

**ANNEX IV //**

# **Contribution of cultural heritage to societal well-being**

Annex IV to chapter 4 Intangible cultural heritage and societal well-being

Final report // June 2022

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Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

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# Abbreviations

AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CBA	Cost and Benefit Analysis
CCI	Cultural and Creative Industries
CCS	Cultural and Creative Sectors
CH	Cultural Heritage
CoE	Council of Europe
CPA	Cluster Principal Component Analysis
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czechia
DCH	Digital cultural heritage
DE	Germany
DG EAC	Directorate-General for Education and Culture
DK	Denmark
EAFRD	European Agricultural and Rural Development Fund
EC	European Commission
ECoC	European Capitals of Culture
EE	Estonia
EGMUS	European group on museum statistics
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
ESIF	European Structural and Investment Funds
ESPON	European Territorial Observatory Network
ESPON	ESPON European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
EGTC	
EU	European Union
ES	Spain
EU-SILC	European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
FI	Finland
FR	France
GDP	Gross domestic product
GR	Greece
HERIWELL	Short name for the ESPON project 'Cultural Heritage as a Source of Societal Well-being in European Regions'
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IE	Ireland
IS	Iceland
IT	Italy
JPI	Joint Programming Initiative
LGBTQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning (or queer)
LI	Liechtenstein
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MANN	National Archaeological Museum of Naples
MCH	Material Cultural Heritage
MS	Member States
MT	Malta
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OP	Operational Programme
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	Sweden

SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
SWB	Societal Well-Being
TCH	Tangible Cultural Heritage
TO	Thematic Objective
ToC	Theory of Change
UCH	UNESCO Cultural Heritage
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UOE	UNESCO OECD Eurostat





# 1 ICH and SWB in a pan-European analysis: Why and what are the perspectives?

In order to identify robust relationships between CH and SWB in European regions, recognised ICH manifestations in ESPON countries had to be seriously considered in the HERIWELL project. This is due to four facts:

1. As explained in the HERIWELL Conceptual Report (2020), ICH lives from, and further develops, through the experience, practical involvement and motivation of diverse social groups, communities or, in some cases, individuals who, as the bearers or holders of ICH manifestations, determine their societal value. In other words: **societal effects, values and modifications are an inherent part of ICH-related activities**, many of which have direct connections with categories of well-being.
2. **ICH is internationally recognised as worthy to be safeguarded:** With its 2003 *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*, UNESCO provided the basis for three annually updated lists of protected ICH manifestations<sup>1</sup>:
  - the *Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity*
  - the *List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding*
  - the *Register of Good Safeguarding Practices*
3. **The ICH manifestations inscribed in these lists are well documented in a semi-standardised way** (structured nomination forms, descriptions and inventories, pictures, official certifications, etc.); this facilitates comparative ICH investigations based on empirical evidence of relevance for the HERIWELL concept. The information contained in these dossiers enables test evaluations in the form of structured content analyses to catch, in particular:
  - types of evidence-based ICH activities in the UNESCO lists;
  - territorial distribution of ICH manifestations in ESPON countries;
  - relevance of ICH inscriptions for key HERIWELL categories of SWB;
  - stakeholders or communities as bearers or promoters of ICH.
4. There are also **medium-term perspectives** for this approach. Additional evaluations could later be conducted based on **inventories of ICH practices that are officially recognised by national or regional/local authorities** in most of the ESPON countries, or at least documented in an inventory kept by public agencies or scientific and cultural bodies or networks. While they are not yet trans-nationally harmonised in the same way as the UNESCO lists, content analyses conducted in further evaluations could at least count on basic descriptions of ICH manifestations and their origins as well as of main ICH bearers (or 'heritage communities') involved. Since a large majority of recognised ICH activities are known to have a regional or local focus, this could further **enhance the knowledge of specific regional CH impacts on SWB**.

When it comes to societal well-being, the analysis of ICH uses the general definition included in the HERIWELL final report: i.e., SWB refers to the quality of life, societal cohesion and material conditions.

<sup>1</sup> <https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists>



## 3 Results

### 3.1 Results I: ICH domains

At the start of the assessment, it had been envisaged to keep to the domains explicitly suggested in Article 2.2 of the 2003 ICH Convention<sup>3</sup>:

- Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
- Performing arts;
- Social practices, rituals and festive events;
- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
- Traditional craftsmanship;
- Other(s).

However, this is a non-exhaustive list of subject domains and the ICH Convention emphasises likewise societal or community aspects connected with ICH, including education. Additionally, one should not forget that the Convention addresses the whole world and intends to pay tribute to the traditions in countries of the southern hemisphere. Indeed, not all of the above categories seamlessly match the current situation in Europe. For example, oral traditions such as e.g., storytelling are much less relevant today among the European ICH manifestations recognised by UNESCO. Finally, the above-mentioned categories of the convention are not specifically linked with SWB issues. Therefore, for the purpose of the evaluation, they were slightly reformulated or complemented to better capture European traditions and contemporary practices.

**Table 3.1: Attributes of evidence-based ICH activities in Europe (ESPON countries)**

UNESCO ICH Lists	Items	Modified UNESCO Categories							Σ	Av. per Item
		CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT		
ICH 'Representative List'	125	54	17	27	63	66	59	26	310	2.5
'Urgent Safeguarding' List	5	3	1	1	2	2	3	-	12	2.4
'Good Safeguarding Practices' Register	16	9	1	5	8	3	8	4	38	2.4
All UNESCO Lists	146	66	19	33	73	71	70	30	360	2.5
% share of ICH manifestations	100 %	45 %	13 %	23 %	50 %	49 %	48 %	21 %		

Legend: **CS** = Crafts skills and their transmission / early industrial practices; **FB** = Food & beverage traditions and/or related agricultural practices; **NE** = Nature-related traditions / environmental care; **PM** = Active engagement of the population, dedicated communities or minorities in safeguarding ICH; **RE** = Rituals / festive events / religious celebrations; **TA** = Traditional arts (music, theatre, dance etc.) and oral expressions; **OT** = Additional ICH functions, values and activities. NOTE: Several attributes can apply (multiple choice). Education or training are not listed separately in the table, because they are relevant in all of the studied nominations.

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on UNESCO ICH lists

As shown in the Table 3.1, the types of ICH that figure at the top are

- the active engagement of specific ICH communities; directly followed by
- festive events and rituals including, but not limited to, those with a religious background; and
- traditional performing arts manifestations and oral expressions.

Traditional crafts skills and their transmission follow only on the fourth place. As noted in some of the nomination dossiers, this type of intangible heritage faces the challenge of an ageing population in some rural European regions, which increases the risk that skills transmitted from generation to generation can gradually disappear. As well, national preferences in the application processes can play a role – manifestations related to crafts are more frequently found among the UNESCO nominations of Central European countries and in France, Greece or Italy.

<sup>3</sup> <https://ich.unesco.org/en/convention>

## 3.2 Results II: Territorial dimensions

The analysis of 146 ICH cases in ESPON countries revealed the following territorial distribution:

- **Local:** counties, cities, villages and their vicinities, valleys, etc. – 58 cases = **40 %**;
- **Regional:** Regions and connected larger areas in a country, islands, etc. – 48 cases = **33 %**;
- **Transregional:** Regions connected across national borders – 4 cases = **3 %**;
- **National:** ICH manifestations are relevant in the whole country or in main parts of it – 18 cases = **12 %**;
- **Transnational:** Several (mostly neighbouring) countries share ICH traditions or practices – 15 cases = **10 %**;
- **Outside Europe:** Territories of ESPON countries (France) outside the European continent – 3 cases = **2 %**.

Clearly, local and regional ICH nominations are dominant, account for 3/4 of all entries in the UNESCO lists.

## 3.3 Results III: The relevance of ICH for the main HERIWELL SWB categories

Due to time constraints in a tight HERIWELL project schedule, this examination of the nomination files had to focus on the three general SWB categories proposed in the project. However, a further content analysis of the UNESCO ICH dossiers is possible and could potentially help to differentiate the results of this test.

**Table 3.2: Relevance of UNESCO's ICH Lists for key HERIWELL categories**

UNESCO ICH Lists	Items	Main HERIWELL Categories			Σ	AV. per Item
		QL	SC	MC		
ICH 'Representative List'	125	64	73	53	190	1.5
'Urgent Safeguarding' List	5	2	1	2	5	1
'Good Safeguarding Practices' Register	16	8	6	9	23	1.4
All UNESCO Lists	146	74	80	64	218	1.5
% share of main HERIWELL ICH categories	100 %	51 %	55 %	44 %		

Legend: QL = Quality of life (e.g. sense of place, aesthetic satisfaction, educational benefits); SC = Societal cohesion (e.g. equality, community participation, integration); MC = Material conditions (e.g. professional opportunities, housing)  
Source: HERIWELL Consortium based on data included in table 3.1

## 3.1 Results IV: ICH stakeholders

In addition to the four HERIWELL categories, the evaluation revealed interesting groups of "other stakeholders":

**Table 3.3: Groups of main ICH stakeholders**

UNESCO ICH Lists	Items	HERIWELL Stakeholders					Σ	AV. per Item
		RE	TO	MM	PR	OT		
ICH 'Representative List'	125	96	24	7	62	61	250	2.0
'Urgent Safeguarding' List	5	4	-	1	2	2	9	1.8
'Good Safeguarding Practices' Reg.	16	9	1	-	12	2	24	1.5
All UNESCO Lists	146	109	25	8	76	65	283	1.9
% share of ICH stakeholders	100 %	75 %	17 %	5 %	52 %	46 %		

Legend: RE = Residents; TO = Tourists; MM = Minorities or migrants; PR = Heritage/cultural professionals; OT = Other stakeholders: (1) Professionals dealing with animals (e.g. shepherds; horse breeders; fishermen) – 12 cases; (2) Other professionals (e.g. in gastronomy, specialised shops and trade) – 28 cases; (3) Religious believers; clergy – 19 cases; (4) Disadvantaged people – 2 cases

Source: HERIWELL Consortium based on data included in table 3.1

### 3.4 Individual assessments of societal functions and impacts of ICH, based on the UNESCO lists

The following Tables 3.4-6 present the detailed individual assessments of ICH manifestations and practices in ESPON countries recognised 2020 in UNESCO' ICH lists. Originally carried out as an experiment by A. J. Wiesand (ERICarts) in December 2020 and January 2021 to make up for the lack of comparable data in this field, the evaluation has later been incorporated into the HERIWELL project. Clearly, the results of this experiment depend on the richness and reliability of the information provided in the nomination dossiers, which may not always be on a par with the intentions and motivations of all ICH bearers participating in the individual manifestations.

#### Legends for Tables 3.4-6:

<p><b>Types of ICH manifestations (UNESCO Country Groups I &amp; II):</b>  <b>CS</b> = Crafts skills and their transmission / early industrial practices; <b>FB</b> = Food &amp; beverage traditions and/or related agricultural practices; <b>NE</b> = Nature-related traditions / environmental care; <b>PM</b> = Active participation of the population or minorities in safeguarding ICH; <b>RE</b> = Rituals / festive events / religious celebrations; <b>TA</b> = Traditional arts (music, theatre, dance, etc.) and oral expressions; <b>OT</b> = Other ICH functions, values and activities: 1) Manifestations where animals play an important role; (2) Traditions and locations of high importance for cultural tourism; (3) Health values are associated with traditional practices; (4) Traditional activities originating from, or practised in, territories outside Europe; (5) Involvement of, or inspiration to, contemporary artists; (6) Resources and training for traditional games and sports</p>	<p><b>Key HERIWELL categories:</b>  <b>QL = Quality of life</b> (e.g. sense of place, aesthetic satisfaction; education)  <b>SC = Societal cohesion</b> (e.g. equality, community participation, integration)  <b>MC = Material conditions</b> (e.g. professional opportunities, housing)</p>	<p><b>Groups of main CH stakeholders:</b>  <b>RE</b> = Residents; <b>TO</b> = Tourists; <b>MM</b> = Minorities or migrants;  <b>PR</b> = Heritage/cultural professionals; <b>OT</b> = Other stakeholders, in particular:  (1) Professionals dealing with animals (e.g. shepherds, horse breeders, fishermen); (2) Other professionals (e.g. in gastronomy, specialised trade and shops); (3) Religious believers, clergy; (4) Disadvantaged people, including children</p>
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**Table 3.4: ICH 'Representative List' 2020 (UNESCO)**

No	COUNTRY	YEAR	I C H – MANIFESTATIONS AND PRACTICES	Types of Manifestations							HERIWELL categories			Stakeholder Groups				
				CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT	QL	SC	MC	RE	TO	MM	PR	OT
1.	Austria	2015	<a href="#">Classical horsemanship and the High School of the Spanish Riding School Vienna</a>			x		x		(1)	x		x		x		x	(1)
2.	Austria	2012	<a href="#">Schemenlaufen, the carnival of Imst, Austria</a>	x			X	x			x	x	x	x				
3.	Austria – Czechia – Germany – Hungary – Slovakia	2018	<a href="#">Blaudruck/Modrotisk/Kékfestés/Modrotlač, resist block printing and indigo dyeing in Europe</a>	x			X						x				x	(2)
4.	Austria – Greece – Italy	2019	<a href="#">Transhumance, the seasonal droving of livestock along migratory routes in the Mediterranean and in the Alps</a>		x	x	X	x		(1)		x	x					(1)
5.	Belgium	2019	<a href="#">Ommeqang of Brussels, an annual historical procession and popular festival</a>				X	x			x	x		x	x			
6.	Belgium	2016	<a href="#">Beer culture in Belgium</a>	x	x						x	x	x	x			x	(2)
7.	Belgium	2013	<a href="#">Shrimp fishing on horseback in Oostduinkerke</a>		x	x		x		(1)			x	x	x		x	(1)
8.	Belgium	2012	<a href="#">Marches of Entre-Sambre-et-Meuse</a>				X	x			x	x		x		x	x	(3)
9.	Belgium	2011	<a href="#">Leuven age set ritual repertoire</a>				X	x				x		x				(4)
10.	Belgium	2010	<a href="#">Houtem Jaarmarkt, annual winter fair and livestock market at Sint-Lievens-Houtem</a>		x		X	x				x		x				(1)
11.	Belgium	2010	<a href="#">Krakelingen and Tonnekensbrand, end-of-winter bread and fire feast at Ger-aardsbergen</a>	x	x		X	x	x		x	x		x				(2)
12.	Belgium	2009	<a href="#">Procession of the Holy Blood in Bruges</a>				X	x				x		x	x			(3)
13.	Belgium	2008	<a href="#">Carnival of Binche</a>				X	x	x	(2)		x		x	x			
14.	Belgium – France	2008	<a href="#">Processional giants and dragons in Belgium and France</a>					x		(2)	x	x		x	x			
15.	Bulgaria	2015	<a href="#">Surova folk feast in Pernik region</a>		x		X	x			x	x		x				(4)
16.	Bulgaria	2014	<a href="#">The tradition of carpet-making in Chiprovtsi</a>	x			X	x				x	x	x			x	(2)
17.	Bulgaria	2009	<a href="#">Nestinarstvo, messages from the past: the Panagyr of Saints Constantine and Helena in the village of Bulgari</a>				X	x				x		x				(3)

No	COUNTRY	YEAR	I C H – MANIFESTATIONS AND PRACTICES	Types of Manifestations							HERIWELL categories			Stakeholder Groups				
				CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT	QL	SC	MC	RE	TO	MM	PR	OT
18.	Bulgaria	2008	<a href="#">Bistritsa Babi, archaic polyphony, dances and rituals from the Shoplounk region</a>					x	x		x			x				
19.	Bulgaria – North Macedonia – Republic of Moldova – Romania	2017	<a href="#">Cultural practices associated to 1 March</a>	x		x		x			x	x		x			x	
20.	Croatia	2018	<a href="#">Međimurska popevka, a folksong from Međimurje</a>				X		x		x	x		x				
21.	Croatia	2012	<a href="#">Klapa multipart singing of Dalmatia, southern Croatia</a>						x		x			x				
22.	Croatia	2011	<a href="#">Bečarac singing and playing from Eastern Croatia</a>				X		x			x		x				
23.	Croatia	2011	<a href="#">Nijemo Kolo, silent circle dance of the Dalmatian hinterland</a>					x	x		x			x				
24.	Croatia	2010	<a href="#">Gingerbread craft from Northern Croatia</a>	x	x						x			x			x	(2)
25.	Croatia	2010	<a href="#">Sinjska Alka, a knights' tournament in Sinj</a>					x				x		x				(1)
26.	Croatia	2009	<a href="#">Annual carnival bell ringers' pageant from the Kastav area</a>			x	X		x			x		x				
27.	Croatia	2009	<a href="#">Festivity of Saint Blaise, the patron of Dubrovnik</a>	x				x		(2)	x	x		x	x			(3)
28.	Croatia	2009	<a href="#">Lacemaking in Croatia</a>	x									x	x			x	(2)
29.	Croatia	2009	<a href="#">Procession Za Krizen ('following the cross') on the island of Hvar</a>				X	x				x		x				(3)
30.	Croatia	2009	<a href="#">Spring procession of Ljelje/Kraljice (queens) from Gorjani</a>	x			X	x	x			x		x				
31.	Croatia	2009	<a href="#">Traditional manufacturing of children's wooden toys in Hrvatsko Zagorje</a>	x			X				x		x				x	(2)
32.	Croatia	2009	<a href="#">Two-part singing and playing in the Istrian scale</a>						x		x			x				
33.	Croatia – Cyprus – France – Greece – Italy – Slovenia – Spain – Switzerland	2018	<a href="#">Art of dry stone walling, knowledge and techniques</a>	x		x						x	x				x	
34.	Cyprus	2011	<a href="#">Tsiattista poetic duelling</a>					x	x		x			x				
35.	Cyprus	2009	<a href="#">Lefkara laces or Lefkaritika</a>	x			X					x	x	x			x	(2)
36.	Cyprus – Croatia – Spain – Greece – Italy – Morocco – Portugal	2013	<a href="#">Mediterranean diet</a>		x	x			x		x		x	x			x	(2)
37.	Cyprus – Greece	2019	<a href="#">Byzantine chant</a>					x	x		x			x			x	(3)

No	COUNTRY	YEAR	I C H – MANIFESTATIONS AND PRACTICES	Types of Manifestations							HERIWELL categories			Stakeholder Groups				
				CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT	QL	SC	MC	RE	TO	MM	PR	OT
38.	Czechia	2020	<a href="#">Handmade production of Christmas tree decorations from blown glass beads</a>	x							x	x	x				x	(2)
39.	Czechia	2011	<a href="#">Ride of the Kings in the south-east of the Czech Republic</a>	x			X	x			x	x	x	x				
40.	Czechia	2008	<a href="#">Slovácko Verbuňk, recruit dances</a>						x		x	x	x	x			x	
41.	Estonia	2014	<a href="#">Smoke sauna tradition in Võromaa</a>				X			(3)	x	x	x	x				
42.	Estonia	2009	<a href="#">Seto Leelo, Seto polyphonic singing tradition</a>						x		x	x	x		x			
43.	Estonia	2008	<a href="#">Kihnu cultural space</a>	x		x			x		x	x	x	x				
44.	Estonia – Latvia – Lithuania	2008	<a href="#">Baltic song and dance celebrations</a>				X	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			
45.	Finland	2020	<a href="#">Sauna culture in Finland</a>			x	X	x		(3)	x	x	x	x			x	
46.	France	2018	<a href="#">The skills related to perfume in Pays de Grasse: the cultivation of perfume plants, the knowledge and processing of natural raw materials, and the art of perfume composition</a>	x		x	X				x	x	x				x	(2)
47.	France	2016	<a href="#">Carnival of Granville</a>	x			X	x			x	x	x	x	x			
48.	France	2014	<a href="#">Gwoka: music, song, dance and cultural practice representative of Guadeloupean identity</a>				X		x	(4)	x	x	x	x			x	
49.	France	2013	<a href="#">Limousin septennial ostensions</a>	x				x			x	x	x	x			x	(3)
50.	France	2012	<a href="#">Fest-Noz, festive gathering based on the collective practice of traditional dances of Brittany</a>	x			X	x	x	(5)	x	x	x	x		x	x	
51.	France	2011	<a href="#">Equitation in the French tradition</a>	x		x					x	x	x				x	(1)
52.	France	2010	<a href="#">Compagnonnage, network for on-the-job transmission of knowledge and identities</a>	x					x		x	x	x				x	
53.	France	2010	<a href="#">Craftsmanship of Alençon needle lace-making</a>	x							x	x	x				x	(2)
54.	France	2010	<a href="#">Gastronomic meal of the French</a>	x	x						x	x	x		x		x	(2)
55.	France	2009	<a href="#">Aubusson tapestry</a>	x							x	x	x				x	(2)
56.	France	2009	<a href="#">Maloya</a>						x	(4)	x	x	x	x				



No	COUNTRY	YEAR	I C H – MANIFESTATIONS AND PRACTICES	Types of Manifestations							HERIWELL categories			Stakeholder Groups				
				CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT	QL	SC	MC	RE	TO	MM	PR	OT
57.	France	2009	<a href="#">Scribing tradition in French timber framing</a>	x		x					x	x	x				x	
58.	France – Belgium – Luxembourg – Italy	2020	<a href="#">Musical art of horn players, an instrumental technique linked to singing, breath control, vibrato, resonance of place and conviviality</a>					x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x
59.	France – Italy – Switzerland	2019	<a href="#">Alpinism</a>			x	X			(2)	x	x			x			
60.	Germany	2017	<a href="#">Organ craftsmanship and music</a>	x					x		x	x	x				x	
61.	Germany	2016	<a href="#">Idea and practice of organising shared interests in cooperatives</a>				X				x	x	x				x	x
62.	Germany – Austria – Belgium – and 15 other countries	2016	<a href="#">Falconry, a living human heritage</a>			x	X			(1)	x						x	(1)
63.	Greece	2017	<a href="#">Rebetiko</a>					x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	
64.	Greece	2016	<a href="#">Momoeria, New Year's celebration in eight villages of Kozani area, West Macedonia, Greece</a>					x	x		x	x		x				
65.	Greece	2015	<a href="#">Tinian marble craftsmanship</a>	x							x	x	x				x	
66.	Greece	2014	<a href="#">Know-how of cultivating mastic on the island of Chios</a>	x	x	x	X				x	x	x	x			x	(2)
67.	Hungary	2012	<a href="#">Folk art of the Matyó, embroidery of a traditional community</a>	x			X				x	x		x		x		(2)
68.	Hungary	2009	<a href="#">Busó festivities at Mohács: masked end-of-winter carnival custom</a>	x			X	x			x	x	x	x				
69.	Ireland	2019	<a href="#">Irish harping</a>						x		x	x					x	
70.	Ireland	2018	<a href="#">Hurling</a>				X			(3)	x	x		x				
71.	Ireland	2017	<a href="#">Uilleann piping</a>					x	x		x	x		x			x	
72.	Italy	2019	<a href="#">Celestinian forgiveness celebration</a>					x			x	x		x				(3)
73.	Italy	2017	<a href="#">Art of Neapolitan 'Pizzaiuolo'</a>	x	x						x	x	x				x	(2)
74.	Italy	2014	<a href="#">Traditional agricultural practice of cultivating the 'vite ad alberello' (head-trained bush vines) of the community of Pantelleria</a>		x	x	X				x	x	x	x			x	(2)
75.	Italy	2013	<a href="#">Celebrations of big shoulder-borne processional structures</a>				X	x	x		x	x		x				(3)
76.	Italy	2012	<a href="#">Traditional violin craftsmanship in Cremona</a>	x							x	x	x				x	(2)

No	COUNTRY	YEAR	I C H – MANIFESTATIONS AND PRACTICES	Types of Manifestations							HERIWELL categories			Stakeholder Groups				
				CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT	QL	SC	MC	RE	TO	MM	PR	OT
77.	Italy	2008	<a href="#">Canto a tenore, Sardinian pastoral songs</a>			x		x	x		x			x				(1)
78.	Italy	2008	<a href="#">Opera dei Pupi, Sicilian puppet theatre</a>	x					x				x	x	x		x	
79.	Italy – France	2020	<a href="#">The art of glass beads</a>	x								x	x				x	(2)
80.	Lithuania	2010	<a href="#">Sutartinės, Lithuanian multipart songs</a>						x		x			x				
81.	Lithuania	2008	<a href="#">Cross-crafting and its symbolism</a>	x				x			x		x	x			x	(3)
82.	Luxembourg	2010	<a href="#">Hopping procession of Echternach</a>				X	x			x	x		x				(3)
83.	Malta	2020	<a href="#">Il-Ftira, culinary art and culture of flattened sourdough bread in Malta</a>	x	x					(3)	x	x					x	
84.	Netherlands	2017	<a href="#">Craft of the miller operating windmills and watermills</a>	x		x							x				x	
85.	Norway	2019	<a href="#">Practice of traditional music and dance in Setesdal, playing, dancing and singing (stev/stevjing)</a>					x	x		x			x				
86.	Poland	2018	<a href="#">Nativity scene (szopka) tradition in Krakow</a>	x				x			x		x	x	x		x	
87.	Poland – Belarus	2020	<a href="#">Tree beekeeping culture</a>		x	x				(1)	x						x	(1)
88.	Portugal	2019	<a href="#">Winter festivities, Carnival of Podence</a>					x				x		x				
89.	Portugal	2017	<a href="#">Craftmanship of Estremoz clay figures</a>	x									x				x	(2)
90.	Portugal	2014	<a href="#">Cante Alentejano, polyphonic singing from Alentejo, southern Portugal</a>					x	x		x			x				
91.	Portugal	2011	<a href="#">Fado, urban popular song of Portugal</a>						x	(2)			x		x	x	x	
92.	Romania	2015	<a href="#">Lad's dances in Romania</a>					x	x			x		x		x		
93.	Romania	2012	<a href="#">Craftsmanship of Horezu ceramics</a>	x			X					x	x	x			x	(2)
94.	Romania	2009	<a href="#">Doina</a>						x			x		x				
95.	Romania	2008	<a href="#">Căluș ritual</a>					x	x			x		x				
96.	Romania – Republic of Moldova	2013	<a href="#">Men's group Colindat, Christmas-time ritual</a>				X	x	x		x	x		x				(3)
97.	Romania – Republic of Moldova	2016	<a href="#">Traditional wall-carpet craftsmanship in Romania and the Republic of Moldova</a>	x			X		x		x		x				x	(2)
98.	Slovakia	2019	<a href="#">Drotárstvo, wire craft and art</a>	x					x	(5)			x	x			x	(2)

No	COUNTRY	YEAR	I C H – MANIFESTATIONS AND PRACTICES	Types of Manifestations							HERIWELL categories			Stakeholder Groups				
				CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT	QL	SC	MC	RE	TO	MM	PR	OT
99.	Slovakia	2017	<a href="#">Multipart singing of Horehronie</a>				X	x	x			x		x				
100.	Slovakia	2015	<a href="#">Bagpipe culture</a>	x			X		x		x			x				
101.	Slovakia	2013	<a href="#">Music of Terchová</a>	x			X		x			x	x	x			x	
102.	Slovakia	2008	<a href="#">Fujara and its music</a>					x	x		x		x	x				(1)
103.	Slovakia – Czechia	2016	<a href="#">Puppetry in Slovakia and Czechia</a>	x					x			x	x	x			x	
104.	Slovenia	2018	<a href="#">Bobbin lacemaking in Slovenia</a>	x		x			x	(5)			x	x			x	(2)
105.	Slovenia	2017	<a href="#">Door-to-door rounds of Kurenti</a>					x	x			x		x				
106.	Slovenia	2016	<a href="#">Škofja Loka passion play</a>	x			X	x	x			x		x				(3)
107.	Spain	2020	<a href="#">Wine Horses</a>		x	x	X	x		(1)	x	x		x				(1)
108.	Spain	2018	<a href="#">Tamboradas drum-playing rituals</a>				X	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	(3)
109.	Spain	2016	<a href="#">Valencia Fallas festivity</a>				X	x		(5)		x		x			x	
110.	Spain	2012	<a href="#">Fiesta of the patios in Cordova</a>		x	x	X	x	x		x	x		x				
111.	Spain	2011	<a href="#">Festivity of 'la Mare de Déu de la Salut' of Algemesi</a>				X	x			x	x		x				(3)
112.	Spain	2010	<a href="#">Chant of the Sybil on Majorca</a>	x				x	x		x			x				(3)
113.	Spain	2010	<a href="#">Flamenco</a>				X	x	x	(2)		x	x	x	x		x	
114.	Spain	2010	<a href="#">Human towers</a>	x			X	x			x	x		x	x			
115.	Spain	2009	<a href="#">Irrigators' tribunals of the Spanish Mediterranean coast: the Council of Wise Men of the plain of Murcia and the Water Tribunal of the plain of Valencia</a>			x	X						x				x	
116.	Spain	2009	<a href="#">Whistled language of the island of La Gomera (Canary Islands), the Silbo Gomero</a>			x	X					x		x				
117.	Spain	2008	<a href="#">Mystery play of Elche</a>	x			X	x	x		x			x				(3)
118.	Spain	2008	<a href="#">Patum of Berga</a>				X	x	x			x		x	x			(3)
119.	Spain – Andorra – France	2015	<a href="#">Summer solstice fire festivals in the Pyrenees</a>			x	X	x	x			x		x				

No	COUNTRY	YEAR	I C H – MANIFESTATIONS AND PRACTICES	Types of Manifestations							HERIWELL categories			Stakeholder Groups				
				CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT	QL	SC	MC	RE	TO	MM	PR	OT
120	Spain – Mexico	2019	<a href="#">Artisanal talavera of Puebla and Tlaxcala (Mexico) and ceramics of Talavera de la Reina and El Puente del Arzobispo (Spain) making process</a>	x									x				x	(2)
121	Switzerland	2019	<a href="#">Holy Week processions in Mendrisio</a>				X	x	x	(2)	x	x		x	x			(3)
122	Switzerland	2017	<a href="#">Basel Carnival</a>	x			X	x	x	(2)	x		x	x	x	x	x	
123	Switzerland	2016	<a href="#">Winegrowers' Festival in Vevey</a>		x	x	X	x	x	(2)		x	x	x	x		x	(2)
124	Switzerland – Austria	2018	<a href="#">Avalanche risk management</a>			x	X				x		x		x		x	
125	Switzerland – France	2020	<a href="#">Craftsmanship of mechanical watchmaking and art mechanics</a>	x						(5)			x				x	(2)
Σ	All ESPON countries	2008-2020	All manifestations and practices	54	17	27	63	66	59	26	64	73	53	96	24	7	62	61

Source: HERIWELL Consortium based on UNESCO data

**Table 3.5 ICH "Urgent Safeguarding List" (UNESCO) – Individual results**

No.	COUNTRY	YEAR	I C H – MANIFESTATIONS & PRACTICES	Types of Manifestations							HERIWELL categories			Stakeholder Groups				
				CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT	QL	SC	MC	RE	TO	MM	PR	OT
US1	Croatia	2010	<a href="#">Ojkanje singing</a>						x		x			x				
US2	France	2009	<a href="#">Cantu in paghjella, a secular and liturgical oral tradition of Corsica</a>					x	x		x			x				(3)
US3	Latvia	2009	<a href="#">Suiti cultural space</a>	x	x		x	x	x			x		x		x		
US4	Portugal	2016	<a href="#">Bisalhães black pottery manufacturing process</a>	x			x						x	x			x	
US5	Portugal	2015	<a href="#">Manufacture of cowbells</a>	x		x							x				x	(1)
Σ	All ESPON countries	2008 - 2020	All manifestations and practices	3	1	1	2	2	3	-	2	1	2	4	-	1	2	2

Source: HERIWELL Consortium based on UNESCO data

**Table 3.6 ICH "Register of good safeguarding practices" (UNESCO) – Individual results**

No.	COUNTRY	YEAR	I C H – MANIFESTATIONS & PRACTICES	Types of Manifestations							HERIWELL			Stakeholder Groups				
				CS	FB	NE	PM	RE	TA	OT	QL	SC	MC	RE	TO	MM	PR	OT
GS1	Austria	2016	<a href="#">Regional Centres for Craftsmanship: a strategy for safeguarding the cultural heritage of traditional handicraft</a>	x					x	(5)			x				x	
GS2	Belgium	2014	<a href="#">Safeguarding the carillon culture: preservation, transmission, exchange and awareness-raising</a>	x					x		x		x				x	(2)
GS3	Belgium	2011	<a href="#">Programme of cultivating ludodiversity: safeguarding traditional games in Flanders</a>				x			(6)	x						x	
GS4	Bulgaria	2017	<a href="#">Bulgarian Chitalishte (Community Cultural Centre): practical experience in safeguarding the vitality of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</a>	x			x	x	x			x					x	
GS5	Bulgaria	2016	<a href="#">Festival of folklore in Koprivshtitsa: a system of practices for heritage presentation and transmission</a>	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	
GS6	Croatia	2016	<a href="#">Community project of safeguarding the living culture of Rovinj/Rovigno: the Batana Ecomuseum</a>	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x			
GS7	France	2020	<a href="#">The Martinique vole, from construction to sailing practices, a model for heritage safeguarding</a>	x		x	x			(4)		x	x				x	
GS8	Germany – Austria – France – Norway – Switzerland	2020	<a href="#">Craft techniques and customary practices of cathedral workshops, or Bauhütten, in Europe, know-how, transmission, development of knowledge and innovation</a>	x									x				x	
GS9	Greece	2020	<a href="#">Polyphonic Caravan, researching, safeguarding and promoting the Epirus polyphonic song</a>				x		x			x		x			x	
GS10	Hungary	2016	<a href="#">Safeguarding of the folk music heritage by the Kodály concept</a>						x	(5)	x		x	x			x	
GS11	Hungary	2011	<a href="#">Táncház method: a Hungarian model for the transmission of intangible cultural heritage</a>						x		x			x				x
GS12	Norway	2016	<a href="#">Oselvar boat - reframing a traditional learning process of building and use to a modern context</a>	x		x					x		x				x	
GS13	Spain	2013	<a href="#">Methodology for inventorying intangible cultural heritage in biosphere reserves: the experience of Montseny</a>			x	x				x			x			x	
GS14	Spain	2011	<a href="#">Revitalization of the traditional craftsmanship of lime-making in Morón de la Frontera, Seville, Andalusia</a>	x									x	x			x	
GS15	Spain	2009	<a href="#">Centre for traditional culture – school museum of Pusol pedagogic project</a>			x						x	x	x			x	
GS16	Sweden	2018	<a href="#">Land-of-Legends programme, for promoting and revitalizing the art of storytelling in Kronoberg Region</a>				x	x	x		x			x				
Σ	All ESPON countries	2008-2020	All ICH manifestations and practices	9	1	5	8	3	8	4	8	6	9	9	1	-	12	2

Source: HERIWELL Consortium' assessments of UNESCO ICH lists. This content analysis has been carried out at the end of 2020 and in January 2021



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