

ABSTRACT:

1. CIDEHUS is a History research centre, of medium dimension, created in 1994. In 2019-2020, it intends to be a space of national and international reference in the analysis of societal changes different time scales. It has redesigned itself as a research laboratory, to accentuate its dynamic character.

It has a set of added values that make it essential in its area. It shows a remarkable internationalization; a wide experience in the study of the Iberian space, the questions of the Mediterranean, the Muslim world and cultural heritage, *lato sensu*, interdisciplinary and young teams (35% of integrated researchers below 40 years old), with a growing cohesion and work rules according to international standards; besides many historians, CIDEHUS gathers researchers specialized in Heritage, Museology and Tourism, as well as demographers, archivists, librarians, anthropologists, philologists/linguists, architects, psychologists, philosophers and sociologists; it has experience in national and international interuniversity post graduated training, as well as an excellent ability to dispute and attract competitive financing.

2. CIDEHUS observes and analyses problems from the South – the South of Portugal, Portugal as a political unit in the Iberian Peninsula and the South of Europe, maintaining historical links in the Mediterranean and in the southern hemisphere.

The centre defines as very relevant to articulate the local with the global and transnational and vice versa. This posture results from the location of CIDEHUS and its work experience from the interior of Portugal, in one of the more aged and needy areas of the country (Alentejo, the largest Portuguese region, 33% of continental territory, but with a GDP and a Gross Added

Value corresponding to only 6,5% of the national total in 2011) and with a weak business structure.

Its self definition as a laboratory is because it intends to study questions that may be referential for other spaces with similar characteristics (extreme demographic problems, low population density, bad economic indicators, great social polarization, illiteracy, strong identity marks and a recent touristic attraction), independently of their location. This is one of the Centre's distinctive feature.

3. The comparative methodology is today one of the Centre's strong features in its approach to problems. For the future, the team will strengthen this relational strategy, always incorporating a strong critical concern with the theoretical referents in the various scientific fields of its member's research, be it polarizations (as is the case of epistemologies subjacent to the conceptual pairings «North/South» or «developed/underdeveloped», etc.), be it the study of the decision-making processes, or other theoretical frameworks, as «connected analysis», transnational history or neo-institutionalism.

In the Centre's strategy, interdisciplinarity is understood not only as the collaboration between researchers of different disciplines, but mostly as the actual incorporation of problematics and concepts originated in other disciplines to generate new approaches, i.e., a new product. The Centre has thus favoured and favours research in History, Heritage and Libraries and Information Sciences, rooted in Anthropology, Political Sociology, Demographics, Philology/Linguistics, Education Sciences or other relevant areas and crossings.

4. CIDEHUS is organized in 3 main research axes:

- Societal changes:
- Heritage and cultural diversity;

- Literacy and textual heritage.

Each one of the 2 first axes corresponds to one thematic line. The first is organized into two groups (sp e sd). Sp is focused in social and political History, whereas sd deals with demographic issues. The second line is distributed by the 2 groups, pm e pi, dedicated respectively to «Material Heritage» and «Intangible Heritage». The third axis - «Literacies and textual heritage» - constitutes the 5th group and encompasses problems related to information (in a wide understanding) and, in a more focused view, to the access to information, be it scientific or other, be it consigned to archives and libraries or to other organizations. This group established a bridge between the first two lines and links with them.

The organizational model of an interdisciplinary centre must be, by definition, the opposite of the sum of atomized groups. The thematic line is thus an essential instance to assure convergences towards the attainment of common goals, define research strategies and guarantee the execution of the Centre's anchor-projects. These make the units work as a whole, although the responsibility for their execution is tied to a line or a group (case of the lpt) in particular.

5. The specific added value of this unit is then, on one hand, to produce a historical knowledge which is comparative, complex and of an interdisciplinary nature, focused in the dynamics of the South; on the other hand, to implement transference processes, whether for the cultural economy, or to the domain of counselling/arbitrage of policies, or else for the training of the public at large.

Having its hard core in socio-political history and heritage, this Centre will invest, for the period 2014-2020, in a set of areas in which it possesses a relevant potential for growth, as is the case of Demography, Museology, Tourism and Digital Humanities. Another of its assets is the UNESCO Chair

«Intangible Heritage and Traditional Know-how: linking Heritage», obtained by a CIDEHUS researcher in 2013.

As a whole, this centre distinguishes itself from all others because it seeks to link basic and applied knowledge in the field of Humanities around a set of problems with an undisputed general reach. Finally, and in accordance with its ambition to be a centre of reference, it is guided by high quality standards, in the permanent search for innovation, with a view to produce high impact knowledge.

VISION

The goal consists of specializing it in the diachronic analysis of societal change and continuity processes. The south (of Portugal, of Europe, and other geographies that are historically and culturally related to them) is chosen as a privileged laboratory for observation of those dynamics.

CIDEHUS must be a reference laboratory for other spaces with similar characteristics.

PROGRAMME

Between 2015 -2020 it is intended to make the program more incisive and efficient. That is why it was redirected toward the study of "History, Heritage and societal changes". Neither the location of the unit in the south of Portugal and Europe, nor the historical and cultural relationships between these geographical areas and other regions were indifferent to this option.

The work program is organized around 2 big cores of problems, around which it can produce added value:

-How the changes were generated and appropriated (be them demographic, cultural, socio-political, religious,etc). It should include the socio-institutional contexts (fields of interaction of the actors, in the Bourdieu sense) in which those interactions appeared and gained senses. The heritage corresponds exactly to one of the forms of the management of change.

-How the management of memory, information and knowledge was made and is made.

This effort prolongs a considerable work which was done in the last few years, valuing it.

STRATEGY

1. To reinforce the connections with the south and to internationalize the South.

It is an aspiration for the centre that it has a greater connection with the South, in which it is inserted. The acute economic-financial crisis that Portugal and the countries of the south of Europe are going through has made this design more evident. It is expected that CIDEHUS will be a space of excellence, capable of revealing the valences of the

South in matters of socio-cultural knowledge and contributing for the smart specialization of the region and of the country within the global context. It is important to make this starting point a trump. The region chose cultural heritage as one of its valences. Now, one of the essential axes of the research developed in CIDEHUS corresponds to the cultural legacy, *latu sensu*. Whether the historical approach, or the treatment of heritage, memory and acquired knowledge (kept in libraries and archives) are framed in this field. Thus, the centre can generate specialized knowledge and disseminate it in a reproductive way.

The connection to the region will always be made in connection to the global world, and not in an atomized way. And the region will not only be the South of Portugal, but also Portugal as a space of Southern Europe, with connections to the Mediterranean.

2. A Laboratorial Posture

In the program, the South is considered as a privileged space of observation in the strategy of a laboratory of analysis.

The definition of the centre as a laboratory aims to accentuate the active, propulsory and dynamic character of the unit, with an ability to work with

fundamental science while at the same time developing activities linked to applied knowledge and its transfer.

3. To invest in new fields and in applied knowledge.

CIDEHUS will invest in fields which are relatively new or with little consolidation for the team, as is the case of Demography, Tourism, Museology and Digital Humanities. The investment is destined to reinforce both the fundamental knowledge component and the applied one, and the capability for intervention and advising in matters of public policies. In fact, the unit should start by keeping its usual 30% of applied research and raise them to 40%. At the same time it will test knowledge transference for the business sector, namely in the Heritage/Tourism/Archives area.

The investment is in creating some content for the cultural economy, and in the medium term, the development of a start-up, integrated in the Alentejo Science and Technology Park (PCTA).

4. To consolidate post graduated training.

The research produced at CIDEHUS will be the core for post graduate training in History, Heritage, Socio-Demography and LIS, and related areas; it should also host and support young people in the initial levels of any Portuguese or foreign university. Besides scholarship holders, CIDEHUS should welcome interns and visiting researchers every year.

In terms of training, there will be a growing investment in courses offered in partnerships, inside and outside the UÉ.

5. To strengthen internationalization

It is intended to continue to develop relational (comparative and transnational) approaches and with them be able to reinforce the team's internationalization

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

In the unit's global framework two big types of objectives were defined: core aims and instrumental ones. The first consubstantiate the big goals to achieve. They define the centre and the work that is done there. The second are structural vectors that make the achieving of core goals possible.

I - The core objectives are the following:

1- To produce deep and innovative knowledge about societal changes, in particular about the territories of the South (of Portugal, of Europe and the Mediterranean) and regarding their historical interaction spaces, namely about:

a) The dynamics of change and continuity, using different analysis scales and producing studies about the crossed processes of appropriation of those changes;

b) The way that societies have, through time, framed tangible and intangible marks of the past, and the perspectives according which those marks have been interpreted;

c) Extreme demographic problems and their interaction dynamic with society through time:

d) Textual heritage and digital humanities as a factor of social dynamization;

e) Management, recovery and information access problems;

f) Theoretical-methodological questions inherent to the study of the topics mentioned above. On the theoretical level, the Centre encourages conceptual research which is susceptible to stimulate and shape empirical research. It is therefore important to recreate the notion of «South» in such a way as to make it a more efficient heuristic tool (different of a naïf dichotomy between two separated polarities). At the same time it is important to underline the multidimensional structuring of political, social and cultural spaces.

It is our understanding that the best way to capture the complexity of a specific society is to analyse how societies, individuals, groups, react to the diversity of changes (the spectrum of changes vary from one epoch to another) and how they evolve. That is why we considered societal changes the experimental starting point of the unit's research program.

2- To assure a high standard of quality in post graduated training, making it possible for students:

a) To assure a close contact with research and integration in interdisciplinary teams;

b) To support internships in foreign institutions;

- c) To acquire specialized bibliography and access to specialized databases;
- d) To develop opportunities for debate in diversified and international profile events;
- e) To gain experience in organizing scientific events;
- f) To generate autonomy and ethical responsibility in research.

3 - To contribute to the dissemination of results of the research:

- a) Giving preference to publication in international reference journals with peer review and the edition of books with scientific arbitrage and whenever possible in free access electronic format;
- b) Creating conditions for a larger diffusion of data on the part of CIDEHUS teams;
- c) Promoting the diffusion of science with the public at large, with resource also to the Facebook, science blogging, besides the site for the Centre and the MOOCs.

4- To develop outreach activities, in different formats (from free courses to exhibitions, through the availability of open access texts and the involvement in the Plataforma Digital Ibero-Americana para la Difusión de Trabajos Científicos <http://www.geocritiq.com>; to which CIDEHUS belongs). As is possible, invest in multimedia, posting online more databases on the site of the Centre.

5 - To host, with adequate intellectual and material conditions, the training of experts (post-doctorates and researcher in more advanced stages of their careers), and visiting researchers from different levels and countries.

6 -To stimulate the creation of own revenue and, on a medium term, diversify financing sources:

- a) To submit a larger number of applications for international research projects;
- b) To create conditions for a greater interaction with the economy of culture and through that way obtain financing and research contracts;
- c) To develop a bigger articulation with regional entities, aiming for the production of knowledge and for to encourage innovation and simultaneously to respond to the needs felt by those entities.

7 - To develop effective processes for transfer of knowledge, either through training, or advising, or even in the field of digital humanities. To also widen that transfer to the business sector resorting to the support of the UÉ/Parque da Ciência e Tecnologia do Alentejo mediator (PCTA).

II - Instrumental goals:

1 - To consolidate and widen the internationalization gained by CIDEHUS and by its researchers and teams, through projects, networks, publications and greater interchange of researchers:

2 - To stimulate actual links from the global to the local and from the local to the global in research activities and the outputs generated;

3 - To cooperate in the University of Évora Heritage Platform: it will engage CHAIA - Centre Of Art History and Artistic Research (the core of which is Art Studies) and the Hercules Laboratory - Cultural Heritage, Studies and Safeguard, the core of which is Chemistry, namely in the recent project «Évora in tridimensional virtual space»;

4 -To contribute for the technical and methodological update of the team's members, through the lending of IT material, access to bibliography and promotion of training actions;

5 - To attract a larger number of young full time researchers (post-docs and FCT researchers), involved in the centre's core program;

6 - To improve the model of management of CIDEHUS, making it:

a) More efficient and participated (in medium/long run it will be important to analyse the possibility of joining the whole of the functioning of the centre in a computer network);

b) Reinforcing interdisciplinary dialogue and the involvement of all RGs in the centre's program;

c) Strengthening the cohesion and internal cooperation;

d) Encouraging scientific improvement of its researchers;

e) Promoting responsibility.

7 - To maintain and to improve the infrastructures of CIDEHUS, acquiring new IT equipment, and rethinking the status of its library;

8 - To update the databases created by CIDEHUS, developing them and expand the public diffusion of some, namely Fundis (Documentary sources from institutions located in the South) and Hemera (articles about the South);

9 - To keep CIDEHUS's website and Facebook page updated, and make them a space for communication and projection of the centre (of its teams, its potential and its activities);

10 - To make the current CIDEHUS weekly newsletter more attractive and more widely known;

11 - To contribute to the formation of a more enlightened public opinion through a larger presence of CIDEHUS in the media;

12- To have a constant concern to stimulate excellence standards and creativity as the best way to generate innovation.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the 2015-2020 strategic project will guarantee the promotion of innovation and cooperative work, through the active participation of the research members involved in the lines and in the research groups, including integrated doctorates and young researchers. If necessary and opportune, there will also be space for reconfigurations, without questioning the essential of the final goals.

I. In the scientific area:

1. There will be core a project for each Line, although all RGs can cooperate in them. They should reveal team work. The purpose is to anchor the different research groups, to reinforce cohesion, to make the centre's research outputs visible, to associate the unit with projects of reference and to guarantee knowledge transfers.

In L1 the anchor project is an editorial project, entitled *Portugal in the context of Southern Europe: changes and continuities*, to be concluded in

2020. The goal is to analyse the most relevant societal changes in those territories (centuries 1-21st), the transformations in the material and intangible culture, and how the access to the information has been made. This project will be coordinated by Hermínia Vilar, Mafalda Soares da Cunha and Filomena Mendes. It will have the collaboration of Portuguese and foreign researchers, external to CIDEHUS. It intends to analyse the Portuguese society from a global and comparative perspective. Starting date: 2015.

The aim of L2 is to create conditions to generate knowledge that support the birth of a start-up in the Heritage area, because it is the field with most aptitudes to assure transference processes. The goal is to develop scientific advising in this area.

This project will create other parallel outputs and will permit interactions with social agents, creative culture stakeholders and transference to the business structure. This project involves ongoing negotiations with the PCTA. Coordination: Cyril Isnart. Starting from: 2014.

The anchor project of L3 is entitled «From documentation to digital world». Coordination: Fernanda Olival, José António Calixto and Cláudia Sousa Pereira. The goal is to make available, in open access, sources about the South, semi-processed data and cartography (Historical Atlas of Portugal). Starting date: 2014. This project concerning cartography will be developed with the cooperation of the Social History Laboratory of the University of Brasilia. This partnership is justified due to their research outcomes, as well as the availability for collaborative publications using free access software compatible with Arqgis and Qgis.

2. To create a new editorial collection, in digital format, called: «CIDEHUS Working Papers Series». The goal is to offer a space where annually be published the outputs from scientific debates on societal changes in the South, within a multidisciplinary perspective, and expectably in English

and/or Spanish. Coordination: Ana Novo, Ana Isabel López-Salazar and José Rodrigues dos Santos. The texts will be submitted to peer review and the authors can be also external to CIDEHUS. The goals are: 1) to create space for the dissemination of research text wider than an article, but without a book format; 2) to spread data and work in progress. Dates: 2015-2018.

3. To assure training in the area of methodologies and TIC. This investment is crucial, once it maintains the team's dynamic and ability for competition in a rapidly evolving world. Additionally, it is a contribution to stimulate the sharing of working tools, to consolidate cohesion, spirit of teamwork and creativity. These sessions are designed both for PhD students and senior researchers. Priority areas for action: bibliographic managers such as Zotero; quantitative/qualitative methods, digital cartography, open access, new formats for scientific information. Date: 2014-2020. These sessions may also be open to master's students and undergraduate students.

II. For advanced training the implementation will consist of:

1. To articulate in a more efficient way research and training partnerships at both national and international levels;
2. To reinforce the connection of the 3rd cycle courses to the centre's RGs. By this way it is possible to extend the range of lecturers involved in those courses, in order to increase their quality;
3. To engage CIDEHUS in the seminars for the discussion of the PhD projects also promoting the participation of international students;
4. To give priority to the PhD student's requests in the acquisition of bibliography;
5. To maintain the policy of offering 5 annual abroad internships for master's and PhD students; the winners are selected on a competitive way;

6. To guarantee the annual subscription of Jstor and identical bibliographical databases which reveal to be crucial and are not available in open access.

III. In the area of dissemination of results, apart from the organization of events, it will be essential:

1. To privilege funding for text translation for submission to peer review journals.
2. To consolidate the system of double-blind refereeing in the CIDEHUS' main collection *Biblioteca-Estudios & Colóquios*, tested for the first time in 2013;
3. To extend peer review system to the new collection «CIDEHUS Working Papers Series» (date 2015);
4. To define rules for text formatting, which authors and coordinators must follow when handing originals;
5. To invest in the production of e-books in open access;
6. To make those e-books suitable for different types of electronic devices;
7. To expand the cooperation of the Centre with scientific journals connected to the team of CIDEHUS;
8. To organize the cooperation of CIDEHUS with the «Plataforma Digital Ibero-Americana para la Difusión de Trabajos Científicos» <<http://www.geocritiq.com>>, from 2014 onwards.
9. To enhance the open access diffusion of data (databases and other outputs such as videos, MOOCs), namely purchasing DOIs.
10. To implement the prize that is consigned in the internal regulation (article 12) of CIDEHUS at the end of each year, when the usual annual reports are made. The line coordinators, in cooperation with the RGs' IRs, must operationalize the distinction from 2013 onwards. So, the 1st prize will be awarded in 2015.

11. To study the possibility of making the CIDEHUS' database «Fundis» compatible with the Portal of the Portuguese Archives and CIDEHUS' database «Hemera» compatible with Zotero.

IV. For outreach activities: the IR's will take care of organizing activities under this profile, in different formats, regularly. CIDEHUS should participate every year in the Portuguese «Ciência Viva» program.

V. To attract experts (post-doctorates, visiting researchers and scholars in different career stages) interested in the centre's strategic program we will intend to post calls defining candidates' profiles on the CIDEHUS website, on several competitive occasions, like the Marie Curie calls. These calls from CIDEHUS must be spread in several international sites, like h-net and Calenda.

VI. We will try to get more contracts of research to increase external funding. We will apply more frequently for European projects, through international networks, alongside with national and local ones, to diversify financing sources. CIDEHUS will give support to prepare the applications when its researcher members are interested to apply.

VII. To implement the knowledge transfer we rely on:

1. The mediation of the facilitator of the UÉ to the PCTA to promote some first contacts, like with the Tourism Board of Évora, and to assist a start-up connected with cultural heritage field of CIDEHUS;
2. Promoting the direct contact with some of the local stakeholders in cultural and creative business area, CIDEHUS is going to organize in 2015 an event on «History, heritage and entrepreneurship». The goal is to know the enterprises that already exist in this field and to create links to work with them;
3. The development of a start-up in the area of Archives, which idea is in progress in the last few years inside CIDEHUS;

4. Encouraging the strategies or methodologies of research-action in different fields of the investigation developed by CIDEHUS.

VIII. Globally, to promote the involvement of the work teams in the unit, regular meetings will be held with the coordinators of the groups and with the coordinators of the lines. The Line IRs, in cooperation of RG IRs, will have to make a written report annually to assess the program compliance and justification of deviations from the schedule and to discuss it with the BD and/or the SB. Also, Line IR's in the same way must do a planning for the activities every year.

IX. To encourage creativity it is important to place suggestion boxes in CIDEHUS; to make time for brainstorming; to ask for new ideas enthusiastically to all research members (young and less young).

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR REGIONAL STRATEGY

Because the orientation of CIDEHUS will be globalized /internationalized while at the same time anchored locally, this unit will cooperate with local entities as frequently as possible.

CIDEHUS has participated with suggestions and criticism in the definition of the regional action plan Alentejo 2020, the region that is more immediate to it. Some of this program's priorities such as Heritage and Culture, the development of low density territories, the regional pact for qualification, employment and social inclusion or also social economy and Tourism, areas for which CIDEHUS can and should contribute, given the potential of its teams. CIDEHUS is also available to do the same regarding the Algarve, an area strongly marked by tourism, and other areas of the country.

1. CIDEHUS more immediate and direct contribution is within the scope of Heritage, an area defined by the UÉ as priority.

CIDEHUS is committed, both in L2 as in several of its groups, to producing contents for the cultural industries, in different supports. It can also intervene

through the UNESCO chair it houses. The Cante, the valuing of edified structures, including knowledge of the past, are some of the areas where it can generate knowledge and be a partner. It is equally interested in contributing for the specialization of agents in this field. It is strongly committed to intermediate the dialogue between the research world in humanities and information technologies, today indispensable to preserve, spread and profit from Heritage.

2. It actively contributes to boost the development of low density territories, by studying current demographic indicators, prediction for their future in short, medium and long terms, by proposing to political deciders sustained solutions for social demographic planning and intervention.

3. In matters of qualifications, employability and social inclusion it must help to requalify the work force around Heritage, museums, archives and libraries, including social entertainment. So, it can contribute to the employability of both genders and of different age and socio-professional groups.

4. By studying social vulnerabilities, education cities, processes of social inclusion and exclusion, CIDEHUS will also give a valuable contribution to the social economy. Regarding this knowledge, CIDEHUS can advise more appropriate policies.

5. About tourism, by promoting its study in association with that of Heritage, CIDEHUS invests in collaborating in reengineering the touristic product and in making it an activity which is in greater harmony with local experiences (also in a perspective of sustainability).

This local embedding will be supported by a network of reliable partnerships (institutions of business and culture, and also politics, like the municipalities). With some of them, CIDEHUS has already made collaboration agreements, like Marbles of Estremoz, EDIA, Robinson Foundation and the Public Library of Évora and different municipalities.

INTERNATIONALIZATION

CIDEHUS has an excellent performance as it pertains to internationalization in its diverse facets. First of all, we should mention the publication indicators in internationally circulated journals, mentioned earlier (point 3.5), but also the above mentioned multinational dimension of the research project teams and the ongoing advanced training partnerships (point 5.2). It is believed that this relationship capital, besides mirroring the international recognition of the members of CIDEHUS, allows for optimistic expectations regarding the deepening and widening of the international contact network.

Certainly through the reinforcement of networking, with the goal of diversifying interlocutors, as we consider that working relationships are consolidated, especially in Spain, France and Brazil. Thus, the intensification of relationships with those and other research spaces will be executed through the continued mission support and linguistic revision of texts for international publication, although now a higher rigor in the selection of institutional interlocutors is justified. That is, in fact, the purpose of the annual prize set in the internal regulation of CIDEHUS for the researcher who is published in journals which are placed in the upper echelons of international bibliometric reference databases. Complementary goals in improvement of internationalization quality are still the largest presence in international scientific arbitrage (papers and projects) or in editorial bodies of journals which are well established in publication rankings, either Portuguese or foreign.

It is equally important to highlight that CIDEHUS has as its primary goal to increase incentives for submission of projects by its researchers to international financing agents, namely at a European level, as well as the support for students' applications for international scholarships. It is thus considered pertinent to stimulate exploratory missions for the preparation of applications for programs in external financing agencies. To signal

opportunities in these types of competitions and for the compilation of the pertinent institutional information, CIDEHUS relies on the services of the University of Évora's International Relations department. The relevance of this issue justifies, however, the hiring of a dedicated BGCT to provide information and supplementary support in the preparation of applications.

This framework for promotion of internationalization is not complete without mentioning the preferential stimulus which is granted to research of a comparative profile that will allow objectivising knowledge transference practices at an international level and referencing CIDEHUS as a relevant research partner regarding societal changes in southern societies.

GROUPS AND LINES

Objectives of the Research Group – RG1-sd

The research to be developed by the RG, intends to:

- Evaluate the impact of demographic evolution in the future of society.

Starting from knowledge of the current situation and the recent past (20th and 21st centuries), making itself an innovating way of approaching the previously identified trends under a new perspective. It defines as one of the main goals: (re)question and give continuity to the analysis of old concerns and develop new thesis, encompassing the essential aspects of evolving demography: evolution of life

expectancy and longevity, decline of fertility and demographic ageing as a "global challenge" for the 21st century; continuing depopulation of low density territories and its consequences in terms of social cohesion; poorly controlled growth in large metropolises; migrations, trans-nationalities, exclusion and increase of social vulnerabilities;

demographic projections and their relevance for planning and definition of a strategy of foresight of future societal changes.

Although the research methodology privileges a quantitative approach, the use of mixed-methods is considered complementary, in order to link a

component based in statistical analysis of data with a qualitative one (with its own data production, essentially through interviews and focus-groups), focusing namely on the decision process of individuals and groups regarding their reproductive behaviour in terms of basic family structures (traditional and new).

- From a relational database composed of around 400 thousand nominative records (it links christenings, marriages and deaths in Évora between 1537 and 1800 with the poor relief beneficiaries), the second group intends to promote an innovative research in European terms, mostly concerned with the evaluation of the poor relief policies. A second line of work, linking with previous one but within a national scope, addresses health professionals who had their skills recognized by the crown between the 16th and 18th centuries. It is also supported by a prosopographical database (22 thousand records) and its intention is to analyse these individuals' social context, professional/social mobility practices and the definition of competencies in the health area. Common to both lines of work is the proposal of a new understanding of the poor relief and health care policies in Portugal, in the European framework. The way how the power relationships were established within the medical field or the health socio-professional space, and how they have influenced not only demographic evolution but also the development of societal change, is another research goal.

- As an agglutinating goal of the research, is the identification and understanding of decision building process, with a focus on the past social policies and on their legitimization process. Assuming that, from this knowledge and in response to concrete social demographic movements, predicted by the research outcomes, it is possible to contribute to the creation of more adequate intervention strategies with social utility.

In operational terms, the RG intends to strengthen the interaction with national and international teams, looking for compared and differentiated analysis. It also proposes to keep the level of external financing (FCT, FFMS, EU) and actively participate in the L1's anchor project.

Regarding the releasing of results, this RG intends to continue to submit the results of its research for publication. The databases produced will be available, in the medium term, in open access.

The convergence with the Centre's global strategy is consubstantiated in the identification of the depart question of societal changes, as a research object within a perspective that goes, simultaneously, from past to present and near future, and from local to regional and transnational levels.

Objectives of the Research Group – RG1-sp

The scientific goal of this RG is the development of historical studies about Portugal from a global and comparative perspective, with observations based on different analysis scales and attention to the ongoing debates in the international academic community. How do these goals differentiate RG-sp, or contribute to differentiate the CIDEHUS team, form other History research teams?

Firstly, it is important to highlight that this RG is not starting from zero. It has a long work experience on themes of social and political history, relevant to explain the characteristics of social evolution of the South. It gathers researchers working on different periods, which helps the reflection of long run processes. Its tradition for internationalization facilitates participation in the debates of the historiographical academic community.

But these advantages are not sufficient to guarantee the difference. That is the reason why it was decided that participation in L1 would be made through a thematic focus and several precise goals. The thematic focus is the study of societal changes through the compared analysis of dynamics of social groups in relation to institutional forms and to learning/teaching practices. This innovative point of view is tied to the particular attention given to the analysis of

decision-making processes. The goals are the reinforcement of the quality of internationalization of the outputs, the rejuvenation of the team and its public visibility, besides its active participation in the collective work, e.g. the anchor project of L1.

It is the understanding of this RG that historiography, even though it often incorporates this type of questions, has seldom chosen the decision processes as its central theme for the explanation of societal changes. The theme is controversial and has provoked a lively epistemological debate. In the field of History, one of the reasons has to do with the acute perception that historians have regarding the relative dissociation between the sphere of action and structures in the long run of past societies. This does not amount to deny this established fact, revived by new institutionalism that stresses the relationship among information, institutions and tradition. What is at stake is attending the different forms, processes and intervenient that lead to decision making, associating them to the set of impacts that they have generated. Choosing this issue as a shared focus of analysis of several realities, in several scales and temporalities, is also pertinent in a research centre that has the realities of the South as its privileged observation space. Without rejoining debates which are perhaps not very enlightening regarding the advantages of the North over the South (and vice versa), it is important to recognize that the decisions that have organized past societies had effects that have been projected to their more or less near future. Decisions were made in a casuistic and sometimes contradictory form, live alongside with more planned ones that were established in different institutional settings and eventually were the object of open confrontation or diverse social arrangements.

The specific skills of this RG for this tasks lays in its deep knowledge of southern institutions - municipal and communal structures, Inquisition, Diocese, and Chapter, University, House of Bragança, Military Orders, associations, schools, political parties, for example. We also have clear perception of the way in which their existence conditioned and differentiated, in various times, both social and cultural identities and social dynamics in Portugal. And in a more intimate way, how these institutions and dynamics have shaped different historical configurations in the South of Portugal. These questions, the space of reflection that they suggest, the output dissemination in articles, conferences as well as the afore mentioned collective work constitute the contribution of this RG for CIDEHUS's mission.

Objectives of the Research Group – RG2-pi

Even though the focus of this group lies on intangible cultural heritage, it will foster the protection and conservation of heritage in all its forms - tangible, intangible, cultural and natural, movable and immovable - and reinforce heritage conservation practices and capacity-building methods.

However, it is important to define this vast field of work accurately. Although the specific research subjects that each group member is working on may differ greatly, they all belong to the category of what UNESCO defines as "intangible heritage". While the Chair focuses on traditional know-how, other group members are looking at phenomena of literacy, forms of dialect or Southern traditional music, just to give some examples.

It is important for all members to understand how and why objects and practices are considered of heritage value, while others are not. At the same time, this search leads them to look further into the process of heritage recognition and preservation itself. Independently of the fact that a study is institutional, private or community based, all members are called to address practical issues and real problems of safeguarding, project development, and conservation policies.

A series of issues will always run through the research carried out by this group, such as

- the strengthening of identity through heritage enhancement activities;
- the implementation of heritage policies;
- the examining of theories and methods of heritage preservation;
- the use and dissemination of new technologies applied to cultural heritage conservation and valorization;
- the links between tangible and intangible heritage;
- the resolution of new problems concerning land management;
- the enhancement and reuse of existing structures;
- the conversion of traditional knowledge and skills into a source of income;
- the concern with sustainable tourism;
- the development of new methods of learning that allow understanding school curricula in a practical way.

Another common topic is the field of preservation and recovery of memories, especially from the Southern region. Here, researchers are dealing with traditional know-how and the reinforcement of social cohesion by opening up and taking part in new fields connected with the economy of culture. The main idea is to give room for oral knowledge studies concerning traditional know-how, its expertise and the interpretation of the ancient and modern social practices that have produced it. Therefore, to register the work of the last transmitters of know-how should be a permanent concern, so that their knowledge will not be forever lost.

Communication and knowledge management tools will also be developed, in order to raise a general awareness about the importance of safeguarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage. This is especially important, because the group deals with cultural diversity and promotes intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace, thus strengthening the contribution of culture to sustainable development.

To this end, the group will

- engage in a global partnership for development in cooperation with the private sector;
- make available the benefits of new technologies, especially in the areas of TIC's; contribute to the networking of target groups from remote or rural areas, as well as communities and other actors of different localization and origin.

The expected outcome is a coordinated approach to the various dimensions of heritage protection and safeguarding on one side, and their enhancement on the other, based on the awareness of sustainable development goals.

Objectives of the Research Group – RG2-pm

The group has as its global goals: the study of heritage, tangible culture and landscape in the South in the long term as a way to understand the cultural diversity of the various regions and countries; reflection on the role that heritage can have in the sustainability of regions; the valuing of tangible heritage through diversified means, such as routes that promote cultural tourism, websites that make it known or proposals to create museums.

The subset of Archaeology will focus its work on surveys and long term archaeology studies, through the study of tangible culture. It pays special attention to the study of Archaeology of roman and late ancient economy, and its dynamics between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean with particular prominence for studies of ceramics, its aspects of typology, production, consumption and commerce, and the relationship of the Lusitania province with the Mediterranean.

The subset of engineering, technology, industrial heritage and territory has as its goal the analysis of tangible heritage inscribed in urban and rural space, one of the aspects of this analysis is the heritage of engineering and public works (16th-21st centuries) until now, an area that has gained a growing importance globally, namely in engineer associations, that seek to raise awareness with the public and new professionals about the heritage value of these works, for their preservation and the care to be had in their recovery. Deindustrialization seen in the south, on the other hand, has left several industrial structures abandoned, the heritage value and viability for refunctionalization of which is urgent to know.

The inventory and study of this heritage (ports, railroads, bridges, roads, factories, urban infrastructures, etc) and architectural groups in the south will keep present a comparative dimension, technological transference processes and the impact on the landscape. The work undertaken will allow to make available for local and national bodies that must intervene regarding heritage, the necessary historical and heritage information for the decision making on the future of these assets, as well as proposing ways of valuing the heritage which contribute to the social and cultural well being of the population.

The subset of travel, tourism, leisure and heritage in the South seeks to articulate a historical perspective with current practices in Tourism. It has as its goal to study social, cultural and technical changes associated with travel, leisure practices in the south and the way heritage has been perceived and divulged throughout time, through pluri-disciplinary approaches. The research developed also has as its goal to find the best way to reconcile the rural and urban

regeneration processes with that of developing sustainable cultural tourism.

The research will be centred in:

identification of public and private bodies that promote tourism in the country and region; reconstitution of moments of assertiveness of the south as a space for leisure and tourism; identification of spaces, activities and public:

reconstitution of travellers' itineraries and identification of places visited; identification of cultural heritage that was considered and divulged in each historical moment, relating it to the evolution of the concept of Cultural Heritage. The fact that guidebooks and travel maps are an important source for the study of urban spaces and for engineering works links this subset's work with the previous one. This core's work will allow to make available a database regarding this theme and at the same time to provide information for the study of Tourism in current times and contribute for the creation of historical routes.

To summarize, it will be mostly in the articulation between the theoretical study of heritage and the integrated proposals for valuing that this RG will predominantly develop its research in the next few years.

Objectives of the Research Group – RG3 (lpt)

Literacy and Textual Heritage (lpt) is a group that, in the new RG scientific and CIDEHUS organic, is transversal to other groups, considering it has the following goals: 1.To study problems related to literacy, libraries and archives in the South - whether be Portugal, the Iberian Peninsula, the Southern Europe, or other historical geographies and culturally

related to the above - on the basis of current methodologies of Library and Information Science (LIS) and the Digital Humanities (DH); 2.To investigate the various types of textual documentation/heritage (historical and linguistic sources)

in the custody of those institutions; 3.To develop new methodologies related to LIS, whether to publish data, whether to treat content.

ORIGINALITY. Lpt was conceived as a "study field pivoting" that, by performing tasks autonomously, it will produce a transversal work and

implementation. Lpt is therefore a link that gives coherence to the global project of CIDEHUS.

This does not preclude, however, the realization of theoretical studies about the documentation, books' history and reading, whether about the old and new forms of literacy, access to information or the DH. Lpt will cooperate with the anchor-project From documentation to digital World, contributing yet particularly intervening in literacy, written culture and digital culture.

INTERVENTION. In 2019-2020, the group will have had intervened in an innovative and creative ways in the preservation of the South documental/textual heritage, as follows:

1. Expanding partnerships with libraries, archives and other national and foreign institutions, endeavoring to create a network of Patrimonial Libraries from the South. Strengthening the partnership with BPE, whose archives have been inventoried and studied systematically by researchers of lpt, with a view to the creation of a Digital Library. Such initiatives will be extended to libraries in the region and, if possible, of the country. There will also be made partnerships with foreign libraries (Brasiliana, <http://www.brasiliana.usp.br/node/504>) envisaging the exchange of methodologies in the area of digital libraries;
2. Contributing to a start-up in the area of inventory of archival holdings, whose structuring initiative began in recent years, by the hand of CIDEHUS. It should be noted the value of documentation rehabilitation, considering that in the Portuguese-speaking world and, lato sensu, in the South, the availability of collections and databases, in open access, is far from reaching the levels of other countries or geographies. This initiative involves a quantitative/qualitative leap of applied research, thus providing a service to the national and global academic community;
3. Producing basic and applied research in LIS, since these only recently were included among the University base-knowledge in Portugal;
4. Contributing to the scientific and cultural impact of the various types of documentation (online), thanks to the methodologies of the DH;
5. Promoting to the training advancement of young researchers in the abovementioned areas, thus providing a stimulating environment for students. The RG aims to

consolidating the PhD program in which young researchers of the Ipt are enrolled, both at the national and international level, to promoting research in LIS, DH and Philology/Linguistics, and to qualifying professionals in these areas.

IMPACT. The knowledge produced will reflect, nationally and globally on the following: 1. Creation of Libraries'

Itineraries; 2. Production of online data bases/documentation; 3. Literacy improvement; 4. Projection of textual heritage relative to the South and the research results around it; 5. Participation of group members (as founders) in the Digital Humanities Association (www.AHDig.org), as a clear emphasis on promotion of digital culture in the national and global

community, and even in truly global dissemination of scientific information, in that ICT will have a central role.

Name of the Thematic Line - Societal changes

Objectives of the Thematic Line

The scientific goals of this thematic line aim for the study of processes of change and long term permanence (10th - 21st centuries). The south - in the wide and plural sense which the global scientific goals of CIDEHUS have already presented - will be the privileged analysis laboratory. So, we intend to analyse the logics of social hierarchization, the emergence of the norm and the legitimization mechanisms, social group's reproduction, the phenomena of social and geographical mobility in diverse historical contexts, as well as the different forms of participation in political decision making processes. Works with micro and macro scales of analysis will be encouraged stressing the comparative dimension of the studied phenomena, in order to make them highly representative and enhance their explanatory power. The theoretical and conceptual framework comes, in great measure, from the works and methodologies anchored in the New Social History, in Demography and in the most recent contributions of Cultural and Subaltern Studies. They draw also in what some authors have called the New Political History, i.e. the close articulation between the objects of study of traditional Political History - leadership and institutions - with concerns about "the

culture of representative politics and how this related to people at large" (S. Fielding, "Looking for the "New Political History", *Journal of Contemporary History*, 2007, vol. 42 (3)). In this sense the conceptual framework of "new institutionalism" should also be used in a critical way. Another theoretical contribution whose relevance is acknowledged, comes from the Education Sciences, in their relationship with Behavioural Psychology. It focuses on the analysis of teaching methods faced with learning, and has shown great significance to explain societal change processes, particularly as regards human development indicators. In order to reduce the potential dispersion of these varied contributions the unity of themes and problems that researchers in this thematic line intend to analyse will come, however, from a particular attention to the decision-making processes and their relationship with societal changes and/or structural conservation in the long run.

The study of decision-making processes relies on well-established literature in different disciplinary areas. Psychology, Economy, Political Science or Sociology of Organizations have approached these processes focusing on different aspects and analysing diverse dimensions. They also have different methodologies. They share, however, the need to understand how decisions are constructed, considering the centrality of decision-making processes in contemporary societies.

It is our understanding that in the past the different social agents were also permanently confronted with decision-making. The decisions, yesterday just as today, were built on different levels and environments. Institutional, of course, but also in more fluid spaces such as interpersonal relationships (advising, friendship, family ties, and all kinds of sociability networks). Decision-making depended on various ideological constraints and on the prevailing

values of the different time periods as well. The set of options also rode on the information available to decision-makers and on the amount of knowledge they held. Works must therefore be carried out with clear awareness of these variables and with full understanding of the fact that structural constraints observed in the past may give them a radical alterity, in regards to the present-time decision-making processes. Be that as it may, all

decisions entail the choice of a solution in detriment of all possible others. Our aim is to study those choices which had a certain social, political or cultural meaning and that provoked diverse social reactions, either of animosity or support. And they provoked (or not) societal changes.

Name of the Thematic Line - Heritage and intercultural understanding

Objectives of the Thematic Line

L 2 «Heritage and intercultural understanding» has as its goal to study tangible and intangible heritage in such a way to contribute to the understanding of cultural diversity, with a special emphasis in the South, from a pluri-disciplinary and a comparative approach.

Rg-pi centres its research on intangible heritage that is directly linked to the cultural identity of each region, in traditional "know-how", language and "cante", the research developed by this group also seeks to collect and preserve living memory and contribute to develop the sense of belonging to a certain community.

The approach which the RG-pm takes to cultural heritage has as its assumption its direct relationship with territory (with its geographical, climatic, population and economic characteristics) and with the way in which man acted on it to guarantee his survival and the development of economies. All this generated physical marks, impacts, appropriations and reappropriations in the socio-cultural context of several eras. So, the analysis will centre on the changes provoked by human action on production landscapes that have evolved in function of: the development of the technique associated to each production form; exploration of raw materials and energetic forces; road, railroad and port communication networks; evolution of consumptions; application of tributary technologies of transfer processes and adaptation; complex socio-cultural interests.

Being an approach based on the long term, it focuses on the several peoples that have occupied different spaces and the different actors in each historical period, from the religious orders of the medieval and modern period to the great industrial groups of the contemporary period, among others. Equally, the architectural sets and constructive structures that appeared from the

need for defense and protection both of people and territories, and that constitute today heritage and museological values will be analysed.

The L2 will also take as an object of analysis the spaces, structures and objects resulting from social practices in urban and rural spaces, and that have been translated in testimonies of diverse nature, to which today we attribute an added value, called patrimonial or museological. Other patrimonial expressions, such as documental heritage and iconographical heritage, will also be considered, interacting with RG-lpt.

Portugal is also analysed with the goal of understanding, in a compared perspective, the manifestations of tangible culture and intangible heritage existent in other regions of the world, following Portuguese emigration and diaspora.

This kind of analysis creates theoretical problems that must be carefully solved to avoid Eurocentrism.

In short, this line's goals are:

- To develop theoretical reflection around cultural heritage, crossing international experiences with strategies to be proposed for different scales of places, including the south of Portugal.
- To define good interventions practices in cultural heritage and in the development of cultural tourism.
- To inventory, to study, to divulge and to value tangible and intangible heritage of the South of Portugal in such a way as to contribute actively for the region's sustainability.
- To undertake initiatives which promote cultural tourism.
- To organize scientific conferences and to publish works about tangible and intangible heritage in the South.
- To develop existing websites and to create new ones where information on cultural heritage will be made available for the scientific community.
- To contribute to the creation of a startup.
- To amplify the collaboration with other centers in the UÉ (HERCULES and CHAIA) on the level of advanced training and the creation of a platform regarding cultural heritage.

- To reinforce the connection with advanced training in the 2nd (masters EM-TPTI and GVPHC) or 3rd cycles.
- To stimulate creativity in the way of valuing and interpreting tangible and intangible heritage.

CIDEHUS, 19.May.2015