <p>While developing our innovative ideas for surveying and identifying unmarked graves associated with the Great Famine, we received national television coverage for two of our surveys (https://www.rte.ie/news/munster/2021/0918/1247554-historic-graves/). In this case, we built a local consortium consisting of the county council, the county museum, and some local schools and local historians to do the field survey and research, which the news reporter covered for us. We have continued to use the drone technology mentioned and have found a number of Famine related mass burial graves using the new techniques in other burial grounds.</p> <p>Radio</p> <p>We gave two radio interviews during this time. Both relate to the dark tourism elements of our project. An interview with Limerick local radio seeking storytellers for graveyard surveys took place in early April, and an interview relating to missing institutional burials in Cork took place in late January.</p> <p>Conferences</p> <p>Attending the EAA 2021 conference in September 2021, John Tierney gave a presentation called 'Livestreaming the Past' (https://youtu.be/HdMlpPJcRZI) which demonstrated the livestreaming methodology we developed for INCULTUM. Originally intended to be a 20 minute slideshow, we proposed an alternate presentation involving a video recording from the field. We recorded the talk at dusk and dawn in a nearby graveyard and outlined our INCULTUM tactics.</p> <p>Lectures</p> <p>Asked to talk to the Archaeology Society in Trinity College Dublin, John Tierney recorded a one hour tour (https://youtu.be/JZtucCfOiHg) around key dark tourism 3 graveyards in West Waterford as a test for different techniques in live-streaming. This presentation visited five sites and included cameras mounted on a tripod, a chest rig, a van dashboard as well as handheld camera work. We also tested a number of microphone setups and have settled on</p>
--	--	---

			<p>the use of the Rode Go II devices. The younger students were our target audience as we felt they would be very used to watching YouTube videos and wanted their feedback. We intend to use these techniques in our INCULTUM fieldwork in 2022.</p> <p>Pilot 10: Scape into the archipelago landscape- Baltic ocean and the great lakes of Sweden (UU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Local newspaper published the article below about the Workshop held in Törso (more information see T5.2 Fieldwork first stage).
--	--	--	---

Deliverable		
D2.1	INCULTUM online presence	Submitted
D2.2	Dissemination, communication and exploitation plan	Submitted
D2.4	INCULTUM book (M33)	Discussions started
Milestone		
MS2	Website launched	Overcome
		
Images: Brochure to presentation the project in Pilot #1 and INCULTUM website		

WP 3. Data analysis and statistics (SDU)			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close monitoring of pilots and wherever possible collection of data before, during and after the intervention • Collection of official statistics that will be translated, unified and processed from regional and national statistical offices as well as from international sources • Data are collected from new data sources by making use of creative, digital approaches (e.g. Google Trends, self developed programs made available by SDU) • The collected data will be then analysed to explore the mechanisms through which an intervention works on development and with a particular focus on causality. 		
Task 3.1:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Identifying measures (M1-6)	pilot coordinators	SDU	<p>The partner identified measures in official statistics (Eurostat and national statistics offices) In INCULTUM, different types of data are collected and analysed on various dimensions of cultural tourism, urban and regional development. A wide selection of socio-economic indicators is used for this purpose. The collected data are then analysed in order to convincingly establish the relationship between each of the innovative approaches to urban and regional development and cultural tourism. Econometric approaches are used with a particular focus on identification of causal relationship, as opposed to just a correlation. The project explores also in depth the mechanisms (i.e. the channels) through which an intervention works on development. In October 2021, the partner developed a questionnaire to understand the data collection processes that the pilot study had already been engaging in prior to the start of INCULTUM and assess the scope and quality of data that would be feasible for them to collect during the INCULTUM project. In January 2022, the partner sent a request for data and data collection plans to scope feasible pilot-level indicators. This information was also used to inform the design of the data workshop.</p> <p>The partner organised data workshop to help facilitate pilot-level data collection plans. This workshop was held on 3 March 2022. This workshop included internal discussion on pilot-level data collection, as well as public presentations on statistical tools and methods for measuring the broader impact of cultural tourism. The results of this work are expected to provide insights on how to design effective and sustainable cultural policy and to facilitate the mapping of good practices. The partner co-ordinated with Promoter to disseminate</p>

			recordings of data workshop.
Task 3.2: Data collection (M1-24)			
T3.2.1: Pilots study data	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
	pilot coordinators	SDU	<p>The analysis of data and statistics is one of the main challenges of the project. Despite a slightly delayed start, due to the pandemic (delay in the awarding of the person recruited to carry out the main tasks), the partner responsible has begun to analyse potential indicators using official statistics. In October 2021, the partner disseminated a questionnaire to better understand the pilot study aims, objectives, actions, data that is already being collected by the pilots, data that the pilots plan to begin collecting, and data that is / is not feasible to collect. In January 2022, the partner sent a request for samples of existing data and data collection plans to scope feasible pilot-level indicators and to inform the design of the data workshop.</p> <p>An online Data Workshop online was held on 3 March to establish guidelines for data collection in the pilots. The partner worked closely with the WP7 team in determining the workshop themes and aims, as the aims of WP3 and WP7 are closely aligned. This workshop included internal presentation and discussion of how to build a strong value proposition and on data planning, monitoring, and evaluation for cultural tourism, as well as several public sessions on measuring the broader impact of cultural tourism. The results of this work are expected to provide insight into how to design SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and timebound) aims, objectives, and indicators. Following the data workshop, the partner sent another information request to the pilot studies regarding any updated data collection plans and questions / concerns / information on challenges that the pilots may face in their data collection process.</p> <p>After several internal meetings and, due to the complication on the part of some pilots to collect data, the SDU partners have developed on a common protocol for the collection of specific data. This was disseminated in May 2022. The different degree of development in the pilot activities means that there is some unevenness in the amount of data to be collected at this early stage of the project: pilots #1, #2, #4, and #8 start their development from scratch, while the rest are based on previous data collected during years of activity.</p>



			This challenge is very important and must be carefully analyzed in order to achieve the proposed objectives.
	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Task 3.2.2: Official statistics	Pilot Coordinators	SDU	<p>SDU scoped official statistics (Eurostat and national statistics offices) for potential indicators. SDU discovered that there is limited data available of the relevant geographic level (e.g., NUTS3), so the partner began considering combining data on NUTS1 / NUTS2 level with data available for alternative geographic typologies (e.g., mountainous regions, coastal regions, etc.). This work continued into the next reporting period.</p> <p>As of March 2022, the partner has collected data from Eurostat and conducted a preliminary analysis. The partner is scoping the possibility of further indicators from national statistics offices. As expected, it has been a challenge to identify additional indicators that are not included in the Eurostat database yet are comparable across countries. For this reason, SDU believe the innovative data collection processes may provide important insights, particularly on a more localised level.</p>
	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:

Task 3.2.3: Innovative data collection	SDU	SDU	<p>The partner has commenced the data collection process. As a first step, this involves collecting large-scale data on attractions and visitors from a leading travel portal using purpose-built software. This data collection process has been more time consuming than initially estimated; however, it is progressing well with the first two stages of data collection complete. The SDU partners anticipate that the first round of data collection will be completed in the coming weeks (we plan to collect additional data at a later stage of INCULTUM to analyse the progress of the project). SDU has conducted preliminary data analysis using the first stage results.</p> <p>In the next steps, the partner is collecting and analysing data from other sources of tourism activity and interest in the pilot sites, including Google Trends data for the pilot sites and their respective regions and social media data for the respective pilot sites. This data collection process has commenced but has not been completed yet.</p> <p>These data, in combination with data from official statistics and at the site-level, will be used to determine the impact of INCULTUM of local tourism activity. This includes the number of tourists, the quality of visit, online engagement, and interest / intent to visit. The partner will analyse these trends in the context of COVID / post-COVID economic recovery. In addition, we anticipate that tourism activity (and thus the outcomes of the INCULTUM project) may be negatively impacted by global economic instability and inflation associated with both longer-term COVID-related supply-chain frictions and the invasion of Ukraine / economic sanctions on Russia. Thus, SDU is developing strategies to identify any positive impacts of the INCULTUM project under these uncertain economic circumstances.</p>
---	-----	-----	---

Deliverable		
D3.1	Data Management Plan	Submitted, reviewed and accepted
Milestone		
MS5	Data Management Plan	Overcome

WP 4. Policies and participatory model (UMB)			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different types of participatory models, thereby focusing on positions of the involved actors and the coordination mechanisms that are used predominantly in cultural tourism and reusable in pilot actions. Identify and compare relevant drivers and barriers that account for the success or failure of participatory models. Assess the outcomes of participatory models that are based on co-creation of innovative tools in relation to the expected benefits for the involved stakeholders. Create and design a policy toolbox for participatory models in order to reflect drivers and barriers for different participatory models and evaluation framework for their assessment. Make policy recommendations leading to synergies between participatory models and innovative tools arrangements. Disseminate research results and policy recommendations among involved policy makers, local, regional, national and international stakeholders and within the academic community 		
Task 4.1:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
In-depth analysis of participatory models (M1-12)	ALL	UMB	<p>In this first year of the project, the analysis of participatory models has been completed as scheduled, since they are a fundamental criterion for developing sustainable tourism and for this, for the implementation of the rest of the project. An in-depth analysis of participatory models (T4.1) has been carried out, starting from the basis of previous projects (REACH project), compiling information that will later serve for different recommendations on good practices. This work is compiled in the deliverable (D4.1) which is connected to several of WP4 objectives, namely to identify different types of participatory models by focusing on positions of the involved actors and the coordination mechanisms that are used predominantly in cultural tourism and reusable in INCULTUM pilot actions. D4.1 creates a solid foundation for the implementation of subsequent tasks (T4.2-T4.4) and related objectives, namely to identify and compare relevant drivers and barriers that account for the success or failure of participatory models; to assess the outcomes of participatory models that are based on co-creation of innovative tools in relation to the expected benefits for the involved stakeholders; to create and design a Policy Toolbox for Participatory Models in order to reflect drivers and barriers for different participatory models and evaluation framework for their assessment; and to create policy recommendations leading to synergies between participatory models and innovative tools arrangements.</p>

			<p>This report makes a first bibliographical review of the state of the art, analysing participatory approaches and governance in culture, and then focuses on the participatory models used in cultural tourism. It also analyses drivers for success and barriers for failure of participation in cultural tourism. Finally, it analyses several examples of participatory models in cultural tourism in different parts of Europe. The interconnection between this task and the work carried out by the pilots (T5.2 fieldwork first stage) is clear, this is why we recommend seeing the pilots description to get more information about the participatory action in the pilots (for more detailed information, please see next table). The first draft of this report was sent to partners for comments, remarks, and amendments on 28.2.2022. UMB also asked partners to send them relevant good practices on implementation of participatory models in cultural tourism that might be connected with their pilot actions. The final version of the deliverable 4.1. has been submitted on time (M12).</p>
--	--	--	--

Deliverable		
D4.1	Report on participatory models	Submitted
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p>Images: Participatory activities in pilot #1 (recovery channel irrigation) and #6 (mapping ancient routes)</p>		

WP 5. Communities of practice, innovative tools and pilot solutions (UGR)			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop specific innovative pilot cases based on a participatory approach, promoting communities of practices and positive impact in local communities from a social, cultural, environmental and economic point of view. • Foster bottom-up local strategies for sustainable cultural tourism, focusing on hidden and undervalued potentialities usually not taken into account, and on the experience, learning and participation of visitors. • Promote cultural tourism based on living territories and communities, avoiding negative impacts of touristification by specific training and reinforcing local identities and social ties. • Foster the use of innovative approaches by local communities and stakeholders, including the use of ICT. 		
Task 5.1:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Pilots meetings (M3-18)	Pilots leaders +PROM, PPT and PE	UGR	On several occasions there have been meetings between the WP coordinator and the different pilots. In them, an approach and an increasingly deeper knowledge of each area has been produced. Communication is constant and very fruitful in each meeting. Sharing the experiences, results and also the problems, helps to better develop the activities. During the first Consortium meeting we had the opportunity to bring together all the partners and coordinators of the pilots, obtaining together an overview. The next consortium meeting, which will take place at the beginning of June 2022, held in person (after the relaxation of the sanitary measures caused during the pandemic) will allow a fluid dialogue to be generated between all the partners and will encourage collaboration between pilots. All the partners will have the chance to know pilot #1 as well as providing suggestions as to the implementation of activities being carried out there.
Task 5.2	Partners involved:	Lead	Description:
Fieldwork first stage (M3-18)	Pilots leaders +PROM, PPT and PE	UGR	To provide more detailed information of each pilot, see tables below

T5.2: Fieldwork first stage (M3-18)		
Pilot no.	Pilot Leader	Description of work
1. Desert landscapes and oasis. Altiplano de Granada	UGR	<p>- Meetings with municipalities and irrigation communities</p> <p>Through meetings with municipalities, irrigation communities and in some cases with Hiking Associations we have agreed which hydraulic structures are significant in each town to begin to plan the touristic routes will be materialise the next months. As well as the different important cultural heritage, gastronomic and environmental elements of the territory, which must be included in these cultural routes.</p> <p>Also to establish agreements between municipalities and irrigation communities to generate compensation mechanisms for services. In this way, an economic return will be achieved in the irrigators communities. Our project work is based on bottom-up collaborations with local irrigation communities governing these systems to pass 5 years governance and management plans, sign supporting agreements with local administrations and institutionalize their relations with other stakeholders based on social and environmental sustainability and resilience.</p> <p>During these meetings, the irrigation communities have provided information on the historical irrigation systems they manage: statutes of organisation of the community, irrigation plots, photographs, cartography.</p> <p>Meeting with Castril's council and irrigation communities: we are working in collaboration with the irrigation community and the city council to enhance the Vega de Tubos, as well as the irrigation communities, an intangible heritage that manages the historic irrigation system and associated cultivation plots of this valley.</p> <p>Meeting with Benamaurel's council and irrigation communities: We visited the Jaufí irrigation channel and agreements were reached between the City Council and the irrigation community.</p> <p>Meeting with Zujar's council and irrigation communities: As we have detailed, the recovery of the main fountain of the municipality is being carried out. To this end, we have had meetings with the technicians in charge of this work. Also with the Community of Irrigators, to agree on the irrigation channels that are going to be enhanced through the cultural trails.</p> <p>Meeting with Jérez del Marquesado's council and irrigation communities: In this case, based</p>

		<p>on meetings with both entities, an agreement has been reached to enhance the value of the Alcázar irrigation channel, and to link it to the Jérez ravine, where participatory activities have been carried out during the months of January, February and March.</p> <p>- Collection of geographic data. The collected geographic elements will be represented by vector data (lines, points, polygons) to which alphanumeric data will be assigned with fields that identify their spatial, historical and administrative characteristics. We will use mobile applications for field work, known as QFIELD. Geographic data will be processed in QGIS</p> <p>- Recovery historic irrigation channel. The irrigation channels and the historical water management systems are a fundamental element in the landscapes of the provinces of Granada and Almería and have formed the backbone of an important part of the territory and of the human communities that have inhabited them since medieval times. Their cultural and heritage impact, as well as their environmental and territorial impact, is very wide-ranging. The historical irrigation systems have important material and immaterial historical values and provide numerous environmental services. The initiative for the recovery of historical irrigation ditches arises mainly as a tool for social intervention that aims, above all, to provoke, energise and set in motion participatory processes of reflection and debate linked to action. We also aim to provoke discussion on the sustainability and multifunctionality of agricultural activity, the usefulness of local ecological knowledge, community governance and environmental, agricultural and heritage policies. One of the objectives of the channels of irrigation (acequia) restoration activities is precisely the reactivation of these communal functioning mechanisms, including the transmission of knowledge and the promotion of generational renewal (including local female participation, which is even more complicated). Therefore, it is less important that a large number of community members attend, but rather to support the community and facilitate its processes of dynamisation and empowerment as part of the intervention strategy. One of the conditions for undertaking any of these actions is that they are useful, which is why we always work with the irrigation communities. The restoration of an irrigation channel or cleaning is a need, a demand, which entails a commitment to its maintenance because it will be useful for the recharge of aquifers, the creation of pastures or the irrigation of some farms. It is the use, the utility, the practice, which guarantees its maintenance. Otherwise, it would be completely impossible and would lose much of its meaning. The work carried out in pilot #1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleaning of irrigation ditches in Jérez del Marquesado: On the 5th of March, cleaning four irrigation ditches in Jérez del Marquesado. More than 80 people participated in this activity.
--	--	--

		<p>The ditches of Rutan Alto, Rutanillo Alto de la Rambla Seca, Alcázar and Rutanillo del Álamo-Jérez del Marquesado have been cleaned.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The annual cleaning of the Acequia de Barjas, Cáñar: On 12 March, we carried out the annual cleaning of the Barjas irrigation ditch (Cáñar, Granada). About 100 volunteers from different disciplines and interests participated in the annual cleaning of the Barjas irrigation ditch, and the El Jueves branch was also cleaned. We were joined by members of the Irrigation Communities of Jérez del Marquesado (Granada) and Aldeanueva de la Vera (Cáceres). After the work, we enjoyed a traditional meal provided by the Cañar-Barjas Irrigation Community. 3. The annual cleaning of the Acequia del Barranco de Poqueira: On the 2nd and 3rd of April we carried out the annual cleaning of the Acequia del Barranco de Poqueira. We had the participation of about 70 people and members of the Comunidad de Regantes de la Acequia Nueva del Poqueira. The participants learned about the traditional techniques used to maintain and manage these historic irrigation systems in the Alpujarra region. On Sunday we enjoyed a meal provided by the community. <p>Participation of 250 volunteers in the recovery of irrigation channels</p> <p>- The restoration and reconstruction of cultivation terrace in Jérez del Marquesado (Granada): the Dry Stone Balates School activity took place between 29 and 30 January 2022. More than 90 volunteers from different backgrounds and with varied interests took part in these days of recovery of cultivated areas in the surroundings of the Alcázar Tower. The intervention was conceived as a participatory initiative, an open activity like those usually carried out by MEMOLab for the recovery of irrigation ditches. It directly involved the town council and the irrigation community of Jérez del Marquesado, but also the Barranco de Alcázar Mountain Club, the Sened Cultural Association and the "Sened" Public School of Jérez. One of the main objectives planned at the beginning was the recovery of this identity link and the awareness of the population, both local and foreign, about the importance of conserving these landscape spaces, which are not only productive, but also heritage and environmental in nature. In order to carry out this task of repair and reconstruction, we have relied on local personnel, whom we call "maestros balateros", experts in dry stone construction techniques, who have been responsible for teaching this traditional practice and trade. The work has been carried out using manual means and traditional techniques, using materials from the surrounding area.</p>
--	--	---

		<p>The work was carried out over a whole weekend, plus a day of activity with the primary school of Jérez del Marquesado. We had four "master balateros" at all times, as well as other neighbours who were also familiar with this technique to a greater or lesser extent. On the first day, the volunteers were divided into three groups working on the paratas and another on recovering the irrigation ditch that used to supply water to the terraces. On the second day they worked on the walls and the regeneration of the soil.</p> <p>Not only have four of the ravine's cultivation terraces been reconstructed, but also the branch of the Alcázar irrigation channel that irrigated these terraces has been recovered, the soil has been regenerated, the area has been cleared and native fruit trees have been planted. The impact of the work is clearly visible from the other side of the ravine, from the village, and the area has changed its appearance, recovering part of its values.</p> <p>In order to recover this space, the first step was to repair the portillos or paratas around the tower. The portillos (known as portillos in the municipality of Jérez del Marquesado) are the retaining walls of the terraces, made of dry stone with masonry from the surrounding area, chloritoid schist from the Nevado-philabrid mantle in the form of river pebbles and boulders from the contact zone between the metamorphic environments of the slopes and the sedimentary zone of the plain and its ravines. In some cases, the wall had to be completely rebuilt, in others, cracks had to be stitched up, buckling had to be reinforced or eliminated and the crown of the parapet had to be reintegrated. In total, 56.74 linear metres of walls were affected. To raise the dry stone walls from scratch, a foundation trench was dug manually, using picks and hoes. Once this trench had been dug, the first row of stones, larger in size, was placed in order to achieve good support. In order to ensure that the wall had the same alignment, a thread guide was placed, from which to begin to raise the rows. In this way, little by little, the wall is raised, locking and fitting the stones one by one. This is a process of "trial and error", in which the stones are tested until they find the one that best suits their position in the wall. It is very important that the rows of stones are well fitted together, leaving as few spaces as possible, and for this purpose, small stones, also called "ripios", are used as filler and wedge. In one of the walls, the height made it necessary to make a recess with what is known as a balate and counterbalance, to make the structure more solid.</p> <p>In addition, as we have said, the branch that supplied water to all these terraces, which was partly clogged, collapsed and full of weeds, has also been restored. It is a 260-metre-long irrigation channel that is partly raised with a parata and which reached the tower, surrounding it at its base to continue</p>
--	--	---

		<p>its course, irrigating the edge of the ravine. Our work only went as far as a little before the tower to prevent the damp from damaging the medieval structure. After the construction of the dry stone walls, part of the soil of these cultivation terraces was recovered, as erosion had eliminated part of the deposit and fertile soil. Soil from the archaeological excavation of the Alcázar tower carried out in September 2021, whose terraces were left prepared for this purpose, was used for this purpose.</p> <p>- Planting of indigenous trees: 21 students between 7 and 11 years of age from the SENED Rural Public School of Jérez del Marquesado took part, being the youngest of the village the protagonists. It has been a way of trying to create a link between the ravine and the youngest inhabitants of the village, who have not seen or experienced the chestnut grove or the cultivation area in its full splendour. Moreover, in many cases, due to the abandonment and marginalisation of traditional production systems, they are unaware of the traditional techniques used to create these productive spaces.</p> <p>First of all, an introductory session was held in which the importance of historical irrigation systems was highlighted through the use of audiovisual cartoons explaining What are historical irrigation systems? and Why are irrigation channels important?. The activity of planting native fruit trees was also explained, as well as the importance of preserving this space. In groups, with the help of tools, they planted chestnut and rowan trees that we had previously collected from various areas in the area with the help of the irrigation community. Once the trees were planted, they made the irrigation channels that would bring water to their trees and watched the whole irrigation process in each of the terraces accompanied by members of the irrigation community. After planting, they named their tree and promised to take care of them, thus strengthening the bond with the trees and the environment. The trees were subsequently protected with a mesh to prevent animals from damaging them, and the city council has undertaken to maintain and water them as part of the space ceded for the intervention in the Alcázar Tower and its surroundings. In collaboration with the teachers, during the days following the planting, the pupils made drawings in which they imagined the Barranco de Jérez in a few years' time, when their trees would have grown and the ravine would have returned to its previous state.</p> <p>- Restoration of Fuente Grande (Zújar) for recreational area using traditional techniques</p> <p>We were able to visit Fuente Grande (Zújar), the municipality's main spring, which is currently in disuse and without water. The Council and the irrigation community are extremely interested in recovering this source, based on a grant from the PFEA (Program for the Promotion of Agricultural</p>
--	--	---

Employment) whose objective is to correct the economic imbalances in rural areas of Andalusia, as well as alleviate the problem of Andalusia, as well as alleviate the problem of agricultural sector workers in the areas. This grant has been requested in collaboration with the Biocultural Archaeology Laboratory (MEMOLab), which has included the development and execution of an archaeological earthwork control project. This document has exposed the following: i) How to proceed to fix the spring. ii) Solutions for the entry of water to said source. iii) Proposal for the conservation and protection of the pond and the splitter. iv) Archaeological control of earthworks. v) Improve access to Fuente Grande from a cultural path from the urban center of Zújar. We will proceed to fix the fountain with hydraulic lime mortar to maintain the initial configuration of Fuente Grande and its textures, not altering its aesthetic values and patrimonial that are precisely what make it attractive and sign of identity. As this space is a heritage asset, the execution of this work would entail an archaeological control of earthworks to supervise the recovery of the Fuente Grande. The partition will also be restored for its heritage value. The cement mortar additions will be eliminated and it will be restored with lime mortar that does not detract from this very characteristic piece.



Images from Cleaning of acequia de Barjas, Balates school and cleaning acequias in Jerez del Marquesado

<p>2. Agrarian coastal plain. Campina de Faro</p>	<p>UALG</p>	<p>The proposed actions of this pilot will be directed towards the survey, diagnosis and architectural and hydraulic rehabilitation of a group of norias, aqueducts and tanks in order to contribute to the preservation of the landscape's memory and to the (re)activation of its identity. The University of the Algarve is carrying out an enormous work of mapping and documenting heritage elements in its area of study. The most important activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and photographic survey of three dozen hydraulic infrastructures (norias, aqueducts, tanks and canals); • Computer-aided survey and design (plan, sections, and perspectives) of three sets of hydraulic infrastructures (norias, aqueducts, tanks, and canals); • Identification of the people relevant to the implementation of the pilot; • Survey of the “Guardians of Memories” to be interviewed. <p>In the academic field, the Portuguese pilot deserved the attention of the University of Seville. In a guided tour carried out on November 18, 2021 to Campina de Faro to six professors and forty students of the Architecture course of that University, the challenge was launched to develop intervention proposals in Quinta da Penha (degraded), in the sense of the rehabilitation of its built and hydraulic heritage. The challenge was accepted and the projects for the rehabilitation of the water landscape and the traditional architecture of the old farm 18th century Quinta are being developed in the current school year.</p>
---	-------------	---



Images of academic and fieldwork activities in Campina de Faro (Portugal)

<p>3. Mining treasures of Central Slovakia.</p>	<p>UMB</p>	<p>From November 2021 UMB has started with the development of the interactive platform mining treasures of central Slovakia which is the main output of the pilot action no. 3. The development of the platform is carried out in three main phases as follows.</p> <p>Phase ① Information architecture/web design/development (Based on the specified requirements, the information architecture of the interactive platform will be developed, followed by the design of the necessary subpages, modules and elements, and deploy the front-end and back-end).</p> <p>Phase ② Integration / Framework / SEO / Training Integration of a new visual identity and design modifications Deploying demo content - Activities, articles, static pages SEO Preparation of the content framework for preparation Document with manual Cloud content architecture Two-phase training in working with the content framework and deploying content via TYPO 3</p> <p>Phase ③ Back-end configuration / implementation Configuration of content management system for language mutations Configuration of recording elements for translation (activities, articles, tags, etc.). Route interconnection configuration Google Analytics Configuration testing Creating language files with a list of static texts / expressions for translation Implementation of texts from language files Additional filters (route complexity, or other parameter)</p> <p>Support during the beta phase after a running project (approximately 30 days)</p> <p>The plan is that the first version of the platform will be done by the end of June 2022 as in July 2022 there will be a big international event European Youth Olympic Festival (EYOF) and we would like to test at least the first version of the platform during this event (for more information about event, see: https://eyof2022.com/).</p> <p>For the purpose of the pilot action no. 3 implementation we have strengthened the cooperation with the Local Destination Management Organisation Central Slovakia and we involved new groups of local communities in the preparation of the platform, namely local photographers and students at the university. Local photographers will provide photos and visual materials for the content of the platform. Students were involved through the presentation of the project, Pilot Action and platform, and they were actively involved in the creation of design manual for the platform (specific assignment for the logo, promotional materials and design manual creation within courses Basics of marketing</p>
---	------------	---

		and Marketing of public and non-profit sector). Participation of students led to the creation of 20 proposals for the logo and design manual of the interactive mining treasures platform. The winning proposal will be used in the final version of the platform.
4. Sicilian inland	GAL	<p>The GAL team has implemented the pilot case within three municipalities of the territory: Calatafimi Segesta, Custonaci, Buseto Palizzolo and we are going to extend the target to the whole territory of the province of Trapani.</p> <p>The cultural itineraries will be based on three elements of the territory's heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural heritage: characterized by the presence of traditional irrigation systems of Islamic origin (mills, irrigation canals, wells, fountains); - built rural heritage: characterized by beams; - archaeological heritage: such as the Eufemio Castle of Calatafimi Segesta, the Pizzo Monaco granary in Custonaci, the Monte Luziano granary in Buseto Palizzolo. <p>Previous studies, on the areas of interest, were carried out in a previous project called "MEMOLA" (also carried out by Prof. Civantos) and for this reason we got scientific basis on which to work. Previous research shows in particular that the Pizzo Monaco site appears to be the oldest fortified Islamic community granary so far in Sicily and in all the Mediterranean area.</p> <p>As part of this WP, the LAG took part, thanks to the collaboration with the Municipality of Calatafimi Segesta, in the initiative promoted by the FAI on a very complex trekking route: it is in fact an itinerary that develops on a well visible and easy to follow (of the significant sections of the railway line, Salemi - Salemi Città - Vita - Calatafimi città - Kaggera).</p> <p>The route winds along the main river basin of Calatafimi, in a portion of the territory that is particularly attractive from various points of view: environmental, historical, archaeological, morphological and anthropological.</p> <p>The river takes different names based on the districts it crosses in its course, in the space of this itinerary it takes the name of the Kaggera river, from the Arabic hadjira - stony.</p>
5. Tuscan-Emilian Apennines	UNIFI	San Pellegrino in Alpe is, since the Middle Ages, a passage for pilgrims and merchants. The village still retains the ancient characteristics of an alpine village dominated by the architectural complex of the Sanctuary and the ancient Ospitale. To renew the offer of the "San Pellegrino system", the first fundamental step is to look at all its strengths as a microtourist system that includes, in an organic

		<p>way, all that is attractive: ethnographic collection, discovery of the history of Saints Blaise and Pilgrim (religious tourism), the living conditions and hospitality of pilgrims of yesterday and today, the landscape.</p> <p>The main activities carried out during the first year of INCULTUM: exhibition day-event in the mountain village of San Pellegrino in Alpe in order to achieve the priority purpose of the project, which is the regeneration of an inland village with high unexpressed tourist potential (although rich in historical and natural attractions).</p> <p>Exhibition day-event in the mountain village of San Pellegrino in Alpe in order to achieve the priority purpose of the project, which is the regeneration of an inland village with high unexpressed tourist potential (although rich in historical and natural attractions).</p> <p>The day-event included two moments: the sacred art exhibition of historical remains, with descriptive panels depicting San Pellegrino's lifetime explained by a historical guide; and a theatre narration focused on traditions, handicrafts, migration history and past rural lifestyle enclosed in the Ethnographic Museum.</p> <p>After the first inaugural event, many activities have been carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings with the province of Lucca to enter into an agreement to align the activities of the pilot with other activities put in place by the province 2. Public tender for the assignment of the theatrical activities to be carried out in San Pellegrino in Alpe 3. Meetings with local tourism and cultural associations in order to plan an effective advertising campaign 4. Recurring meeting with the actress to check the progress of writing and stage preparation of the play 5. Outline of the agreement with a local association for helping in carrying out the training activities for the local stakeholders.
6. Bibracte-Morvan: ancient paths into the future	BI	<p>Participatory inventory of the territory's heritage: mapping of the rural tracks network:</p> <p>In the framework of the Grand Site de France label, BIBRACTE aims at developing the tourist and residential economy around the heritage site of Bibracte as a facet of an integrated territorial innovation project, based on the preservation of its heritage quality and mobilizing all the economic activities and all the actors in the territory.</p>

		<p>In this context, in 2018 Bibracte and its partner the Regional Nature Park of Morvan decided to carry out a detailed and operational analysis of the heritage of rural paths on the scale of the Grand Site de France Bibracte Mont-Beuvray (12 communes, 42,163 ha).</p> <p>A preliminary work was conducted between 2018 and 2020. Working sessions on the rural tracks with stakeholders of the territory, including elected representatives, inhabitants, local tourism sector actors, etc. were organised in four villages territories and revealed that for the local communities, the network of rural paths appeared as the most federating elements of the attachment to the territory and its landscape, and can therefore be considered as a common good to be reappropriated.</p> <p>Commons is generally defined as the result of the combination of three elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A common resource or heritage - in this case the path - that is "non-exclusive" (everyone can access it) and "rival" (one person's consumption affects another's). - A community of people - in this case the users - (inhabitants, local residents, users, any other stakeholder). - Rules of organisation and management - in this case, which have yet to be defined - based, on the one hand, on recognition of the collective usefulness of the resource by all the members of the community and, on the other hand, on collective objectives. <p>The comparison of the early 19th c. "Napoleonic" cadastres and the current cadastres of the Grand Site de France territory revealed an exceptional density of the network of rural roads: 1,000 km on the scale of the 12 villages, that is to say 2,7 km roads/km². This density can be explained by the historical dispersion of the population in the Morvan and the absence of agricultural land reparing which has allowed the rural paths to persist through the ages.</p> <p>Considering an average width of 4m, this is an exceptional communal heritage, representing about 400 ha of communal land (or 33 ha on average per village).</p> <p>This preliminary work that led to our proposal for INCULTUM allowed us to define a common objective: bringing the rural paths out of oblivion.</p> <p>We decided to develop our pilot project in 8 stages (with reiterations when needed and staggered action from one village territory to the next):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reactivate the interest in the network of rural paths: (started in 2019 as a preliminary stage that led to our proposal for INCULTUM) 2. Compile the maps on a GIS 3. On-site checking and use of a GIS device with villagers
--	--	---

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Share the data on a web GIS 5. Establish a dialogue among local stakeholders to discuss about the role and status of the rural paths as a common good 6. Enhance a selected part of the rural paths and organise their maintenance 7. Develop services along the tracks and identify places of interest along them 8. Advertise the network of rural paths as a touristic offer <p>At the end of October 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2nd stage is well under way - Stages 3 and 4 are in progress - Stages 5, 6, 7 and 8 are starting <p>>> Stage 2 & 3: Compile the maps on a GIS + 3. On-site checking and use of a GIS device with villagers</p> <p>Description of the actions led between May and October 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two academic studies conducted in 2018 and 2020 have allowed the development and validation of an inventory and characterization protocol and lead to the creation of a GIS project. • A first mission conducted by Taloula Colas for Grand Site de France Bibracte – Mont Beuvray was conducted between February and March 2021. A reliable database of the network of rural paths of the 12 villages of the Grand Site de France has been collected, which allowed us to develop a management tool for local stakeholders. • A "theoretical" map was produced for each of the twelve villages based on the public Plan Cadastral Informatisé (PCI) delivered by the Direction Générale des Impôts (DGI) and using the EDIGéO standard. These maps constituted an initial inventory of the network of rural paths with precise legal criteria. • This stage was followed by the development of a methodology for collecting data in the field and for characterising and evaluating the real state of the network (i.e. the existence and practicability of the paths). See on this link: https://www.parcumorvan.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/m2_cer_guide_methodologique_sig_colas_taloula-1.pdf • Then, in order to operate the characterization of rural roads in the field and to record their condition, a GIS project was embedded on an Android tablet through the QFIELD application, built with all the data (scan25, orthophoto, cadastre, departmental and communal roads, rural roads). For each
--	--	---

		<p>project, a GPS plot is generated for each path in order to compare the data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thus, the village of Glux-en-Glenne was selected as a "pilot" territory to carry out the field work. This test revealed, that out of 73 km of rural tracks, 18 km (25% of the network) is affected by management concerns and may be subject to regularisation (of which 10 km of tracks have disappeared), and 62% of the network is in a "correct" state, but more than 20% of it is poorly maintained. • A second mission (funded by INCULTUM) was conducted by Taloula Colas from October to November 2021 with 4 objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the governance of the project: a dedicated working group has been created within the Grand Site de France governance, including elected officials and local referents among the inhabitants. The Mayor of the village of Poil was designated as the leader of this working group, which is coordinated by Flore Coppin, BIBRACTE's Incultum referent. 2. Design and organize a training program in order to allow the working group members to master the QFIELD tool independently. Some villages chose to invest in a tablet available to the inhabitants for the characterization of the rural tracks of the village, others saw in the QFIELD application a real management tool for the community in various fields thanks to the embedded land register. 3. Offer technical assistance to the communities involved: more than 25 days of field work were organised with the rural tracks working group representatives. 4. Finalize the mapping of a second pilot village, La Comelle and identify local challenges. <p>>> Stage 4: 1. Share the data on a web GIS</p> <p>Description of the actions led between May and October 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to enhance and share the geographical information produced, an interactive online map has been developed via the Bourgogne Franche-Comté geographic data sharing platform IdéoBFC. The data collected in the field feeds a Web GIS, offers elected officials a new management tool for their rural track network. This public tool is accessible on the Parc Naturel du Morvan website : https://cartes.ternum-bfc.fr/?config=apps/sm-du-parc-naturel-regional-du-morvan/chemins-ruraux-du-grand-site-de-france-bibracte-mont-beuvray.xml# • Within the framework of the Grand Site de France Bibracte - Mont Beuvray approach, the Chemins association, created in 2020, is coordinating an "Art and Territory" program within the Grand Site de France's perimeter. Chemins is a non-funded partner of the INCULTUM
--	--	--

		<p>pilot-project. On September 17th & 18th 2021, Chemins association, organized the cultural part of the annual event Les Entretiens de Bibracte-Morvan (co-organized by Chemins, Maison du Patrimoine oral de Bourgogne, Parc Naturel Régional du Morvan and BIBRACTE) in Saint-Léger-Sous-Beuvray on the theme "Making a common world... with nature". Conferences and participatory workshops on the challenges facing the Grand Site de France in terms of landscape, environment, water management, solidarity, cultural dynamism, etc. were organized. A 7 km "sensitive walk" along the rural paths of the Grand Site de France was designed offering the more than 50 participants an original crossing of the territory, a presentation of its issues and an opportunity to get to know the point of view of the territory's inhabitants. The walk led the participant through a "sensitive mosaic": concrete experiences of inhabitants and environment experts, imaginary and poetic artistic exhibition within the forest, discover of hidden heritage, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success of this 1st cultural event on the rural paths lead us to imagine a program of "sensitive walks" that BIBRACTE will be co-organizing with Chemins in 2022 as a way to raise the awareness of the inhabitants and the various actors of the territory of the importance of thinking the rural tracks as "Commons" and to develop a cultural tourism offer. <p>A complete characterisation test was carried out on two pilot communes. Thanks to this work, legal, management and financial challenges have been identified as well as touristic and communication opportunities.</p> <p>Besides, the representatives of the 12 villages organized the governance of the project and created a dedicated working group gathering elected representatives and inhabitants. During the next months the mission of this working group will consist in finalizing the global mapping process, select the rural paths of interest and identify new touristic itineraries.</p> <p>Finally, we developed a Web GIS, fed by the collected data, which offers the 12 villages and their elected representatives a tool for managing their rural paths assets.</p> <p>In January 24 2022: "rural tracks working group" meeting gathering around 25 local elected and volunteer residents of the 12 villages of the Bibracte – Mont Beuvray Grand Site de France. The group worked on the constitution of an "atlas" of the hiking itineraries of the area passing through the network of 1000 km of rural paths. Dozens of itineraries have been collected and participants were invited to discuss the best routes with the aim of creating a major hiking itinerary all around the Grand Site de France territory (a loop of around 120 km) and passing through the centers of the 12</p>
--	--	---

		<p>villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 7th: presentation of the pilot project to the Grand Site de France slow tourism working group gathering around 25 professionals of the territory (guest houses, hotels, restaurants, tourist guides, etc.). During this meeting, members were invited to discuss about the tourist offer around the hiking itineraries and identify unmet needs in terms of tourism services. - Presentation of the pilot project during different public and official meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 21st: Inspection visit of the Grand Site de France by French Ministry of Ecological Transition representatives • March 9th: Inspection visit of the Grand Site de France by Grand Site de France Network President and General Manager • March 24th: National meeting of the Grand Site de France Network communication working group in Paris • March 24th & 31st: 3 local tourism offices • March 31st: workshop on cultural heritage and sustainable tourism during the Annual meeting of Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Region Tourism Committee - Partnership with French NGO Rempart. This summer, between July 10th and 23rd, a heritage workcamp on the restoration of an ancient Gallo-Roman road will be organized at Bibracte. 8 young Europeans volunteers will take part in the restoration of low stone walls and the enhancement of a new hiking itinerary. - Preparation of 5 “sensitive walks” that will be organized in cooperation with our partner Chemins association from June to December 2022 on different themes on the rural paths linking the villages of the Grand Site de France.
--	--	---



Images of collaborative mapping in Bibracte-Morvan

7. Aoos, the shared river	THM	<p>The action to develop in Aoos river pilot is the mapping of the natural, social, cultural and productive resources of the area, analysis of the data gathered during the mapping and their visualization using Business Intelligence tools. With this digital platform we are going to give the ability to citizens, local authorities and stakeholders, but also to visitors, to virtually combine resources of the area and propose their own evidence-based development actions and policies.</p> <p>THM team started our work after the abatement of COVID 19 measures. Since then THM team has managed great results and attachments with the local society. The THM team has participated in local “glentia” (musical drama nights), joining the locals and meeting the “key actors” of these “rituals”. THM has established a trustful relationship with local traditional bands (musical families) and the world known music producer and researcher, who lives in Konitsa and he owns a collection of the oldest recordings of the local traditional artists. In addition, they were guided by local associations, involved in music and local festivals, in abandoned infrastructures and discussed ideas about their utilization. All of them are very interested in promoting the cultural treasure of Epirotic music and also very interested in our project.</p>
8. Vjosa, the shared river	CER	<p>The actions planned in the Vjosa valley consists in exploring new paths and exploiting the ‘hidden’ potential of cultural heritage and landscape assets of the Upper Vjosa Valley, and also attempting to balance experiences on both Albanian and Greek territories, by focusing on: the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the historic nomadic Latin-speaking Vlach community, including their transhumance routes and seasonal pastoral settlements; the archaeological, historical and natural site (both urban and rural) including the traditional villages and their communication routes, byzantine and post-byzantine churches, and etc.; and the military and industrial remains/existing factories in the Përmet area and beyond. The fieldwork carried out in this first stage:</p> <p><u>Historical and archaeological research</u></p> <p>The research in the Upper Vjosa valley has highlighted once again that cultural heritage tourism remains the least explored branch of tourism. Hence, during these months continual efforts have been made for identifying and mapping historical and archaeological assets that could be of touristic interest. Also, CeRPHAAL has organized frequent meetings with local policy making individuals in order to bring at their attention and prioritise the importance of these valuable assets for improving local tourism in the Pilot. In this regard, CeRPHAAL is negotiating with the Municipality of Përmet to consider the possibility of approaching the remains of WWII military areas found in the vicinity of the</p>

		<p>city of Përmet as potential future heritage sites of touristic interest.</p> <p><u>Desk-based study</u></p> <p>Cultural tourism remains the least explored branch of tourism in the Vjosa valley, therefore during the implementation of INCULTUM in the pilot area, a considerable attention and priority will be given to the identification and promotion of the archaeological, historical and natural areas and monuments, as well as to the historical paths, including the transhumance routes of the Vlach people. In this first stage of the project, a variety of vectorial, raster and textual data related to the historical, archaeological and environment assets of the Upper Vjosa valley are incorporated into a Geo-database platform. This platform will be continuously populated with additional information gathered from field work surveys, allowing to obtain analyses, create maps, and also generate data for the web-based interactive map of touristic assets of the Vjosa valley.</p> <p>Progress has also been made towards enriching the Geo-database platform of the project by incorporating new archival and field work data. The population of the interactive platform has allowed to obtain diverse analyses on particular aspects of the research as well as to produce enhanced thematic maps. Thus, the interactive plotting of the data collected from the ethnoarchaeological study of Vlachs people, offered to produce a layout map that marks their nomadic routes when migrating together with their flocks between their summer and winter camps. In the coming month, one of the main historical nomadic routes that comes from Zagoria in the west and crosses Mt. Dhëmbeli to reach the highlands of Dangelia and Kolonja region in the east, will be surveyed and GPS-recorded in order to evaluate its touristic efficiency and attractiveness.</p> <p><u>Result of the military-built heritage field survey</u></p> <p>A particular feature of the historical landscape of the Upper Vjosa valley are the presence of military buildings remains, which to a smaller number are a result of the militarization program of WWII, when the area was a battle front line in the Italo-Greek conflict, and widely constructed during the communist period (1945-1990) when the entire country was heavily militarized as part of a political vision for the protection of Albania in the Cold War. The military constructions of the Albania's communist period were visible across the whole country, but intensively concentrated around boarder areas. Being close to the borders with Greece, the territories of the upper Vjosa valley were hugely protected and militarized with bunkers, trenches, command posts, subterranean army storage, air raid shelters, and etc. After the 1990' s these structures were either left to decay or demolished to extract iron metal found within them.</p>
--	--	--

		<p>One of the proposed actions of CeRPHAAL in the INCULTUM project, aims at recording and evaluating these built heritage spaces, and brings insights about their future protection and management. Therefore, during October, CeRPHAAL undertook a field survey, in order to identify those military sites that may be of future touristic interest. The survey resulted in recording and mapping a number of concrete military buildings, most of which are badly preserved. Among these remains, there are two military-built areas, both situated in the outskirts of the town of Permet. These include: a) Military barracks built by the Italian army during the early 1940's, situated in south-western part of the town. This area was designed to shelter an Italian garrison settled in the city of Permet during the WWII; it was adapted to serve the same function even during the years 1945-1990, when the military headquarters of the city of Permet were established there. Slogans influenced by concepts of both fascist and communist ideologies can still be observed on the walls of these barracks. (Fig. 3) b) A garrison established during the 1970s' in the north-eastern extreme of the town; it consists of barracks, subterranean tunnels, ammunition stores, trenches, and etc. During the coming months, CeRPHAAL in collaboration with the MoP, will prepare an assesment report for exploring the existing possibilities of approaching these spaces as heritage sites and question their future inclusions in the list of touristic points of interest in the area.</p> <p><u>On-site actions</u></p> <p>A new museum exhibition opened in the city of Përmet, Pilot area of the Upper Vjosa valley, Albania. During end of March and early April, CeRPHAAL team was involved in preparing a museum exhibit of archaeological artefacts found within the territory of the Upper Vjosa valley, Albania.</p> <p><u>Participatory actions:</u> (These actions are strictly relationed with WP4)</p> <p>Visit of local school students in the newly opened museum exhibition in the city of Përmet.</p> <p>On April 7, 2022, the newly opened display room of archaeological artefact in the museum of Përmet, welcomed its first visitors. They were local school students who had the opportunity to experience a guided visit led by archaeologists, introduced to the museum collection and have a wider understanding about the archaeology and history of the area.</p> <p>In the next months, CeRPHAAL will work closely with the tourist office of the city of Përmet, and build evaluative tools for measuring the impact and effectiveness of the archaeological museum space as a new destination and an instrument for improving local tourism in the Pilot area.</p>
--	--	---



Images of participatory activities with students at museum of Përmet



9. Historic graves	EACHTRA	<p>EACHTRA team have run a series of pilot surveys in counties Limerick and Mayo, combining our usual field survey approach with testing the “livestreaming the past” methodology. They have examined & recorded Famine related burial grounds in Kilmallock & Tankardstown, Co. Limerick. In Mayo we have commenced work on surveys in Kildawnet (on Achill Island) and Kilgeever, which was part of the Newport Poor Law Union during the Great Famine & the later 1879/80 famine.</p> <p>The actual list of graveyards surveyed in this period is the following:</p> <p>1. Prospect Hall WA-PPHL; 2. Kilcrohane CO-KLCR; 3. St. Agatha's – Donegal DG-SAGA; 4. Piercetown – Meath ME-PTWN; 5. Clonalvy – Meath ME-CLVY; 6. Ragoon GA-RAHO; 7. Collegiate Church of SS. Peter and Paul LI-KSPP; 8. Dromin South LI-DMNS; 9. Ardmore WA-ARDM; 10. Abbey Graveyard Bantry CO-ABBY</p> <p>Combining our intention to develop innovative approaches to graveyard recording the EACHTRA team have conducted a number of drone surveys, using RGB, multispectral lenses and also LIDAR. This is improving our field methods & our understanding of the sites we survey which is helping develop our site conservation works which form part of our community engagement tasks.</p> <p>The application of high-tech non-invasive survey methods has increased our press coverage including one National New item on some of our Dark Tourism researches. This has also resulted in interest being shown from counties outside our core study areas (Limerick & Connemara).</p> <p>Covid-19 has had an impact on community attendance at the field surveys.</p> <p>Although run outdoors, the local volunteers and project leaders have to work harder to get large teams of volunteers to attend. To balance such difficulties, a new group has emerged in Co. Clare who wish to participate in the INCULTUM project and who have offered to contribute a lot of work to this heritage tourism project. We have held a number of online meetings with this group and we believe this group has a lot of potential to develop the heritage tourism project.</p> <p>In December 2021, EACHTRA team spent a week working with community groups in Ballyhoura (Limerick & North Cork) in training for storytelling and production of heritage videos for Dark Tourism marketing of heritage. This involved works at five graveyards in the Doneraile area; draft videos have been produced, but final videos will not be forthcoming until fieldwork recommences on that project in May.</p> <p>Covid restrictions in January 2022 changed plans somewhat as communities were unable to engage</p>
--------------------	---------	---

		<p>with us. We changed our focus to a non-INCULTUM project but with strong INCULTUM relevances. The project related to 'missing' Institutional burials in Co. Cork; a major report was produced by the Eachtra team, which received media coverage on national newspapers and national radio. The key relevance is the Eachtra focus on a scientific approach to dark heritage and dark tourism. This ties in with Eachtra's self-directed work on a number of Dark Tourism mass burial contexts in Cork, Waterford and Clare, which we are developing from the INCULTUM methodology.</p> <p>Early February, we were in the field with one of our INCULTUM partners for a graveyard survey at Kilgeever, Co. Mayo. The weather was poor and Covid restrictions limited community attendance, but a first graveyard survey was completed and community interviews with partners were conducted. This survey included the use of measured drone surveys which was one of our goals in the Incultum proposal.</p> <p>Community survey training with our Clare partners, planned for February, was pushed back to March due to covid restrictions. A training survey took place in early March and good progress was made, although covid affected matters once again as only approx 15 students attended training rather than the intended 25 due to covid infections rising following the easing of restrictions. Regardless, the survey was completed and the school group showed promise, partly due to the very strong engagement by two of the school teachers.</p> <p>We resumed work with our Ballyhoura partners in mid-March. The initial focus is on new graveyard surveys, but across three communities we have begun the process of identifying local historians and storytellers who will participate in the development of the INCULTUM related Dark Tourism trail.</p> <p>An interesting side project with strong INCULTUM relevances was our first Northern Ireland survey which took place in an Ulster Plantation graveyard in Lurgan, Co. Armagh. This graveyard has a Famine grave associated with it and the Lurgan team has involved a ground probing radar survey, which has not been able to afford so far in surveys down south. Combining elevation models from drone surveys, we were able to survey mortuary monuments to a high degree of accuracy and we hope in the coming months to have a more nuanced understanding of unmarked mass burial contexts due to the GPR survey.</p> <p>In late March we were back with one of our Mayo groups. We surveyed a graveyard in Ballinrobe town with strong associations with the Board of Guardians for Ballinrobe Workhouse and we aim to return to balance the survey with an assessment of the location of famine-related graves in Ballinrobe town and hinterland. As an aside, Ballinrobe hinterland is where the modern usage of the</p>
--	--	--

word “boycott” was developed as part of agrarian unrest in this part of Mayo. In April and May, we have commenced work on how to market our partner groups’ work. Dark tourism trails are one of the methods we had proposed previously and we are now working on structuring these trails. The aim is to build a workflow that will combine good quality field surveys, local deep knowledge, audio and video storytelling along with digital trails. We are currently working on a prototype for this approach which we aim to be replicable by our community groups ie. not involving a major effort to repurpose previous works. This will involve using our platform projects stories and blog posts.



Images of collaborative work in Irish graveyards

<p>10. Escape into the archipelago landscape</p>	<p>UU</p>	<p>The project aims to show how digitalisation can promote the visitor's and the destination's role in the realization of a sustainable visit in a rural/peri-urban proximity. A sustainable visit means that the visiting activities must generate positive and minimize negative effects for the environment and society that visits may otherwise entail. The contribution of Pilot #10 is to enable a destination's planning and implementation of the visitor's stay and thereby facilitate for attracting a reaching a more even distribution of visitor's in a region.</p> <p>During this period, the project has focused on co-designing surveys together with stakeholders, targeting the tourist's perception of rural destinations at three different areas in Sweden. The three regions can all be categorized as rural or small-townish but they are different enough to constitute different case studies area types. The surveys consist of questions that are asked in all locations (transport, changes in behaviour, destination brand image etc.) but where parts of the questionnaires are adapted to capture what the specific destination has to offer. In one of the locations, Torsö, GPS-loggers were distributed to follow the actual tourist movements during a day. GPS loggers and survey were connected through a random ID. The survey material has been coded and the analyses have begun. We have also presented findings from the survey at a conference, and we have written a draft containing part of the survey findings. As a point of departure for the data collection and in identifying challenges, the DMOs and other stakeholders in two of the three regions were interviewed. The stakeholder information will also form the basis for the work during summer 2022.</p> <p>Through the interviews, the different tools used today at the different destinations are identified to understand to what extent they are used and if there is a potential to develop already existing tools. A lesson learned from previous research project (on cruise tourism in Gotland) was that the data and analysis developed during that project, did get new area of relevance as the Covid-19 pandemic started. To understand which areas in Gotland that were risking overcrowding, the Region Gotland used the data from the cruise tourism project to identify the places where they could work pro-actively to disperse visitors and inhabitants to different areas or times of the day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Findings from the Pilot 10 studies will be used by local stakeholders as a point of departure for innovation in practice – our task is to assemble; present and point at relationships that the locally skilled stakeholders can act upon. Through the dialogues with stakeholders that have now been established, areas for innovation will be identified in the next steps of the project with service development through innovation process: • Service development. Innovation process together with stakeholders at the different
--	-----------	---

		<p>destinations, with a service design process to match the needs of the stakeholders and concretize the use of the results. This through an idea generation and development of prototypes for concrete use of the results of the study. This part is carried out through design workshops where the stakeholders and the potential of the destination are at the centre of service product development. Concrete experimental projects are prepared by the participants in design workshops. These projects are prototypes for new products that the target groups can offer visitors. The design of these workshops is demand-driven based on stakeholders needs, ie it is important to adapt the support in the innovation process to the stakeholders' needs and conditions. Ideas and services are then passed on by participating companies.</p> <p>Interactive workshop in Torsö with stakeholders on April 4, 2022. The aim of the workshop was to discuss the results and to identify places/activities/areas to strengthen and develop. The participants were representatives from a number of different organizations and associations, ranging from the local community association, the Swedish church (as the largest landowner in Sweden), the municipality, and a representative working with Leader projects to the local conference center, fishing guides, and shops selling local handicrafts.</p> <p>At the workshop– the researchers presented results from the project in general, and Torsö specifically. Below is an example of the results from movement measured with GPS loggers and “like” clicks. At the workshop, the researchers presented the tourists' engagement journey visualized through trajectories of tourist movements on the island together with information on eg. how the tourists' felt that their expectations were met or not as well as their willingness to recommend the destination. The presentation resulted in a vivid discussion on how the destination can develop in a sustainable manner. The discussions identified areas to work with, such as infrastructure, communication, and activities, and where new relationships and potential projects were initiated. A further result from the workshop is that a few of the participants have offered help in distributing the questionnaires and GPS Loggers summer of 2022 and new contacts have been made with Mariestad kommun. At the workshop, the researchers distributed the information on INCULTUM and invited stakeholders to sign-up for the e-mail list. The workshop invitation was distributed through the local community association, Laxhall (conference and hotel) and Mariestad kommun.</p>
--	--	--

Milestone		
MS3	Pilots kick-off meeting	Overcome

WP 6. Training and networking (UNIPi)			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a training network qualifying activities at local and international levels, by fostering learning services to local communities and local stakeholders based on a collaborative approach. 		
Task 6.3:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Community building and networking (M3-36)	WP Leaders	PROM	<p>This task aims at raising awareness of the project in the community of stakeholders and at creating a network of collaborations in the light of future take-up of the project's strategies for tourist promotion of peripheral areas.</p> <p>Initial work in the reporting period was based on establishing contacts with various projects and organizations. All the partners are invited to participate in this effort by leveraging their own networks of colleagues and peers.</p> <p>A simple collaboration form was created to formalize the relationship between INCULTUM and the other stakeholders. The form is used to establish the terms of the collaboration and also to fulfil the requirements of GDPR, by asking to the other organisation/project to confirm its agreement to be included in the list of collaborations that are published on the INCULTUM website and in the INCULTUM mailing list used for the distribution of the newsletter.</p> <p>The collaborations established so far, initiated by Promoter, are enlisted in a dedicated page on the project's website.</p> <p>A mailing list of contacts is under development, to be used for keeping contacts with the network and for delivering newsletters and other email communications.</p> <p>This task is conducted in close cooperation with all the other WPs who are expected to provide news about their activities and progress, in order to disseminate the various project's outcomes in the stakeholders group, as long as they are produced.</p>

Task 6.4:	Partners involved:	Lead	Description:
Training methodology and coordination (M3-33)	UGR SDU	UNIFI	<p>This task is responsible for the development of the training portal hosted in the project's website and the organisation of the training workshop connected with the final conference. The training portal (D6.1) provides access to the training resources and, in particular, to the following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community management to plan sustainable tourism destinations (draft of online Training resources) 2. Best practices for socio-economic local development (including some Pilot's case studies as concerns: location, actions, community management, expected results) 3. Strategies for social branding (draft of online Training resources) <p>The portal contents: links to the outputs of the other WPs and tasks; links to useful training initiatives of projects and institutions that collaborate with INCULTUM project; a bibliography of guidelines and recommendations.</p> <p>The INCULTUM training courses are currently under development and other actions in the project (e.g. data gathering for analyzing the dimensions of urban and regional development and cultural tourism; policy recommendations; Pilots' promotional programmes and activities, etc.) are also under development. One of the training examples generated from the project has been created in a collaboration between researchers at Uppsala University, Copenhagen Business School (CBS), Università degli Studi di Palermo, and Oslo Metropolitan University, a new doctoral course has been developed. The course "Advanced spatio-temporal analysis – Methods in understanding tourists' behavior" builds on the methods used in the Pilot project 10. The course has been announced through the INCULTUM website and INCULTUM's e-mail list. The information about the course has also been distributed through the e-mail list of TRINET (Tourism Research Information Network) which is an email distribution list for international researchers and the education community on tourism research (the list contains more than 4000 e-mail addresses). Through this the aim is both to facilitate learning about spatio-temporal methods in relation to tourism research and to communicate about the INCULTUM project. A further purpose is to strengthen the network of researchers (both postdoc and doctoral students) with interest in the research area, thus furthering the knowledge co-creation possibilities.</p>

Deliverable		
D6.1	INCULTUM Training portal	Submitted
Milestone		
MS6	Set-up of the INCULTUM network	Overcome

WP 7. Impact, evaluation and exploitation plan (CBS)			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed stakeholder mapping, evaluation of the situation ex-ante and ex-post, fine-graining the plan for results exploitation. Exploitation activities related to the INCULTUM pilot solutions, their marketability and upscaling 		
Task 7.1:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Stakeholder mapping (M1-23)	ALL	CBS	<p>For the creation of the stakeholder map (D7.1), this task has been underway since the beginning of the project and will continue growing in the coming months. The work developed has consisted of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Semi-structured qualitative interviews conducted with representatives of the pilots. Each individual pilot was investigated through interviews between a CBS research assistant and (a) team member(s) from the pilot in question's responsible partner. These interviews were an important method in the collection of data, as they allowed for an in-depth overview of where the pilots stand within their progression, what works, what the problems are, where knowledge is lacking, and so forth. 2. Qualitative and quantitative data extracted from the existing project documentation, findings made by other WPs (in particular the responses to the pilot questionnaire conducted by SDU as part of WP3), reports, stakeholder homepages, online and printed media. Through these various forms of documentation, survey analyses, statistics and other (hard) facts were able to be extracted. 3. Official webpages supplied further elaboration of acquired information and definitions of relevant concepts.

			<p>As result of this first stage of the stakeholder map, some challenges has appeared in the deeply analysis of the pilots carried out. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the pilots are interested in fostering the development of local communities, in one way or another. At the moment there is a significant lack of measurable data in this regard. The pilots will try to collect data that will allow us to visualize the impact of the project on the local communities. • Another common characteristic is to want to counter the tendency towards depopulation, which is mentioned in many of the pilots. Here statistics may be found in most cases. The problem, however, is that the desired outcome most likely will have to be evaluated over a longer time timespan than that of INCULTUM. This does not mean that the overall goal should not be abandoned, but it should be stated clearly that its achievement lies beyond the reach of INCULTUM. A possible solution might be to define short-term goals, which will work towards the overall goal, and which can be achieved within INCULTUM and where the achievement can be measured. • The pilots find themselves at very different stages of development in terms of what the core activity is in each of them. This constitutes a challenge to the extent that a comprehensive analysis of stakeholders simply will have to wait for the pilots initiated by INCULTUM. Stakeholder mapping and analysis is not meaningful when the stakeholders are still to be completely defined and involved. But since the stakeholder mapping exercise is fundamental to the later analysis related to impact and exploitation, this imbalance will have to be dealt with. • Another challenge is related to the collaboration between the cross-border pilots which is constituted by two groups of pilots: on the one hand, the Greek, and the Albanian pilots and, on the other, the Sicilian, the Spanish, and the Portuguese pilots. The cross-border collaboration rests on two fundamental ideas: shared cultural features and – in the case of the Greek and Albanian Pilots – geographical proximity. As these five pilots are exactly the sub-group of pilots experiencing the above-mentioned structural and developmental challenges to a larger or lesser extent, the planned collaboration between these two groups of pilots and the resulting cross-fertilisation is still mostly non-existent. At this early stage, it is only
--	--	--	--

			natural, but INCULTUM management needs to monitor this particular aspect of the overall collaboration and facilitate it whenever possible to make sure that the challenges do not overlap too much.
Task 7.2:	Partners involved:	Lead:	Description:
Impact, evaluation and result exploitation plan (M7-35):		CBS	The challenges mentioned on the T7.1 will be revisited analysing the pilot developments more in depth to establish whether the monitoring and action undertaken to facilitate the pilots especially exposed to these challenges has worked as intended.

Deliverable		
D7.1	Stakeholder map	Submitted
Milestone		
MS4	Stakeholder map	Overcome

WP 8. Ethics requirements (UGR)	
Lead:	Deliverables submitted
UGR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D8.1: H-Requirement No.2 • D8.2: POPD-Requirement No.3 • D8.3: POPD- Requirement No.4 • D8.4: POPD-Requirement No.5 • D8.5: POPD-Requirement No.7 • D8.6: GEN-Requirement No.13 • D8.7: POPD-Requirement No.18

4. Results and impact

In this first mid-term report we present all the activities developed in the 7 work packages. Only one of the activities has been completed, resulting in deliverable 4.1. Report on participatory models (T4.1. In depth analysis of participatory models). The other activities have started satisfactorily according to schedule and continue to develop at a good pace.

The results of the project are only beginning to materialise. The impact on the territory is also starting to be seen in the different pilots. All pilots are actively working with local communities, and holding numerous meetings with local stakeholders. These meetings will lead to interesting collaborations in the coming months. The impact of the dissemination of the activities is also being relevant, both at international level through the tools provided by WP2 (website, blog, etc.), and at local level through the dissemination in local language and mainly through the social networks of each partner and pilot. International collaboration is also having an important impact through the establishment of relationships with other European projects.

To foster local strategies for sustainable cultural tourism within pilot #1 (Desert landscapes and oasis: Altiplano de Granada, Spain), an original initiative is being developed: an **original initiative** is being developed: an agreement between the irrigation communities historically in charge of managing traditional irrigation systems, and the municipalities where they are located. This agreement tries to establish an innovative element such as **payment for services**, thus recognizing the intrinsic value that these communities contribute to society. These [values are several and diverse](#): historical value because the irrigation systems are mostly of medieval Islamic origin; socioeconomic values, because they are agricultural systems still in operation and supplying local products to society; and environmental and ecosystem values, because they are systems that provide a large number of environmental benefits (maintenance of agricultural and natural spaces, water regulation, social cohesion, resilience and sustainability, fight against climate change and prevention of natural disasters, etc.).

The application of this agreement is beginning to be carried out in pilot #1, we hope that it will give its first results in the coming months. In any case, its presentation to local communities is having a great impact.

5. Conclusion

Throughout this report we have set out the development of the work in each of the work packages. All partners are actively working towards achieving the objectives and expected impacts. This work, so far, is proving to be satisfactory. Although it is true that, as we are in the first year of the project, there is still a long way to go.

This deliverable shows how is being developing the work during the first INCULTUM year. All the partners and pilots are working successfully and following a good pace.

Some challenges has appear in this months of good work. We were able to discuss how to improve communication between partners and between pilots. This element is fundamental for the good achievement of the project and, above all, for the good development of the data collection in the pilots (WP3). This data collection will also be essential to understand the possible impact (WP7) that the project will have in the short, medium and long term. It has been agreed to increase the number of meetings between the pilots in order to share experiences and learn how the work is being carried out in each area. This also will improve the replicability of possible successful participatory experiences in the different pilots.