



The Effectiveness of EU Regional Policy in Delivering Heritage Led Regeneration

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1.0 Introduction

The European Union comprises 27 Member States which form a community and internal market of 493 million citizens. At the same time, however, there are great economic and social disparities among these countries and their 268 regions. One region in four has a GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per inhabitant under 75% of the average of the European Union of 27.

The aim of European regional policy, also known as cohesion policy, is to even out differences between the regions of Europe. Within the EU, resources for regional policy initiatives are distributed on an annual basis. The initiatives are administered through the EU's structural funds and the cohesion fund. In the light of the recent expansion there is a need to reform European regional policy. The idea is to create potential so that the regions can fully contribute to achieving greater growth and competitiveness and, at the same time, to exchange ideas and best practices. The great challenge is to create the conditions for improved growth and sustainable development with a view to achieving the goals set up in the Lisbon Agenda and the Gothenburg Agenda.

This report outlines the existing context of Heritage Led Regeneration with regard to EU Regional Policy. It identifies existing European, national, regional and local policies which may support potential projects and provides a framework for comparison between the INHERIT partner cities. It is intended to identify issues for lobbying strategies that will influence the inclusion of Heritage led regeneration issues within policy development at all levels.

Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of the report establish a comparative framework of the effectiveness of the existing policy and institutional environment, in delivering Heritage led regeneration in each of the INHERIT partner cities. The framework has been compiled on the basis of submissions from the INHERIT representatives. In some instances there are some gaps in information resulting from various issues such as language barriers and availability of appropriate data in the various countries and cities. However, it provides an effective overview of the existing context to allow some general conclusions to be reached in Chapter 8.

This overall Policy Framework seeks to identify the existing context and clarifying the conditions which support or impede Heritage Led Regeneration. There are a number of outcomes to achieve by consideration of these issues:-

- Increase awareness levels and understanding of the existing policy and financial framework
- Influence policy at a regional, national and European level
- Review recent policy and practice
- Comment on existing and planned EU instruments
- Outline Opportunities for EU policy to influence Heritage Led Regeneration

2.0 2007 – 2013

The EU states that its objective in this period is to fully include this integrated approach towards urban development and regeneration into the future programmes for the 2007-13 periods. In the next generation of Structural Fund programmes will be an explicit recognition of the opportunities and of the problems or threats which are to be found in our cities. Therefore, programmes, actions and projects should not be carried out in isolation, as often in the past.

The Commission's third report on economic and social cohesion was presented on 18 February 2004, and on 14 July 2004 the Commission adopted its proposals for the new structural funds regulations for the period 2007 - 2013. In the period 2007-2013, cohesion policy will benefit from 35.7% of the total EU budget or 347.41 billion euros (current prices) equivalent to an increase by 33% compared with the present budget.

The Commission has introduced a simplification of the cohesion policy structure by proposing a concentration of all support on three objectives (convergence and competitiveness, regional competitiveness and employment, and European territorial cooperation) and three funds (the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund).

Division by objective

- 81.54% for Convergence
- 15.95% for Regional Competitiveness and Employment
- 2.52% for European Territorial Cooperation

The Commission proceeds by giving indicative annual sums per Member State depending notably on the following criteria: eligible population, national wealth, regional wealth and unemployment rate. Each Member State then decides on the specific details of how the resources will be divided up among the regions by taking into account the geographical eligibility.

Objectives of Structural Funds and Instruments 2007-13

| Objectives | Structural Funds and Instruments | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Convergence | ERDF | ESF | Cohesion Fund |
| Regional Competitiveness and employment | ERDF | ESF | |
| European Territorial Cooperation | ERDF | | |

Source: EU

2.1 Convergence objective

The aim is to promote growth-enhancing conditions and factors leading to real convergence for the least-developed Member States and regions. In EU-27, this objective concerns – within 17 Member States – 84 regions with a total population of 154 million, and per capita GDP at less than 75 % of the Community average, and – on a “phasing-out” basis – another 16 regions with a total of 16.4 million inhabitants and a GDP only slightly above the threshold, due to the statistical effect of the larger EU. The amount available under the Convergence objective is EUR 282.8 billion, representing 81.5 % of the total. It is split as follows: EUR 199.3 billion for the Convergence regions, while EUR 14 billion are reserved for the “phasing-out” regions, and EUR 69.5 billion for the Cohesion Fund, the latter applying to 15 Member States.

Eligible INHERIT cities:

Country: **Spain** Region : Andalucía, City : **Úbeda**

Country: **Poland** Region: Whole Territory, City: **Gdansk**

2.2 Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective

This objective is aimed at strengthening competitiveness and attractiveness, as well as employment, firstly through development programmes which will help regions to anticipate and promote

economic change through innovation and the promotion of the knowledge society, entrepreneurship, the protection of the environment, and the improvement of their accessibility. Secondly, more and better jobs will be supported by adapting the workforce and by investing in human resources. A total of 168 regions will be eligible, representing 314 million inhabitants. Within these, 13 regions which are home to a total of 19 million inhabitants represent “phasing-in” areas and are subject to special financial allocations due to their former status as “Objective 1” regions. The amount of EUR 55 billion – of which EUR 11.4 billion is for the “phasing-in” regions – represents just below 16% of the total allocation. Regions in 19 Member States are concerned with this objective.

The former programmes Urban II and Equal are integrated into the Convergence and Regional Competitiveness and Employment objectives.

Eligible INHERIT cities:

None

2.3 European Territorial Co-operation objective

Aims to strengthen cross-border co-operation through joint local and regional initiatives, trans-national co-operation aiming at integrated territorial development, and interregional co-operation and exchange of experience. The population living in cross-border areas amounts to 181.7 million (37.5 % of the total EU population), whereas all EU regions and citizens are covered by one of the existing 13 transnational co-operation areas. EUR 8.7 billion (2.5 % of the total) available for this objective is split as follows: EUR 6.44 billion for cross-border, EUR 1.83 billion for transnational and EUR 445 million for inter-regional co-operation.

This objective is based on the experience drawn from the former Community initiative - INTERREG.

Cross-border cooperation addresses NUTS level 3 regions along all internal land borders and certain external land borders and all NUTS level 3 regions along maritime borders separated by a maximum distance of 150km

Eligible INHERIT Cities

Country: UK, Region: Northern Ireland, City: **Belfast**

Country: Sweden: Region: Vasterverige, City: **Göteborg**

Country: **Poland** Region: Whole Territory, City: **Gdansk**

Transnational cooperation

Eligible INHERIT Cities

All cities

Interregional cooperation

Eligible INHERIT Cities

All cities

2.5 Relevance of New Policy Priorities for Heritage Led Regeneration

2.5.1 In 2006, the EU issued guidelines for member states when drawing up their new cohesion programmes for 2007–13, entitled “**Cohesion Policy and Cities**” and which provided the framework for the new programmes to be supported by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund.

This document highlighted the increasing importance that the EU places on the role of cities in delivering the sustainable development agenda. The document highlighted that although there was no single path to sustainable urban development, various actions can be taken depending on the particular characteristics and needs of urban areas. Suggested interventions include building the attractiveness of cities, increasing networking between cities, reinforcing the role of cities as poles of growth, promoting entrepreneurship, innovation and the knowledge economy, supporting SMEs decreasing disparities between neighbourhoods and social groups, and tackling crime and the fear of crime.

In responding to this document the INHERIT partners drew attention to the following issues with regard to issues surrounding Heritage Led Regeneration:

- The lack of sufficient evidence to convince cities of the benefits of heritage led regeneration and a lack of information on how to regenerate through investment in heritage
- The overall aim of strengthening the urban dimension in the Structural Funds programme for 2007 – 2013
- People want to live in cities with a distinct identity and a high quality built environment, where the environmental quality is a long term investment.
- Cities must be empowered and their capacity for action
- increased, not only in relation to jobs but also in relation to the built environment

- Urban development is a complex and long term process, requiring and integrated approach including a long term vision.

2.6 New Funding Instruments for Heritage Led Regeneration

2.6.1. JASPERS

JASPERS, “Joint Assistance in Supporting Projects in European Regions”, is a new technical assistance partnership between the Commission, the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It will be placed at the disposal of the Member States to assist with the preparation of large projects which will be supported by the Cohesion Fund and the ERDF. This reflects the wide experience of the EIB and the EBRD in large project preparation, notably in the transport and environmental sectors. The combined efforts of the three institutions are intended to support the successful implementation of cohesion policy in the programming period 2007-2013 by greatly increasing the resources available for project preparation. The main objective of JASPERS is to assist the Member States in the complex task of preparing quality projects so that they can be approved more quickly for EU support by the services of the Commission. This will include support for developing projects based on mature public-private partnership arrangements. JASPERS will provide comprehensive assistance for all stages of the project cycle from the initial identification of a project through to the Commission decision to grant assistance.

2.6.2. JEREMIE

In order to improve access to finance for business development, a new initiative has been established in partnership with the European Investment Fund (EIF). The initiative, Joint European Resources for Micro to Medium Enterprises (“JEREMIE”), began work in 2006 with an evaluation of the gaps in the provision of financial engineering products in Member States and regions (such as venture capital funds, loans and guarantees).

2.6.3. JESSICA

Work has begun on JESSICA (Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas) as a framework for enhanced cooperation between the Commission and the EIB, the CEB (Council of Europe Development Bank) and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs) on financial engineering for sustainable urban development. Its objective is to provide the authorities with a ready-made solution to the complex task of financing projects for urban renewal and development through

the use of revolving funds. JESSICA is being put in place in a partnership between the Commission, the European Investment Bank and the Council of Europe Development Bank.

2.7 Policy Stages for Member States in Accessing Structural Funds

In order to lobby adequately for a change to legislation and instruments that could help support Heritage Led regeneration, partner cities should be aware of the appropriate policy stages which Member States must complete in order to have any major programme of investment approved by the EU.

1. The Structural Funds budget and the rules for its use are decided by the Council and the European Parliament on the basis of a proposal from the European Commission.
2. The Commission makes a proposal after having consulted closely with Member States over the Community strategic guidelines on cohesion.
3. Each Member State prepares a National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF), coherent with the Strategic Guidelines, over the course of an ongoing dialogue with the Commission. This defines the strategy chosen by the Member State and proposes a list of operational programmes that it hopes to implement. The Commission has three months after receipt of the NSRF to make any comments and to request any additional information from the Member State.
4. The Commission validates certain parts of the NSRF that require a decision, as well as each operational programme (OP). The OPs present the priorities of the Member State (and/or regions) as well as the way in which it will lead its programming. An obligation exists however for the countries and the regions concerned by the convergence objective: 60% of expenditure must be allocated to the priorities arising from the Union's strategy for growth and jobs (called the Lisbon strategy). For countries and regions concerned by the competitiveness and employment objective the percentage is 75%. For the 2007-2013 period, around 450 operational programmes will be adopted by the European Commission. Economic and social partners as well as civil society bodies participate in the programming and management of the Ops
5. After the Commission has taken a decision on the operational programmes, the Member States and its regions then have the

task of implementing the programmes, i.e. selecting the thousands of projects, and to monitor and assess them. All this work takes place through what are known as management authorities in each country and/or each region.

6. The Commission commits the expenditure (to allow the Member State to start the programmes)
7. The Commission pays the certified expenditure per Member State
8. The Commission monitors each operational programme alongside the Member State.
9. Strategic reports are submitted by the Commission and by the Member States throughout the 2007-2013 programming period.

Opportunities for Heritage Led Regeneration

- DG Regional Policy state that their aim for this 2007 - 2013 will be to recognise a strong "urban dimension" as a key factor for the success of Structural Funding programmes and to make full use of these new opportunities for *financing urban regeneration measures*.
- INHERIT cities must lobby their governments and regions to ensure that HLR issues are fully integrated in National Framework programmes
- The Structural Funds regulations include adequate provisions to fully include urban regeneration measures into the new programmes. The regions should now have the chance to include a specific urban priority axes in their programmes and regeneration of historic areas needs to be identified as a priority

3.0 Priority Themes for Heritage Led Regeneration

3.1 The Environment and Sustainable development

The Treaty of Amsterdam gave the Union the task of ensuring sustainable development, with priority attached to maintaining a high level of environmental protection. Article 6 of the Treaty states that environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of Community policies.

The EU states that certain regions must bear higher environmental protection costs than others. The quality of life also contributes to the attractiveness of a region. The European Commission consequently ensures that projects developed under regional policy are respectful of the environment: an assessment of their environmental impact must be conducted by the

The Cohesion Fund is specifically earmarked for transport and environment projects in the poorest States of the Union. In Central and Eastern Europe, ISPA (Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-accession) allocates half its funds for environmental projects to help the applicant countries come up to the environmental standards in force in the European Union.

SEA – EU Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment 2001

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a procedure that must be followed for certain types of development before they are granted development consent. The requirement for EIA comes from a European Directive (85/33/EEC as amended by 97/11/EC).

Opportunities for Heritage Led Regeneration (HLR)

- HLR contributes to a high quality the environment determining regional attractiveness which is a location factor for investment
- HLR through conservation and preservation of the built heritage which are very labour intensive contributes significantly to employment and quality of life.
- HLR can stimulate investment in renewable energy and reuse of buildings

3.2 Enterprise

Structural Funds assistance to businesses can take many different forms and is geared towards small and big firms alike. In most cases, the aid is financial (such as the investment fund developed by British regions with support from the Structural Funds). But actions to assist enterprises can

take many different forms: aid for training, innovation, setting-up or expansion, for example.

Opportunities for Heritage Led Regeneration

- HLR schemes which refurbish historic areas of cities and reuse buildings often result in ideal locations for small business start ups thus helping support SME's.

3.3 Tourism and Culture

Culture and heritage are identified as part of the Union's wealth, a key element of the identity of its regions and a source of economic activity and new jobs. Tourism employs 9 million people in Europe and accounts for 5.5% of European GDP. It also helps reduce the isolation of certain areas and promote their development. Tourism and culture also bring people together and help tear down divides. As such Tourism and culture therefore have a significant presence in structural interventions. Many programmes have strands specifically devoted to the development of tourist-related infrastructure or projects, protection of the heritage and so forth.

The Community Initiative Interreg III promotes the development of projects of this kind across borders and Innovative Actions provides incentives for regions to build cooperation with each other on the theme of the regional identity.

Opportunities for Heritage Led Regeneration

- HLR contributes to the strength of identity of a region and its people making it more attractive to visitors

3.4 Spatial Planning

Although spatial planning is not the responsibility of the Community, the spatial planning aspect of Community and national policies is considered extremely important because all political decisions are implemented in a given territory.

ESDP - European Spatial Development Perspective - sets general targets and minimum environmental standards through mandatory "Directives". It provides analysis and recommendations of Member policies; Member States can then develop their own legislation, providing it does not conflict with EU policy.

Opportunities for Heritage Led Regeneration

The ESDP has identified four major areas as interacting and exerting considerable pressure on the spatial development of the European Union. Three of these relate potentially to Heritage Led Regeneration in urban areas:-

- **The development of urban areas:**
Almost 80% of the population of the Union now lives in towns. Urban centres are being restructured or emerging and networks of towns are forming and cooperating across frontiers. A new relationship between the town and the country is required to meet the challenges facing our territories.
- **Transport:**
As the single market is completed, the constant growth in road and air traffic generates bottlenecks and pressure on the environment. The E U is one of the main emitters of carbon dioxide in the world and the uneven distribution of infrastructure across its territory may result in substantial imbalances in terms of economic investment and call into question the principles of territorial cohesion.
- **The natural and cultural heritage:**
Its diverse natural and cultural heritage is a great richness for Europe but it is threatened by some aspects of economic and social modernisation. The fauna, flora, water, soil and traditional landscapes have to cope with the imbalances generated by an over-exploited environment. With an eye to sustainable development, Europe's spatial planning policy seeks to reduce such practices and encourage the rational use of resources.

3.5 Cities and Urban Regeneration

The INHERIT project is primarily concerned with cities and in trying to ensure their physical and social regeneration by utilising their existing resources – historical, architectural, cultural and social. As the majority of EU citizens live within cities the EU states that the Structural Funds has had the largest impact to date on cities and their residents. In recent years, Cities have moved to the top of the EU political agenda.

3.5.1 The Lisbon Strategy (2000) and The Gothenburg Agenda (2001)

The Lisbon Strategy has the objective to make Europe the most competitive and dynamic knowledge based economic area of the

world by 2010. The aim is that this growth should be combined with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. *Cities* must be the focus of this growth and their contribution must be emphasised – they are the focus of economic opportunity for the future. The strategy is characterised by three pillars:-

- **An economic pillar** preparing the ground for the transition to a competitive, dynamic, knowledge-based economy. Emphasis is placed on the need to adapt constantly to changes in the information society and to boost research and development.
- **A social pillar** designed to modernise the European social model by investing in human resources and combating social exclusion. The Member States are expected to invest in education and training, and to conduct an active policy for employment, making it easier to move to a knowledge economy.
- **An environmental pillar**, which was added at the Gothenburg European Council meeting in June 2001, draws attention to the fact that economic growth must be decoupled from the use of natural resources.

3.6 Integrated Action

The INHERIT project, through its ethos of heritage led regeneration and promotion promotes above all integrated action. There is a clear EU policy focus on integrated actions that:

- Improve quality of life and the physical environment in cities
- That makes business locations more competitive and more attractive for investment
- That foster economic and social cohesion and meet environmental targets
- Support good governance using solid financial instruments.

The integrated approach towards urban development and regeneration has been a key issue for EU Policy and Structural funding.

- A. Urban Pilot Projects (1989) – first generation of projects to gain experience in urban development – aimed at finding new methods and approaches towards urban regeneration – co-financed through ERDF.
- B. URBAN (1994) - this programme moved the status of pilot project to a Community Initiative. The URBAN Community Initiative was designed to focus on urban issues inside an integrated framework with a clear strategy and objectives.

C. URBAN I was followed by URBAN II

D. All these initiatives have been viewed as successful, effective and visible. They also lead to *new forms of governance and the application of new methods*. However, these "urban actions" always had a very modest budget and a very limited number of supported cities. URBAN II, for instance, had an ERDF budget of € 750 million - less than 0.4% of all the money spent by the Structural Funds in the 15 Member States.

That is not enough in light of the importance and policy emphasis on cities and the challenges within them. In 2004, it was decided that the urban dimension should no longer be expressed in a single Community Initiative, but that it should be mainstreamed. In all previous programming periods, urban regeneration measures had already been supported by the mainstream (objective 1 and 2, Cohesion Fund) programmes (3rd Cohesion report). Around 10% of the money from these instruments had been used for projects in cities but not within integrated urban development plans, and often not with a full recognition of cities as important partners.

3.7 Interregional Co-operation /The exchange of experience

The INHERIT project supports at its heart the exchange of experience, skills and knowledge between European cities in order to share good practice on heritage led regeneration helping to deliver best practice in the field of Heritage led regeneration. To fully profit from such experience gathered by many different actors all over Europe, it is essential that support be given to the exchange of experience. The use and dissemination of good practice is vital, not just to ensure the quality of projects and programmes but also to ensure their continued and sustained success following the funding period.

3.7.1 INTERREG IIIC

INTERREG IIIC aims to allow regions to co-operate in order to improve and develop their regional policy through sharing good practice and know-how and it is under this programme that the INHERIT initiative has been funded as a Network project. The current main themes of cooperation under INTERREG IIIC include Environment, risk prevention, energy and resource management along with regional planning, territorial regeneration and urban development. These are followed by tourism, heritage and culture as well as SME development and entrepreneurship.

3.7.2 INTERREG IVC

The main future instrument will be the new **ERDF objective 3 "Territorial cooperation"**, INTERREG IVC. This programme is open to all 27 Member States and the budget is 321 million Euros ERDF with a rate of assistance up to 85/75%. The maximum duration of projects will be 36 months. ERDF contribution will be between €0.3 and €3 Million, with a limited number of public and public equivalent partners. There will be two approaches - bottom up (regional and local initiatives) and top down (thematic interregional Networks and Fast Track Actions). There will be a strong focus on the Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas.

Priority One is Innovation and the knowledge economy involving a high degree of research, technology and development and as cooperation from the information society. Employment, human resources and education are important components. Priority Two focuses on the Environment and risk prevention. Cultural heritage is intended as a theme under this priority.

Timescale – the draft Operational programme was published for consultation in December 2007. Between January and June 2007 the OP will be approved depending on the results of consultation with the member States. Between July and December 2007 the programme will be promoted and the first call issued for proposed projects.

The intention is that different strands will be made available to support the exchange of experience between European cities and regions. One of the programmes within the third strand will exclusively deal with issues surrounding urban regeneration and development: the **URBACT II programme**. Since 2002 the URBACT programme, for exchange of experience between cities, has been viewed by the EU as one of the most successful tools for the exchange of knowledge.

The EU identifies the following aims for the next reporting period:

- URBACT II will have a stronger focus on implementing urban actions, including *regeneration*, within mainstream programmes and supporting cities and regions in their work
- It will have a broader scope of themes, connected with the Lisbon agenda
- There will be an extended participation by cities (all cities in EU 27 eligible)
- expand the existing approach of thematic networks (40), trying to:
 - make products more transferable, and
 - achieve a greater determination to impact local policies

The programme will start in June 2007 with an increased ERDF budget of around 60 Million EUR.

The European Structural Funds therefore intends to continue to support programmes and projects that deal with urban regeneration. With direct investment through national and regional Operational programmes, and with financial support for the exchange of experience.

Opportunities for Heritage Led Regeneration (HLR)

- HLR within cities can contribute to economic growth and new job opportunities in line with Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas – providing the impetus for new businesses and infrastructure. Regenerating the historic fabric can provide attractive business locations which are essential for triggering investment and creating new jobs
- HLR plays an important role in social and economic cohesion. It plays a key role in making urban areas more attractive and more enjoyable places to live and work. Furthermore it can provide an important focus for the training in traditional skills, presenting opportunities for increased local employment opportunities
- HLR provides the ideal opportunity for balancing and including social, cultural and environmental issues into economically oriented development through regeneration. It can provide the bench mark for good governance, public participation and open planning processes.

4.0 Other Opportunities for Heritage Led Regeneration

The diversity of cultural heritage in Europe is one of its most valuable assets, forming a major part of the continent's identity. As yet, however, the full potential of this asset remains underexploited, as do opportunities for further innovation. Culture and heritage are part of the Union's wealth, a key element of the identity of its regions and a source of economic activity and new jobs.

The growing importance of cultural heritage is closely linked to recent economic development trends. Firstly, the expansion of culture is related to the evolution of societies away from traditional industries towards the service sector. Secondly, changes in lifestyle (e.g. increased personal mobility) and growing leisure time create more demand for leisure activities, including culture. Both trends tend to encourage the economically viable aspects of culture.

Art. 130a of the Treaty on European Union provides that the EU shall promote actions strengthening economic and social cohesion. Given certain conditions, cultural actions can fall under the scope of this provision. Moreover, Art. 128 of the Treaty states that the EU shall take cultural aspects into account in its other policies.

4.1 The employment potential of cultural heritage

There is still a lack of knowledge about the link between heritage and regional employment creation. European-wide studies or figures are scarce. Cultural heritage projects are often directly or indirectly linked to the promotion of **tourism**. Tourism and culture are viewed as mutually beneficial to each other and can, if supported accordingly, increase the employment effect of Structural Funds assistance. CH also contributes directly to employment by the **creation of new enterprises**, in particular SMEs. Moreover, **training and education** in traditional skills for example, enhance the employment potential in the region. The creation of new skills and professions adds further new job opportunities. Co-operatives, associations and foundations which often work with socially excluded or unemployed people play a major role in this. In particular, the expansion of cultural products and industries linked to the changing way of life is creating an increasingly important employment potential.

The importance of the indirect effects of heritage and the role of culture in improving the image and attractiveness of a region or location are still underestimated. Regeneration of historic buildings and the spaces around them help **create attractive locations for businesses and**

potential investors. Cultural life is increasingly part of the environment which attracts investment, especially in modern and innovative sectors. In an increasingly mobile world, decision makers (i.e. on locations for investment) take account of location assets such as the cultural or natural environment when deciding between competing locations (decisions related to the choice of working and living places are very often closely linked).

4.2 Culture, local development initiatives and sustainable development

Cultural measures are most effective where they form part of a strategic concept for sustainable development. Economic development, social cohesion, environmental protection and cultural action are interrelated and not necessarily opposed to each other. This is most evident at the local level where often very specific conditions are important for the success of any development strategies (i.e. "local software": local innovation and business culture, community organisation, technical skills, specific architecture); local development initiatives are therefore a central tool for the "capitalisation" of heritage and cultural assets. Heritage can, for example, be a valuable part of urban development concepts as its infrastructural aspects improve physical attractiveness and local quality of life as well as the location image while productive investment in cultural business creates long-term employment.

The inclusion of heritage in the formulation of tourist or economic development strategies rather than the building of "new attractions" encompasses a sustainable approach towards local or regional development. Combined with conventional types of mass-tourism (i.e. along the coastlines or in skiing resorts) culture can contribute to alternative, more dispersed and thus more sustainable forms of tourism. In addition culture may even out seasonal peaks or troughs and thus contribute to additional employment.

4.3 Culture 2000

The EU's cultural programmes are intended to guarantee that the European cultural sectors are given the opportunity to compete internationally. The programmes therefore support certain cultural sectors in order to encourage those active to exploit the opportunities offered by the internal market and digital technology.

The main support programme is called Culture 2000 and runs for seven years until the end of 2006. The Commission has proposed an extension of the programme by two years and an increase in the budget to €236m.

Culture 2000 supports:

- dramatic art and music
- pictorial art, form and design
- literature
- cultural heritage

Cross-cultural projects and projects which use new media and new technology can also receive support. The projects must have a European dimension, be implemented jointly by several European countries and lead to greater solidarity in Europe. Culture 2000 consists of two types of projects, one-year creative or experimental projects and several-year structured collaboration agreements.

4.4 European Capital of Culture Programme

The European City of Culture (ECOC) process presents an interesting means of addressing many of the issues surrounding the planning, promoting, developing and linking of culture, tourism, citizen participation and urban regeneration. It is a designation by the European Union for a period of one year during which the city is given a chance to showcase its cultural life on a European and International platform. Each competing city must develop a bid, addressing several questions including: What are the city's cultural and historic resources and how will these be utilised and incorporated? What is unique and innovative about its local culture and heritage How will residents actively be involved in the process? How will the scheme impact on medium and long-term urban development and quality of life? Each bidding city is also required to draft a programme of cultural events covering a period of 12 months, highlighting local culture and heritage features and their relevance to Europe's cultural heritage.

The ECOC programme can represent an important route for some bidding cities to achieve the aims of Heritage Led Regeneration by providing the impetus to bring together resources required to secure public and private investment as well as raising awareness and support of the local population.

5.0 Comparison of Heritage Led Regeneration action by INHERIT cities at the National Level

5.1 Agents

United Kingdom

Department for Culture, Media and Sport

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport is the central UK government department responsible for government policy on the arts, sport and recreation, the National Lottery, libraries, museums and galleries, export licensing of cultural goods, broadcasting, film, press freedom and regulation, the built heritage, the royal estate and tourism. The Buildings, Monuments and Sites Division is responsible for heritage issues. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport is responsible for the scheduling of ancient monuments, determining applications for scheduled monument consent and listing buildings of special architectural or historic interest in respect of England only. He is advised on these issues by English Heritage. The Secretary of State also has the responsibility within Government for liaising with UNESCO on matters relating to the UK's World Heritage Sites. The National Assembly in Wales, and the Scottish Ministers in Scotland are responsible for the arts, libraries, museums and galleries, the built heritage and sport.

Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

In England, the DETR is responsible for, amongst other areas, land-use planning. The policy objective is to create a fair and efficient land-use planning system that represents regional differences and promotes development, which is of a high quality and sustainable. Cultural Heritage is addressed through Local and Regional Development plans and through the planning system. The DETR is also responsible for Countryside and Wildlife. In Wales, such matters fall to the National Assembly for Wales. In Scotland, the Scottish Executive Development Department is responsible for land-use planning. The Scottish Executive Education Department is responsible for the cultural heritage. The Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department is responsible for countryside and wildlife.

English Heritage

English Heritage is the government's statutory adviser on all matters concerning the conservation of England's historic built environment and the largest source of non-Lottery grant funding for historic buildings and ancient monuments, conservation areas, archaeology, cathedrals and churches. It is also responsible for the maintenance, repair and presentation of over 400 properties in public ownership or guardianship. English Heritage was established by Parliament in 1984.

Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

Cadw (Welsh for 'to keep'): Welsh Historic Monuments is an executive agency within the National Assembly for Wales and deals with the protection, conservation and promotion of the built heritage of Wales. It discharges the Assembly's statutory responsibilities relating to ancient monuments, historic buildings and conservation areas. It advises the Assembly on all policy issues relating to the built heritage. Cadw also sponsors the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

Historic Scotland

Historic Scotland is an Executive Agency of the Scottish Executive. It is responsible to Scottish Ministers and discharges their functions in relation to the built heritage, that is ancient monuments and archaeological sites and landscapes; historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and designed landscapes. Its mission statement is "to safeguard the nation's built heritage and promote its understanding and enjoyment". Its main aims are to protect Scotland's built heritage for the benefit of present and future generations - including through scheduling, listing and the respective consents procedures, and the maintenance, conservation and presentation of properties in the care of Scottish Ministers. Historic Scotland combines policy and operational responsibilities for the built heritage, and works in partnership with the full range of Scottish private and public organisations whose remit touches the built and rural environments. Historic Scotland also sponsors the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland)

The Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland is an agency within the Department of the Environment. The agency's aims are 'to protect and conserve the natural and built environment and to promote its appreciation for the benefit of present and future generations'. The Built Heritage directorate of Environment and Heritage Service records, protects, and conserves historic monuments and buildings.

Further information

Other government heritage bodies, including environmental ones which may have heritage responsibilities, are listed at:

<http://www.buildingconservation.com>

Sweden

The Swedish Central Government takes all decisions collectively with the Ministry of The Environment preparing decisions on environmental policy matters. However all ministries have responsibilities for environmental consequences in their field. The ministries are comparatively small and policies and programmes are implemented by government agencies with the help of regional offices in the county administrative boards.

Implementation of environmental policies is coordinated by some of the central environmental agencies, but all agencies are responsible for environmental impacts in their fields. Municipalities have broad responsibility for the enforcement of environmental regulations at local level.

The Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for environmental quality objectives, climate change, water, chemicals policy, environmental legislation, nature conservation including biological diversity, planning and energy. The Ministry has several divisions, which take care of ongoing work, including preparation of Government decisions; among others the divisions for Sustainable Development, Environmental Quality and Natural Resources. The implementation of decisions is generally entrusted to the agencies reporting to the Ministry.

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is a co-ordinator and promoter of environmental work, nationally, within the EU and internationally. The agency is responsible for producing and disseminating information in the field of the environment, it drafts proposals for objectives, strategies of measures and policy levers in environmental policy and implements environmental policy decisions. Its task is also to follow up and evaluate the environmental situation and work being undertaken on the environment, to be used as a basis for the continued development of environmental policy. One of the 16 national environmental quality objectives adopted by the government address the built environment directly; it aims at "a good built environment".

The Ministry of Culture

The Ministry of Culture is responsible for two policy areas: cultural policy and media policy. It also bears responsibility for sports issues, religious communities, and burial and cremation services. The Ministry is responsible for a number of government agencies, foundations, associations and companies. These agencies handle the day-to-day work of the government administration. The Government decides the objectives, guidelines and distribution of resources for their operations through appropriations and appropriation directives. However, the Government does not control their application of laws or their decisions on specific matters

The National Heritage Board

The National Heritage Board, which serves as Sweden's central administrative agency in the area of heritage and the historic environment, is under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and responsible for heritage and historic environment issues. The Cabinet's objectives for the Board include encouraging: 1) preservation and protection of the historic environment; 2) respect for the heritages of

different groups; 3) appreciation of, commitment to, and the assumption of responsibility for one's own heritage.

The Board works closely with national agencies and organizations, as well as county administrative boards, regional museums and other local groups. The joint effort gathers and disseminates information about heritage and the historic environment, develops new working methods, and identifies innovative ways of exploring the relationship between human beings, their surroundings and society at large.

The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning

The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning is the central government authority for planning, the management of land and water resources, urban development, building and housing under the Ministry of the Environment. The Board monitors the function of the legislative system under the Planning and Building Act and related legislation and proposes regulatory changes if necessary. To ensure effective implementation The Board also provides information to those engaged in planning, housing, construction and building inspection activities.

In the field of planning and urban development the Board is responsible for ensuring that ecological, economic, cultural and social aspects are taken into account in planning. The focus of planning is increasingly turning to regional development, sustainable urban development by introducing new planning methods.

In the field of building the Board is responsible for developing design and building regulations and other regulative measures for construction, e.g. for certification of persons, Swedish type approval and CE-marking as well as implementation measures concerning EC directives. The Board supports the development of cost and energy efficient, healthy and sustainable buildings as well as accessible public spaces.

Poland

The sphere of culture can be conventionally divided into two basic components: cultural heritage and cultural activity expressed by activities of institutional network (cultural institutions) and by activities of NGOs and private entities. Poland has a vast range of cultural heritage resources, despite the fact that 70% of the cultural heritage was destroyed during the World War II. The existence of this variety is confirmed by the fact that in Poland there are many sites inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List and many declared to be Historical Monuments by the President of the Republic of Poland⁵². The basic form of monument protection remains the decision of the voivodeship inspector of monuments concerning the entry in the voivodeship register of monuments. According to the data as of the end of 2005, the register of monuments includes the following: approx. 61.5 thousand unmoveable monuments, approx. 180 thousand moveable monuments and 6 thousand archaeological

monuments. The sites listed in the register of monuments vary to a large extent in material, historical and symbolic value. In the years 1999-2004 the total number of monuments listed in the register of monuments increased and in 2004 it was 4% higher than in 1999. The document "The report on the condition of unmoveable monuments listed in the register of monuments" which was elaborated in 2004, shows that the condition of the said monuments is in many cases unsatisfactory. 42% of monuments listed in the register require conservation work or major renovation.

Actions taken in the field of the conservation of moveable monuments are a necessary

element of complex protection and preservation of cultural heritage.

Moveable monuments include: museum artefacts, archive materials, antique books, book collections or film collections. Institutions which have moveable monuments in their collections require particular support concerning the improvement of the conditions of their preservation

(providing appropriate storage conditions, packaging, fire protection and anti-theft protection) and conservation (providing conservation studios with the necessary equipment).

Apart from the deteriorating condition of monuments, another significant problem is the unequal access to cultural infrastructure and its poor condition, as well as low public spending on culture in Poland, which according to the data for 2004 amounts to 26 Euros per person

and is one of the lowest in the European Union. According to the data for 2002, the highest level of public spending on culture, amounting to 234 Euros, was achieved in Austria. The average European level of public spending on culture is in Italy and amounts to approx. 118

Euros per person. 53 In Poland there are approx. 13 thousand cultural institutions run by local self-governments (including 6.5 thousand independent institutions). At the end of 2005, the register of the

minister responsible for culture and national heritage protection included 37 national cultural institutions and 10 institutions co-governed by local self-governments, whereas the local governments register included 11 institutions co-governed by the minister responsible for culture and national heritage protection. According to the data of the Central Statistical Office, the number of artistic institutions in

Poland, including theatres and musical institutions: operas, operettas, philharmonics and

The government in Poland has been undergoing considerable reorganisation in recent years. The most recent re-organisation concerning cultural heritage protection was after the 2005 election. This is the current organisation as of 2007:

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage/Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego has primary responsibility of the cultural property of the country. The Minister of Culture and National Heritage

appoints an Inspector General of Monuments who acts as an undersecretary of state in the Minister's office.

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage / Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego

The Ministry of Culture has primary responsibility for protection of the cultural property of the country. The Minister of Culture and National Heritage appoints an Inspector General of Monuments, who acts as an undersecretary in the Minister's office.

There are two Departments in the Ministry that deal with cultural heritage protection the Department of Protection of Historical Monuments/Departament Ochrony Zabytków and The Department of National Heritage /Departament Dziedzictwa Narodowego). The Department of Cultural Strategy and European Funds/Departament Strategii Kultury i Funduszy Europejskich deals with co-ordination of the tasks related to the implementation of the National Strategy of Cultural Development for the years 2004-2020 and national cultural programmes.

Department of Protection of Historical Monuments/Departament Ochrony Zabytków

The Department of Protection of Historical Monuments has authority over all monuments within the country. The principal tasks of this department are:

- Executing and coordinating tasks resulting from government policy on monument protection
- Drawing up, coordinating and controlling the National Historic Monuments Conservation Programme
- Supervising the operations of the Provincial branches of Historic Monuments Conservation Services
- Issuing permits and certificates for export of cultural property
- Acting as the Minister's expert opinion service
- Organizing and coordinating tasks connected with national property security with the police, public prosecutor's office, customs administration, border guards and fire brigades.

Department of National Heritage

The Department of National Heritage deals with aspects of Polish cultural heritage elsewhere in the world, outside Poland.

Board for Protection of Monuments (Rada Ochrony Zabytków)

The Board for Protection of Monuments is a consultative body of of ca. 20 specialists - mainly University Professors of Architecture, Art History and Conservation – appointed by the Minister of Culture to offer him expert

advice on particular issues of the protection of monuments.

The Minister of Culture may also establish special organizational units for the protection of monuments. Actually, there are three "centres":

1. The National Centre for Historical Monuments Studies and Documentation (Krajowy Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków) manages the Central Register of Cultural Property. (Detailed description - see Sec. 4.1)
2. The Centre of Art Collections Protection (Ośrodek Ochrony Zbiorów Publicznych) is a specialist institution whose main objective is a help for museums, libraries and archives in protection of cultural properties against crime and fire.
3. The Archeological Heritage Preservation Centre (Ośrodek Ochrony Dziedzictwa Archeologicznego) performs the following activities:
 - consulting on legal records concerning preservation of the archaeological heritage, taking into a consideration EU laws
 - consulting on governmental and local programs concerning the impact of different kind of investments (building of motorways, gas pipelines, etc.) on the archaeological heritage
 - co-ordination, consultation and realization of educational programs in the field of the preservation of archaeological heritage
 - compilation of an integrated system of information and archaeological documentation (especially in the case of rescue excavation)
 - protection of archaeological heritage sites by their examination, scientific description and publication.

The International Cultural Centre in Krakow was inaugurated in 1991 during the CSCE Symposium on Cultural Heritage. Called into being by the Polish government, it conducts research and educational projects about cultural heritage, with special attention paid to the area of Central Europe.

The Directors of National Museums and Libraries are appointed by the Minister of Culture.

The National Library in Warsaw and other libraries fulfil the functions of:

- centre for the protection of rare books
- centre for the protection of cultural properties
- controlling the export of library materials published before 1945 (According to Prot. Act, Art.42, the export of such objects requires a certificate issued by the National Library in Warsaw, stating that the object in question is not to be considered as cultural property as defined in Prot. Act in Article 2)

The National Museum and other museums

The Provincial and Municipal Inspectors of Monuments are appointed by the Inspector General of Monuments in consultation with the Minister of Culture (for information on Provinces, see Section 2.2 – Regional and Local Government).

Spain

At national level, the Ministry of Culture is the responsible agent for managing the research, conservation and promotion of Spanish Cultural Heritage.

Different bodies exist which are responsible for heritage:

The **Office of the Spanish Cultural Heritage Institute** - Its primary functions include drafting and executing plans for the conservation and restoration of Spanish Historical Heritage; studying updated methods and techniques for the restoration and conservation of this heritage; technical archiving and handling and dissemination of the documentation available on that heritage and on the projects; carrying out operations and works in each specific case; disseminating and exchanging with international bodies; training technicians who serve the purposes of the Institute, and proposing agreements with other public Administrations and public or private entities for the conservation of the Heritage;

The **Office for the Protection of Cultural Heritage**, this office is responsible for applying Historical Heritage protection legislation;

The **Spanish Cultural Heritage Assets Classification, Valuation and Export Board**, this is a professional consultative body assigned to the General Department of Fine Arts and Cultural Assets responsible for reviewing asset export, import and acquisition applications; and

The **Spanish Cultural Heritage Council**, this is a collaboration body between the Central and the Autonomous Community Administrations and it is responsible for facilitating the communication and exchange of action programmes and information related to Spanish Historical Heritage.

They provide content on:

- **Protected assets in Spain.** Types, definitions and levels of protection for their declaration and access to the Personal Property and Real Estate databases.

Cultural Heritage conservation and restoration. The conservation and restoration of Historical Heritage, research in this field and archiving and dissemination of the documentation available on the heritage are the responsibility of the Office of the Spanish Historical Heritage Institute.

Acquisition of cultural assets. The different methods for the State to purchase or accept a donation or legacy, etc., with which to increase the Spanish Historical Heritage.

Export and Import. Regulations, types and processes to be followed

for the exit from or entry into the country of assets that are protected in any way.

"1% Cultural". Regulations, definition, applications (periods and requirements) and usage of this financing generated by public works.

World Heritage. Definition, inclusion criteria, bodies and regulations from the UNESCO. It also enables access to the list of World Heritage assets, to the information from Spain as a member State and a historical and visual tour of Spanish assets that have been so declared.

Central Government Guarantee. Definition, functions, applications, exclusions, regulations and application forms for this system by which the Spanish government assumes a commitment to insure assets that are transferred temporarily for exhibition.

Patronage. Definition, regulations and tax incentives for this type of social participation in the conservation and enrichment of Spanish Historical Heritage.

The Ministry of Culture is the responsible authority only in the cases established in section 6b of Law 16/1985 on Spanish Historical Heritage.

Export/Import.

Pillaging.

Spanish Historical Heritage assets assigned to public services managed by the Central Administration and National Heritage.

Competent bodies in the Autonomous Communities

The Autonomous Community, through his Statute, has taken over the control of the elements of interest to them:

Historical, artistic, monumental, archaeological and scientific heritage.

Museums, libraries, archives and music conservatories.

Encouragement of culture, research and, when appropriate, teaching the language of the Autonomous Community.

The Autonomous Community has drafted his own legislation on the protection of Historical Heritage.

- Statute of Autonomy of Andalusia. Organic law 6/1981, 30th December. Art. 10, 13 and 17.
- Law 1/1991, 3 July, Andalusian Historical Heritage.
- Decree 19/1995, 7th February, which approves the Regulation of protection and promotion of the Andalusian Historical Heritage.

Inside the structure of the **Regional Cultural Ministry**, the Office of Cultural Goods is the body that there has entrusted the tutelage of the Cultural Heritage of Andalusia. This action of tutelage includes the protection, conservation and restoration, research and diffusion of the material and immaterial goods that integrate it. To carry out these assignments the Office is organized in the **Services of Protection, Conservation and Works, and Investigation and Diffusion of the Heritage**. His structure is completed by the **Service of the General Plan of Cultural Goods** and the **Andalusia Institute of the Historical Heritage**.

Competent bodies in the Local Corporations.

At the local level, on the subject of Heritage, the new plan of action is being employed to create a joint management body of the two World Heritage cities (Úbeda and Baeza) and to create an institutional consortium for the promotion of investments in both localities.

Heritage management has started this way with the creation of a first political and technical body which establishes the decision making, coordination, direction and monitoring of the specific actions to develop in the different lines of action:

- Measures of management and promotion.
- Urbanization and adaptation of public areas.
- Recovering individual buildings, equipment and housing.
- Research, planning etc.

:

Italy

The Italian State is not only responsible for the strategic task involved in the protection of the country's extremely rich and multilayered heritage, but has direct responsibility for the management of a huge number of national heritage institutions, including 270 museums, 225 monuments, 351 archaeological sites, 71 libraries and 168 archives.

THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Directly responsible for protection of the country's cultural and environmental heritage. It is divided into 4 central departments:

- Archives and Libraries
- Research
- Sport and performing arts

- Cultural and landscape goods

Focus on: Department of cultural and landscape goods

directly involved in **heritage issues** is also divided in 4 General Directions:

1. Archeological goods
2. Architecture and landscape goods
3. Historical, artistic and demo-anthropologic heritage
4. Modern Architecture and Art

At regional level the Ministry is working with the Regional Directions for cultural and landscape assets and local "Soprintendenze", a branch of each Regional Directions working as a sort of agency with the main tasks to schedule monuments and buiding of special interest and to authorize restoration works and goods's moving .

Regarding enhancement and promoting of cultural Heritage, Regions and Local bodies are directly involved in the management and can subscribe partnerships with public and private bodies, in accordance with the constitutional Law 3/2001, which has devolved to the regions the enhancement issues.

Focus on: The department of Research is also involved in heritage strategies: the following research institutes, known at international level, are branch of the department :

ICR

Italian Institute for Restoration

Main Tasks are:

- a) to carry out systematic investigations according to the influence of the various environmental factors, natural or accidental, that exercise a process of deterioration; also on the means to prevent and inhibit the effects;
- b) to carry out the necessary investigations for the formulation of rules and of the relative specific techniques of restoration of conservation interventions;
- c) to render scientific and technical advice to the peripheral bodies of the Ministry and of the Regions;
- d) to provide the teaching of restoration, particularly to the scientific-technical staff of Administration and of updating courses to the same State Administrative staff and to the Regional Administration should they require this;
- e) to carry out particularly complex restoration interventions or those corresponding to research necessities or to research aims or to didactic aims.

Istituto per la patologia del Libro

Italian Institute for Book Recovering

The Institute's chief function is to carry out research aimed at the protection, restoration and conservation of library materials. Aware of the fact that conservation and restoration concern the materials from which articles of cultural heritage are made, the Institute has carried out research on the technological history of books for more than half a century. This policy has been revitalized and further developed from the 1980s onwards by means of a discipline - the archaeology of the book - the object of which is to reconstruct the material culture that presided over the manufacture of antique books.

The Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of Environment is responsible in general for environmental quality objectives, climate change, water, chemicals policy. Environmental quality in city centre, recovering of surrounding area and sustainability growth of cities (themes linked to Agenda 21 policies) are managed by Ministry of Environment.

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport

The Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport is responsible in general for Transport policy, urban and Infrastructure plan. One of its department "sviluppo del territorio" carry out (in the framework of INTERREG and URBAN programmes) projects to develop new solutions to economic, social and environmental challenges.

Other Bodies

CNR

The National Research Council (CNR) is a public organization; its duty is to carry out, promote, spread, transfer and improve research activities in the main sectors of knowledge growth and of its applications for the scientific, technological, economic and social development of the Country. To this end, the activities of the organization are divided into macro areas of interdisciplinary scientific and technological research, concerning several sectors: biotechnology, medicine, materials, environment and land, information and communications, advanced systems of production, judicial and socio-economic sciences, classical studies and arts. The fields related to heritage are represented by the department of Cultural Identity and Cultural Heritage.

5.2 POLICY

United Kingdom

Policies

Sustainable Development: The UK Strategy 1994;

Urban White Paper 2000, Our towns and cities: the future;

Better quality of life: sets out the UK sustainable development strategy

National Brownfield Strategy: The national Brownfield Strategy combines strategic key elements of Brownfield related land management (land monitoring, site pools, development strategies, implementation strategies etc.)

PPG1 General Policy and Principles;

PPG3 Housing;

PPG4 Industrial, commercial development and small firms;

PPG11 Regional planning;

PPG23 Planning and pollution control;

Towards a National Brownfield Strategy (Research findings for the Deputy Prime Minister), English Partnerships, The National Regeneration Agency September 2003;

Sustainable Communities Plan;

Greenfield Housing Direction (October 2000): The direction means that major Greenfield developments are not given planning permission without the Secretary of State first being given an opportunity to consider whether they are in line with PPG3

Other Key Heritage and Culture Issues

In July 2006, Parliament published a report entitled *Protecting and Preserving our Heritage*. The focus of the report was on the built heritage environment and is to be followed by a second heritage inquiry (Autumn 2006) into museums, galleries, cultural property and archives. Although the Department for Culture, Media and Sport has issued an number of strategies for heritage (such as *The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future*, 2001, *Protecting our Historic Environment: Making the System Work Better*, 2003), the Parliamentary report identifies a number of areas of concern and suggests that DCMS' approach to reform of the heritage protection system has been "less than energetic" (from recommendation 9). Amongst the issues identified in the 57 conclusions and recommendations are: a serious shortfall in funding for English Heritage; a need for more resources for local authorities to pursue the greater responsibilities being placed on them; heritage to be represented better across government; a need to acknowledge the important role of the historic environment in regeneration projects and support this economically; establishing some form of VAT relief scheme on repair work

for listed buildings.

It also encouraged DCMS to make local authority historic environment records statutory, undertake research to ensure the effective implementation of the Heritage Reform Programme and to urgently review / update planning policy guidance related to the historic environment and archaeology.

In October 2001, a government-appointed Regional Museums Task Force issued a report, *Renaissance in the Regions: a new vision for England's museums* - calling for the establishment of a new framework for regional museums in England. The recommendations included the creation of a network of nine regional museum hubs / centres of excellence, plus a significant injection of additional funds over five years and the development of a national strategy for the museums and galleries sector. The latest performance figures for *Renaissance in the Regions* show an increase in visits to the participating museums, and in particular a 23% increase in contacts with children (with over GBP 1 million schoolchildren taking part in museum activities in 2004/05 alone) and a 20% increase in the number of community groups engaged with the participating museums. The government announced in the 2004 Spending Review White Paper that *Renaissance* would be extended to all nine regions and, in April 2005, 100 million GBP was allocated to the scheme, mostly to the regional hubs.

In April 2004, *Investing in Knowledge*, a five year vision for the future of museums, libraries and archives across the UK was launched. It highlights the importance of the wealth of knowledge contained in museums, libraries and archives in underpinning community cohesion, learning and skills, economic development and creativity and builds on the three major initiatives: *Renaissance in the Regions*; *Framework for the Future* - the ten-year vision for public libraries; and the Archives Task Force - recommendations for unlocking archives for new generations of users.

Since 1 December 2001 all museums and galleries sponsored by DCMS have offered free admission to their permanent collections. In the following two years the number of visits to these museums increased by 72%, i.e. around 5.6 million extra visits per annum. The number of visits to all DCMS-sponsored museums continues to remain high, rising to over 34 million in 2003/04 compared with 24 million in 1997/98. Visits from lower income groups have also risen by 29%. Current policy is to continue to increase the number of visits to museums and galleries across the country from this priority group.

In 2004, the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council introduced the Museum Accreditation Scheme, which replaces the Museum Registration Scheme (1988) and sets nationally agreed standards for UK museums. To qualify, museums must meet clear basic requirements on how they care for and document their collections, how they are governed and managed, and on the information and services they offer to their users. The Scheme is regarded as one of the most innovative and effective developments in the museum sector in recent years. It has been used as a model for museums overseas. MLA administers the scheme in collaboration with the regional agencies for museums, libraries and

archives in England, the Scottish Museums Council, the Northern Ireland Museum Council and CyMAL in Wales. MLA also runs the Designation scheme, which identifies the pre-eminent collections of national and international importance held in England's non-national museums, libraries and archives, based on their quality and significance.

The Scheme recognises that organisations with designated collections care for a significant part of England's cultural heritage. It was launched in 1997 for museums only, with two further rounds in 1998 and 1999, and extended to libraries and archives in 2005. The Scheme now covers over 100 collections held in museums, libraries and archives.

For the fourth year running, 40 museums and galleries will benefit from GBP 4 million from DCMS and the Wolfson Foundation via the Museums & Galleries Improvement fund, to help improve the quality of museums' displays, public spaces, disabled access and environmental controls. The fund has awarded GBP 12 million to 65 different institutions around England since 2002.

In Scotland, *A Collective Insight*, a national audit of museums and galleries, was published in 2002, which was followed by a consultation exercise to assist in the development of an action framework for this sector. Subsequently, in July 2003, *An Action Framework for Museums* was published by the Scottish Executive recommending the establishment of a regional framework to develop capacity and sustainability of the cultural heritage sector through active partnerships. The Regional Development Challenge Fund - GBP 3 million over three years - was established in 2004. The same year, the Scottish Museums Council, funded primarily by the Scottish Executive, published a *national ICT strategy for Scotland's museums* and the *National Access and Learning Strategy for Museums and Galleries in Scotland*.

The *Local Museum and Heritage Review (LMHR)* was initiated in 1999 by Northern Ireland Office Ministers, prior to devolution, which sought to chart the best way forward for the heritage and museum sector in Northern Ireland. A report was made available in 2001 which resulted in a joint response from the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure (DCAL) and the Department of the Environment (DOE) in October 2003. One of the key recommendations was the establishment of an inter-agency Heritage Sub Group (HSG), to assist in carrying forward the recommendations of the joint response, which included: establishing think-tanks to develop aspects of museums and heritage policy; enhancing links to cultural tourism and maximising the potential of heritage; promoting links to local government and other partners and considering the strategic development of visitor amenities.

Sweden

Policies

Swedish strategy for sustainable development

Sustainable development is the overall objective of the Governments

policy. Four strategic challenges have priority in the revised national strategy for sustainable development: building sustainable communities, encouraging good health on equal terms, meeting the demographic challenge, and encouraging sustainable growth.

"Strategic Challenges - a Further Elaboration of the Swedish Strategy for Sustainable Development" is an elaboration of the national strategy from 2004. The strategy covers all three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The strategy proceeds from a long-term vision of sustainable development. The communication also deals with the international sustainable development effort, including UN initiatives and the EU's strategy in the area.

Four strategic challenges have priority:

- Building sustainable communities
- Encouraging good health on equal terms
- Meeting the demographic challenge
- Encouraging sustainable growth.

The revised strategy also presents a series of indicators for sustainable development, including 12 headline indicators.

At the national level in Sweden there is no physical plan for development of the territory. The state, through various National Boards and Agencies, prepares policy statements and planning guidelines, which provide a base and general guidelines for the preparation of plans on regional and municipal level.

The main judicial framework for physical planning includes the Environmental Code and the Planning and Building Act.

In general, the overall policy – which is concretised in local policies in some urban areas mostly in the bigger cities – aim to increase development densities and reduce development on Greenfields. Work is ongoing with regards to decontamination policies and a special project for co-ordination between environmental law and planning as well as building law regarding construction on contaminated sites. Some actions, policies and planning documents on a national level in selection include;

- The **European Spatial Development Perspective** is being integrated into the Swedish planning system. This is monitored by the County Administrations (regional level).
- **SAMS**, "Spatial Planning with Environmental Goals" is a joint project between the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Board for Building, Housing and Planning (NBBHP) which was completed in 2000/2001. The Project identified some 300 field and planning indicators. The degree of exploitation of previously developed land is highlighted as one of the indicators. Previously developed land could for instance be defined as former industrial areas that are de-contaminated and used for new purposes to avoid exploitation on virgin soil.
- **National Environmental policy for a sustainable Sweden**

(Government's Bill 1997/98:145): new structure for the elaboration and implementation of environmental goals; the Bill defined the environmental state that the Government intends to achieve through sixteen new environmental quality goals. These goals represent guidelines for spatial planning and the construction sector, with strategies on efficient use of energy and transport, efficient recycling systems, sound management of land, and nature as well as water and the built environment.

The state has more additional policies and instruments for **Greenfield protection**; marking areas that are in need of protection.

Swedish National Cultural Policy

The objectives of national cultural policy include among other things taking action to enable everyone to participate in cultural life, to experience culture and to engage in creative activities of their own; promoting cultural diversity; enabling culture to act as a dynamic, challenging and independent force in society; preserving and making use of our cultural heritage; promoting international cultural exchange and meetings between different cultures in the country.

Cultural policy covers a wide range of issues including architecture, form, and design and the interaction between cultural policy and other policy areas.

Activities of the National Heritage Board

As the national coordinating agency, the National Heritage Board has overall responsibility for promoting the objectives of Sweden's heritage policy. One of the Board's primary tasks is to empower heritage as a force in the evolution of a democratic, sustainable society. Heritage belongs to everyone, and protecting and preserving the historic environment is a responsibility shared by every member of society. At the core of what the Board does is the vision of a heritage that is accessible, useful and vital for people everywhere. The Board's mission is to play a proactive, coordinating role in heritage promotion efforts and to ensure that the historic environment is preserved in the most effective possible manner. Vital to the Board's work is elevating the status of heritage – along with protecting, documenting and preserving the historic environment – on the road to a sustainable society. Among the Board's activities are various initiatives to protect the historic environment. That includes the accumulation and dissemination of information, preservation, conservation, interagency coordination and archaeological ventures.

Other Key Heritage and Culture Issues

In the autumn of 2002, a report on industrial heritage was presented to the Ministry of Culture. As more and more industries close down due to relocation or to difficulties in the market, there is a growing number of industrial buildings that might be worth preserving. There is ear-marked money for this purpose. The government has taken steps to stop the illegal

traffic of movable cultural items and has increased its support for cultural institutions to work with the customs authorities. A study to improve legislation and procedures for export and information activities to the general public was initiated in 2002.

Important national museums have been built or rebuilt since 1998, including the Museum of Modern Art (1998), the Maritime Museum in Karlskrona and the Museum of World Cultures in Göteborg (2004). More than 20 regions renewed or rebuilt their main museums and others of importance like the Tanum Stone Carvings Museum and qualified art museums in smaller municipalities. Information about collections and sites are available in digitised formats.

In 2005-06, entrance to the permanent exhibitions of most central and national museums in Sweden (around 20) were free of charge. Thus, Sweden was the third country, after the United Kingdom and Norway, to introduce this reform. During the period of free entrance to museums, the number of visitors doubled. In October 2006 the new government announced its intentions to restrict free entrance to those less than 20 years of age.

In 1999, the government set up a "Forum for the humanities and democracy, based on the Holocaust". The new premises for the new "Forum for Living History", were opened in 2004, and will function as a combined museum and education centre.

The Culture Ministers of the Baltic Sea States have adopted a programme to promote heritage and tourism within the region. The co-ordination of the first phase of this programme is managed by the National Heritage Board in Sweden. A monitoring group will be managed from Germany.

Poland

Policies

Key Heritage and Culture Issues

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE FOR THE YEARS 2004-2013

Development of the National Strategy for the Development of Culture in 2004-2013 was a unique and unprecedented undertaking. Presentation of the diagnosis as well as needs and possibilities of financing culture was held in the context of Poland's accession to the European Union, which means mobilizing new opportunities of financing culture-related projects provided for in the objectives, tasks and budgets of the operational programmes implemented in Poland in 2004-2006. The aim of the document is to identify all the possible actions in order to multiply the spending on culture, with the application of good examples, principles binding at the application of structural funds of the European Union, and certain other Community programmes aimed at the development of culture. The National Programmes for Culture indentifies actions to be performed within the implementation of the Strategy so that assumed

objectives will be achieved. Within the framework of the Strategy the following NPC's have been proposed:

1. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CULTURE PROMOTION "Promotion of reading and development of the book sector" the strategic objective whereof is the increase in reading in Poland in the years 2004 -2013 through:

- Improving operating conditions of libraries and increasing accessibility of libraries and increasing accessibility of library services in the regions;
- Increase of the quality of library collections,
- Increase of the role of the reading in education,
- Improving competitiveness of the book sector, including support for publishing houses and books distribution networks,
- Increase of the effectiveness of promoting Polish books in the country and abroad,
- Improving social and economic situation of authors of books and translators

2. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CULTURE "Protection of monuments and national heritage", the objective whereof is improving the conditions and accessibility of historic monuments through:

- creating institutional, legal and organisational conditions in the sphere of documenting and protecting historic monuments,
- valorisation of monuments and adaptation thereof for public purposes,
- increasing the role of historic monuments in the development of tourism and entrepreneurship,
- creating integrated national tourist products,
- promoting Polish national heritage in Poland and abroad,
- reinforcing human resource in the sphere of historic monuments protection,
- raising social awareness of cultural heritage,
- protection of historic monuments and archival items against illegal export.

3. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CULTURE "development of artistic institutions", the objective whereof is reinforcing competitiveness and creating conditions for the development for artistic institutions in the years 2004-2013 through:

- improving the operating conditions of artistic institutions,
- reinforcing programme of activity of artistic institutions
- constructing, development and modernisation of the infrastructure of those institutions,
- introducing an new system of organising cultural activity,
- reinforcing human resources, including managing personnel of cultural institutions.

4. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CULTURE "Signs of the times", the objective whereof is comprehensive development of contemporary art and wide popularisation thereof in Poland in the years 2004 – 2013 through:

- stock taking, processing and dissemination of comprehensive information on contemporary art and creators thereof,
- establishing national and regional collection of contemporary art works,

-
- construction, development and modernisation of a network of museums, modernity centres and exhibition centres.

5. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CULTURE DEBUT SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT OF ART SCHOOLS "MAESTRIA", the objective whereof is reinforcement of artistic education in the years 2004 – 2013 through:

- improving the quality of artistic education in Poland,
- introducing effective mechanisms of direct creation promotion,
- improving the operation of schools through construction, development and modernisation of the infrastructure of art schools,
- increasing the accessibility of artistic education in the regions,
- adaptation of the curriculum to the labour market,
- developing a system of debut support reading outstanding young talents.

Total spending on the implementation of the measures provided for the Strategy for the years 2004 – 2006 will amount to 1 839.31 million Polish zlotys, including the resources from the budget of the Minister of Culture: 334.97 million Polish zlotys, from European resources: 938.46 million Polish zlotys, others: 565.88 million Polish zlotys.

The process of political and economic transformation started in 1990 and was finished on the 1st of January 1999. At this time, local authorities became partners of the Polish Service for the Protection of Monuments in projects to enhance cultural heritage and assets.

At the regional level, the protection of cultural heritage is expressed in three - among five - major objectives of the voivodship's overall strategy:

- cultivation of Polish identity and the development and formulation of national, citizen and cultural awareness of inhabitants; and
- enhancement of cultural and natural environment values with special regard to future generations; and formation and enhancement of spatial order.

In 2000, the Minister of Culture established a new institution, the Institute of National Heritage, which was focused on the promotion of Polish national heritage both internally and abroad. However, in 2002 it was transformed into the National Centre of Culture including a new structure called the Centre of Cultural Animation.

Strategies to develop digital heritage are included in the *ePolska* Programme co-ordinated by the State Committee for Scientific Research and as part of the overall information society plan.

More and more attention is being drawn to the connections between cultural heritage and tourism. This trend is clearly linked with the Polish accession to the EU, or to be more specific, with the opportunity to benefit from structural funds.

The *National Centre of Research and Documentation of Monuments* is an institution responsible for such actions (including the protection of 12 Polish cultural heritage objects placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List).

In 2005, several new initiatives on the promotion of heritage were undertaken. In January, the former Minister of Culture Waldemar Dąbrowski, the former President of Warsaw Mr. Lech Kaczyński and a

representative of the Jewish Historical Institute (Prof. Jerzy Tomaszewski) signed an agreement on the establishment of the Museum of Polish Jews.

The official groundbreaking ceremony of the Museum of the History of Polish Jews was held on June 26th, 2007. It marked the culmination of over more than a decade of effort to establish an educational and cultural center commemorating a thousand years of Polish Jewish history. The Museum is to house eight multimedia galleries presenting a comprehensive historical overview essential to understanding the rich and complex history of Jews on Polish soil. The museum will also house temporary exhibitions, an education center, auditorium, screening rooms and a youth center. Designed by Finnish architects Rainer Mahlamäki and Ilmari Lahdelma, the Museum will be the first of its kind in Poland and one of the largest institutions in Europe devoted to Jewish history and culture. The building is scheduled to open to visitors in 2010.

The need for enhancing the regional and national collections of modern art has also been discussed by the authorities. There are plans to open a *Modern Art Museum* in the centre of Warsaw. It would be the largest national institution to present Polish and foreign contemporary art in an attractive, innovative form.

The network of museums and galleries in Poland and the number of exhibitions is increasing. There were 22 more registered museums in 2005 than the previous year. In spite of the revival in this field, numerous institutions encounter difficulties with finding convenient exhibition space and remain unable to present the whole of their collections (e.g. the National Museum in Warsaw). Furthermore, many Polish public museums require renovation and modernisation. Urgent digitalisation of their collections is needed, yet hard to implement, particularly in smaller towns and villages. The process of digitalisation is only partly financed by the EU (it concerns not only exhibition institutions, but also libraries and Polish national archives).

Spain

Policies

The action of the **Ministry of Culture** revolves around three central themes: the acknowledgement of cultural diversity, the strengthening of co-operation and the consideration of culture as a tool for economic development and social cohesion.

The Office for the Protection of Historical Heritage and the Spanish Historical Heritage Institute conduct their activities through a series of lines of action, which include:

Historical Heritage Protection: Through the establishment and maintenance of legal mechanisms for vigilance against pillaging and illegal export in Spain; to this end, improvements are being made to the tools for the cataloguing, inventory, registry and

documentation of assets.

Enrichment of the State-owned collections: Channeling a variety of methods for acquiring cultural assets for State-owned museums, libraries and archives.

Investment in Historical Heritage: Works are financed annually for the conservation and acquisition of Spanish Historical Heritage assets and artistic creativity is encouraged through "1% Cultural".

Co-ordination and communication among the Autonomous Communities: The Autonomous Communities have assumed authority over the protection of historical heritage through their own legislation. The Ministry of Culture is obliged to collaborate and act as the coordinator between them, especially through the Historical Heritage Council.

International co-operation: Through the relations established with the entities involved in managing heritage at the European and global levels; promotion of the international action programmes related to Heritage and the commitment to complying with the obligations set forth in the International Convention on Cultural Heritage ratified by Spain.

Conservation and restoration: The Spanish Historical Heritage Institute, in accomplishing its missions, focuses part of its efforts each year on the restoration of works of art and archaeological objects owned by the Nation, the Public Administrations and the Church, through a variety of plans: National Cathedrals Plan, National Industrial Heritage Plan, National Castles Plan and National World Heritage Plan.

Italy

Policies

A new *Heritage and Landscape Codex* was adopted by the government through the *Delegated Decree 42/2004*, according to *Law 137/2002*

This monumental Code, made up of 184 Articles, attempts to be all embracing, by regulating in a detailed way all the functions pertaining to the heritage, archives and libraries - protection, enhancement, managing, national and international circulation of cultural goods, etc - and to the landscape as well (M. Cammelli, 2004).

Whereas part of the huge pre existing legislation dealing with this matter - from the first extensive law regulating the protection of the heritage, *Law 139/1939*, up to the recent legislation in support of public-private partnership - has been incorporated into this new codex, some quite substantial changes have been introduced.

A new, more extended and up to date definition of cultural goods has been sanctioned, also inclusive of immaterial goods.

On the other hand, the most controversial changes are the ones dealing

with:

- *alienation*, with the description of the conditions under which the government can decide to sell public cultural goods (conditions which are not unanimously considered to represent a sufficient level of safeguard); and
- *a severe restriction of the tasks of the public administration*, by further extending the possibility to entrust to private entities - both non profit and profit - the managing of museums, monuments and sites.

It should be added that, notwithstanding its rationalisation merits, the dex falls short of solving one of the most urgent and difficult problems affecting the governance of culture: the persisting conflict over heritage competencies among the different levels of government

After two years since its adoption, some amendments to the more controversial parts of the Code have been adopted by the centre right government itself by *Leg. Decree 156/2006*, which provides for more strict procedures for the alienation of publicly owned cultural goods, and limits the possibility of concessions for the operation of museums and sites only to *non profit* private entities.

In November 2006, though, an ad hoc commission has been entrusted by the new government for making further proposals for amendments to the *Codex*

Key Heritage and Culture Issues

Heritage has always been at the core of Italy's cultural policy. The hottest issues currently being debated, dealing with the management and protection of such a huge heritage, are:

- the reallocation of responsibilities among levels of government
- the recently introduced and subsequently enlarged possibility for governments to sell part of the publicly owned built heritage to cover public deficits and
- public-private partnership in the management of museums and historical properties.

As far as the latter issue is concerned, the first measure aimed at fostering public-private partnerships in the management of cultural heritage was *Law 4/93*, which opened the doors of national museums to private agents willing to take over the management of the so-called "auxiliary services" (e.g. bookshops and museum shops, cafeterias, merchandising, etc). Subsequent financial laws have broadened the scope of private intervention, extending it to core museum activities such as education and exhibitions. *Leg. Decree 368/98* enabled the Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities to temporarily hand over the management of certain museums and other heritage institutions to ad hoc *private foundations*. Another more indulgent measure (*Budget Law 2002*), substantially endorsed by the new Heritage Codex adopted in 2004 (would simply allow the Ministry to privatise public services aimed at increasing access

to cultural heritage.

All these measures, progressively extending the scope of "privatisation" of Italian heritage, which had traditionally been entrusted to the public hand - have caused much controversy and debate on the supposed threat of increasing "commercialisation" of artistic and historic assets.

Ministerial regulations to implement these measures, however, have been opposed by some of the Regions and subsequently overruled by the Constitutional Court, in accordance with constitutional *Law 3/2001*, which has devolved to the regions all regulatory functions pertaining to the *enhancement* and *promotion* of heritage activities. Experiments in this area have, thus, been so far carried out either at the local level, or in the framework of state-local partnership: the first national museum to be turned into a public / private foundation, with the participation of Regione Piemonte and the Turin province and municipality, has been the *Egyptian Museum* of Turin in 2005

Italy's action in the heritage field is presently more and more focused on the use and experimentation of new technologies for the conservation and promotion of its historical and artistic assets - satellite archaeological prospects, digital cataloguing systems, information services for the public, for tourists, etc. - often in partnership with other countries in the framework of EU projects. Of particular note for its uniqueness is the *Risk Map*, an enormous and technologically innovative pilot project of the Ministry for Heritage, aiming at mapping natural and human emergencies such as earthquakes, floods, pollution, etc., which often threaten monuments and sites in Italy's much diversified geographical areas. The more recent ministerial programme *ICT Culture*, progressively aiming at the digitalisation, promotion and communication of Italy's heritage, is also of importance.

5.3 Interventions, Tool and Finance

United Kingdom

New Deal for Communities: area based programme designed to tackle multiple deprivation in some of the very poorest neighbourhoods in the country; regeneration strategies will be developed and implemented by inclusive partnerships with local communities playing a key

National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal: aims to improve conditions in the most deprived communities

There are tax breaks for development projects in "Enterprise Zones" and. Finance Act 2001 allows tax deduction of 150% for the cost of remediation; reductions of Stamp Duty in economically-disadvantaged areas;

A range of "gap funding" initiatives have been pursued to address specific shortfall in values over costs;

PPP (Public Private Partnerships) & PFI (Private Finance Initiatives) allow partnership approaches by public authorities

3 sectors of the English Partnerships' flexible Investment Fund for the reclamation of derelict land (available for both public and private organisations):

The **Land Reclamation Programme** (provides monetary assistance to local authorities)

Partnership Investment Programme (provides monetary assistance to the private sector)

Community Investment Fund (provides monetary assistance for voluntary groups and smaller community-based projects)

100% Flat Conversion Allowances to provide up front tax relief for capital spending on the conversion or renovation of vacant or underused space above premises to provide flats for rent.

Reduction in the rate of VAT to 5% on the costs of renovating homes which have been empty for three years or more.

Regional Development Agencies – can fund commercial regeneration projects through their Investment Fund. Conversion of redundant historic buildings for office, retail, industrial or residential uses are eligible for support, particularly where a partnership with the private sector is involved.

Landfill Tax Credit Scheme – enables operators of landfill sites to give a portion of their tax payments to environmental projects, which includes "repair, maintenance of a building or other structure of religious worship, or of historical or architectural importance, provided it is for environmental protection and is in the vicinity of a landfill site"

Heritage Lottery Fund - Perhaps the most important source of funding for

Heritage projects, it helps to promote regeneration through its awards to historic building projects. The Townscheme Heritage Initiative (THI) funded by the HLF also funds regeneration of historic areas – by combining funding of repairs to historic buildings and improvements to the wider historic environment to assist regeneration and bring in new occupiers and uses.

Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (HERS) – combines funding from English Heritage with local authority and private sector money to focus on using heritage to revitalise run down towns or urban areas to create or safeguard employment.

Charitable Trusts – Grant making trusts distribute over £1 billion a year to good causes, many of which included the historic environment – eg the Architectural Heritage Fund.

Section 106 Planning Agreements – links granting of planning permission for new buildings to repair or reuse of associated structures on the same site or close by. This can help ensure that some of the value of the new development is put back into the historic environment and promote regeneration.

Single Regeneration Budget – aims to regenerate deprived small areas through packages of projects.

Sweden

The interventions are based upon the Environmental Code (EC) and the Planning and Building Act (PBA) with their aim for sustainable development. This involves for example the precautionary principle "polluter pays principle", and principles regarding resource management and suitable localisation of activities and measures. Supervision from national government is carried out through the County Administrative Board, on regional level.

Poland

Poland has been a rightful beneficiary of the Structural Funds since 1 May 2004. The expenditure from the Funds was defined in the document entitled: "Community Support Framework for 2004-2006" and in the operational programmes stemming from it. The spending for the Structural Funds is more than 40% of the total expenditure of the EU budget. The resources allocated to the European Structural Funds for 2000-2006 amount to EUR 195 billion. 95% of the funds is spent on financing national programmes, while only 5% is allocated to Community initiatives. After the enlargement of the EU, in 2004-2006 approximately EUR 23 billion from the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund will be contributed to the new Member States, including approx. EUR 12.4 billion for Poland.

The projects co-financed from the Structural Funds are viewed as

investments which have a direct effect on the economic and social development of regions, higher level of their competitiveness and generally a better quality of life for their citizens. The National Development Plan for 2004-2006 provides for the financing of cultural projects related to the conservation of cultural heritage and investments in cultural infrastructure, and to the organisation of cultural undertakings within the framework of the following programmes:

- Integrated Regional Operational Programme
- Sectoral Operational Programme - Restructuring and Modernisation of the Food Sector and Rural Development

The National Strategic Reference Framework for the years 2007-2013 will be realised through operational programmes.

The Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment aims at development and modernization of the technical infrastructure, including transport, environment, energy, culture and health infrastructure of a fundamental significance for the competitiveness growth of Poland and its regions. The Programme will be implemented at the state level by the ministries.

In order to create conditions for improving the competitiveness and significance of culture as a factor stimulating the social and economic development, under the OP Infrastructure and environment the resources will be devoted to develop the culture infrastructure and the protection of the cultural heritage of an inter-regional importance. The total budget for priority XII Culture is 576 435 294 EUR (489 970 000 EUR from ERDF)..

Spain

For the 2007-2013 period, Spain has been allocated € 35 217 million; € 26 180 million under the Convergence objective (of which € 3 543 million from the Cohesion Fund),

€ 8 477 million under the Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective and € 559 million under the European Territorial Cooperation objective.

The regions to receive investment:

Andalucía, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura and Galicia fall fully under the Convergence objective, while Asturias, Ceuta, Melilla and Murcia are «Statistical Phasing-out» regions. Aragón, Baleares, Cantabria, Cataluña, Madrid, Navarra, País Vasco, La Rioja fall under the Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective while Canarias, Castilla y León and Comunidad Valenciana are «statistical phasing-in» regions. Besides those regions covered by transitional sub-objectives (Phasing-out and Phasing-in), only Cantabria changed between 2000- 2006 and 2007-2013 (it moved from 2000-2006 Objective 1 Phasing-out to 2007-2013 full Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective).

During 2007-2013, 16.3 million people will live in Convergence regions (37% of the total, 59% in 2000-2006).

Spanish National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)

Determines that the EU funding will be invested

in three strategic objectives:

1. Making Spain a more attractive place to invest and work in;
2. Improving knowledge and innovation to strengthen growth;
3. More and better jobs.

The Spanish NSRF intends to translate these priority objectives into themes aimed at boosting the knowledge economy, fostering sustainable environment and transport, advancing local and urban development, encouraging lifelong learning and business creation, improving human capital, promoting access to employment, social inclusion and equal opportunities, enhancing public-private partnership and encouraging both strategic reflexion and acquisition of skills by experience exchange in newly-created thematic networks.

Cohesion policy

To measure the impact of that investment, Spain has set the following target indicators for 2013: rate of employment: 70% (57% female); expenditure on research and development

(R+D): 2% of GDP (55% of which from private sector); Internet penetration in both small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to reach 99% and in households 65%; reduction of early school leaving to reach 15% and reduction of CO2 emissions up to 124% of 1990 levels.

As compared to 2000-2006, and despite an over 40% reduction in EU assistance, the Spanish plan increases dramatically its support to the Lisbon strategy, in particular as regards research, innovation and information society, whose total allocation has doubled to reach nearly € 8 billion. In addition, more than € 8 billion have been set aside for the development of human capital, through actions expected to directly benefit more than 14 million people, who will be able to take up training, get a job or create a new company.

Operational programmes

The NSRF will be implemented throughout 45 operational programmes under both «Convergence» and «Regional Competitiveness and Employment» objectives. 23 operational programmes will receive funding from the European Regional Development Fund (of which one joint operational programme with the Cohesion Fund) and 22 operational programmes will receive it from the European Social Fund. Among these programmes, it is worth highlighting the setting-up of, a nation-wide action for integrated urban development

The priorities of the new centre left government, which took office in the late spring of 2006, have not yet been fully and systematically exposed.

Other priorities can be extrapolated from a Plan drafted by the newly appointed *Interministerial Study Commission for the problems of cultural financing* (with the participation of experts from the Ministries for Heritage and for the Economy and Finance):

- a general rethinking of the existing interrelations between economics, culture, art, territory and tourism, in order to better finalise public funding to the cultural field and multiply its impact;
- notwithstanding the existing budgetary constraints, to gradually restore the amount of the Ministry's financing for culture, which has been dramatically downgraded by the centre right government, to the same level as 2001; a further, more distant, aim should be to raise the level of public expenditure for culture so as to reach 1% of the GDP; and
- to implement financial and managing strategies apt to cataly- including a more articulated use of the fiscal leverage - aimed at raising additional resources for culture from local governments and the private sector;

Making proposals for changing existing legislation and regulations in order to better use the fiscal leverage to increase private donations to the cultural sector is being considered by the Interministerial Study Commission. It is generally considered that, by making tax incentives more advantageous not only for corporations, but also for individual donors (following the U.S. model, where around 75% of private donations are given by individuals), private contributions to the cultural field could considerably increase. The easing of existing bureaucratic strings for corporate donors is also a consideration.

5.3 Interventions, tool and Finance

Heritage Lottery fund- it helps to promote regeneration through its awards

Bank foundation- Perhaps the most importance source of funding for Heritage Project, encourage PPP as suggested by the new Code for cultural and landscape assets.

Ref.: Italian law 356/1990 known as " Disposition on reorganization and regulation of credit system " the development of community foundations as a result of the privatization of Italian savings banks and the creation of a savings banks foundation.

Italian banks before the above mentioned Law were fundamentally public and based on regional/local level and carried out at the same

time the credit activity and the charity activity to support local development.

The effect of the law was that the savings banks were transformed into a for profit corporation whose shares would be owned by a new nonprofit corporation, which adopted the title of "fondazione" (foundations). The Foundation inherited the mission of operating on a non-profit basis, in the public interest and pro bono in several fields, including art, culture, education, scientific research, healthcare and disadvantage.

Grant for cultural projects: Law 342/2000 and following Decree by Ministry of Culture to favour cultural investment by companies: it is possible to make tax deductible grant for cultural projects carried out by non profit association or public bodies.

Private Bodies involved in heritage issues

FAI (fondo italiano per l'Ambiente)

FAI is a private, non-profit trust, set up on the model of the National Trust in England with the precise purpose of helping to protect, preserve and valorise the Italian artistic and environmental heritage. FAI receives sites of historic, artistic and naturalist value through donations, bequests or loans for use, restores them, opens them to the public and ensures that everyone can enjoy them. Yet FAI does not merely acquire and protect its heritage sites. In the awareness that we must protect what we love and that we love what we know, education and information about protecting the environment and the artistic and monumental heritage have always been one of the statutory tasks of the Foundation.

Italia Nostra

The first and oldest Environmentalist and cultural association in Italy.

Main tasks are didactic activities, research, cultural voluntary service, dissemination, planning in main fields such as: cultural heritage, national park, urban centre but also mobility and safe energy.

5.4 Restrictions

United Kingdom

The application of VAT to refurbishment works but not to new construction does not encourage sustainable Regeneration. The stamp duty land tax exemption for commercial property transactions in disadvantaged areas was removed in 2005 and the stamp duty land tax threshold for all transactions was increased, thus removing any significant benefit from this measure.

Redevelopment is largely private-sector led with the aid of government incentives through partnerships. Compulsory purchase Order is difficult to implement due to the legal process.

Sweden

The lack of co-ordination and the sub-division of specific objectives in e.g. the environmental legislation is preventing and in some cases even prohibiting the overall goals of sustainability.

Spain

The territorial planning framework establishes a distribution of different powers according to each administration, although in a certainly confuse way:

- National law collects rules of the few exclusive powers of the State and establishes a framework, excessively flexible, for the legislative development of Autonomous Communities.
- Each Autonomous Community develops its own legal rule about historical heritage. Unfortunately, there are big differences of level (minor regulations vs. basic laws) and contents (protective law vs. very permissive)
- Local administrations have powers on the historical heritage of their territory. Nevertheless, national rules remark that the exact specification depends on the regulatory development of Autonomous Communities. Currently, **any Autonomous Community has specified the precise powers of local organisms**. Only general declarations have been made.

The key legal problem is the "coincidence in powers". State, Autonomous Communities and local entities share the same powers depending on the precise power of each specific situation.

6.0 Comparison of Heritage Led Regeneration action by INHERIT cities at the Regional Level

United Kingdom

Northern
Ireland, UK

(Objective
One
Transitional)

Policy and Potential Funding

Following recent improved economic performance in Northern Ireland and the impact of EU enlargement Northern Ireland will no longer qualify for 'objective 1' status. Instead Northern Ireland will be eligible for EU Structural Funds under the new 'Competitiveness and Employment' objective (2007-2013).

A Sustainable Development Strategy for Northern Ireland – first Steps towards sustainability

Under Strategic Objective 3 – to minimise the unsustainable impacts of consumption

“Press for amendments to VAT rates for new versus refurbished buildings”

Regional and sub-regional Action Plans are suggested in the Sustainable Communities Plan.

Department for Social Development is Responsible for Urban Regeneration – establishing, policy and strategy, co-ordinating programmes and administering funding programmes

North East
England, UK

(Objective
Two)

Policy and Potential Funding

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG10)

Grant funding for redevelopment via Regional Development Agencies;

Single Regeneration Budget (SRB): provides resources to support regeneration initiatives in England carried out by local partnerships. Regeneration schemes involve the reclamation and reuse of Brownfield sites, including derelict and contaminated land, or make use of vacant urban sites (responsible; Regional Development Agencies)

Single Pot Fund: distributed by RDA to stimulate job creation, business start-ups, and learning opportunities

Regional Development Agency - One NorthEast

Quality of Place Programme seeks to improve regeneration delivery and quality and it will achieve this by ensuring that

investment is guided by the principles established in the Physical Regeneration Investment Framework.

| Programme Total | 2007-08 | 2008-12 |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Programme Budget (£M) | 84 | 217 |
| Key DTI Targets | | |
| Employment Support (units) | 2,350 | 11,220 |
| Business Support (units) | 1,355 | 6,465 |
| Total Leverage (£M) | 215 | 1,030 |
| Brownfield land (ha) | 75 | 360 |
| Skills (units) | 10,170 | 48,550 |

Sweden

Vastverige, Policy and Potential Funding
(Objective Two)

Poland

Pomerania, Policy and Potential Funding
(Objective One)

The Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP) is one of seven operational programmes used in implementing the 2004-2006 National Development Plan/ Community Support Framework (NDP/CSF). The programme develops NDP goals by setting out priorities, trends and amount of funds for implementing the State's regional development policy.

An allocation of € 4083.9 million in public expenditure was provided for the implementation of the Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP) in the years 2004-2006, out of

which € 2,968.5 million was from the resources of the structural funds: European Regional Development Fund and European Social Fund.

IROP was prepared by the Ministry of the Economy, Labour and Social Policy (MELSP) in close cooperation with regional self-government in all voivodships. Proposed goals, priorities and measures cover the whole of Poland; however most funds differ between regions and locations in their implementation, depending on the socio-economic structure and situation in the voivodships and the development strategy being implemented.

At the implementation stage, IROP was managed nationally by MELSP to ensure coordination and uniform application of agreed rules. Simultaneously, most tasks for implementation was vested with regional entities, i.e. regional self-government - Marshal Offices for project identification, and regional state administration - Voivodship Offices for audit, monitoring, payment verification and certification. This is an interim solution, i.e. upon sufficient experience and administrative efficiency being developed by all the entities in implementing measures co-financed by structural funds in Poland's initial period of EU membership, from 2007 onwards, responsibility for preparing and implementing regional development programmes will be fully delegated to the voivodship self-government level.

The IROP provides financing for cultural projects under measure 1.4 Development of tourism and culture aiming at increase of the role of culture and tourism as factors stimulating social and economic development of region and better access to tourism and cultural attractions through protection, construction or development of cultural infrastructure. The allocation for whole priority 1 "Development and modernisation of the infrastructure to enhance the competitiveness of regions" dealing also with road infrastructure, public transport, environmental protection and healthcare was 2 462 020 396 EUR.

The objective of town's and urban quarter's regeneration was realised under measure 3.3 Degraded urban, post-industrial and post-military sites. The main goal of the measure 3.3 was to stimulate economic and social life of the cities and towns by providing support to comprehensive projects concerning modernisation or construction of infrastructure. The objective of investments in post-military sites was to change the functions of these sites and adapt them to economic, social, educational or cultural activities. The allocation for 16 voivodships for the whole priority 3 "Local development" was 970 031 043 EUR.

Regional Operational Programmes (ROPs)

Primary objectives of the ROPs increasing competitiveness of particular regions and promoting sustainable development. These objectives are achieved by an integrated impact to create conditions for the investments' growth at the regional and local levels and for the employment growth. Measures aiming at the accomplishment of objectives specified in the ROPs are co-ordinated with the measures undertaken in the OP. Within the framework of the ROPs culture related projects might be supported under different priorities.

Spain

Andalucia,
(Objective
One)

Policy and Potential Funding

Integrated Operational Programme of Andalucia 2000-2006

The region receives in the current period (2000 – 2006) 30.5% of the resources assigned to Spain by the Community Support Framework for the Spanish Objective One regions.

Between 2007 and 2013, 12.615,9 million euros the entire quantity that Andalusia will receive with charge to the structural funds, of rural development and of fishing:

11.138 million € Federal Funds, Social European Fund and Technological Fund those that there would be necessary to add 1.477,9 million € new ones the European Fund of Agriculture and Rural Development and European Fund of Fishing (ancient IFOP). In whole, the sum of the Community comes to 12.615,9 million euros, from which Andalusia will benefit until 2013, more than 1.800 million euros a year.

For Andalusia there would correspond in the new period 600 million euros of the Cohesion Funds.

Italy

Veneto
(Objective
Two)

Veneto Region

Directly involved in heritage strategies as a consequence to the Reform of Constitutional Law: decentralization process

The Veneto Region issued, in agreement National bodies involved (such as Ministry of Culture, Transport and Environment) a paper in which it provided guidelines and actions to support the development of regional community (**PTRC: Territorial Plan for Coordination**).

In heritage Regeneration fundamentals are:

- Develop/support the most important core of culture (in

Italian we said "Centri di eccellenza")

- Support, Enhance and promote a polycentric and open system (cities's network, such as "The fortified system" or The "ville palladiane" system, that include more than one city or area)
- Strengthen local identity of the community
- Enhance cultural assets in term of economic resource.

In according to the strategies drawing by the PTRC the Region grant funding for redevelopment via regional law.

Centre for UNESCO

Coordination for the 4 Unesco cities: it support and help cities to draw up the "Plan for management"

The European Commission approved the Objective 2 area for part of Veneto region. Through this contribution the Community supports the economic and social conversion of regions in difficulty.

Eligible regions

The areas eligible for assistance under Objective 2 in the Veneto region cover 214 Municipalities, only 25 in Verona district (divided in two main area: The Veronese mountain Community and the plain community of South Verona)

Strategy and results

The Veneto Region presented to EC a paper (DOCUP) in which it highlights the priority, objectives and strategies to be implemented and the financial measures adopted to face the difference between central and secondary area.

The overall strategy has three focuses: development of economy, improvement of urban and natural assets, improvement in quality life. The aim is to reestablish a balance on the labour market, raise the technology level of businesses, distribute productive activities, maintain/strengthen the local identity value within a better protected area.

The 3 objectives were supported by 4 actions:

1. development and improvement of SME (industrial and craft sector)
2. improvement of infrastructural services
3. tourism and enhancement of cultural and landscape asset

4. environmental protection

With a contribution of 600 Millions Euro, the Veneto Region is one of the first in Italy in term of engagements, payments and results.

The contribution were divided as follow:

| action | % Public resources allocated to each action |
|--|---|
| Development and improvement of SME | 40 |
| Improvement of infrastructural services | 28 |
| Turism and enhancement of cultural and landscape asset | 18 |
| Environmental protection | 13 |

7.0 Comparison of Heritage Led Regeneration action by INHERIT cities at the Local Level during the INHERIT project

Newcastle

1. Use of EU regional funds by INHERIT case studies

Newcastle Case Studies:

Grainger Town Project

£703,909 in total was secured from Europe - £303,771 European Regional Development Fund / £400,138 European Social Fund. (Referenced in 1997-2003 Forecast).

Central Newcastle Quayside – Public Realm Improvements

No. All works were funded by Major-Highways Scheme and Developer Contribution money.

Byker Estate – Preparation of a Conservation Plan and Public Consultation

No. The preparation of the Conservation Plan was funded by English Heritage and Newcastle City Council and undertaken by the North of England Civic Trust.

2. Conclusions as to the role and overall importance of EU Regional Funds or Programmes in securing Heritage Led Regeneration within your INHERIT case study examples.

Grainger Town Project

£703,909 in total was secured from Europe - £303,771 European Regional Development Fund / £400,138 European Social Fund. It is not clear what works this funding assisted. It was expected that substantial funding from Europe would be levered in to assist with the heritage-led regeneration of Grainger Town, but this never materialised (only partly due to a reduction of the package bid).

IN GENERAL (NOT DIRECTLY LINKED TO HERITAGE LED REGENERATION)

Newcastle upon Tyne has been eligible for Objective 2 European Structural Funding which includes both ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) and ESF (European Social Fund). The last programme started from 2001 and can spend up until 2008. The total figures we have for ERDF is £8.2 million and ESF is £1.6 million. During the same period, transnational schemes totaling roughly £1 million.

1. Use of EU regional funds by INHERIT case studies

The Belfast Case Studies are: Cathedral Quarter; the cities Cultural Quarters (with special emphasis on Queens and the Gaeltacht) and the Titanic Quarter.

Laganside Development Corporation (now a part of the Department for Social Development) was responsible for large parts of the Cathedral Quarter development and secure structural funding under Peace II towards environmental improvements (particularly public art, public realm improvements and new tourist signposting). However the precise sum allocated towards the Cathedral Quarter improvements is difficult to identify as it formed part of much wider urban regeneration.

2. Please outline which Regional funds or Programmes were accessed for each case study (where applicable).

Peace II – this programme is a distinctive European Union Structural Funds Programme aimed at reinforcing progress towards a peaceful and stable society and to promote reconciliation. It will carry forward the distinctive aspects of Peace 1, which came to an end in 1999, but with a new economic focus. EU assistance of up to 75% of funding available and Government may make up the balance of the project costs.

2. Conclusions as to the role and overall importance of EU Regional Funds or Programmes in securing Heritage Led Regeneration within your INHERIT case study examples.

Belfast city council believes that European funding has had little overall impact on the Belfast case studies. In general, because EU money was mediated through UK government, then local distributive agencies, it tended to have less local impact than in other regions. It also tended to concentrate on larger scale projects relating to 'harder' economic agendas rather than heritage. The main heritage agency in the city does not seem to have been involved in European-funded projects.

1. Use of EU regional funds by INHERIT case studies?

None

2. Conclusions as to the role and overall importance of EU Regional Funds or Programmes in securing Heritage Led Regeneration within your INHERIT case study examples.

The case studies were carried out either with private funding only, or with a mix of private and public funding. Where public funding was used, money was allocated from the municipality's ordinary budget.

In general, Göteborg has in the previous programme periods not been able to take part of objective 1 or objective 2 funds. The programme period starting 2007 provide better opportunities for Göteborg to use structural funds for urban development project locally as well as in transnational cooperation within the new INTERREG programme.

The City Planning Authority is presently looking over its strategy concerning what sorts of projects to bid for or take part in and a continuation on the theme of heritage led regeneration will of course be considered.

Gdansk

1. Use of EU regional funds by INHERIT case studies

- REGENERATION OF THE STRONGHOLD FORT - THE HEVELIANUM PROJECT – secured funding from the Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP) 2004-2006, under measure 3.3 “Degraded urban, post-industrial and post-military sites” - see EU Regional policy 6.0. and case study
- EUROPEAN SOLIDARITY CENTRE (ECS) – the application to the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment will be submitted – see the document mentioned above
- REGENERATION IN LOWER TOWN (Dolne Miasto) – the application to the Regional Operational Programmes (ROP) will be submitted

2. Conclusions as to the role and overall importance of EU Regional Funds or Programmes in securing Heritage Led Regeneration within your INHERIT case study examples.

The EU regional funds have crucial importance in implementation of the heritage led regeneration. All regeneration projects to be realised by the City of Gdansk during the programming period 2007-2013 are expected to receive ERDF co-finance.

Úbeda

1. Use of EU regional funds by INHERIT case studies

With regard to the programme “Escuela Taller”, the Andalusian Service of Employment approved the project and granted a subsidy (cofinanced by the European Union, across the Social European Fund in a 70%).

Part of the projects “Palaces in Úbeda” and “Recovery of Public Spaces” are financed by the Financial Instrument Committee. This was approved on 10 September 2003 as a grant of 7,200,000 euros for the Ruta De Las Dos Andalucias (Route of Two Andalucias) project. The project covers Estepa and 7 other municipalities (Antequera, Herrera, Lora de Estepa, Úbeda, Baeza, Villacarrillo and Sabiote) in the Andalusian provinces of Málaga, Sevilla and Jaén. It aims to restore and make accessible to the general public

and tourists some twenty-six historical buildings, archaeological sites, religious artefacts and monuments.

The Restoration of the Don Luis de la Cueva Palace, has an entire budget of 2,947,566 €, of which 80 % was financed by the FIC: 2,358,053 €

- Trinidad and Obispo Cobos Streets and Passage ways: Resurfacing, signposting, lighting and street furniture in public spaces. Future use: pedestrian use. Budget: EUR 191,723 (1)
- Sta Lucia and Saludeja miradores: Public Space - Creation of and landscaping for a public viewpoint. Future use: Public use and viewing. Future use: Public use and viewing. Budget: EUR 347,101 (2)

(1) The work proposed is the adaptation of these spaces, changing fixtures and widening pavements, the location of new street furniture and substitution of the old, and placing of plant stands to make the walk enjoyable. The streets on the project are inside the Special Plan for Protection of Historical Centre (P.E.P.C.H.). They have been chosen because they are main streets at shopping and they have received no actions in years. They are also involved in the project of creating an open shopping centre, which pretends to bring users all the streets traditionally dedicated to this shopping use. This area, out of the wall perimeter, has got some of the most important monuments on the city. Therefore, the interest on these streets is not only commercial but also tourist and patrimonial.

(2) The project (Adaptation of the environment of the areas Redonda de Miradores and Saludeja in the walled ground of Ubeda) includes the overall restoration project of the Ubeda walls and only covers the adaptation of its surroundings. Two actions are intended: The first aims to solve the problems in the park that are caused by the landslides of the slope where it is placed and the second intends to consolidate and restore the landscape in the front part of the slope.

2. Conclusions as to the role and overall importance of EU Regional Funds or Programmes in securing Heritage Led Regeneration within your INHERIT case study examples.

The EU Regional Funds has the potential to help stimulate the local economy in Ubeda - an area suffering from significant structural economic problems. It aims to contribute towards the preservation of sites of high intrinsic value.

Inside our Inherit case study examples, the Department of Culture of the Junta de Andalucía has examined all the projects and formally confirmed that the subjects of the works proposed are all significant enough to be considered as national monuments or treasures to be preserved.

The importance of the Programme of Heritage management in Ubeda

It is the basic element of heritage management, endorsed by UNESCO, which acts as guide for local actions.

The Bases of heritage management in the historical centre of Úbeda must be

focussed upon:

- Promoting the economic and business matters related to an improvement in tourist exploitation and in productive activities.
- Promoting urban activity in areas where rehabilitation and improvement of residential heritage is one of the most decisive subjects.

The environmental impact for all the sub-projects is likely to be positive in that they aim to conserve the Andalusian cultural heritage.

Verona

1. Use of EU regional funds by City of Verona

POLICY AND POTENTIAL FUNDING

Strategic plan of the city (Verona City Vision 2020)

Designed by City Council to steer policy and decision making listening to citizen and stakeholder's wishes.

The plan try to draw a livable city for future generations and carry out projects that highlights a sustainable way of management: in heritage issues, the project "museo diffuso (open museum?)" aimed at restoring and promoting a new use of Verona's historic buildings, accessibility and enhancement of an integrated museum system.

In this framework the Municipality has signed an agreement with the local bank Foundation "Cassa di risparmio di Verona, Vicenza Belluno and Ancona" to promote joined action to enhance Verona museum system.

Unesco management plan

Guidelines for protection, conservation and enhancement of the area listed as UNESCO heritage.

Urban and Mobility Plan of the city follows the provision of Unesco management Plan in drawing actions to be implemented in city center and in boundary zone.

PRUSST

The Urban Regeneration and Sustainable Development Programme launched by the Municipality of Verona (known as the "PRUSST for South Verona") falls within the framework of the Urban Regeneration and Sustainable Development Programmes promoted by the Italian Ministry for Infrastructures and Transports with the purpose of implementing infrastructure regeneration actions in accordance with consistent and organic plans. These actions shall be aimed at

regenerating and developing the areas involved in terms of the economy, employment and productivity, while improving environmental, urban and social conditions at a local level. The area interested are the ancient storage and sale area; the project is to realise a cultural and a financial pole.

PROVISION FOR THE USE OF VERONA'S MILITARY ARCHITECTURE

Provision for granting leases for Verona's Military Architecture belonging to the Municipality of Verona or state-owned buildings leased to the Municipality of Verona, to public bodies, foundations, non-profit associations, businesses and professionals, and implementing restoration, conversion and promotion projects.

2. Conclusions as to the role and overall importance of EU Regional Funds or Programmes in securing Heritage Led Regeneration within your INHERIT case study examples.

The city of Verona cannot be included in Objective 2 area but the city takes part in the European Cooperation objective having access to ERDF funds. The main actions were linked to improve urban access and quality of life in city centre.

The heritage regeneration projects carried out by Verona were involved in the following issues :

- sustainability growth,
- access, mobility and safe energy
- enhancement of cultural heritage to strengthen competitiveness, improve quality life, improve cultural offer and tourism.

In the framework of INTERREG Verona was engaged in projects such as: INHERIT: Investing in Heritage (interreg IIIc)

ARCHWAY: Access and Regeneration Of Cultural Heritage (Interreg IIIc)

HIST. URBAN: Integrated revitalisation of historical towns to promote a sustainable urban development (Interreg IIIB- CADSES)

In the framework of INTELLIGENT ENERGY, Verona was engaged in:

SNOWBALL: project on sustainable mobility in city center

8.0 Final Conclusions and Recommendations

This report outlines the existing context of Heritage Led Regeneration with regard to EU Regional Policy. It identifies existing European, national, regional and local policies which may support potential projects and provides a framework for comparison and analysis between the INHERIT partner cities.

Heritage Led Regeneration is not explicitly identified in EU Regional Policy, therefore it is vital that the links and relevancy to existing priorities are made clear. The urban regeneration, sustainable development and social well being issues form a fundamental part of EU regional policy – meeting all policy priority areas. The potential problem is where the topic becomes hooked with “Heritage or Culture” – as these issues are not so clearly prioritised within regional policy and subsequent structural funding. However, culture and heritage have a fundamental importance to Europe, its regions and its residents – especially in urban areas.

This report provides an overview of how Heritage Led regeneration clearly meets the aims and priorities of EU regional funds, yet despite this fact, few of the INHERIT partner cities have been able to successfully benefit from them. Sections 5 and 6 of the report highlight the complicated arrangements of national bodies and plethora of policies responsible for delivery and implementation of the EU regional policy. As such, the experience of the INHERIT cities with EU policy has been mixed with, as might be expected the most positive experiences happening in the objective One cities. Úbeda is the best example and it is suggested that this city would not have been able to have carried out much of its successful heritage led regeneration without the benefit of EU regional funds. However, Úbeda also benefits from the fact that the city is a designated UNESCO world heritage city – requiring management and maintenance plans for the unique built heritage. This heritage plan acts as a policy tool in itself and is important in bringing together the requisite actors to ensure that regeneration can be encouraged – through integrating residential, economic and tourism aims. Gdansk is at a much earlier stage in its heritage led regeneration processes than Úbeda, however it is clear that the city intends making significant applications for funding under the 2007 -2013 funds in order to support and facilitate heritage led regeneration in the city. It will be interesting to reflect on the effectiveness of any funding secured.

Some of the most successful examples of heritage led regeneration, identified by the INHERIT partners, resulting in social and economic regeneration were experienced by the City of Gothenburg – yet no regional funds were accessed by this city as part of these initiatives.

Rather, they were achieved through a mixture of public and private funding. However, Gothenburg is hopeful that in part due to these previous successes, it will be easier to demonstrate the clear benefits of such schemes and is hopeful that in the next funding period that support through the regional funds will be effective.

Under the new measures and priorities for 2007 – 2013, it is vital is that the INHERIT cities lobby their governments and regions to ensure that Heritage Led Regeneration issues are fully integrated in their own National Framework programmes. It is vital to ensure that Structural funds regulations include adequate provisions to fully include urban regeneration measures into the new programmes. The regions should now have a chance to include a specific urban priority axis in the programmes and regeneration of historic cities needs to be identified as a priority within this.

There is currently a lack of sufficient evidence to convince cities of the benefits of heritage led regeneration and a lack of information on how to regenerate through investment in heritage. Support must therefore be given to further projects such as INHERIT to encourage the sharing of expertise and experience amongst European cities to encourage and stimulate innovative future schemes.

As part of QUB's recommendation in the complimentary report for the INHERIT project entitled "An investigation into good practice in Heritage Led regeneration", **a working definition for Heritage Led Regeneration** was proposed. It is suggested that this definition or similar be adopted by cities when making the case for its benefits

"The investment in a city's historic fabric, its buildings and spaces, in order to help secure physical, cultural and economic regeneration in that city for the benefit of all those living, working and visiting there. This development will be intrinsically linked to a city's own unique culture and character and should have the following aims at its heart:

- *To initiate lasting improvements in cities which will benefit not only existing but future generations*
- *To integrate economic, social and physical development to improve quality of life*
- *To achieve the highest standards of design both aesthetically and in terms of energy efficiency*

- *A focus on strong civic leadership processes, including those of creative partnerships, vision, management and community participation”*

Furthermore, this report reaches the following conclusions which need to be reiterated by cities, regions and member states in order to ensure that Heritage Led Regeneration schemes are fully integrated into EU regional funding:

- Heritage Led Regeneration contributes to a high quality the environment determining regional attractiveness which is a location factor for investment
- Heritage Led Regeneration through conservation and preservation of the built heritage which are very labour intensive contributes significantly to employment and quality of life.
- Heritage Led Regeneration can stimulate investment in renewable energy and reuse of buildings
- Heritage Led Regeneration contributes to the strength of identity of a region and its people making it more attractive to visitors
- People want to live in cities with a distinct identity and a high quality built environment, where the environmental quality is a long term investment.
- Heritage Led Regeneration schemes which refurbish historic areas of cities and reuse buildings often result in ideal locations for small business start ups thus helping support SME's
- Cities must be empowered and their capacity for action increased, not only in relation to jobs but also in relation to the built environment
- Urban development is a complex and long term process, requiring and integrated approach including a long term vision.
- People want to live in cities with a distinct identity and a high quality built environment, where the environmental quality is a long term investment.

The strength of the INHERIT project will be in the bringing together all of these issues and demonstrating how they integrate – creating more attractive locations for business and investment, more sustainable and attractive communities for citizens to live in, and potentially providing

training and skills to combat exclusion and unemployment. The future delivery of Heritage Led Regeneration will rely on such integrated urban development plans, bringing together a wide range of expertise and experience which will deliver sustainable actions resulting in benefits for the majority of Europe's citizens living in urban areas.