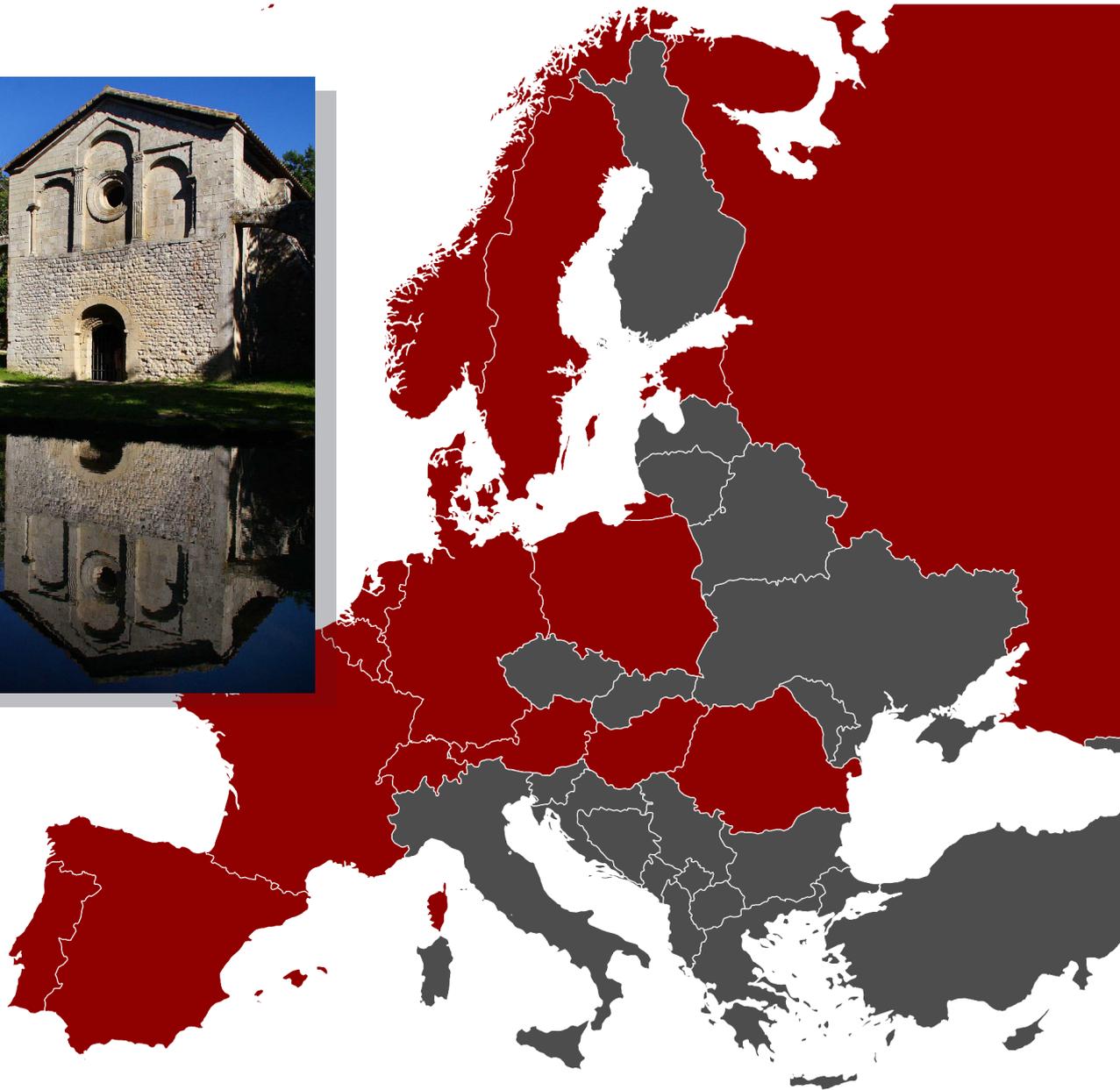
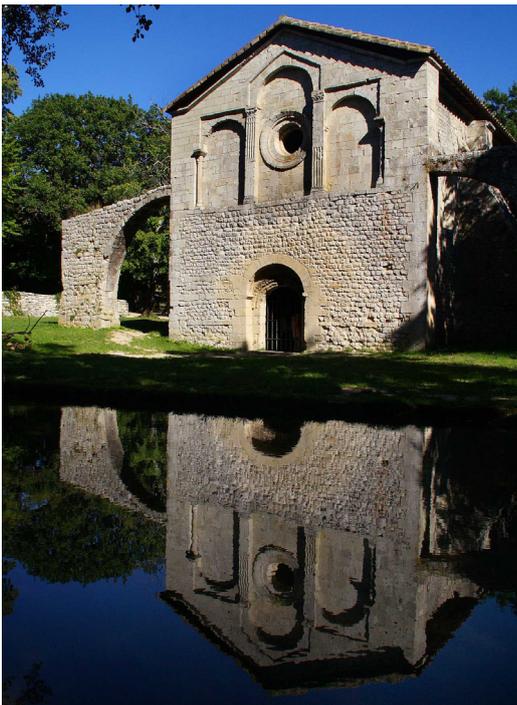


WIKI **loves**
monuments

Wiki Loves Monuments

*A European Public Photo Contest
around Cultural Heritage*





European Commission
Culture Programme



EUROPEAN UNION PRIZE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE/ EUROPA NOSTRA AWARDS 2012

ENTRY FORM CATEGORY 4 - EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AWARENESS RAISING

The form should constitute part of a detailed entry dossier and be submitted by **1 October 2011 (date of sending)** to:
Elena Bianchi, Heritage Awards Coordinator, Lange Voorhout 35, NL - 2514 EC Den Haag, The Netherlands

Please FILL OUT in **English**, PRINT, SIGN and SEND

Please include a COVER-PAGE with the name and a photograph of the building / site/ work of art

Title of the project (max. 60 characters)

Wiki Loves Monuments

Type (check one only as applicable)

- Education
 Training
 Awareness-raising

Brief description of the project (max. 200 words)

Wiki Loves Monuments is Wikipedia's public photo contest around cultural heritage. First started 2010 in the Netherlands, the European roll-out in September 2011 saw 18 countries participating.

The contest focuses on Europe's cultural heritage as an important part of the educational knowledge Wikipedia aims to spread. By addressing the broad target group of people who like taking photos, the project offers participants new insights into their region's heritage and involves them in generating free content for Wikipedia.

One primary goal is to have complete, illustrated lists of a country's monuments on Wikipedia – giving an up-to-date overview of Europe's cultural heritage. Wikipedians prepare lists which serve as a reference for taking pictures and people are invited to upload photos under free licenses.

The federative character of the contest accommodates the specifics of the national cultural sectors and jurisdictions. National jury's award the best photos, the European jury then selects the overall winners out of each country's ten nominations.

The ongoing process includes both maintaining and expanding monuments lists and strengthening the newly-built cooperation between authorities and Wikipedia. Also, the organizers prepare to build upon the 2011 result of over 160.000 submissions.

To be completed by Europa Nostra:
HA-2012/ /

Start date of the project

The contest is annual, and was held for the first time in September 2010. The number of participating countries is increasing - in 2010 one country (the Netherlands), in 2011 there were 18 participating countries.

Entrant

Name (title - first name - last name) : Maarten Dammers

Function: Cultural Partnerships Advisor / International coordinator Wiki Loves Monuments

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Project leaders

Name (title - first name - last name) : Lodewijk Gelauff & Maarten Dammers

Function : International coordinators Wiki Loves Monuments

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Mobile phone : +31 6 49 74 82 81 (Lodewijk) & +31 6 146 44 891 (Maarten)

Email : Lodewijk@wmnederland.nl & maarten@wmnederland.nl

Other participants (Name -title / first name / last name-, organisation and role in project)

Wiki Loves Monuments is organized in a federative fashion. The follow participants are responsible for organizing the project and their respective countries/region:

- Wikimedia Polska, national organization in Poland
- Wikimedia Nederland, national organization in the Netherlands and international coordination.
- Wikimédia France, national organization in France
- Wikimedia Deutschland, national organization in Germany
- Wikimédia Magyarország, national organization in Hungary
- Wikimedia Österreich, national organization in Austria
- Wikimedia Danmark, national organization in Denmark
- Wikimedia Eesti, national organization in Estonia
- Wikimedia Norge, national organization in Norway
- Wikimedia Portugal, national organization in Portugal
- Wikimedia Russia, national organization in Russia
- Wikimedia España, national organization in Spain
- Wikimedia Sverige, national organization in Sweden
- Wikimedia CH, national organization in Switzerland
- ProLinux, national organization in Romania
- Associació Amical Viquipèdia, organization in Catalunya and Andorra

In Belgium and Luxembourg the contest was organized by informally organized group of Wikipedians supported by other chapters.

- Wikimedia Foundation, technical support
- **The Wikipedia communities, involved in every aspect of the project**

Concise summary

The summary should cover: aims and implementation of the project, its results, its costs, European context, and community impact.

Wiki Loves Monuments is a project to improve cultural heritage ('monument') information in Wikipedia; the most important and visible part of the project is the public photo contest in September. This contest was held for the first time in the Netherlands in 2010, resulting in 12.500 submissions. In September 2011 the contest was rolled out to a European level; in the 18 participating countries – from Portugal to Estonia – the contest received over 165.000 submissions.

The aim of the project is to increase the coverage of cultural heritage on Wikipedia and thus making cultural heritage visible for a larger audience. Both Wikipedia and the Cultural heritage sector benefit from the synergy effects of making people aware of their local cultural heritage on the one hand, and showing them that they can contribute to Wikipedia on the other hand.

Throughout September 2011, Participants were invited to upload images of monuments to the media repository *Wikimedia Commons* (a sisterproject of Wikipedia) under a free license. These images can be used in Wikipedia and by everybody due to their Creative Commons license that allows free usage for any purpose.

Additionally, experience shows that existing images raise the motivation for authors to create more quality content around these images. The images will illustrate not only existing monument lists but build a starting point to create more Wikipedia articles on cultural heritage.

Most of the preparatory and organizational work on Wiki loves Monuments was done by Wikipedia volunteers – which is a notable characteristic of this collaborative platform. The contest was organized in a federative fashion: 18 countries organized a national contest of which the winning images will be nominated for a European jury - which will pick the European winners.

The European part of the contest was coordinated by a core team that agreed on certain common goals, rules, created a European website and facilitated the collaboration with European heritage institutions, such as Europa Nostra, Europeana, the European Commission and the Council of Europe.

Concerning the costs, the main factor of volunteers' work cannot be expressed in monetary terms. The concrete financial costs of Wiki Loves Monuments sum up to an estimated 40.000 euros that were carried by the national chapters from their regular budget, most of which is acquired through donations.

Detailed description

A - **Scope** of the project: aims and objectives, research, stages of implementation, context in which project was undertaken.

Wikipedia nowadays is well-known for its availability as a free, multilingual source of knowledge for everybody. The concept of freely licensed content that can be used by everybody, and the collaborative character of the encyclopedia, which is exclusively written by unpaid volunteers, is less known to most people: Anyone with Internet access can contribute to Wikipedia articles.

The operator of Wikipedia and its sister projects like Wikimedia Commons, a central media repository, is the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit charitable organization in San Francisco, California. Additionally, in 21 European countries and 15 more elsewhere in the world national chapters support Wikipedia and its volunteers with fundraising, press work and organizational support. The funding of Wikimedia projects is completely donation-based.

The basis and precondition for the project "Wiki Loves Monuments" is the Wikipedia volunteers' continued interest in Cultural heritage objects of their respective countries and abroad. Experience shows that there are a few typical entry points when a person starts actively contributing to Wikipedia: one of them is writing about or taking pictures of their hometown. A "strive towards completion" and the general concern for local and regional topics is one of the particular characteristics of many Wikipedia volunteers.

As a consequence, over the years volunteers in several communities have organized so-called "wiki projects" around cultural heritage. They collect information on objects, create lists of monuments, write articles and passionately discuss the notability and importance of single cultural heritage objects for inclusion in Wikipedia.

Additionally, recent years have shown an increasing mutual interest for cooperation of cultural institutions with Wikipedia. A landmark project in this cultural cooperation was the "Wikipedian in residence" at the British Museum in London; a similar project was the cooperation between Wikipedia and the Château de Versailles. Results show that there is common benefit from such cooperation, both in immaterial values like improving public content about culture and cultural heritage, and in quantifiable results.

Wiki Loves Monuments emerged out of these preliminary activities. The Wikipedia community in the Netherlands organized the first photo contest around monuments in 2010. With their "rijksmonumenten" they defined a reasonable scope which was narrow enough to be interesting to potential participants and gave a clear focus to the contest. On the other hand, the number of objects was high enough to allow everybody to participate with a relatively low threshold. Ideally, everybody can photograph something near their home. The Netherlands have approximately 60.000 national monuments which were waiting to be photographed. Participants were invited to upload images under the free *Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike* license to Wikimedia Commons.

In the case of the *rijksmonumenten*, a governmental organization – the *Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed* – has provided complete lists with the not yet available physical addresses of all monuments. In return, because no

database is without errors and inconsistencies, the volunteers who work with the material collect and provide improvements and updates to existing "official" lists – an example for the mutual benefits of those cultural cooperation.

In the ongoing process of the Netherlands contest, much valuable experience was collected: best practices for working with press, sponsors, partners and volunteers were developed, and one focus was spreading the word to possible participants not yet involved in active Wikipedia contribution. As a result, 12.500 photos by more than 250 participants were uploaded in the course of the contest. Several of the participants indicated they didn't know about the editability of Wikimedia projects or were not active otherwise, and some of them actually continued their activity for Wikipedia after the contest.

The Dutch community and the organization team of this first contest edition learned that one important part of the protection of Cultural Heritage is documentation and public awareness for the topic – which is something Wikipedia is competent to contribute to, even Europe-wide. So the logical next step was to roll out this contest from the Netherlands to Europe.

The stages of the European roll-out were modelled on the experience from the Netherlands: First, the project was presented at several meetups and conferences to spread the word to the European communities and to motivate the volunteers to start up or improve and extend existing Wikipedia heritage projects. In this phase, the federative aspect came into the focus: Some national authorities are not able or willing to provide centralized or up-to-date monuments lists, not all countries have a legal situations that allow publishing images from public objects (lack of "Freedom of Panorama" etc.), and not all countries or regions even *have* published or publishable lists of cultural heritage.

Despite these challenges, 18 national Wikipedia communities joined in for 2011. A European core team coordinated meet-ups and defined common goals and objectives. In 2010 the Dutch heritage organizations had been already involved; they now mediated contacts with relevant European organizations such as *Europa Nostra*, *Europeana*, *the Council of Europe*, *the Euroregion Pyrenees Mediterranean*, *Carare* and the *European Commission*. These international organizations indicated their support at an early stage and thus were helpful in getting the national organizing teams in touch with their relevant authorities and institutions.

The European organizing team coordinated a logo contest, the production of common merchandising products, common press releases, and the constitution of the European jury and European prizes.

On a national level, acquisition of prize sponsors, national press releases and organizational and financial support for the local groups were provided by the Wikimedia chapters.

However, as one participant stated it: "in the end, it's all local". Subsidiarity was a key aspect, as local teams took on the responsibility of communicating and cooperating with cultural heritage boards. Receiving the raw data for the lists mostly worked best on a national, regional or – e.g. for Germany – even on a municipality level.

On September 1st 2011, the contest started – almost – synchronously for all participating countries. Some countries struggled with delays, but in the end there were 18 actively participating countries. Wikipedia sites displayed banners that pointed – with the help of geolocation technology – to the respective national contest websites.

As expected, the focus on the local character of cultural heritage influenced the organization of events: several local and regional activities benefitted from cooperation with local authorities and cultural institutions. Local press releases pulled in people who never thought of contributing to Wikipedia before, and the activities pointed participants to cultural heritage of their closest neighbourhood they did not know before:

„Things I would never have seen – There is this small cemetery in Cologne-Meschenich [...]. Without the monuments list I'd never have visited or even seen it. Completely hidden in a residential neighborhood, this little cemetery. Insanely beautiful, looked after, and with many details and centuries-old but well-preserved tombstones“ (from the field report of a German participant)

A typical local activity would be “Wiki takes (the city)”, a one day “scavenger hunt” within Wiki Loves Monuments, where people come together in one city to take photos of monuments. There are events mainly attended by active Wikipedia volunteers who try to complete the monuments list of a certain municipality; at other events the volunteers only facilitated the organization, and local citizens were invited to contribute. One exceptional event was the “Wiki takes Andorra” activity that resulted in a first complete, illustrated monuments list for the whole country. 14 such events have been organized.

On the technical side, a special upload wizard was developed, that allowed to create individual campaigns which accommodated the federative aspect of the contest. For example, if a country has centralized monument identifiers, the wizard would ask for them. In other cases, the given city or district name is used for automatic categorization and regional counters.

Additionally, tools and databases that were developed already for the Dutch contest were improved and extended for the European stage. Provided with a certain list structure in the different Wikipedia editions, a set of bot software “harvested” the data into a central database, which served as a source for several software tools, for example:

- Monuments lookup tool: A quick lookup method to find out if specific or nearby monuments were already uploaded to Wikimedia Commons with a proper monument number
- Monuments map: Display all monuments currently in the database on a map and show where photos are needed. The map is OpenStreetMap or Google Maps based so it can be viewed in any browser and it can be embedded in other websites.
- A tool to display nearby monuments: Finds the closest monuments to given address or coordinates
- Augmented reality app for mobile phones: A point-and-shoot app for mobile phones that uploads the images directly to Wikimedia Commons. Prototype for the Netherlands.
- Ranking and analysis tools

- Listing tool: A tool to easily make a list of monuments in a certain city so you can go out and take photographs.

The contest phase of Wiki Loves Monuments 2011 closed on October 1st and resulted in more than 160.000 monuments images that are now available under a free license for everybody.

The ongoing process will include the national and European jury decisions and awards publications, press work, categorization, editorial processing, documentation and analysis, further discussions with heritage organizations and finally the preparations for next year.

Detailed description

B - **Results** achieved. State clearly if the project is completed or whether it still needs to be completed. Detail any future follow-up of the project.

Wiki Loves Monuments is an ongoing project, and the 2011 edition has only just been finalized - the exact results are therefore at the moment of application still unknown and will become clearer during the evaluation at the end of the year. However, the results of 2010 can be shared, and some preliminary results for 2011.

In September 2010 Wiki Loves Monuments was only organized in the Netherlands, by Vereniging Wikimedia Nederland. The contest resulted in more than 12.500 submitted free photos of more than 8.000 unique monuments by over 250 participants. After the contest the general interest in monuments within the Dutch Wikipedia community was increased (unquantified), and a continued effort went into completing and illustrating the monument lists.

This, combined with the increased general interest in monuments in the Dutch Wikipedia community, leads to the situation that almost half of the 61.000 monuments listed on the Dutch Wikipedia had a free illustration available by August 2011.

The contest for September 2011 has only just been finalized at the deadline for this award, and hence the exact numbers are at the moment of this application still unclear. It is however possible to give preliminary results. On request, more accurate and complete numbers can be submitted at a later moment.

18 countries participated in 2011, they are listed in the section "Participants" above. More than 5.000 people have participated throughout Europe, submitting over 165.000 images, making it possibly the most successful photo contest ever (Source: Guinness Book of World Records for previous record).

Around 13 "Wiki takes ..." events were held throughout September. Photographers met in a certain city or region and tried to take images of as many monuments as possible. 3-20 participants took part in each of these events. In Cologne, a city with over 9000 single protected heritage objects, community members facilitated an event in cooperation with the Museum of the City of Cologne, the local and regional heritage institutions and a local startup as a sponsor; the event had a significant local press coverage and resulted in 75 participants who started photographing that day and over 850 images that were uploaded from the day of the first press coverage on.

Another mentionable activity was a ten day project in Mittelhessen, a region in the German state of Hesse, where a team of 10 Wikipedia photographers tried to cover as many municipalities as possible. Costs were covered by the "Community project budget" that the German chapter provided in 2011 the first time and resulted in more than 4600 uploaded monuments images. Another 2000 did not make it in time and still wait to be uploaded.

The "Wiki takes Andorra" event was especially successful in terms of completion: Andorra became the first country with a completely illustrated monuments list on Wikipedia.

Awereness and benefits for heritage organisations.

During the contest, all these pictures were added to the lists on monuments on the several language Wikipedias. These lists currently contain over 400.000 monuments from the various countries. The contest helped illustrating those lists, because a picture says more than a thousand words.

Because Wikipedia is visited by a lot of people (381 million unique visitors worldwide in April 2011) providing information on a country's heritage on Wikipedia will help increase the knowledge about monuments among the crowd. People will spot monuments in their local area on Wikipedia and may get involved.

Another way people got involved with monuments was by visiting the over 100.000 monuments they pictured. In this way, they were also coming in contact with local people who have ties to these monuments (owners, tour guides, etc.).

Listing monuments on Wikipedia also involves processing the information provided by the heritage organisations. And when information is processed, errors and flaws in it will be found. These improvements can be reported back to the heritage institutions, making the information more accurate.

An example of improved information are some parts of Germany. In Germany, all areas have their own monuments databases. In some of these areas the heritage departments didn't have their information in a digital format. Wikipedians worked with the offline information and build online lists with that information, making it much better accessible to the general public.

Another benefit for heritage organizations more directly related to the photo contest is that they can use the images in their database/collection. Because all pictures are tagged with their reference numbers it is easy to get a collection of pictures of each monument from a specific area.

For the future, many improvements can and will be made. More countries are likely to become involved, communication and cooperation will be improved and the infrastructure will become of a better quality because of lessons learned. Also the database with monuments, currently containing some 400.000 monuments, will be further increased and improved – a challenge is collecting more monument data from countries with a federal structure that have no centralized monument database.

All the results from Wiki Loves Monuments are freely available through Wikimedia Commons and Wikipedia. The images are freely licensed - mostly under Creative Commons-BY-SA, and the lists of monuments are part of the general infrastructure of Wikipedia and are published under the same free license. Therefore, the data and photos collected through the project can be freely used by everyone, including European cultural heritage institutions.

The heritage projects on Wikipedia will be ongoing, and lists will continue to be improved - be it with a lower speed than in the past months. In countries where this is not yet the case (such as Germany) the completeness of the lists will be improved.

The current plan is that in September 2012 the Wiki Loves Monuments photo contest will be organized once again, most likely in even more countries. The

specifics and exact time line are however highly dependent of the 2011 evaluation later this year (2011).

Detailed description

C – Annual costs related to the implementation of the project in the last years (financial and management arrangements, and any difficulties overcome in the process of completing the project. Contributions and involvement of each partner should be clearly indicated.)

Wiki Loves Monuments is a contest embedded in a larger scope effort by Wikimedia to provide free knowledge to everybody. This happens mainly through volunteers, and Wiki Loves Monuments is organized in a similar fashion. Most of the work is being done by volunteers from the 18 participating countries. The value of their work is priceless, and cannot be expressed in monetary terms.

Most of the costs for organizing Wiki Loves Monuments can be associated with the local organization, and differ highly from country to country. The local organizer (often a Wikimedia Chapter, as described in the "Participants" section) is responsible for the budgeting and covering of these costs. Besides that, there are some costs to be associated with the international organization level.

In 2010 the contest was organized in the Netherlands, and all costs were carried by Vereniging Wikimedia Nederland. The prizes were provided for free by corporate and non-corporate sponsors. The total expenses were around 1300 euros.

The costs associated with the national organization in 2011 (with 18 participating countries) amounted to an estimated 40.000 euros, but per country figures fluctuated from zero (for example, in Portugal) to some 10.000 euros (for example, in Germany). The costs are carried by the local organization from their regular budget (most of which is acquired through donations). This does not include prizes and services provided for free by sponsors (both corporate and non-corporate). It also does not include the chapter's staff expenses for the organization and communication in the very few cases where the Wikimedia chapters have regular paid staff.

The costs are usually associated with providing tangible prizes for the winners in the countries (when not provided for free by sponsors), organizing local real world events to increase participation, communication costs and reimbursements of volunteers. If a country was unable to cover its own budget, there was the possibility to request assistance from the international budget to cover the necessary costs.

The costs are different from country to country, because what is possible sponsor-wise depends a lot on the local situation. Also, the exact way of organizing (lots of local events or not; an extensive offline communication program or just online etc.) has an influence on the local budget. For 2011 it is unfortunately not realistic to give a full financial disclosure at this point of time, because the current contest phase has ended on September 30 (considering the deadline for this application is October 1).

For the 2011 international level organization, a budget of roughly 15.000 euros was reserved, covered by the Wikimedia partners in Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Poland and Catalonia. This budget was managed partially by Wikimedia Deutschland (Germany) and by Wikimedia Nederland (the Netherlands). It was spent on international meetings, European awards (as far as not covered by sponsors), promotion materials

and shipping and some reserve money to help national organizations which couldn't find enough sponsors in their country to cover the budget. These numbers are also highly provisional.

The project was managed like almost everything in Wikimedia: bottom-up. The organizers are mostly volunteers who are enthusiastic about cultural heritage, and wanted to give the cultural heritage project in their country a boost. Looking to the future, that means that although increasing, the costs will remain manageable, thanks to the volunteer efforts.

With an increasing amount of countries participating, as a consequence, the costs for organizing and managing will also increase. Especially since the project will be managed more professionally and the local events will increase in number to improve the impact of the project. The bottom-up and community based organization structure will remain crucial to the success of the project in years to come. The exact workout in future years will be determined after a more thorough evaluation of the project in September 2011. The current intention is to keep Wiki Loves Monuments as an ongoing project – with editorial work on the wiki throughout the year, and a peak combined with a photo contest in September, the “monument month”, when also most European Heritage Days are organized.

Detailed description

D - European context and community impact (how the cultural heritage did benefit from the project; impact on European level and multiplying effect by setting a relevant example at European level). Please detail how the project has involved youth, community and/or non-traditional audiences; and also how the project has contributed to intercultural dialogue and to the protection of cultural diversity. Please also indicate the numbers of participants/audience within the last year(s). Long term impact of the project.

Wikimedia, the movement behind Wikipedia, has the mission to make the sum of all knowledge freely available to every human being on the planet. Wikipedia, the world's largest encyclopedia and one of the ten most visited websites worldwide, is the flagship project of Wikimedia.

The Wikimedia movement has a standing tradition of cooperating with Cultural Heritage Institutions (such as museums, archives, libraries and galleries) to make more knowledge available to people around the world. The general attitude is to approach a wide audience by making the contents available through the Wikimedia projects and thus disclosing it with a low threshold for the visitors of Wikipedia and other Wikimedia projects.

Wiki Loves Monuments is not a cooperation with one specific partner but a broader event in cooperation with many national and international organizations involved in cultural heritage. All images are available to the general audience for re-use under a free license and are used in the various monument lists on Wikipedia.

No specific groups were targeted on a European level, although on a national level this has happened in some instances. For example, in Switzerland special efforts were made to involve people of 50 years and older. The visitors of Wikipedia are on average 27 years old, so it would not be an unlikely claim that relatively many young people were reached through Wiki Loves Monuments. We know for sure that a lot of the people participating in the "Wiki takes the city" events were relatively young.

One of the main conditions for submission was that the submission is freely licensed like Wikipedia itself is as well. The CC BY-SA license (see <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>) was chosen as default. This license states that everybody is allowed to copy, distribute, display, make derivatives of and use a work for commercial purposes as long as they fulfill the license conditions which are naming the original creator and mentioning the license. Both the photos and all data collected throughout the contest are available under these conditions.

This means that all cultural institutions can use the data and photos to create, improve or add to databases. It is not a result that stands on itself, but something that can be built upon by Wikimedia volunteers and others.

Many of the photographers who participated in the contest were motivated to discover the cultural heritage in their neighborhood because of the contest. The Wikipedians amongst them often also did more research on the monuments, and collected textual information and wrote articles about the buildings. Because there is more image material available, they will remain more motivated in the future to keep writing articles in this field, and cover more cultural heritage in Wikipedia.

Finally, making these pictures available through Wikimedia Commons and Wikipedia gives the opportunity to make the sites visible to everybody on the world, and not just the people who live there. This might be normal for the very popular monuments such as the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the Brandenburger Tor in Berlin - but it is not yet the case for many of the monuments scattered throughout the villages and in the narrow streets of many cities in Europe. This in itself helps to create an intercultural dialogue in an indirect way, because it gives people reference materials to discover and investigate culture in other countries. It also shows people what cultural heritage actually is, and why it should be protected in the first place.

In 2010 Wiki Loves Monuments attracted 250 people from the Netherlands who actually submitted photos and thousands of people visited the contest website. In 2011 more than 5000 people from over 18 countries participated by actually submitting photos, and over a million visits were made to the contest websites. The passive reach (number of people who have seen the banner on top of Wikipedia articles) has not accurately been calculated yet, but a realistic estimate is that it transcends 100 million visitors.

The most important long-term effects are the available pictures that can be used, re-used everywhere, by everybody, without any further prior permission, thanks to the free license. Another positive effect is that many people have been made enthusiastic and monument information has been collected and put together in an organized way.

To complete the dossier, please ANNEX to the form:

Illustrations/ Photographs

Illustrate the dossier with photographs and/or diagrams of the project and its tangible results.

All illustrations should be clearly labelled and captioned. These photos should clearly represent the spirit of the project, and could be used to illustrate the project. No snapshots.

Entrants of winning schemes may be asked to provide additional photographs or material for press and promotional purposes.

Three (3) CD ROMs

The **dossier in PDF format (an identical digital copy of the paper dossier including entry form, drawings and photos in low resolution)** and the **photographs** must also be sent on three (3) CD ROMs:

1 - CD ROM 1 is for quick reference by the jury. Photo files on this CD ROM should be in jpeg format only and not exceed 150kB each.

2- CD ROM 2 is for the assessment on location done by a local expert prior to the Jury meeting. Photo files on this CD ROM should be in jpeg format only and not exceed 150kB each.

3 - CD ROM 3 contains ready for print files for possible inclusion in the magazine that will be published on the occasion of the European Heritage Awards Ceremony. Photo files on this CD ROM should be in high resolution (300dpi) and in jpeg or tiff format only.

Checklist (please check each item; this should help you to prepare a complete dossier in compliance with the Conditions of Entry)

- Cover-page with the name and a photograph of the project
- The completed and signed entry form
- Photographs
- 2 CD ROMs (two identical copies) including PDF entry dossier and low resolution (< 150kB) photographs in jpeg format
- 1 CD ROM including PDF entry dossier and high resolution photographs in jpeg or tiff format

Dossiers which fail to fulfil the requirements will not be presented to the jury

Declaration of entrant

I wish to submit the above-named entry to the 2011 European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards. I have enclosed the required documentation (see 'Dossier requirements for Category 4') and agree to the conditions set up by the Awards scheme. I confirm that I have obtained permission from the owners of the copyright for Europa Nostra, to freely use the photographs and material submitted (and others subsequently requested) for all purposes of publication and promotion of the Awards.

Signature and stamp of entrant

Date

First submission/ Resubmission

I confirm that this is the first time that this project has been submitted for the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards

This is a resubmission of this project for the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards. The registration number and title of the previous submission was: _____

Name and signature of entrant

Maarten Dammers

Declaration of the project leaders

I, Maarten Dammers, project leader of the above-mentioned entry, consent to the submission of the project for the 2012 European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Prize.

Signature of the project leader

Date

Maarten Dammers
Utrecht, 1 October 2011

I, Lodewijk Gelauff, project leader of the above-mentioned entry, consent to the submission of the project for the 2012 European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Prize.

Signature of the project leader

Date

Lodewijk Gelauff
Utrecht, 1 October 2011

Declaration of photographer

All the images are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported compatible license.

You're free to use these images as long as you properly attribute the author. The full license text is included (print and on the cd as CC-BY-SA.pdf).

All the images are from Wikimedia Commons. Filenames on the CD are identical, just prefixed with the resolution if it's not the original file.

All images are freely licensed. The attribution is included below.

Images of monuments:

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1108_Schloss_Wilhelmsthal.jpg
Castle Wilhelmsthal; Castle Wilhelmsthal near Calden, Germany. Jens Haines / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Heilig_Hartkerk,_Dumortierlaan,_Knokke.jpg
Heilig Hartkerk; Heilig Hartkerk in Knokke, Belgium. VWAmFot / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Templo_de_Debod_perspectiva.jpg
Temple of Debod; Temple of Debod, Spain. Romuadc / cc-by-sa

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Buerg_Simmer_\(Septfontaines\).jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Buerg_Simmer_(Septfontaines).jpg)
Septfontaines Castle; Septfontaines Castle, Luxembourg. Schlassfrenn / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Othmar_schimkowitz_engel_otto_wagner_kirche_3.jpg
Detail of church; Detail of angle at the Otto-Wagner-Kirche in Steinhof, Austria. Thomas Ledl / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Reddingbootschuur,_Vlieland.jpg
Lifeguard boat shed; Lifeguard boat shed on Vlieland, the Netherlands. Jakruijt / cc-by-sa

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HT_La_Garde-Adh%C3%A9mar\(26\)_Chap.Val-des-Nymphes_19.09.10a.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HT_La_Garde-Adh%C3%A9mar(26)_Chap.Val-des-Nymphes_19.09.10a.jpg)
Chapel Val des Nymphes; Chapel Val des Nymphes in Vestiges, France. Tabbychat / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Alte_Lahnbruecke_Limburg_2011_01.jpg
Alte Lahnbruecke; Alte Lahnbruecke in Limburg, Germany. Cirdan / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nave_Manuelina.jpg
Torre de Belém; Torre de Belém in Lisboa, Portugal. Joaomartinho63 / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ch%C3%A2teau_de_valangin_facade_sud.jpg
Castle of Valangin; Castle of Valangin, Swiss. Martouf / cc-0

Images from events/etc:

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WLM_Nachwuchs_in_K%C3%B6ln.jpg
Young participants; A young participant in Köln, Germany during Wiki takes Köln. Elke Wetzig / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WLM_Berlin_d.JPG
Brainstorm; Brainstorm in May 2011 before the contest. Lantuszka / cc-by-sa

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Catalan_Wikipedians_during_Wikipedia_Takes_Andorra_\(13\).jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Catalan_Wikipedians_during_Wikipedia_Takes_Andorra_(13).jpg)
Wiki takes Andorra; Photographer during Wiki takes Andorra. Kippelboy / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LUSITANA_WLM_2011_d.svg
Logo; Logo from Wiki loves Monuments 2011. Lusitana / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wiki_Loves_Monuments_Logo_notext.svg
Logo without text; Logo without text. Lusitana + Cirdan / cc-by-sa

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Participating_countries_WLM2011.svg
Participating countries; Map of the 18 participating countries. San Jose + RedHotHeat + Lodewijk Gelauff / cc-0

Castle Wilhelmsthal



Castle Wilhelmsthal near Calden, Germany. Jens Haines / cc-by-sa

Chapel Val des Nymphes



Chapel Val des Nymphes in Vestiges, France. Tabbychat / cc-by-sa

Alte Lahnbrücke



Alte Lahnbruecke in Limburg/Lahn, Germany. Cirdan / cc-by-sa

Septfontaines Castle



Septfontaines Castle, Luxembourg. Schlassfrenn / cc-by-sa

Castle of Valangin



Castle of Valangin, Switzerland. Martouf / cc-0

Heilig Hartkerk



Heilig Hartkerk in Knokke, Belgium. VWAmFot / cc-by-sa

Torre de Belém



Torre de Belém in Lisboa, Portugal. Joaomartinho63 / cc-by-sa

Otto-Wagner-Kirche



Detail of angel at the Otto-Wagner-Kirche in Steinhof, Austria. Thomas Ledl / cc-by-sa

Lifeguard boat shed



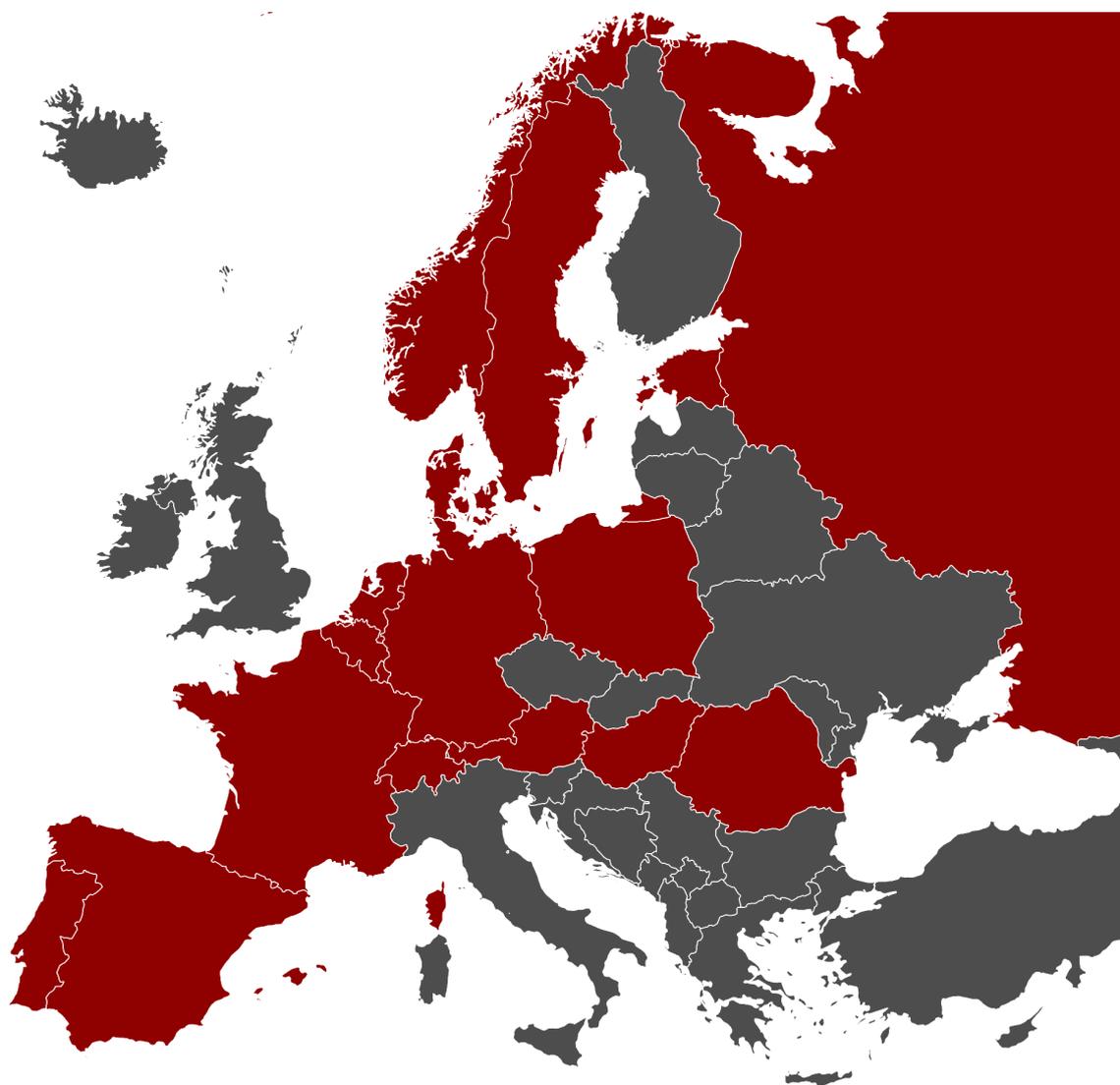
Lifeguard boat shed on Vlieland, the Netherlands. Jakruijt / cc-by-sa

Temple of Debod



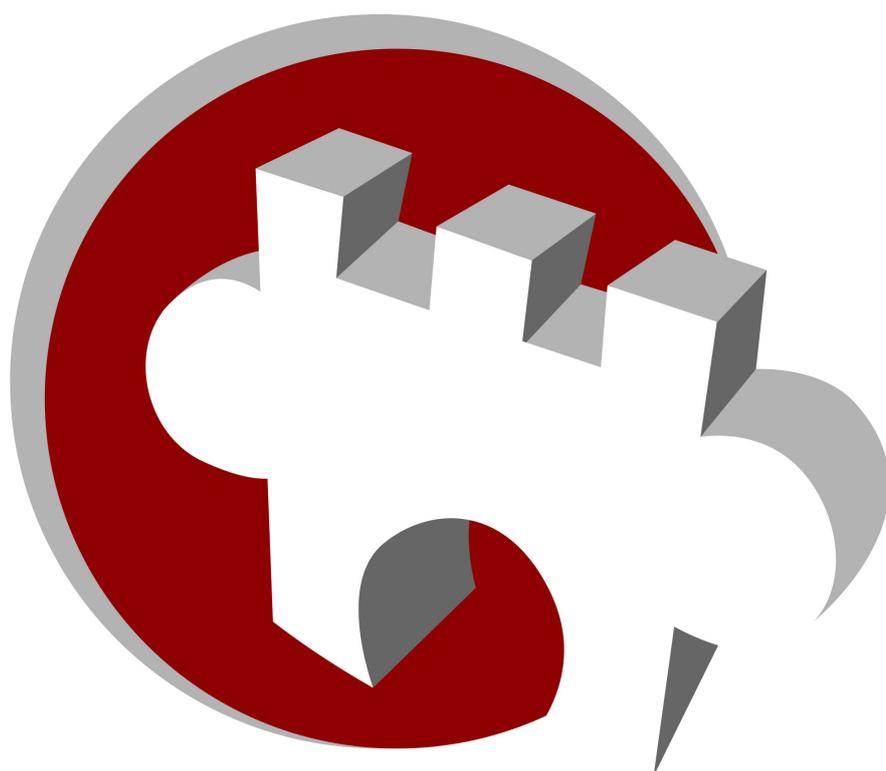
Temple of Debod, Spain. Romuadc / cc-by-sa

Participating countries



Map of the 18 participating countries. San Jose + RedHotHeat + Lodewijk Gelauff / cc-0

Logo



WIKI **loves**
monuments

Logo from Wiki loves Monuments 2011. Lusitana / cc-by-sa

Brainstorm



Brainstorm in May 2011 before the contest. Lantuszka / cc-by-sa

Young participant



A young participant in Köln, Germany during Wiki takes Köln. Elke Wetzig / cc-by-sa

Wiki takes Andorra



Photographer during Wiki takes Andorra. Kippelboy / cc-by-sa