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TRENDS IN PRACTICAL HERITAGE LEARNING

Study in Europe in 2012

Jakoba Šraml González



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Introduction

The perception of heritage has changed in the last decades. The phenomenon in all its forms – cultural, natural, tangible and intangible – is understood as a resource for multiple uses. Heritage institutions reflect the newly acquired values of heritage that overstep their traditional role as preservers. The probably most obvious function they have enriched with is the educational one. Additionally, cultural heritage institutions have acquired also a social development function. These two functions are not the only ones cultural heritage institutions are exhibiting in the society, but have been in recent years increasingly highlighted. Their use has been promoted to achieve specific objectives by stakeholders and policy-makers.

The area of interception between heritage, learning and development has been of special interest to The Nordic Centre of Heritage Learning & Creativity (NCK). NCK has been promoting the developmental value of heritage and the learning generated at the heritage institutions. The outcome of its work is a framework based on the conceptualisation of heritage learning as a potential mean for development, which serves as a support tool for heritage institutions in designing and implementing a learning offer that considers the achievement of specific objectives at an individual, community and societal level.

This study¹ is about creating an overview of the field that is of interest to NCK and capturing the trends among cultural heritage institutions regarding the learning and social development functions cultural heritage institutions perform. The outcomes of this study should serve as a first auto-reflection of institutions on how relevant is their learning offer for development, whether at an individual, community or societal level. It should serve also as a reflection on the existing policies relevant for heritage. Moreover, it should serve as a

source for field-specific policy-makers and stakeholders to gain an insight in the heritage sector with heritage institutions as centres that foster individual, community and societal development. And finally, it should serve as a starting point for further research in the area of heritage learning and its implications on a local, regional, national, European and also global level.

¹ The outline of the research project was developed by the author together with Henrik Zipsane.

Heritage as a resource

The value of culture today transcends from, traditionally sole, intrinsic to extrinsic¹ value. This is not a novel thing, yet only recently has it been recognised as a potential resource. For instance, UNESCO² defined the role of culture in sustainable development as indispensable due to economic value (in form of economic benefits, contribution to employment, tourism) and social value (as investment in intercultural dialogue, social cohesion, and as a source for tackling ecological challenges). This bores a new paradigm of culture as a resource. The implication of the new paradigm is the possibility of the instrumentalisation of its value and the necessity to analyse and manage the impact of culture and its channels of influence.

Heritage itself has been assessed as extrinsically valuable. Its value is not the value because of heritage itself but the value of exhibiting functions in society: institutional (as useful for wider social functions), instrumental (as contributor to social objectives) and economic (as an asset which can generate financial revenues).³ Bearing in mind this new paradigm of heritage, it is not surprising to encounter grassroots heritage institutions reinventing their purposefulness in society through innovative channels of influence. One of the recently most obvious broadening of the heritage institutions' roles has been their learning offer to the visitors, participants and the general public. For instance museums, similarly as many other heritage institutions, have experienced an educational turn⁴ - heritage is today used as a resource for educational purposes with museums,

¹ The extrinsic value of heritage means that heritage can be used in non-cultural sectors for purposes that are not directly cultural, see Xavier Greffe, "Heritage conservation as a driving force for development," in *Heritage and beyond*, ed. Council of Europe (Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2009), 105.

² UNESCO, "Culture and Development," in A/66/187, ed. UN (2011).

³ Noel Fojut, "The philosophical, political and pragmatic roots of the convention," in *Heritage and Beyond*, ed. Council of Europe (Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2009), 17-18.

⁴ Eilean Hooper-Greenhill, *Museums and Education. Purpose, Pedagogy, Performance*, 2009 ed. (Routledge, 2007).

art galleries, open air museums, archives and cultural heritage sites as arenas of learning.⁵ Another function heritage has acquired is social development function. Heritage institutions work as centres for social development in their environments that go beyond simple learning about the collections they preserve.⁶ In spite of the many synergies between heritage and education,⁷ it is still not completely clear how this new educational purposes of heritage should be assessed and managed.⁸ Similarly is with the social function they perform.

⁵ Henrik Zipsane, "We are more! The overlooked potential of learning through cultural engagement," in *Structured dialogue*, EU – Cultural Sector, The Access to Culture Platform (European House for Culture, 2011).

⁶ —, "Instrumentalism in Heritage Learning," *Museum International* 63, no. 1-2 (2011).

⁷ see Jean-Marc Lauret and François Marie, "European Agenda for Culture. Open Method of Coordination. Working Group on developing synergies with education, especially arts education. Final Report," (2010).

⁸ Hooper-Greenhill, *Museums and Education. Purpose, Pedagogy, Performance*.

Heritage learning framework

The concept heritage learning¹ denotes the learning that occurs at heritage institutions in different forms, formal, non-formal and informal, and it is a “specific part of cultural learning that is specified by the use of a time perspective in pedagogical practice.”² Heritage learning offer has been adopted by heritage institutions across Europe, but may vary in its level of elaboration and purpose. The level of elaboration of the learning activities can range from simple guided tours to carefully designed lifelong learning activities for a wide range of target groups.³ The purpose of the learning activities may range from sole acquisition of knowledge about specific collections or to more structured objectives, e.g., change of attitudes or acquisition of competences.⁴ The instrumentalisation of heritage learning can thus be more or less structured which leads to a conceptual distinction⁵ between two approaches in heritage learning: learning about approach and learning through approach.

The learning about approach understands the value of heritage as intrinsic, meaning that the heritage itself is the main subject and purpose of learning.⁶ The objective of learning in the learning about approach is to educate the individual in heritage and to shape his or her cultural identity.

The notion of the learning through approach, which has been the *raison d'être* of NCK, suggests that

1 Read more in Eva Sjögren Zipsane and Henrik Zipsane, “Kulturarvspædagogikken og behovet for overblik, forskning og udvikling,” *Nordisk Arkivnyt*, no. 1 (2006).

2 Henrik Zipsane, “Lifelong Learning through Heritage and Art,” in *The Routledge International Handbook of Lifelong Learning*, ed. Peter Jarvis (London: Routledge, 2008), 174.

3 see Kirsten Gibbs, Margherita Sani, and Jane Thompson, “Lifelong Learning in Museums. A European Handbook,” (LLML Lifelong Museum Learning Project, 2006).

4 Zipsane, “Instrumentalism in Heritage Learning.”

5 see Sara Grut and Sofia Kling, “Historia med nya syften?,” (The Nordic Centre of Heritage Learning, 2011).

6 The intrinsic value of heritage means a value for heritage itself and for the information it contains see Fojut, “The philosophical, political and pragmatic roots of the convention,” 17.

learning can be used as the channel through which heritage can exhibit and fully transmit its assessed values to the society.⁷ This approach consequently implies the potential of the learning channels of heritage to be used effectively and efficiently for tackling specific issues⁸, which can range from cultural identity creation, aesthetic sensibility, nation building, culture preservation, local empowerment, community outreach, challenging social conditions, religious tolerance, community development, regional development, truancy, youth unemployment, inclusion of risk groups, social cohesion, integration, intercultural dialogue, improvement of health issues to many others.⁹ Thus, this approach argues that heritage, through its responsive learning channels, can contribute to the development at an individual, community and societal level.¹⁰ The potential of these channels should not be disregarded and field-specific policies with recommendations and directives are needed to ensure an adequate use.

7 Henrik Zipsane, “Lifelong Learning through Heritage and Art,” in *The Routledge International Handbook of Lifelong Learning*, ed. Peter Jarvis (London: Routledge, 2008).

8 Sofia Kling, “Assesing Heritage Learning Outcomes. How do we do it - and why?,” in *Heritage, Regional Development and Social Cohesion*, ed. Peter Kearns, Sofia Kling, and Christina Wistman (Östersund: Jamtli Förlag, 2011).

9 see e.g. Anna Hansen, “Are volunteers unpaid staff or a group of learners?,” in *Heritage, Regional Development and Social Cohesion*, ed. Peter Kearns, Sofia Kling, and Christina Wistman, Fornvårdaren (Östersund: Jamtli Forlag, 2011); Sara Grut, “First overview of national policies,” (Working paper produced for the work group on Museums and the ageing population, 2011); Henrik Zipsane, “Heritage learning in service for the memories and life quality of senior citizens,” *International Journal of Continuing Education and Lifelong Learning* 3, no. 2 (2011); —, “Local and Regional Development through Heritage Learning,” *PASCAL Hot Topic*, no. November 2007 (2007).

10 Zipsane, “Instrumentalism in Heritage Learning.”; —, “We are more! The overlooked potential of learning through cultural engagement.”

The study

The trends that the work wishes to present concern the learning and social development role of cultural heritage institutions in their environments. Specifically, to what extent these roles are developed and if consequently cultural heritage institutions across Europe can be regarded as generators of educational and social change through learning in their environments.

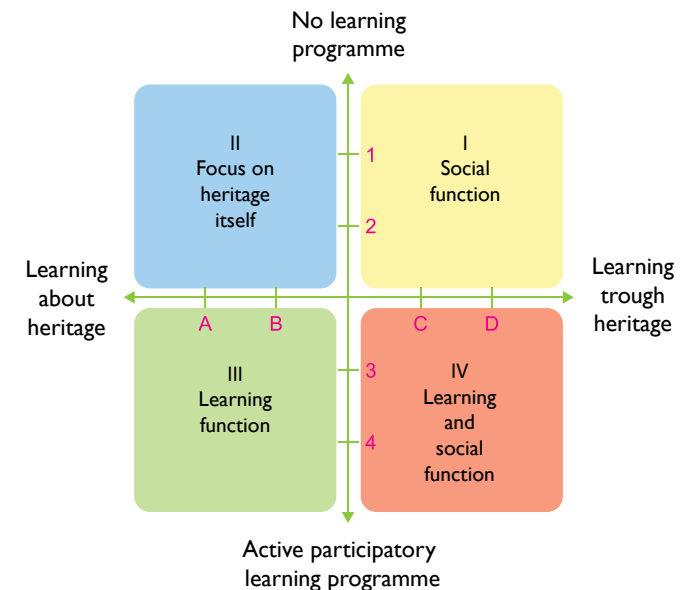
The study focused on 416 samples of cultural heritage institutions from across 36 European Union member and candidate countries. The institutions in each country are taken from five groups: museums, art galleries, open air museums, archives and cultural heritage sites. The sampling of institutions was meant to be fairly equal across countries and across types and was thus based on several criteria. The aim was to choose in every group for every country at least one national cultural heritage institution, to choose cultural heritage institutions that are internationally recognised and are at forefront regarding the topic of learning, to choose institutions spread all over countries and not centralised in the capitals, and lastly to choose at least one cultural heritage site from the UNESCO World Heritage list in each country. In spite of the set criteria, the sampling for the database is biased because it was not possible to choose three institutions from each country into every group.

In order to systemise and assess the different roles heritage performs through its learning function at heritage institutions, it is necessary to conceptualise the different levels of elaboration of the learning offer and how much the offer is structured in respect to social development relevance.

The two dimensions form a matrix with the vertical dimension representing the polarity between active participatory learning and passive non-participatory learning programmes happening at the cultural institutions. The horizontal dimension captures the po-

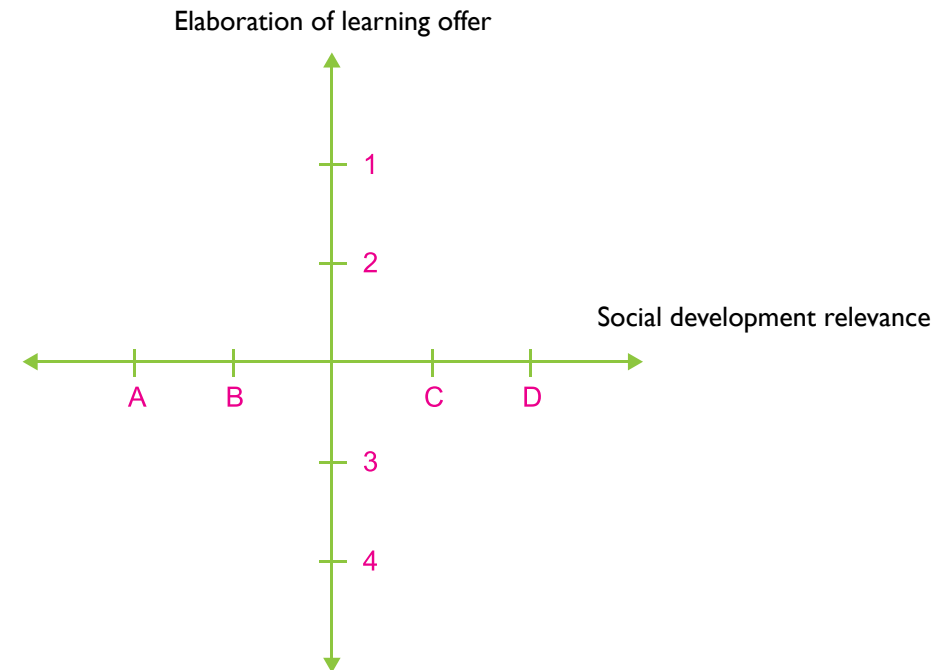
larity of high and low social development relevance of the learning activities at the institutions.

The matrix implies the existence of four different cultural heritage institutions in regard to the elaboration of their learning offer and its social development relevance. The combination of the characteristics in the first quadrant implies a type of institution that exhibits a primarily social function with learning function as non-existing, secondary or being just acquired. The characteristics in the second quadrant imply a type of institution that exhibits neither learning nor social development function, or understands them both as secondary or they are in progress of acquisition. The characteristic in the third quadrant imply a type of institution that strongly focuses on its learning function with the social development function as non-existing, secondary or just being acquired. The characteristics in the fourth quadrant imply a type of institution that exhibits a learning and social development function in its environment.



The analysis of the trends is based on the information available on their websites. The decision to base the analysis on the information available on the websites was taken due to the nature and aim of this research. The research aims at capturing the existing trends and not at making a thorough analysis of the current situation. This research should be understood

as a mapping of current trends that reveals the opportunities for institutions' auto-reflection on the topic, detection of opportunities for stakeholders, support for policy-makers and as a base for further research, development and innovation in the area that connects culture, heritage, learning and social development.



The analysis

Elaboration of learning offer

Q= Does the institution have a learning programme and to what extent is it elaborated?

- 1 No educational programme
- 2 Passive guided tours
- 3 Active participation only for children or only for schools
- 4 Active participation for all groups or lifelong learning activities

Social development relevance

Q= What type of learning is occurring at the institutions judging by the type of the learning objectives?

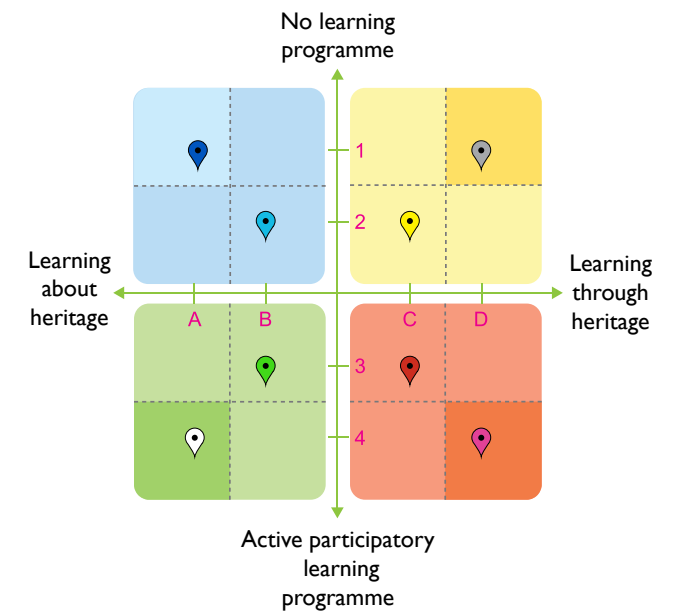
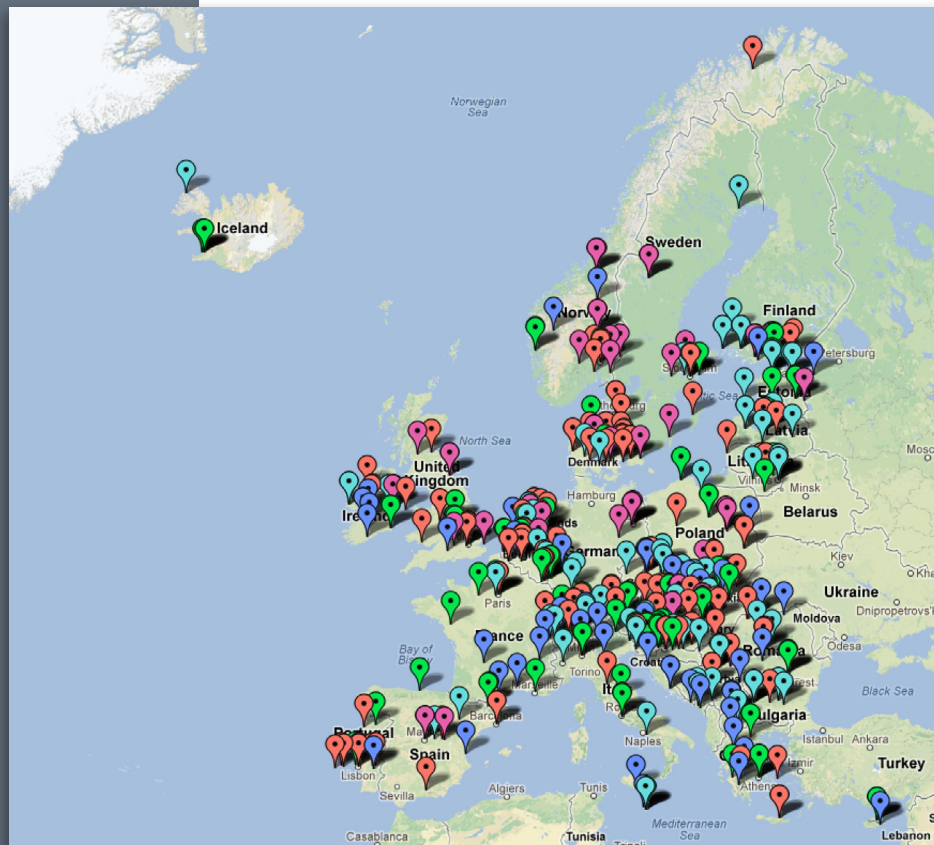
- A Learn about: no planned structured objective
- B Learn about: planned structured objectives to learn about the collection
- C Learn through: planned structured individual objective
- D Learn through: planned structured social development objective

Results



The statistical analysis of the data gathered showed that cultural heritage institutions across European Union member and candidate countries have an active role in the specific settings they operate in and in society in general. Museums, art galleries, open air museums, archives and heritage sites are acquiring a learning and social function. The forms these take are different activities, programmes and projects of different topics, span, focus groups and involved stakeholders. Although the overall extracted trends confirm this, not for all the institutions included in the study this was true. There are intra and inter-group differences in the extent they exhibit learning and social functions. In some cases the results implied no learning or no social function at all.

For a visual representation of the results I created maps with trends for all the institutions and for specific groups of institutions. I used different markings for institutions with different characteristics. The institutions are pinned with corresponding markings in order to get maps with a visual representation of results.



Results



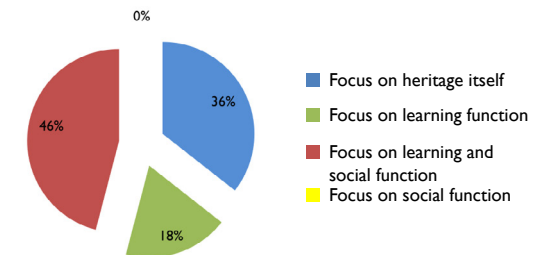
Comparing all the types of institutions among themselves, a first implication is that the cultural heritage institutions that have most boosted both learning and social function in their surroundings traditional institutions are art galleries and museums. They are closely followed by open air museums. The majority of archives and cultural heritage sites do not perform learning or social function, but most likely perform other functions that contribute to the development of their surroundings. In the present study the focus was on the learning and social function.

A second interesting implication of the results is that the learning function is more widespread when in connection with the social function rather than being performed alone by the cultural heritage institutions. However, although the results suggest that it is more likely that the learning function will be exhibited together with a social function at a cultural heritage institution, it can be also noted that a primacy of the learning function over social function is present. If a cultural heritage institution adopts a role transcending the focus on heritage itself, it is more likely that this role consists of a learning function combined with, at least to a small extent, social function, whilst, if an institution adopts a social function, it is combined with the learning function in all the cases.

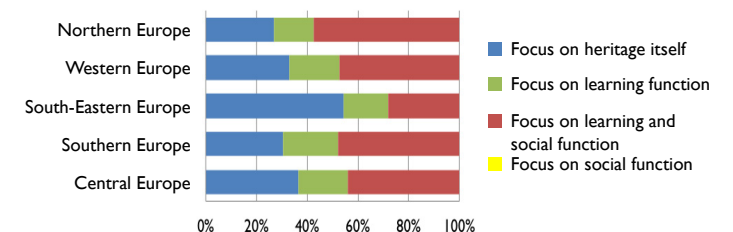
This polarity is present also when observing institutions per geographical areas. There are two predominant types when results are broken per geographical areas: cultural heritage institutions that perform both learning and social function and cultural heritage institutions that perform neither of the functions or they perform them at least not to a significant level constitute a bigger share than institutions with only learning function. In spite of this overall trend, there are also other geographical differences in the performance of cultural heritage institutions. The cultural heritage institutions in Northern Europe seem to focus slightly

more on developing learning and social functions in comparison with other geographical areas. The cultural heritage institutions in South-Eastern Europe seem to have developed least both learning and social function. The share of institutions with sole learning function is fairly equal across all the geographical regions. No sharp geographical division concerning the state of cultural heritage institutions across Europe can be made. Cultural heritage institutions all over Europe are innovating, reshaping and rethinking their functions and roles in society. Nevertheless, three loose groups can be detected if their learning and social functions are analysed: institutions that perform neither of them, institutions that perform learning function and institutions that perform both learning and social function. There are no institutions with a strictly social function.

All Institutions
N=416



Performance of different functions among cultural heritage institutions across geographical areas of Europe

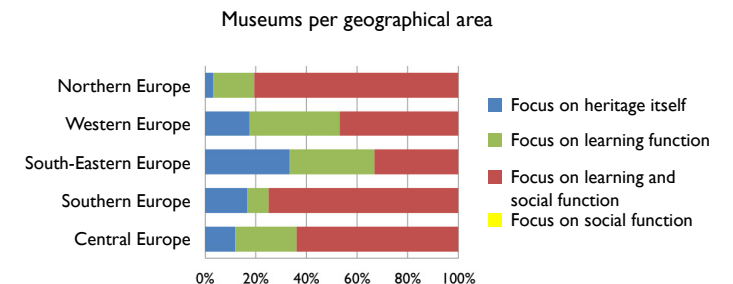
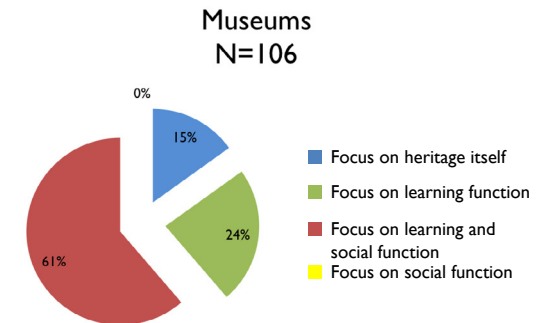


Museums



The results show that 61% of the museums gathered in the study perform both learning and social development function in their settings (Quadrant IV), while the learning function is present in 24 % of them and only 15% of the museums do not exhibit either learning or social development function. None of the analysed museums exhibited only social function.

Comparing the museums in different geographical parts of Europe it can be noted that the museums in Central, Northern and Southern Europe are mostly museums that perform learning and social function, especially is such the case for the museums in Scandinavia. On the other hand, the museums in Western Europe and South-Eastern Europe are fairly equally distributed among the three groups.

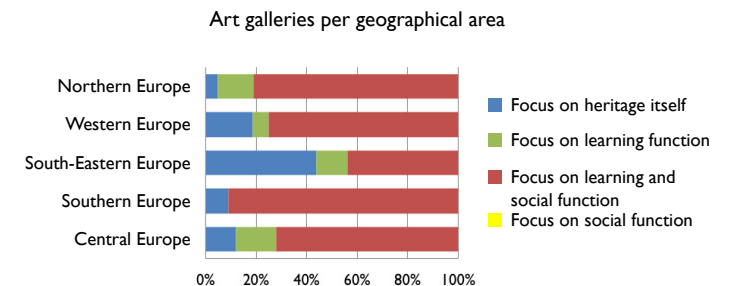
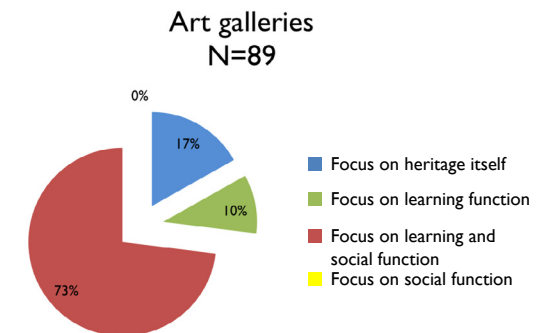
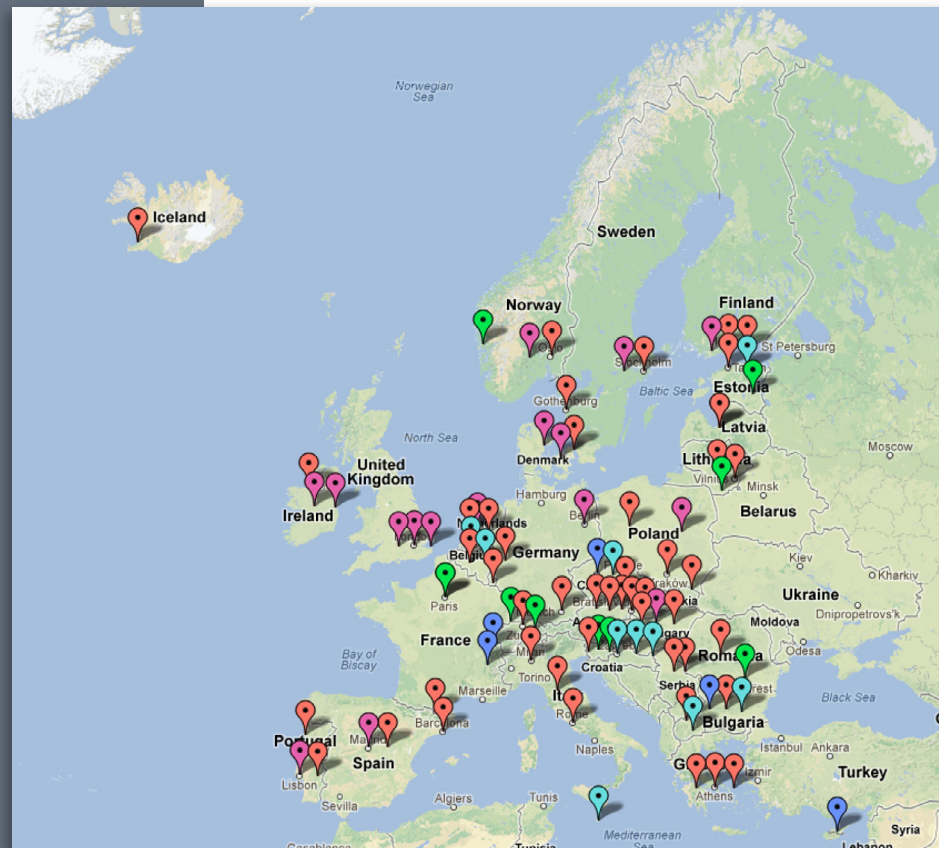


Art galleries



Results show that art galleries are mostly institutions that perform both learning and social function in their settings – 73% of all the art galleries samples gathered for the study. Only 10% of art galleries perform primarily learning function and 17% of them perform neither function at present. None of the analysed art galleries exhibited only social function.

Except in South-Eastern Europe, where the art galleries either perform no learning and social function or perform them both to full extent, the majority of art galleries in Central, Southern, Western and Northern Europe performs both learning and social functions.



Open air museums

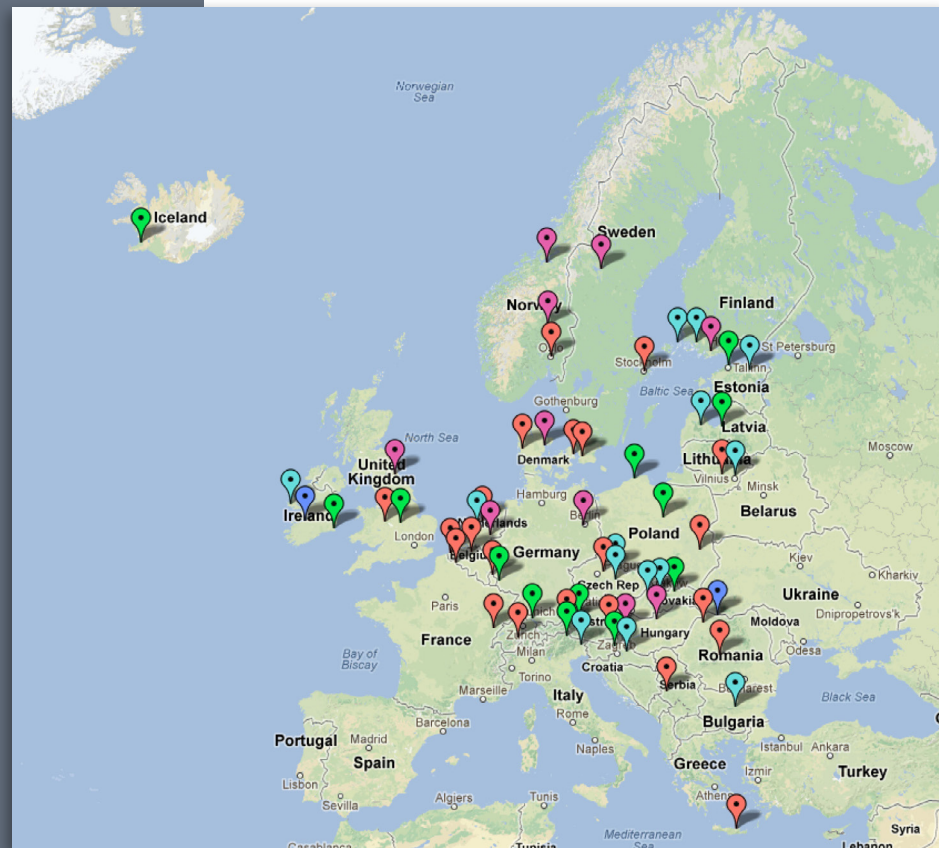


More than half of the samples (53%) of open air museums perform learning and social function in their surroundings, while 21% perform primarily learning role and 26% perform neither learning nor social role. No open air museum performs solely a social function in their surroundings.

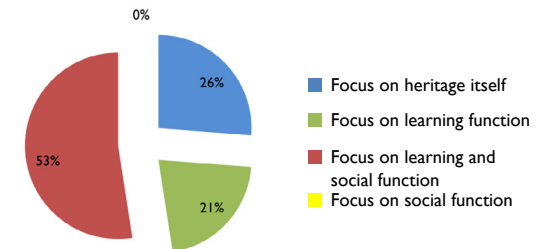
The sampling of open air museums showed an interesting fact that there are virtually no open air museums in Southern Europe and no open air museums in the majority of the French territory¹. Among the open air museums sampled, the ones in Central Europe per-

form mainly a learning function or both learning and social function. The reason for such situation can probably be tracked in the historical basis of the emergence of open air museums or it may be because of a practical reason: there are quite many eco-museums in Southern Europe that resemble open air museums but do not define themselves as such and thus are not included in the study.

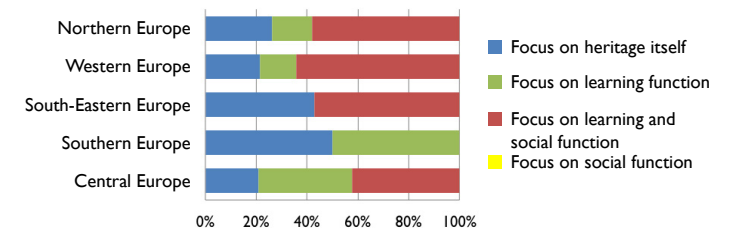
form mainly a learning function or both learning and social function. The open air museums in South-Eastern Europe are polarised – they either perform none of the function or they perform both of them together. The open air museums in Northern and Western Europe perform in majority both learning and social function. There can be seen high polarity among open air museums, they can be whether performing neither learning nor social function or they can be performing both of the functions fully.



Open air museums
N=61



Open air museums per geographical area



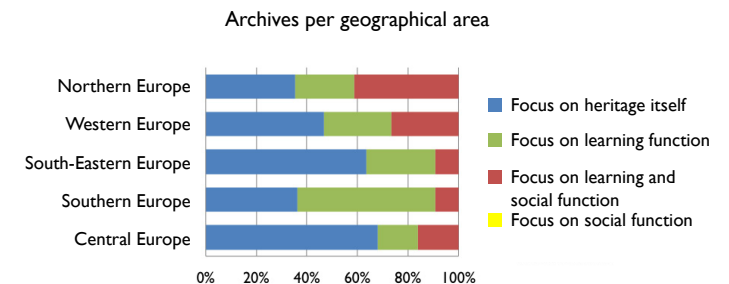
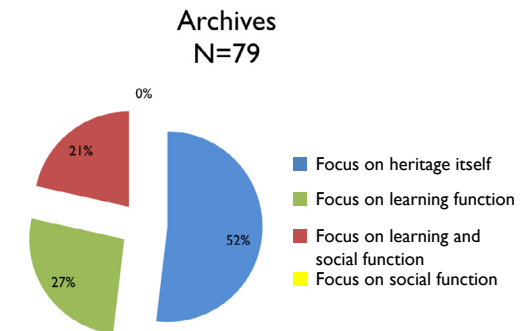
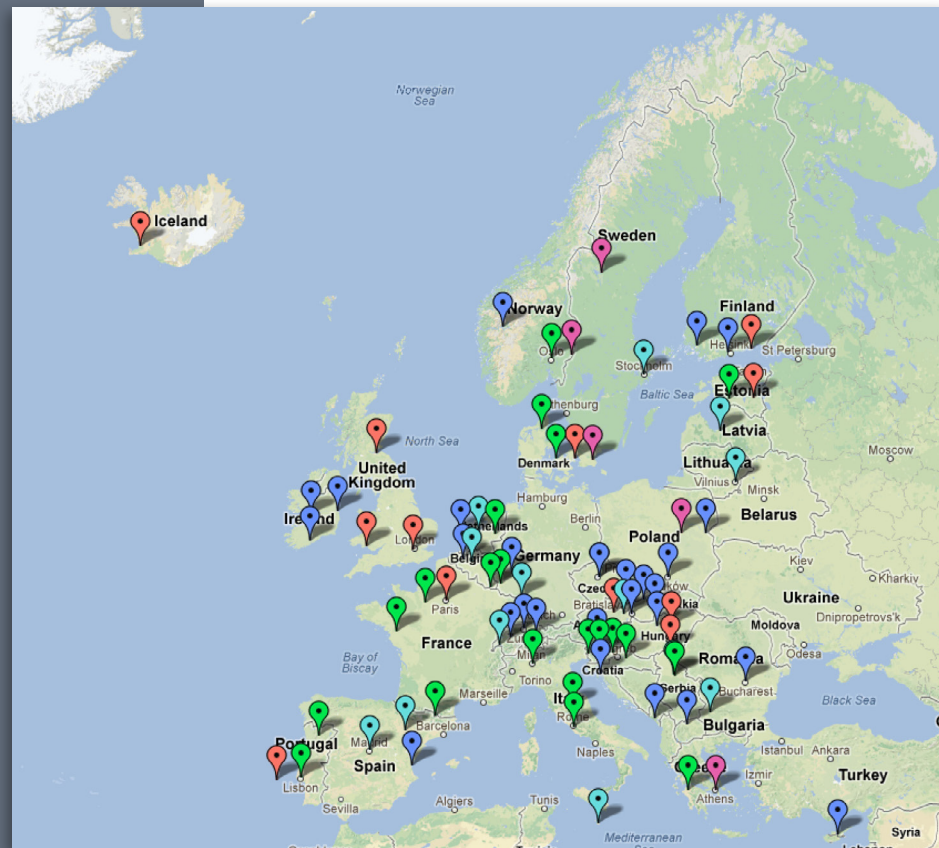
Archives



Among the sampled archives 52% focus on heritage itself and thus do not focus on neither learning nor social function, 27% of all perform learning function and 21% perform both learning and social function. There are no archives that would perform only social function in their settings.

The archives that have both learning and social function can be mainly found in Northern Europe. The largest share of archives that perform neither learning nor social function can be mainly found in Central Eu-

rope, South-Eastern Europe and Western Europe. The largest part of archives in Southern Europe performs a learning function. Here it is necessary to mention the diversion in the perception of archives in different European countries. In some countries archives, mostly national, belong under Ministry of interior affairs (for example in Slovenia), while in other countries national archives belong to the cultural sector and their perception is mainly as conservers of national cultural heritage.



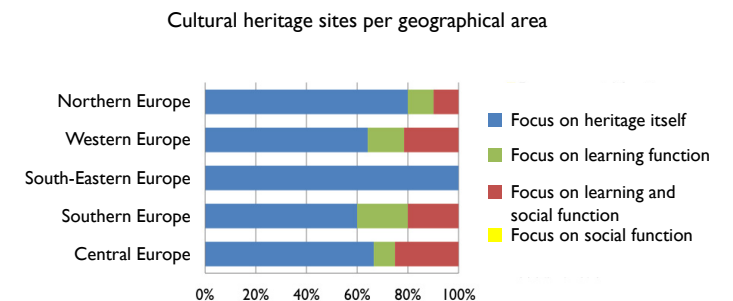
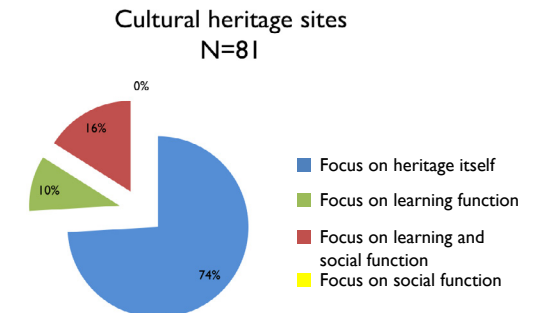
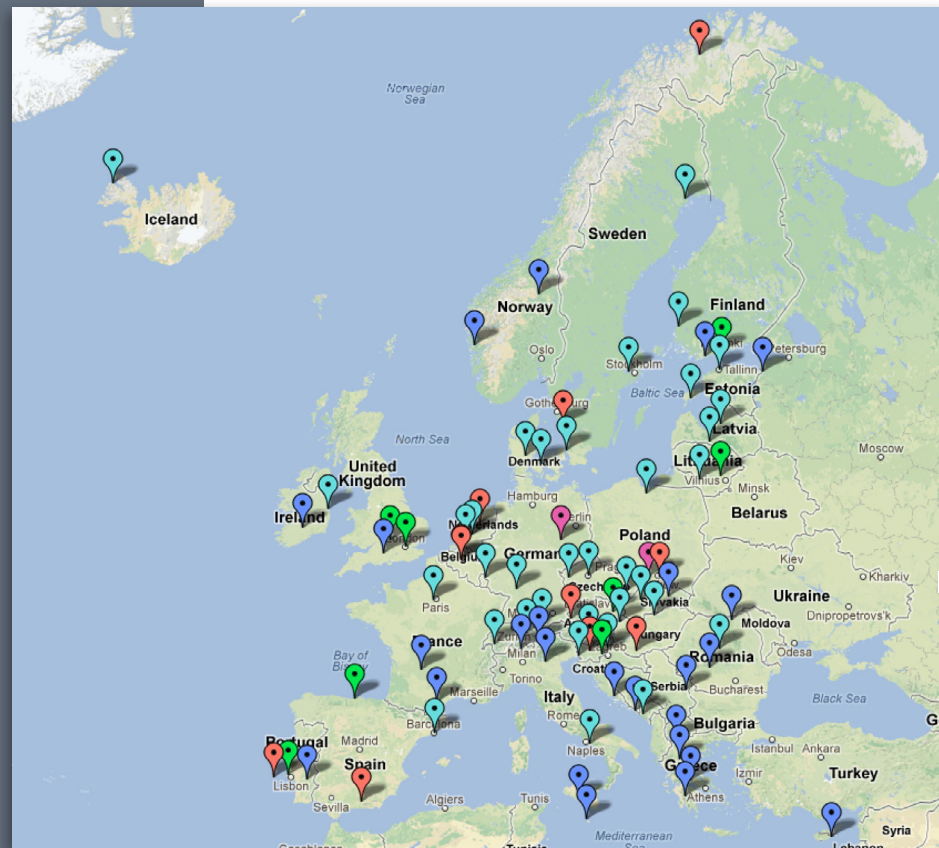
Heritage sites



The results show that 74% of the sampled cultural heritage sites perform no learning, neither social function. Almost 10% of them perform a learning function and 16% of all perform both learning and social function. No heritage site has a solely social role.

The majority of heritage sites in all the regions perform neither learning nor social function, although the exceptions, mainly in Central Europe, show that this might be changing.

I was able to deduce from the analysis conducted that heritage sites are today mostly associated with tourism and their learning potential is, except in a few cases, rarely boosted. Their economic function is thus more emphasised than any other.



Study conclusions



The function of learning and social development are present at many institutions, although they might not even know it. The results show an overall trend among cultural heritage institutions performing learning and social functions in their settings. Looking closely at different groups of heritage institutions, it can be seen that among galleries and museums the share of those that perform learning and social function is higher than among open air museums, archives and cultural heritage sites gathered in the study. At the same time, breakage of results per geographical areas shows that cultural heritage institutions act similarly. There is a strong polarity present among cultural heritage institutions. They either perform both, learning and social functions, or neither of them. The share of the institutions that perform solely learning function is smaller across all geographical areas. The two extreme areas in the polarity are Northern Europe with the highest share of cultural heritage institutions exhibiting learning and social role in their settings and South-Eastern Europe with the highest share of institutions performing neither of the functions or performing them just to a smaller extent.

An interesting finding is the fact that there are no cultural heritage institutions that would perform solely social function. The social function seems to be in all cases combined with a learning function. This suggests that social functions at cultural heritage institutions are developed only through their learning functions. On the other hand, it might be that the study did not capture specific social activities that have nothing to do with learning, because they are performed at institutions that have also other learning activities with a structured social objective. Or, the case may be that activities with a purely social objective are not advertised on the websites of the heritage institutions in order to protect the participants. The issue deserves further research.

The present study on the trends regarding the learning and social functions heritage institutions perform has focused on the analysis exclusively from the point of view of cultural heritage institutions. Cultural heritage institutions generate an offer that reflects their own competences and expertise. This offer may not overlap with the needs of the existing or potential audiences. The audience's perspective, which has recently gained broad attention, understands the creation of the offer of cultural heritage institutions as a way to tackle the existing needs of audiences and the development of potential audiences. Learning and social functions of cultural heritage institutions deserve attention also from the audience's development perspective: how cultural heritage institutions can tackle social development objectives by creating an offer that concerns the audience. This seems an interesting field for further research.

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List of institutions with keys

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
National Museum of Automobile	Andorra	Museum	B3
Kunsthistorisches Museum Vienna	Austria	Museum	C4
Naturhistorisches Museum Vienna	Austria	Museum	C4
Technisches Museum Vienna	Austria	Museum	C3
Royal Museum for Central Africa	Belgium	Museum	D4
Natural Sciences Museum	Belgium	Museum	B4
Technopolis Science Museum	Belgium	Museum	B4
National History Museum in Sofia	Bulgaria	Museum	A2
National Museum of Natural History	Bulgaria	Museum	C3
National Polytechnic Museum	Bulgaria	Museum	C3
Cyprus National Museum	Cyprus	Museum	A1
Cyprus Natural History Museum	Cyprus	Museum	B3
National Historical Museum of Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Museum	A1
Jewish Museum in Prague	Czech Republic	Museum	D4
National Technical Museum	Czech Republic	Museum	A2
The National Museum of Denmark	Denmark	Museum	D3
Post & Tele Museum	Denmark	Museum	C3
Danish Technical Museum	Denmark	Museum	C3
Immigrant Museet	Denmark	Museum	D3
Viking Ship Museum	Denmark	Museum	C3
Danish Design Museum	Denmark	Museum	C3
Estonian History Museum	Estonia	Museum	B4
Estonian National Museum	Estonia	Museum	D4
Tartu Toy museum	Estonia	Museum	C3
Finnish National Museum	Finland	Museum	B3
Natural History Museum of Helsinki	Finland	Museum	C3
Finnish Design Museum	Finland	Museum	D4
National Archaeological Museum	France	Museum	B3
Museum of Natural History of Marseille	France	Museum	B3
Agropolis Museum	France	Museum	A1
Deutsches Historisches Museum	Germany	Museum	D4

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Museum für Naturkunde	Germany	Museum	C4
German Museum	Germany	Museum	C4
Acropolis Museum	Greece	Museum	B3
National Archaeological Museum	Greece	Museum	B3
Science Center and Technology Museum NOESIS	Greece	Museum	C3
Hungarian National Museum	Hungary	Museum	C4
Ethnographic Museum	Hungary	Museum	C3
Hungarian Natural History Museum	Hungary	Museum	B3
National Museum of Decorative Arts and History	Ireland	Museum	C4
National Museum of Ireland - Natural History	Ireland	Museum	C4
Science Gallery	Ireland	Museum	B2
The Vatican Museum	Italy	Museum	C3
National Museum of Natural History	Italy	Museum	C3
Egyptian Museum Torino	Italy	Museum	C3
National History Museum of Latvia	Latvia	Museum	B2
Natural History Museum of Latvia	Latvia	Museum	B3
Museum of the Occupation of Latvia	Latvia	Museum	D3
Liechtenstein National Museum	Liechtenstein	Museum	B3
National Museum of Lithuania, The new arsenal	Lithuania	Museum	C4
Palanga amber park museum	Lithuania	Museum	C4
Lithuanian Aviation Museum	Lithuania	Museum	C3
National Museum of History and Art	Luxembourg	Museum	C3
National Museum of Natural History	Luxembourg	Museum	C3
Malta War Museum	Malta	Museum	A2
National Museum of Archaeology of Malta	Malta	Museum	A2
Rijksmuseum Amsterdam	Netherlands	Museum	B2
Natural History Museum Rotterdam	Netherlands	Museum	B3
NEMO	Netherlands	Museum	D3
Museum of Cultural History	Norway	Museum	C3
Natural History Museum	Norway	Museum	C4
Ringve National Museum of Music	Norway	Museum	D4

List of institutions with keys

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Lillehammer Art Museum	Norway	Museum	C3
Oslo City Museum	Norway	Museum	D4
Telemuseet	Norway	Museum	D4
National Museum in Krakow	Poland	Museum	C4
Museum of Polish History	Poland	Museum	C3
Copernicus Science Centre	Poland	Museum	D4
National Museum of Ethnology	Portugal	Museum	C4
National Archaeology Museum	Portugal	Museum	C3
Museum of Communications	Portugal	Museum	C4
National Museum of Romanian History	Romania	Museum	B3
National Museum of Natural History	Romania	Museum	C3
Museum of Transylvania	Romania	Museum	A3
Slovak National Museum	Slovakia	Museum	D4
East Slovak Museum	Slovakia	Museum	A2
Slovak Technical Museum	Slovakia	Museum	B3
National Museum of Slovenia	Slovenia	Museum	B3
Ethnographical Museum of Slovenia	Slovenia	Museum	C4
Technical Museum of Slovenia	Slovenia	Museum	B3
Prado National Museum	Spain	Museum	D4
National Museum of Natural Sciences	Spain	Museum	C3
National Museum of Anthropology	Spain	Museum	C4
Swedish Museum of National Antiquities	Sweden	Museum	B3
Swedish Museum of Natural History	Sweden	Museum	C3
World Culture Museum	Sweden	Museum	C4
Kalmar County Museum	Sweden	Museum	D4
Gotland Museum	Sweden	Museum	C3
Upplandsmuseet	Sweden	Museum	D4
Swiss National Museum	Switzerland	Museum	C3
Natural History Museum of Bern	Switzerland	Museum	B3
Swiss Science Center Technorama	Switzerland	Museum	C3
Kelvingrove Museum and Art Gallery	United Kingdom	Museum	D4

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Natural History Museum	United Kingdom	Museum	C4
Museum of the History of Science	United Kingdom	Museum	B3
Croatian History Museum	Croatia	Museum	C3
Etnographic Museum Zagreb	Croatia	Museum	C3
Museum of Croatian Archaeological monuments	Croatia	Museum	A1
National Museum of Iceland	Iceland	Museum	B3
Museum of Macedonia	FYROM	Museum	B3
National Museum of Natural Sciences	FYROM	Museum	A1
National Museum of Montenegro	Montenegro	Museum	A2
Natural Museum of Montenegro	Montenegro	Museum	A2
National Museum of Serbia	Serbia	Museum	C4
Natural History Museum Belgrade	Serbia	Museum	B3
Nikola Tesla Museum	Serbia	Museum	A2
Escaldes-Engordany Arts Centre	Andorra	Art gallery	C4
Albertina	Austria	Art gallery	C3
Mumok	Austria	Art gallery	C3
Lentos Kunstmuseum Linz	Austria	Art gallery	C3
Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerpen	Belgium	Art gallery	B2
Magritte Museum	Belgium	Art gallery	C4
Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art (Mamac)	Belgium	Art gallery	B2
National Art Gallery Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Art gallery	B2
National Gallery for Foreign Art	Bulgaria	Art gallery	A1
The Museum Gallery of Modern Art	Bulgaria	Art gallery	C3
Diachroniki Gallery	Cyprus	Art gallery	A1
The Czech Museum of Fine Arts	Czech Republic	Art gallery	A2
Moravian Gallery in Brno	Czech Republic	Art gallery	C3
National Gallery Prague	Czech Republic	Art gallery	A1
National Gallery of Denmark	Denmark	Art gallery	D4
ARoS Aarhus Kunstmuseum	Denmark	Art gallery	D4
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art	Denmark	Art gallery	C3
Art Museum of Estonia	Estonia	Art gallery	A2

List of institutions with keys

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Estonian Museum of Applied Art and Design	Estonia	Art gallery	C3
Tartu Art Museum	Estonia	Art gallery	B4
Ateneum Art Gallery	Finland	Art gallery	C4
Espo Museum of Modern Art	Finland	Art gallery	C4
Kiasma Museum of Contemporary Art	Finland	Art gallery	D4
Louvre Museum	France	Art gallery	C4
Centre Pompidou	France	Art gallery	B3
Museum of Grenoble	France	Art gallery	A1
Haus der Kunst	Germany	Art gallery	C4
Kunstmuseum Bonn	Germany	Art gallery	C4
Deutsche Guggenheim Museum	Germany	Art gallery	D4
Greek National Gallery	Greece	Art gallery	C3
National Museum of Contemporary Art	Greece	Art gallery	C3
Benaki Museum	Greece	Art gallery	C4
Museum of Fine Arts Budapest	Hungary	Art gallery	D4
Museum of Applied Arts Budapest	Hungary	Art gallery	C4
Ludwig Museum of Contemporary Art	Hungary	Art gallery	C4
National Gallery of Ireland	Ireland	Art gallery	D4
Irish Museum of Modern Art	Ireland	Art gallery	D4
The Model, Sligo	Ireland	Art gallery	C4
Uffizi Gallery	Italy	Art gallery	C3
Macro (Museo D'Arte Contemporanea Roma)	Italy	Art gallery	C4
Triennale di Milano	Italy	Art gallery	C4
Museum of Decorative Arts and Design	Latvia	Art gallery	C4
Latvian National Museum of Art	Latvia	Art gallery	C4
Kunstmuseum Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	Art gallery	B3
Lithuanian Art Museum	Lithuania	Art gallery	B3
M. K. Čiurlionis National Art Museum	Lithuania	Art gallery	C3
National Gallery of Lithuania	Lithuania	Art gallery	C3
Mudam	Luxembourg	Art gallery	C4
National Museum of Fine Arts	Malta	Art gallery	A2

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Mauritshuis	Netherlands	Art gallery	C4
Kunsthall	Netherlands	Art gallery	C4
Van Gogh Museum	Netherlands	Art gallery	D4
Bergen Art Museum - Lysverket	Norway	Art gallery	B3
Munch Museum	Norway	Art gallery	D3
National Gallery of Norway	Norway	Art gallery	D4
Palace Museum in Wilanów	Poland	Art gallery	D4
National Museum in Poznan	Poland	Art gallery	C3
Museum of Contemporary Art in Krakow	Poland	Art gallery	C4
National Museum of Ancient Art	Portugal	Art gallery	C3
Museum of Contemporary Art Serralves Foundation	Portugal	Art gallery	D3
Museum Calouste Gulbenkian	Portugal	Art gallery	D4
National Museum of Art Romania	Romania	Art gallery	B3
Brukenthal National Museum	Romania	Art gallery	C3
Slovak National Gallery	Slovakia	Art gallery	C3
Andy Warhol Museum of Modern Art	Slovakia	Art gallery	D3
Bratislava City Gallery	Slovakia	Art gallery	C3
Museum of Modern Art Ljubljana	Slovenia	Art gallery	B3
National Gallery of Slovenia	Slovenia	Art gallery	B3
Museum of architecture and design	Slovenia	Art gallery	C3
Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum	Spain	Art gallery	D4
Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía	Spain	Art gallery	C3
Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona	Spain	Art gallery	C4
Gothenburg Museum of Art	Sweden	Art gallery	C3
Moderna Museet	Sweden	Art gallery	C4
National Museum	Sweden	Art gallery	D4
Museum of Art and History Geneva	Switzerland	Art gallery	A1
Kunsthaus Zürich	Switzerland	Art gallery	C4
Kunstmuseum Basel	Switzerland	Art gallery	B3
National Gallery	United Kingdom	Art gallery	D4
Tate Modern	United Kingdom	Art gallery	D4

List of institutions with keys

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Victoria & Albert Museum	United Kingdom	Art gallery	D4
Art Pavilion in Zagreb	Croatia	Art gallery	A2
Modern Gallery	Croatia	Art gallery	A2
Glyptoteque	Croatia	Art gallery	B2
Icelandic National Gallery	Iceland	Art gallery	C4
Contemporary Art Museum of Macedonia	FYROM	Art gallery	B4
National Gallery of Macedonia	FYROM	Art gallery	A1
Museum of Contemporary Art Belgrade	Serbia	Art gallery	C4
Museum of Applied Arts	Serbia	Art gallery	C3
Museum Tiroler Bauernhöfe	Austria	Open Air museum	C3
Salzburger Freilichtmuseum	Austria	Open Air museum	B3
Österreichs freilichtsmuseum Stübing	Austria	Open Air museum	C4
Bokrijk Open Air Museum	Belgium	Open Air museum	C4
Middelheimmuseum	Belgium	Open Air museum	C4
Complex Etar of Architecture and Ethnography	Bulgaria	Open Air museum	B2
The Wallachian village Rožnov	Czech Republic	Open Air museum	B2
Skanzen Prerov nad Labem	Czech Republic	Open Air museum	C3
Veselý Kopec	Czech Republic	Open Air museum	A2
Den Gamle By	Denmark	Open Air museum	D4
Frilandsmuseet	Denmark	Open Air museum	C4
Ringkøbing-Skjern Museum	Denmark	Open Air museum	D3
Estonian Open Air Museum	Estonia	Open Air museum	B2
Museum of Coastal Folk	Estonia	Open Air museum	A3
Seurasaari Open Air Museum	Estonia	Open Air museum	B2
Sagalund Museum	Finland	Open Air museum	D4
Klosterbackens hantverksmuseum	Finland	Open Air museum	B2
Open Air Museum Maisons Comtoises	France	Open Air museum	C3
Asso Open Air Museum	France	Open Air museum	C3
Domäne Dahlem	Germany	Open Air museum	D4
Freilichtmuseum Roscheider Hof	Germany	Open Air museum	B3
Archäologisches Pfahlbauten Museum Bodensee	Germany	Open Air museum	B3

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Lychnostatis Open Air Museum	Greece	Open Air museum	D3
Szentendrei Skanzen	Hungary	Open Air museum	D4
Open Air Museum County Vas	Hungary	Open Air museum	D4
Irish National Heritage Park	Ireland	Open Air museum	B3
Connemara Heritage & History Centre	Ireland	Open Air museum	B2
Bunratty Castle and Folk Park	Ireland	Open Air museum	A1
The South Tyrol Museum of Folk Traditions	Italy	Open Air museum	B3
The Great War Open-Air Museums	Italy	Open Air museum	A2
Latvian Open Air Museum	Latvia	Open Air museum	B3
Open Air Museum at Pedvīle	Latvia	Open Air museum	A2
Open Air Museum of Lithuania	Lithuania	Open Air museum	C4
Open-Air Museum of the Centre of Europe	Lithuania	Open Air museum	B2
Open Air Museum Robbesscheier	Luxembourg	Open Air museum	C4
Dutch Open Air Museum	Netherlands	Open Air museum	D4
Zaanse Schans	Netherlands	Open Air museum	B2
Zuiderzeemuseum	Netherlands	Open Air museum	D3
Maihaugen	Norway	Open Air museum	D4
Sverresborg Trøndelag Folkemuseum	Norway	Open Air museum	D4
Norsk Folkemuseum	Norway	Open Air museum	C3
Museum Wsi Mazowieckiej	Poland	Open Air museum	B3
Skansen Lublin	Poland	Open Air museum	C3
Village Museum Kluki	Poland	Open Air museum	B3
Astra	Romania	Open Air museum	C3
Village Museum	Romania	Open Air museum	C3
Sighet Village Museum	Romania	Open Air museum	A1
Vlkolinec	Slovakia	Open Air museum	B2
Skanzen Martin	Slovakia	Open Air museum	B2
Museum Zuberec	Slovakia	Open Air museum	B3
Open air museum Rogatec	Slovenia	Open Air museum	B4
Jamtli	Sweden	Open Air museum	D4
Skansen	Sweden	Open Air museum	C4

List of institutions with keys

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Kulturen	Sweden	Open Air museum	C3
Ballenberg Open Air Museum	Switzerland	Open Air museum	C4
Beamish Museum	United Kingdom	Open Air museum	D4
Black Country Living Museum	United Kingdom	Open Air museum	B3
Blists Hill Victorian Town	United Kingdom	Open Air museum	C3
Kumrovec	Croatia	Open Air museum	A2
Open-Air Folk Museum - Arbæjarsafn	Iceland	Open Air museum	B3
Open Air Museum Sirogojno Old Village	Serbia	Open Air museum	C4
National Archives of Andorra	Andorra	Archives	B3
Austrian State Archives	Austria	Archives	B2
Landesarchiv Niederösterreich	Austria	Archives	C3
Landesarchiv Kärnten	Austria	Archives	A1
State Archives in Belgium	Belgium	Archives	A2
The Liberal Archives	Belgium	Archives	A1
Bulgarian National Archives	Bulgaria	Archives	A1
Cyprus State Archives	Cyprus	Archives	A1
National Archives Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Archives	A1
Prague City Archives	Czech Republic	Archives	B2
Brno City Archives	Czech Republic	Archives	A1
Statens Arkiver, Rigsarkivet	Denmark	Archives	B4
Aalborg City Archives	Denmark	Archives	B4
Gentofte Lokalhitoriske Arkiv	Denmark	Archives	C3
The national archives of Estonia	Estonia	Archives	C4
Estonian Folklore archive	Estonia	Archives	B4
The National Archives of Finland	Finland	Archives	A1
City of Turku central archive	Finland	Archives	A1
The Society of Swedish Literature in Finland Archive	Finland	Archives	C3
Archives Nationales	France	Archives	C4
Archives d'histoire contemporaine	France	Archives	B4
Archives Municipales	France	Archives	B3
German Federal Archives	Germany	Archives	A1

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg	Germany	Archives	B2
Trier Stadtarchiv	Germany	Archives	B3
General State Archives Greece	Greece	Archives	B3
The Historical archive Foundation Konstantinos Karamanlis	Greece	Archives	D4
National Archives of Hungary	Hungary	Archives	C4
Archives of Budapest	Hungary	Archives	A1
County Archives	Hungary	Archives	D3
National Archives of Ireland	Ireland	Archives	A1
Cork City and County Archives	Ireland	Archives	A1
Dublin City Archives	Ireland	Archives	A1
Central Archives of the State	Italy	Archives	B3
Archivio di Stato di Milano	Italy	Archives	B4
Archivio Di Stato Di Perugia	Italy	Archives	B4
National Archives of Latvia	Latvia	Archives	A2
National Archives of Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	Archives	A1
National archives of Lithuania	Lithuania	Archives	A2
Archives nationales de Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Archives	B3
The National Archives of Malta	Malta	Archives	B2
National Archives of the Netherlands	Netherlands	Archives	A1
Amsterdam City Archive	Netherlands	Archives	B2
Rotterdam City Archives	Netherlands	Archives	B3
National Archives of Norway	Norway	Archives	B3
Oslo City Archive	Norway	Archives	D4
Fylkesarkivet i Sogn og Fjordane	Norway	Archives	A1
State Archives in Poland	Poland	Archives	A1
State Archive in Warsaw	Poland	Archives	D4
State Archive in Krakow	Poland	Archives	A1
National Archives Portugal	Portugal	Archives	B4
Municipal Archives of Lisbona	Portugal	Archives	C3
Vila Real District Archive	Portugal	Archives	B3
National Archives in Romania	Romania	Archives	A1

List of institutions with keys

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Slovak National Archives	Slovakia	Archives	A1
Bratislava City Archives	Slovakia	Archives	A1
The State Central Mining Archives	Slovakia	Archives	A1
Archive of the Republic of Slovenia	Slovenia	Archives	B4
Zgodovinski arhiv Celje	Slovenia	Archives	B3
Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana	Slovenia	Archives	B4
National Historical Archives	Spain	Archives	A2
City Archive of Zaragoza	Spain	Archives	B2
Archives of the Valencia Region	Spain	Archives	A1
Riksarkivet	Sweden	Archives	A1
Riksarkivet Landsarkivet i Östersund	Sweden	Archives	D4
Skånes Arkivförbund	Sweden	Archives	D4
Swiss Federal Archives	Switzerland	Archives	A1
Zürich County City Archive	Switzerland	Archives	A1
Vaud cantonal archives	Switzerland	Archives	B2
The National Archives	United Kingdom	Archives	C4
National Archives of Scotland	United Kingdom	Archives	C4
West Glamorgan Archive Service	United Kingdom	Archives	C4
The Croatian State Archives	Croatia	Archives	B4
Rijeka State Archives	Croatia	Archives	A1
National Archives in Iceland	Iceland	Archives	C4
State Archive of the Republic of Macedonia	FYROM	Archives	A1
State Archives of Montenegro	Montenegro	Archives	A1
Archives of Serbia	Serbia	Archives	B3
Historical Archives of Belgrade	Serbia	Archives	A1
Schönbrunn Palace	Austria	Cultural heritage site	B3
Hochosterwitz Castle	Austria	Cultural heritage site	A2
Mozart Museum	Austria	Cultural heritage site	C3
Atomium	Belgium	Cultural heritage site	C3
Erasmus House	Belgium	Cultural heritage site	C4
Larnaca's Castle	Cyprus	Cultural heritage site	A1

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Kromeriz Castle	Czech Republic	Cultural heritage site	B2
Karlštejn	Czech Republic	Cultural heritage site	A2
Prague Castle	Czech Republic	Cultural heritage site	A2
Royal Jelling visitor's centre	Denmark	Cultural heritage site	B2
Kronborg Slot	Denmark	Cultural heritage site	A2
Ladbykibet	Denmark	Cultural heritage site	B2
Kuressaare castle	Estonia	Cultural heritage site	A2
Tallinn Town Hall	Estonia	Cultural heritage site	B2
Narva Castle	Estonia	Cultural heritage site	A1
Suomenlinna	Finland	Cultural heritage site	B3
Old Rauma	Finland	Cultural heritage site	B2
Raseborg Castle	Finland	Cultural heritage site	A1
Palace of Versailles	France	Cultural heritage site	B2
Fortified City of Carcassonne	France	Cultural heritage site	A1
Lascaux Caves	France	Cultural heritage site	A1
Neuschwanstein Castle	Germany	Cultural heritage site	B2
Heidelberg Castle	Germany	Cultural heritage site	B2
Bauhaus	Germany	Cultural heritage site	D4
Delphi Archaeological Museum	Greece	Cultural heritage site	A1
Meteora	Greece	Cultural heritage site	A1
Temple of Apollo Epicurius	Greece	Cultural heritage site	A1
Hollóko	Hungary	Cultural heritage site	A2
Sopianae Mausoleum	Hungary	Cultural heritage site	C3
Eszterháza	Hungary	Cultural heritage site	A2
Dublin Castle	Ireland	Cultural heritage site	B2
Kilkenny Castle	Ireland	Cultural heritage site	A1
Pompei, Province of Naples	Italy	Cultural heritage site	B2
Arena di Verona	Italy	Cultural heritage site	A1
Parco Archeologico e Paesaggistico Valle Dei Templi	Italy	Cultural heritage site	A1
Turaida Museum	Latvia	Cultural heritage site	B2
Rundale Palace Museum	Latvia	Cultural heritage site	A2

List of institutions with keys

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Burg Gutenberg	Liechtenstein	Cultural heritage site	A2
Kernave	Lithuania	Cultural heritage site	B4
Trakai Historical National Park	Lithuania	Cultural heritage site	B2
Vianden Castle	Luxembourg	Cultural heritage site	A2
Ggantija	Malta	Cultural heritage site	A1
Kinderdijk	Netherlands	Cultural heritage site	A2
Schokland	Netherlands	Cultural heritage site	C4
Rietveld Schröder House	Netherlands	Cultural heritage site	B2
Rock Carvings Alta	Norway	Cultural heritage site	D3
Røros	Norway	Cultural heritage site	A1
Bryggen	Norway	Cultural heritage site	A1
Auschwitz Concentration Camps	Poland	Cultural heritage site	D4
Malbork Castle	Poland	Cultural heritage site	A2
Wieliczka Salt Mine	Poland	Cultural heritage site	C3
Pena National Palace	Portugal	Cultural heritage site	B3
Torre de Belém	Portugal	Cultural heritage site	C3
Templo Romano de Évora	Portugal	Cultural heritage site	A1
Hurezi Monastery	Romania	Cultural heritage site	A1
Bucovina monasteries	Romania	Cultural heritage site	A1
Sighisoara Citadel	Romania	Cultural heritage site	A2
Bojnice Castle	Slovakia	Cultural heritage site	B2
Spiš Castle	Slovakia	Cultural heritage site	A1
Ljubljana Castle	Slovenia	Cultural heritage site	C3
Predjama Castle	Slovenia	Cultural heritage site	A2
Rimski zid	Slovenia	Cultural heritage site	B3
La Alhambra	Spain	Cultural heritage site	C4
Altamira Caves	Spain	Cultural heritage site	B3
Palau de la Música Catalana	Spain	Cultural heritage site	B2
Varberg Radio Station	Sweden	Cultural heritage site	C3
Luleå Old Town	Sweden	Cultural heritage site	B2
Birka	Sweden	Cultural heritage site	B2

Institution	Country	Type of institution	Key
Château de Chillon	Switzerland	Cultural heritage site	A2
Mustair Convent	Switzerland	Cultural heritage site	A1
Three Castles of Bellinzona	Switzerland	Cultural heritage site	A1
Blenheim Palace	United Kingdom	Cultural heritage site	B4
The Tower Of London	United Kingdom	Cultural heritage site	B3
Stonehenge	United Kingdom	Cultural heritage site	A1
Dvorac Trakoscan	Croatia	Cultural heritage site	A2
Diocletian's Palace	Croatia	Cultural heritage site	A1
Dubrovnik Old Town	Croatia	Cultural heritage site	A1
Ósvör Maritime Museum	Iceland	Cultural heritage site	B2
Heraclea Lyncestis	FYROM	Cultural heritage site	A1
Lady of the rocks	Montenegro	Cultural heritage site	A2
Felix Romuliana	Serbia	Cultural heritage site	A1