

Thessalia Charter

for

***'Culture and Heritage
Added value to
Regional policies for
Tourism Sustainability'***



Firstly presented and adopted in principle by the **CHARTS project** partners at Agria, Volos, Magnesia, **Thessalia Region**, Greece, on 12 September 2014.

Launched in **Brussels** for the EU Institutions, Pan-European and International stakeholders on 9 October 2014, during the **'Open Days - 12th European Week of Regions and Cities'**



Consultation period: until 1 December 2014.

Preamble

Purpose of Charter

The purpose of this **Charter** is to bring together in a single, comprehensive and integrated document the main principles, features, findings, conclusions and recommendations on good practices regarding '**Culture & Heritage Added-value to Regional policies for Tourism Sustainability**' (CHARTS). This '**CHARTS Charter**' aims to build on all relevant previous initiatives, declarations, resolutions, opinions and charters, to exploit synergies and facilitate implementation of the recommendations by the national, regional and local destinations authorities responsible. The overall aim is to encourage **sustainable and responsible tourism** policies and actions across Europe and beyond, through **engaging culture and heritage with innovation and cohesion**.

This **Charter** has been developed, discussed and agreed as an output of the **CHARTS** project in the **INTERREG IVC** interregional cooperation programme of the European Union, co-funded by the **European Regional Development Fund** (ERDF). It is aimed at national, regional and local government authorities, destination management agencies, tourism promotion bodies, tourism boards, tourism associations, tourism networks, cultural networks, civil society bodies and community groups, non-governmental organisations, associations of small medium enterprises, European Union institutions, international bodies and other interested bodies and relevant stakeholders.

Mission Statement

The **CHARTS Project Mission** has been to enrich regional policies with culture and heritage as added value for **tourism sustainability** by **exchange experience** amongst the partners in established **Good Practices** on the sustainable management of **culture, heritage** and **landscape** through **communication** and **collaboration**, whilst bearing in mind the effects of **innovation** and creating a base of **knowledge** that can span well beyond the project's end. CHARTS Project started in January 2012 and will be completed in December 2014.

Structure of Charter

This Charter is structured as follows:

- Principles**, where reference to previous relevant documents is made
- Articles**, which outline the good practice themes and sub-themes, already documented as well as proposed themes for future capitalisation
- Actions & Proposals**, which state the proposed actions and procedures
- Epilogue**, on conclusions
- Glossary**, giving the definitions of the terms used.

Procedure

This Charter was presented and discussed at the CHARTS Project Closing Conference on 12th September 2014, held in Agria, Volos, Magnesia, **Thessalia** Region, Greece. This '**Thessalia Charter**' is adopted in principle by the project partners, with further clarifications and appropriate amendments, enhancements and additions. The latest version of this '**Thessalia Charter**' was launched in Brussels for the EU Institutions, Pan-European and international stakeholders on the 9th October 2014, an event within the '**Open Days - 12th European Week of Regions and Cities**'. A consultation period follows until the end of November 2014, with the final version of the Charter to be published in December 2014, marking a new era in cultural and heritage sustainable tourism development and promotion in the EU and beyond.

Principles

This Charter is a statement of principles on regional policies and strategies which guide the development, planning, management, operations and promotion of cultural and heritage tourism in the European Union and beyond, for the benefit of destinations, communities, businesses, citizens and visitors.

Having regard to:

- The **International Cultural Tourism Charter 'Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance'** (1999) by the **International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)**, which appreciates tourism to be among the foremost vehicles for cultural exchange, constituting a positive force for natural and cultural conservation
- The **Cape Town Declaration on 'Responsible Tourism in Destinations'** (2002), at an event preceding the **World Summit on Sustainable Development**, which agreed that responsible tourism:
 - minimises negative economic, environmental and social impacts
 - generates greater economic benefits for local people and enhances the well being of host communities; improves working conditions and access to the industry
 - involves local people in decisions that affect their lives and life chances
 - makes positive contributions to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage embracing diversity
 - provides more enjoyable experiences for tourists through more meaningful connections with local people, and a greater understanding of local cultural, social and environmental issues
 - provides access for physically challenged people
 - is culturally sensitive, encourages respect between tourists and hosts, and builds local pride and confidence
- The **Cardiff Declaration of European Cultural Tourism Network (ECTN)** INTERREG IIIC project (July 2005), which points out that cultural tourism can help further European integration and recommended ways for promoting cooperation in respect of cultural tourism
- The **Malta Declaration on 'Cultural Tourism: its Encouragement and Control'**, by the **Europa Nostra** Congress (May 2006), which recognizes cultural heritage as a distinct feature of the European Identity that should be safeguarded
- The **Gothenburg Declaration of the European Cultural Tourism Network (ECTN)** INTERREG IIIC project on **'the creative future – cultural tourism as a sustainable and growing sector'** (November 2006), which focuses on the need to actively involve the community in the development and management of Cultural Tourism

- The **Davos Declaration on Climate Change and Tourism – Responding to Global Challenges by UNWTO**, jointly with the **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), with the support of the World Economic Forum (WEF) and the Swiss Government, in 2007, which recognizes that:
 - Climate is a key resource for tourism and the sector is highly sensitive to the impacts of climate change and global warming
 - Tourism will continue to be a vital component of the global economy, an important contributor to the Millennium Development Goals and an integral, positive element in our society
 - The tourism sector must rapidly respond to climate change and progressively reduce its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) contribution, with action to mitigate its GHG emissions; adapt tourism businesses and destinations to changing climate conditions; apply existing and new technology to improve energy efficiency; secure financial resources to help poor regions and countries.
- The **Magnesia Declaration on 'Cultural Heritage and Tourism Development'** by **CHIRON INTERREG IIIB CADSES** project, signed in Agria, Magnesia, Greece (July 2008), which calls upon local communities to be fully involved in conserving cultural heritage sites and emphasizes the need for partnerships at all levels in order to maximize the benefits of the tourism sector
- The **'Cittadella Declaration' on sustainable and innovative tourism development**, by **CHARTS INTERREG IVC** Consultative Board meeting held at Villa Contarini, Ciudadella, Veneto Region, Italy, in May 2013, which proposed a new tourism approach, with the tourists at the centre of all actions, active and passive, that:
 - Promotes "niche" and less known destinations
 - Collaborates with smaller cities and less developed tourist destinations
 - Prolongs the tourist season flows, diversifying the touristic flow covering all seasons
 - Promotes tourist destination located in the whole regional territory
 - Improves different and innovative types of tourism (i.e. cycling for tourists, tourism by boats, eco-friendly means of transportation, slow food, traditional skills and the local products and gastronomy, etc)
 - Is sustainable, from the economic (improving its revenue generating all to the good of the local economy), social and environmental points of view.

And to the following key Communications, Opinions, Resolutions, Decisions and Conclusions of EU Institutions:

- ❑ Communication COM (2010) 352 final: **Europe, the world's No 1 tourism destination – a new political framework for tourism in Europe**
- ❑ Communication COM (2014) 85 final: **Proposal for a Council Recommendation on European Tourism Quality Principles**
- ❑ Communication COM (2014) 477 final: **Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe**
- ❑ Responses and Resolutions of the **European Parliament, the Committee of the Regions and the European Economic & Social Committee**, regarding the above
- ❑ the Conclusions of the annual **European Tourism Forum**, organized by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the European Commission since 2002, as far as they concern sustainable, responsible and cultural tourism aspects
- ❑ the **Conclusions of the Council of the European Union on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe** (2014), according to which cultural heritage has a significant economic impact while it plays an important role in creating and enhancing social capital.

Whereas:

- ❑ Cultural and heritage tourism is the fastest growing sector of European tourism and can contribute to the sustainability and competitiveness of tourism in the European Union and its neighbouring countries
- ❑ Europe has the richest cultural heritage and identity in the world which enriches visitors and contributes to inter-cultural dialogue and understanding, including between EU member states, candidate and neighbouring countries
- ❑ The tourism sector can facilitate the conservation of cultural heritage, a process that requires responsibility, integrity, cooperation and commitment by all concerned
- ❑ Local communities should be fully involved in conserving cultural heritage sites and in the promotion of sustainable tourism
- ❑ The development of tourist destinations is linked to their cultural distinctiveness
- ❑ Creating the right balance between the needs of the cultural environment and the development of competitiveness of destinations requires an integrated approach where all shareholders share the same objectives
- ❑ Sustainable tourism is crucial for the preservation and enhancement of Europe's cultural heritage

- Concrete benefits to the tourism sector may be achieved by facilitating partnerships at all levels and with all actors, including transnational partnerships
- The creation of innovative and transnational new tourism products based on culture and heritage plays an important role in increasing tourism participation
- There is a need to plan towards sustainable development of tourism and in particular the development of cultural and heritage tourism
- Emphasizing that the Common European Identity is the strongest bond of the European Union, while the multidimensionality of the European Cultural Heritage is the key element of the unique wealth of the European Culture
- Recognizing that Cultural Heritage is a unique, irreplaceable and non-interchangeable resource which is inherited from the previous generations and passed on to the next, which is constituted of all cultural assets including monuments, sites, landscapes, skills and various expressions of knowledge and creativity.

It is agreed to adopt all of the above previous documents and principles therefrom.

It is agreed furthermore to follow, adopt, apply and promote the following good practice themes inter-alia, for implementation during the period 2014-2020 and beyond, building on the transfers of these good practices between partner regions within the CHARTS project and their Implementation Plans addressed inter-alia to their respective Managing Authorities.

Articles

This **Charter** calls for the following **good practices** themes to be adopted, followed, applied, promoted, enhanced and implemented in destinations towards tourism sustainability:

1. Climate Change

- Cultural tourism destinations and climate change impacts Risk Assessment
- Adaptation and mitigation measures and priorities
- Protection of cultural assets from related risks and setting up monitoring measures
- 'Greening' of visitor experience
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by sustainable travel choices for tourism as well as sustainable mobility solutions at destinations

2. Accessibility to Heritage

- Improving intellectual and physical accessibility to the heritage
- Accessibility for persons with disabilities and disadvantaged social groups, Accessible Tourism
- Interpretation and signing of cultural assets
- Promotion of all means of access to heritage, including virtual, perceptual and tangible
- Making the heritage environment, products and communication more available and accessible for all, at lowest cost

3. Effective Partnerships

- Building effective partnerships at the destination level between cultural and tourism sectors, as well as between local government authorities
- Improving the offer and developing innovative pilot projects that encourage visitors to stay longer and engage with local culture and heritage
- Involving all stakeholders from the public, private and voluntary sectors and all tourism-related providers for sustainable tourism development
- Interregional and transnational cooperation and networking

4. Host Communities & Responsible Tourism

- Engaging with host communities of tourism destinations
- Fostering civic pride, awareness and welcoming
- Developing a resource within the community
- Maximising local benefits and minimising negative impacts
- Ensuring mutual respect between tourists and residents

- **European Capital of Culture** experiences, impacts, plans and operations
- Promoting commitment to '**Responsible Tourism**', with ethical concerns, equality, long-term vision, certification and award schemes

5. Quality Criteria

- Development of quality criteria for cultural and heritage tourism destinations to measure performance in terms of tourism sustainability
- Contributing to '**European Tourism Quality Label**' initiative of European Commission
- Support and apply the **European Tourism Indicator System** (ETIS) for Sustainable Destination Management
- Pilot implementation of '**European Heritage Label**' proposals
- Creation of '**emotional maps**', a mapping of the visitors 'journey' through a destination from the planning of the visit to its end and the recording of emotions and emotive experiences during the different stages (experience based co-design quality assessment method)
- Links of cultural and natural heritage to '**Quality Coast**' designation

6. Visitor Information

- Enhanced information for Visitors through Information Centres & Info Kiosks
- ICT applications, Video documentaries, Multimedia production
- New Media Tools, Virtual Reality, Animation, Creativity
- Innovations through Social Media, Networking and Web Applications
- Information on conserving natural and cultural heritage and diversity

7. Place Marketing

- Place Marketing Innovative Strategies based on cultural heritage, local distinctiveness and regional identity
- Branding procedures with culture and heritage synergies
- Marketing actions for all year round sustainable and cultural tourism development
- Tourism promotion, exhibitions, events and road shows

8. Cultural Routes

- Cultural Routes – according to Council of Europe / European Institute of Cultural Routes
- Preparatory actions for creation and designation of Cultural Routes
- Development and promotional strategies of Cultural Routes
- Impacts on inter-cultural dialogue, creativity, innovation and competitiveness
- Contribution to initiatives for supporting transnational tourism products

9. Railway Heritage

- Railway Heritage Preservation and Promotion for Cultural and Industrial Tourism
- Promoting Industrial Heritage of Steam Railways
- Twinning arrangements between legendary heritage railways and joint marketing
- Promotion of '**Riga Charter**' for conservation, restoration, maintenance and repair of historic railway equipment

10. Local Products & Gastronomy

- Promotion of local products with denomination of origin certification
- Increasing awareness about local cuisine and traditional recipes
- Healthy diet for visitors and creative cuisine
- Local identity enhancement through eno-gastronomy and culinary practices intangible heritage

11. Traditional Skills & Trades

- Preservation of traditional skills and trades that are becoming extinct (eg maritime professions, horse shoe maker, saddle maker, ironsmith, masonry crafts)
- Promotion of the traditional skills and trades procedures as events for visitors and tourist attractions
- Intangible cultural heritage of handicrafts and traditional craftsmanship

12. Cycling for Tourists

- Promotion of cycling in cultural tourism destinations for sustainable mobility
- Communal, shared bike schemes for tourists and visitors
- Cycle trails as cultural tourism attractions
- Cycling tourism as sustainable, environmentally friendly tourism
- Combination of cycling with other sustainable means of tourism and leisure mobility.

The above themes have been included in the **CHARTS INTERREG IVC** project and the outputs are in the form of '**Web based toolkits**' on the specific good practice topics for cultural tourism destinations, comprising a 'Good Practice Guide', an overall presentation supporting the Guide, a Leaflet summarising the key findings and a Video clip highlighting the Good Practice theme, procedures and results.

The above list of good practices is not exhaustive and further work is required through interregional cooperation in the futures on the following additional themes inter-alia:

1. Mobilizing Volunteers

2. Religious & Pilgrimage Tourism

3. Industrial Heritage Tourism

4. Interpretation Facilities

5. Intangible Heritage

6. Sustainable Mobility within and for Access to Destinations

7. Cultural and Creative Industries

8. Experience Economy

Actions and Proposals

On the basis of the above, the signatories to this **Charter** propose the following **actions**:

- ❑ To strengthen the procedures and instruments for cultural tourism development and promotion, particularly in the form of **implementation plans** for the transfer and adoption of good practices and through effective **destination management**
- ❑ To involve all key stakeholders in close cooperation between cultural and tourism sectors, including public, private and voluntary sectors, as **effective partnerships**
- ❑ To strengthen the information means, channels and materials for the promotion, education, study and awareness-raising of visitors before, during and after their visits, including creation of multilingual promotion materials
- ❑ To create **place marketing** frameworks, strategies, plans and channels for cultural tourism in all forms
- ❑ To strengthen the **sustainability and competitiveness** of European tourism through **cultural routes** and **cultural landscapes**
- ❑ To encourage and facilitate the **networking of cultural tourism destinations**, also including policy makers, practitioners and researchers.

The **CHARTS Partnership**, strongly calls upon **Destinations and stakeholders**:

- ❑ To endorse this '**Thessalia Charter**' and to adopt its principles and articles
- ❑ To establish an overall informal **enlarged European Network of Cultural & Heritage Sustainable Tourism** destinations that will endorse, adopt, apply, update, enhance and further disseminate the this Charter
- ❑ To work together towards the development and promotion of Cultural & Heritage Tourism, in accordance with relevant documents, instruments and initiatives of the **European Union** institutions and **UNWTO/UNESCO**
- ❑ To raise awareness about engaging **Culture and Heritage for Sustainable Tourism Development**, towards enhancing social and economic cohesion, sustainability and competitiveness of European tourism.

Furthermore, the CHARTS Project Partnership strongly calls upon the relevant **European Union Institutions** (European Parliament, Committee of the Regions, European Commission, European Economic & Social Committee):

- ❑ To assist, fund, facilitate and support schemes, initiatives and pilot actions in the field of cultural and heritage tourism development and promotion

- To support the work of pan-European Networks for the development and promotion of sustainable, cultural and heritage tourism
- To promote the advantages of cultural and heritage tourism in relation to sustainable development, the environment, climatic change mitigation and adaptation, employment creation, cohesion and competitiveness
- To facilitate the co-funding of actions and services for Quality, Cultural and Heritage Tourism, on the basis of the expected sustainability, cohesion, regional development and competitiveness benefits.

Towards the above goals, the CHARTS Partnership and the 'Thessalia Charter' signatories hereby propose to establish an overall, informal and enlarged umbrella 'Network of European Cultural and heritage Tourism Authorities and Regions' (NECTAR), on a voluntary basis, including the European Cultural Tourism Network (ECTN), the CHIRON project network and observatory legacy, and other relevant networks and bodies active in this and closely related fields, as a platform for endorsing and promoting the 'Thessalia Charter' principles and practices.

We encourage other local and regional authorities, destination management agencies, cultural associations, tourism promotion agencies, tourism boards, other relevant networks, SME associations and NGOs throughout Europe to adopt this Charter and to join us in the establishment of the enlarged informal Network through NECTAR, working together in '**engaging culture and heritage for sustainable tourism development**'.

Epilogue

This **Charter** reflects the increasing emphasis given to the issues concerning the preservation and diffusion of the European Culture and Heritage (including contemporary culture and natural heritage), in the light of its connection to Responsible Tourism and Sustainability. In this context, the creation of sustainable, innovative and transnational new and upgraded tourism products and services based on culture and heritage should be considered of crucial importance. The emphasis of the Charter is on tackling climate change impacts at destinations, provision of access for all to the cultural and natural resources, building effective partnerships at the destination level, involvement of the local host communities, familiarization of visitors with the local culture and heritage towards responsible tourism, enhancing quality and visitor information, introducing place marketing strategies, promoting cultural routes, railway heritage, gastronomy, traditional skills, cyclo-tourism, as well as overcoming the economic crisis aftermath through employment generation, innovation, socio-economic cohesion and sustainable development.

Done at Agria, Volos, Magnesia, **Thessalia Region**, Greece
on 12 September 2014

CHARTS Partnership - Other Stakeholders

Definitions

Cultural Heritage

'The unique, irreplaceable and non-interchangeable resource which is inherited from previous generations and passed on to the next, constituted of all cultural assets including monuments, sites, landscapes, skills, and various expressions of knowledge and creativity'.

Cultural Tourism

'That form of domestic and international tourism whose object is, among other aims, the discovery and enjoyment of historic monuments and sites focusing on the built (immovable and movable) cultural heritage, including the cultural landscapes, of heritage travel destination areas, to experience places and activities that authentically represent the cultural history of the host communities' (Malta Declaration, Europa Nostra Congress, May 2006).

Heritage Tourism

'A branch of tourism oriented towards the cultural heritage of the location where tourism is occurring, involving travel to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past, including cultural, historic and natural resources' (United States. National Trust for Historic Preservation).

Responsible Tourism

'Tourism that creates better places for people to live in, and better places to visit'.

'Tourism which minimizes negative economic, environmental and social impacts; generates greater economic benefits for local people and enhances the wellbeing of host communities; improves working conditions and access to the industry; involves local people in decisions that affect their lives and life chances; makes positive contributions to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage embracing diversity; provides more enjoyable experiences for tourists through more meaningful connections with local people, and a greater understanding of local cultural, social and environmental issues; provides access for physically challenged people; is culturally sensitive, encourages respect between tourists and hosts, and builds local pride and confidence'.

(Cape Town Declaration, preceding the World Summit of Sustainable Development, 2002).

Responsible tourism refers to the awareness, decisions and actions of all those involved in the planning, delivery and consumption of tourism, so that it is sustainable over time. To be sustainable, tourism must be economically viable, meet the needs of society and the environment, and in this way, to continue to deliver benefits without detriment to current and future generations. The sustainable competitiveness of the tourism sector is fundamental in the short, medium and long term.

Sustainable Tourism

'Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities' (UNWTO, 2005).

'The concept of visiting a place as a tourist and trying to make only a positive impact on the environment, society and economy'.

Tourism Sustainability

Tourism in Europe faces many **sustainability** challenges. Amongst these, there are the problems caused by pressure on resources, the detrimental effect of seasonality in tourism demand, economic uncertainty, and the manner in which it both influences and is affected by climate change. With concerted action these challenges can be met. Indeed, much has been achieved in recent years. Amongst public and private stakeholders there is a growing awareness of the need for sustainable and responsible action.