Brussels, 24 March 2020

COST 034/20

DECISION

Subject: **Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the COST Action "Europe Through Textiles: Network for an integrated and interdisciplinary Humanities" (EuroWeb) CA19131**

The COST Member Countries and/or the COST Cooperating State will find attached the Memorandum of Understanding for the COST Action Europe Through Textiles: Network for an integrated and interdisciplinary Humanities approved by the Committee of Senior Officials through written procedure on 24 March 2020.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

For the implementation of a COST Action designated as

COST Action CA19131
EUROPE THROUGH TEXTILES: NETWORK FOR AN INTEGRATED AND INTERDISCIPLINARY HUMANITIES (EuroWeb)

The COST Member Countries and/or the COST Cooperating State, accepting the present Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) wish to undertake joint activities of mutual interest and declare their common intention to participate in the COST Action (the Action), referred to above and described in the Technical Annex of this MoU.

The Action will be carried out in accordance with the set of COST Implementation Rules approved by the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO), or any new document amending or replacing them:

a. “Rules for Participation in and Implementation of COST Activities” (COST 132/14 REV2);
b. “COST Action Proposal Submission, Evaluation, Selection and Approval” (COST 133/14 REV);
c. “COST Action Management, Monitoring and Final Assessment” (COST 134/14 REV2);
d. “COST International Cooperation and Specific Organisations Participation” (COST 135/14 REV).

The main aim and objective of the Action is to The Action addresses:
1: An overlooked and underestimated aspect of European history.
2: The role of textiles in S&T.
3: Novel techniques and scientific methods
4: Unveil the textiles in our languages and mental universes. T
5: Overcoming the gap between theory and praxis and academia and society.. This will be achieved through the specific objectives detailed in the Technical Annex.

The economic dimension of the activities carried out under the Action has been estimated, on the basis of information available during the planning of the Action, at EUR 96 million in 2019.

The MoU will enter into force once at least seven (7) COST Member Countries and/or COST Cooperating State have accepted it, and the corresponding Management Committee Members have been appointed, as described in the CSO Decision COST 134/14 REV2.

The COST Action will start from the date of the first Management Committee meeting and shall be implemented for a period of four (4) years, unless an extension is approved by the CSO following the procedure described in the CSO Decision COST 134/14 REV2.

OVERVIEW

Summary
EuroWeb fosters a pan-European network of scholars and stakeholders from academia, museums, conservation, cultural and creative industries. Scholars from several disciplines of the Humanities (philology, art history, archaeology, history), Social Sciences (social anthropology, ethnology, economics, law) and Natural Sciences (geochemistry, conservation, chemistry, biology) join forces to bridge current cultural, political and geographical gaps and facilitate interdisciplinary research leading to inspirational material for experts in the allied and applied disciplines of fashion, art and design.

The scholarly vision is to re-write European history based on its massive production, trade, consumption and reuse of textiles and dress. The goal is to identify expertise across time in sustainable textile practices. For this purpose, ITCs are crucial for their experience in ancient techniques and cultural heritage in textile craft. EuroWeb offers multiple theoretical and practical training schools, mentors, targeted career development masterclasses for the ECIs, with the aim to increase EU funding for ITC scholars and ECIs. Each year, EuroWeb aims to host large international textile and dress conferences in the ITCs, to highlight their collections, capacities and scholarship. EuroWeb enables collaborations between researchers, engineers, scholars and other stakeholders and business by providing a platform for them to collaborate, co-create projects and training schools, and foster trust and shared ideas. Deliverables include collaborative publications, research workshops, theoretical reflection and advancement, digital infrastructure, EuroWeb digital Atlas, films and podcasts, and intense mentoring, training and career development for ECIs.

Areas of Expertise Relevant for the Action	**Keywords**
● History and Archeology: Preservation of cultural heritage	● textile
● History and Archeology: Cultural history	● dress
● History and Archeology: Early modern history	● history
● History and Archeology: Ancient history	● archaeology
● History and Archeology: Social and economic history	● conservation sciences

Specific Objectives
To achieve the main objective described in this MoU, the following specific objectives shall be accomplished:

Research Coordination
● To bring together, in a coordinated way, the geographically widely scattered COST members with textile research communities and enhance their communication and collaboration. To initiate shared, collaborative research projects. Publications, training sessions, workshops and digital infrastructure to help us to produce 50+ ground-breaking scholarly papers and 30+ conference publications.
● To engage scholars from several disciplines in the Humanities (philology, art history, archaeology, history), social sciences (social anthropology, ethnology, economics, law) and natural sciences (geochemistry, conservation sciences, genetics, chemistry, biology), together with professions outside academia (designers, entrepreneurs, hobbyists and craftspeople) and co-create transdisciplinary results.
● To benefit from the small but excellent research environments in ITCs and learn from their craft traditions, a unique European cultural heritage. Training of ECIs from ITC will promote this cultural heritage. Career workshops will target ECI from ITC. ITC scholars will assume 50% leadership positions in EuroWeb

Capacity Building
● Promote and mentor ECIs, especially from the ITCs, training and STSM for a more diverse and international professional profile. Target is 16 STSM and 25 training schools and workshops. The goal is to train 50+ ECIs. 50% of EuroWeb leadership roles for ECIs.

● Co-create new tools for textile research: The interactive EuroWeb Digital Textile Atlas co-created by 20+ scholars, and 50+ specialised open access publications on textiles and dress.
● Co-create a trans-European scheme, transfer of knowledge between universities, museums, design schools, and independent craftspeople, designers. Access to knowledge about ancient techniqes and clothing, to use the past as an inspiration for future designs, techniqes, patterns and sustainability. Target by 2024: 250+ scholars and practitioners.

TECHNICAL ANNEX

EuroWeb: Europe Through Textiles:
European Network for an integrated and interdisciplinary field in the Humanities

1 S&T EXCELLENCE

1.1 SOUNDNESS OF THE CHALLENGE

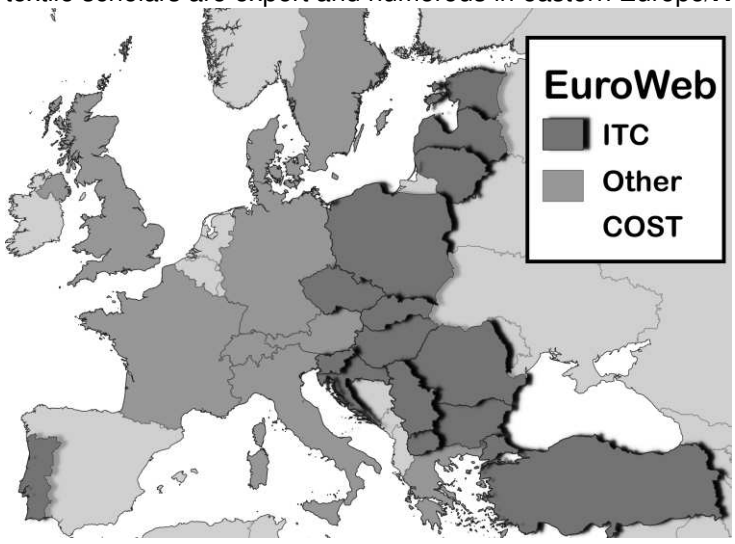
1.1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE-OF-THE-ART

Textiles accompany us throughout life, from swaddling clothes to funerary shrouds, flexible and accessible materials through which we express gender, age and status. As a techno-complex, textile crafts predate metallurgy and even pottery. European history and identity is shaped by this materiality and technology, and its manifestations in terminology, iconography and symbolism have an impact on the history and archaeology of Europe. It is by no means a coincidence that the industrial revolution was sparked by the textile industries, changing European landscapes and speeding up production of this extremely time-consuming craft. Consequently, textiles became **universal media** of **communication**, **exchange**, and **identity creation** across epochs, cultures, social classes, technologies, markets and genders. They bring people, bodies and objects together, more than any other media or material. The topic of textiles is **universal**. It comprises theoretical as well as material studies and scientific analyses. But the current approaches for understanding and appreciating textiles in European history do not respond well to the rational, linear treatments applied to other technical problems in science. There are a number of challenges in textile research and as many ways of resolving them - each approached differently by the various stakeholders involved. EuroWeb seeks to **challenge national and mono-disciplinary approaches which have dominated our understanding of textiles**. It not only envisages collaborations among the traditional disciplines of history, philology, art history, archaeology, ethnology, and anthropology but also builds bridges between crafts practitioners, museum curators, designers and artisans. EuroWeb therefore **delivers** interdisciplinary, intersectoral research and training for a new generation of ECIs as members of an **imaginative and innovative network**. Textiles are a fundamental component of European material culture, which gives EuroWeb **remarkable potential** for **outreach** and knowledge sharing with all parts of society and with all parts of Europe, including the **ITC**. **The scientific goal is to co-create a new textile-based interpretation of European history centred on sustainability**, training the next generation of scholars with the **interdisciplinary** skills needed to address new fields of knowledge.
EuroWeb explores the **whole geographical area of Europe**. The chronological frame stretches from prehistory and into Industrialisation and the globalised textile trade. Major technological textile innovations came with new loom types c. 6000 BCE, with the exploitation of wool c. 3000 BCE, the invention of the

spinning wheel 1300 CE, and the mechanisation of textile processes in the 18th century CE during the industrial revolution, which profoundly changed Europe and had a global impact. Textiles are not just clothing and furnishings but are also sails and sacks - used for transportation, storage and other domestic necessities. EuroWed aims to investigate the cultural and socio-economic impact of textile production on agriculture, animal husbandry and the environment, and its role in craft organisation and production, in trade and communication, and in the construction of gender and individual and collective identities.

1.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE CHALLENGE (MAIN AIM)

***EuroWeb, the network and training challenges*:** Current textile research is fuelled by multi-disciplinary approaches and new digital tools, which unite ethnology, archaeology, philology, and history with the natural sciences and cutting-edge technology. Yet, there is no formal training in textile research that crosses traditional disciplinary boundaries. The three main disciplines which contribute to conventional textile studies are: Craft, History and Archaeology (CHA). The first has very little strong scholarship in western Europe but it thrives among the ITCs. This expertise is crucial in recording and sustaining the intangible heritage traditions of Europe, which have been recognised as of international significance by UNESCO. By building collaborative research teams of expert historians, archaeologists and craft scholars, EuroWeb will provide inspirationand advice for scholars working in the allied and applied disciplines of Fashion, Art and Design (FAD) to fuel innovation in sustainable practices for the creative textile industries. This multiplicity of sources and disciplines makes textile research one of the most innovative and dynamic research areas of endeavour in the arts and humanities. It provides fuel for the art, fashion and design sectors across culture and tourism as well as hard applications such as textile technology. Textile scholars have developed and adapted new analytical methods for textile studies (e.g. isotopic analysis, dye analysis, automated fibre identification, genomics and proteomics), which are seemingly diametrically opposed to a craft-centred discipline. In parallel with this scientific innovation, there is a growing interest in textiles' technical application and economic drive as garments and furnishings with their social and cultural implications. This has led to **breakthroughs** in the **history of science** and entirely new ways of understanding the history of technology, chemistry, and philosophy. The **excellence** of the field has been amply rewarded by EU funding (ERC, MSC) but mainly to western European universities, despite the fact that textile discoveries, dress collections, craft traditions and textile scholars are expert and numerous in eastern Europe/**ITC**.



***EuroWeb, the networking and training solution*:** Clothing was highly politicised and gendered in the past, but is arguably even more so today. We propose **a European-wide scheme** for ECIs so that universities, museums, heritage agencies, private collections, communities, cultural festivals and the tourism industry can take full advantage of the innovations and progress made across Europe, including the ITC, in the study of textiles. EuroWeb will create synergy between new and excellent research projects and more traditional, craft-centred studies, realising the untapped potential in the field of European textile research. By **uniting methods, theories and academic traditions,** EuroWeb enables experienced scholars and ECIs to **develop their own original ideas** and new methods, giving them a **strong starting position in universities and the cultural private and public institutions**.

Research in the Arts and Humanities is characterized by specialization in often small university departments and museums, and scattered throughout Europe. In recent years, national and international research projects have shown the tremendous benefit and impact of combining these small nuclei of expertise. In textile research, there is a similar situation. Textile scholars are isolated in many distant places lacking integration and networking opportunities. Considerable successes in gaining MSC and ERC funding demonstrate that interdisciplinary textile research is a role model for integrating new knowledge and transforming working practices within the Humanities. However, this funding has mainly been given to western Europe, not to the ITC (see 2.11).

1.2 PROGRESS BEYOND THE STATE-OF-THE-ART

1.2.1 APPROACH TO THE CHALLENGE AND PROGRESS BEYOND THE STATE-OF-THE-ART

EuroWeb transforms research by **bridging gaps** between excellent research environments and the cultural heritage institutions of Europe. The process is already facilitated by numerous Digital Humanities initiatives. EuroWeb facilitates the transfer and circulation of knowledge between academia, museums, private cultural companies, designers and craftspeople across Europe, thereby providing an improved model of how we can share knowledge and open up research to citizens. This will benefit those who (1) stay in academia, or (2) conduct research in cultural institutions, or (3) commercialise their knowledge and earn a living from disseminating knowledge outside academia. The network rethinks research and its institutions in Europe in the 21st century by breaking down disciplinary and institutional boundaries. Academia benefits from a closer collaboration with ITC, gains acces to excellent research and capitalize on their cultural heritage of craft.

Challenge 1: An overlooked and underestimated aspect of European history. Our underlying and original hypothesis is that **European cultures, languages and societal organisations are configured by this most ancient craft: textiles**. This is due to its millennia-long existence, its extreme time consumption, its technical complexity, its perpetual presence in households and workshops, and its necessity for human survival. Testing the validity of this hypothesis will inevitably change the conventional view of the past. The approach can take various forms: textile terminology as one of Europe's oldests and largest fields of specialised language; textile words also travel, not only textiles, and their trajectories illustrate trade pathways and communication, which are formative for trade in other goods; the analysis of garment metaphors, which are potent literary tools describing identity. We will use textile as a hermeneutical tool to unravel the past and thereby propose alternative interpretations of European history. We will challenge the **conventional chronological boundaries between the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages** and instead follow the textile chronology of the **Plant Fibre Age** and **Wool Fibre Age**. EuroWeb embarks on a *longue durée* approach of more than 10,000 years in order to highlight the mega-trends and long-term effects, which tend to be overlooked when history is divided into the conventional short chronological national or political divisions. This audacious approach is based on our belief that fundamental textile technological prerequisites remain largely stable for a long period, such as the time consumption of spinning and weaving, fibre cropping, fibre processing, and plant dye chemistry. Other elements **innovate and transform** the field: new fibres (**silk** from Asia, **cotton** from Asia and Africa), and the new technology of the spinning wheel and treadle loom in the medieval period, and the technical advancements of Industrialisation.

Challenge 2: The role of textiles in S&T. We will revise the **history of S&T,** basing it on textile technology and suggest how this early craft has influenced later techniques; cross-craft phenomena emerge between domains of technical skill and knowledge, between textile and skin technology, garment designs, loom and ship construction. On an historical and discursive level, an interdisciplinary exploration of the terms, connotations, and manifestations of the multifaceted concept 'textile' and of its meanings such as 'network', 'weft', 'text', 'nexus', 'web' is of particular use for a reflection on the wide-ranging importance of textiles, and includes contributions from philosophy, linguistics, comparative literature, art history, cognitive sciences, and history of technology. Thus, the textile technological approach highlights and visualises entirely new patterns in the past which have so far been invisible and therefore overlooked. EuroWeb can thus contribute to and enrich scholarship, traditional disciplines and a new generation of researchers, including a re-interpretation of old data, and disseminations to wider audiences in museums and society.

Challenge 3: Novel techniques and scientific methods recently developed need to be combined with the large empirical data on textiles. EuroWeb is designed to bridge disciplines and encompass a very wide chronological perspective and vast geographical areas. Moreover, we enrich the traditional disciplines with novel **methods, which lead to new insights**: isotopic tracing of provenance supplements stylistic analyses; textile analysis reveals the skill of the craftspeople and time consumption; protein analysis identifies animal species; digital motion capture grasps the movements of the body during textile production, and thus represents a new dimension in textile tool analysis; motion capture also illustrates how the body and clothing move together, and offers a new perspective on how clothing acts on gendered bodies of different ages and cultures.

Challenge 4: Unveil the textiles in our languages and mental universes. The role of textiles is evident in the mental universes of the past, in cult, ritual, mythology, metaphor, political rhetoric, poetry and the language of the sciences: urban *tissues*, the *fabric* of the universe, the *outskirts* of the city, the common *thread*, the time *warp*, the world wide *web* - all persist in figurative and metaphorical language today. They are rooted in cognitive and experiential realities in the past. They inform us of technical terms, of textile practice in daily life, and thus have a strong didactic and rhetorical value in ancient literature. Europe is rich in languages and EuroWeb collects and studies textile expressions in texts and folklore.

Challenge 5: Overcoming the gap between theory and praxis and between academia and society: Western science has a long tradition of perceiving theory and practice as separate entities. EuroWeb engages scholars, students and practitioners, museum curators and museum audiences, and global audiences on the web, and uses textiles as a platform for a dialogue between scholars and the non-academic world about both past textile cultures and present clothing traditions in Europe. Textile handicrafts form some of the largest communities of hobbists and therefore touch millions of Europeans with a keen interest in gaining more knowledge about their craft. Likewise, textile scholars need the experience and craft knowledge in order to make progress and to gather the very large amounts of data. EuroWeb uses crowd-sourcing and citizen science to co-create and learn.

Challenge 6: Renewed tranfers of knowledge between academia and industry: There is a long tradition for technological transfer from textile industries to fashion, architecture, space technology, the military, chemistry, and sports. Efforts are made to explore the prospects for cooperation between the innovative disciplines (such as engineering and design) and the traditional disciplines of textile research (archaeology, ethnology, history). Textile research contains a mine of information (e.g. on natural fibres, plant dyes, sustainability, recycling). Renewed interest in flax, nettle, hemp fibres and plant dyes can be stimulated from EuroWeb. This expertise will also be of major importance in the current development and testing of new artificial cellulose fibres based on plant materials such as sugar and soya. They could enable Europe to regain a new status in the world's textile industry in a world where sustainability is of the essence. Hence EuroWeb contributes to an increasing European scientific excellence and competiveness, both in its academic efforts and in the transferable skills in other sectors.

1.2.2 OBJECTIVES

Textiles have been a central component of society for at least 10,000 years. We believe that a new vision and more nuanced understanding of the past will emerge when we employ **textiles** as a **prism** through which to explore the **technology**, **economy and culture** of Europe. This will enable us to formulate and visualise a new view of how technology and terminologies developed in Europe, and how textiles and clothing became ultimate expressions of identity. **The EuroWeb overall objectives are:**

- To formulate a new vision of European history based on textiles
- To uncover the underlying structures connected to textiles in languages, technologies and identities.
- To bridge the gaps between different theoretical and methodological approaches grounded in European scholarship, and to test and disseminate new analytical and multi-disciplinary methods
- To dissolve the traditional and often obsolete and obstructive dichotomies of practice and theory through a more integrated approach of disciplines and cultural institutions.
- To forge new notions of inclusive European identity based on a shared heritage and experience of textiles, which are next to our skin and profoundly affect what is under our skin in terms of identity, a sense of belonging and social cohesion.

1.2.2.1 Research Coordination Objectives (SMART=specific,measurable, achieble, relevant, timely)

RCO1: To **bring together**, in a coordinated way, the **geographically widely scattered** COST members with **textile research** communities and enhance their communication and collaboration. To initiate shared, collaborative research projects. Publications, training sessions, workshops and digital infrastructure to help us to produce 50+ ground-breaking scholarly papers and 30+ conference publications.

RCO2: To engage scholars from **several disciplines** in the Humanities (philology, art history, archaeology, history), social sciences (social anthropology, ethnology, economics, law) and natural sciences (geochemistry, conservation sciences, genetics, chemistry, biology), together with professions outside academia (designers, entrepreneurs, hobbyists and craftspeople) and co-create transdisciplinary results.

RCO3: To benefit from the small but excellent research environments in **15+ ITCs** and learn from their craft traditions, in some places still practised and possible to observe and document. This forms part of a unique European cultural heritage. The training of ECIs especially from ITC will enable them to promote this cultural heritage for the benefit of science, culture, tourism and regional development. Four career development workshops will target 20+ ECI from the ITC. Scholars from the ITC will assume 50% of the leadership positions in EuroWeb (chairs, WG leaders, coordinators, management)

1.2.2.2 Capacity-building Objectives

CBO1: Promote and mentor **ECIs**, especially from the ITCs, and offer training and STSM for a more diverse and international professional profile. Target is 16 STSM and 25 training schools and workshops. The goal is to train 50+ ECIs. We are committed to assigning 50% of the EuroWeb leadership roles to ECIs.

CBO2: **Co-create new tools** for textile research: The interactive EuroWeb Digital Textile Atlas co-created by 20+ scholars, and 50+ specialised open access publications on textiles and dress.

CBO3: Co-create a close-knitted **trans-European** scheme, **transfer of knowledge** between universities, museums, design schools, and independent craftspeople, handweavers, designers, with access to knowledge about history and ancient technies and clothing, in order **to use the past as an inspiration** for future designs, techniqes, patterns and sustainability. Target by 2024: 250+ scholars and practitioners.

2 NETWORKING EXCELLENCE

2.1 ADDED VALUE OF NETWORKING IN S&T EXCELLENCE

2.1.1 ADDED VALUE IN RELATION TO EXISTING EFFORTS AT EUROPEAN / INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

In the past decade, **substantial EU funding** has beed granted to large textile research projects **primarily** in **NW Europe**: DressID. Clothing and Identities in the Roman World, Creative Europe, Large Cooperation Project (2007-13,DE,UK,ES,GR,DK); Fashioning the Early Modern. Creativity and Innovation 1500-1800. H-ERA (2010-13,UK,SE,DK,FI,DE); CinBA: Creativity and Craft Production in Middle and Late Bronze Age Europe, H-ERA (2015-17, with UK,NO,GR,DK,IT; ERC St grant PROCON (2013-18, UK); and many MSC mobility grants for textiles scholars in DK and UK.

On-going, EU-funded textile research includes:

Type	**Countries**	**Title, description and dates**
Individual MSC research mobility grants	DK-PL	2017-20: MONTEX. Monks, nuns and textiles: Production, Circulation, and Distribution of Textiles in in Egypt (4th-8th Cent. AD).
	DK-FR	2018-20: Archaeology of Textile Production in the Kingdom of Meroe. New approaches to cultural identity and economics in ancient Sudan.
	DK-BE	2019-21: TUNICS: The expression of cultural cross-fertilization in Egyptian clothing of the 7th-10th centuries AD.
	DK-FR	2020-22: TEXtiles in Etruscan DANCE (8th-5th centuries BC).
	PL	2017-19: Nubian textiles
ERC CoG	DE:	2017-21:PENELOPE. Weaving as technical mode of existence.
	GR:	2019-24: RICONTRANS: Visual Culture, Piety and Propaganda: Transfer and Reception of Russian Religious Art in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean.
	RO:	2015-2020: LuxFaSS. Luxury and Fashion in South-Eastern Europe
Collective projects		2018-21, The Fabric of My Life, Creative Europe. Small Cooperation project (DK,DE,GR) 2018-2022, CONTEXT COST Action
Textile/ dress conference series		*CIETA* (*Centre International d'Etudes de Textiles Anciens*) on early modern/ modern textiles, e.g., silk and garments; a forum for scholars from art history and museums. It hosts conferences every 2nd year and the proceedings are peer-reviewed and published. It is only for members and the subscription is quite costly. *NESAT* (*North European Symposium of Archaeological Textiles*) was established as an alternative to *CIETA* for archaeologists and craftspeople working of N and E Europe. It hosts an international conference every 3 years; proceedings are peer-reviewed and published. Museum textile/dress experts are gathered under the *International Council of Museums* (*ICOM/Costume Committee*) and host annual conferences for members. *Purpurae Vestes* is an pen call conference mainly for South European textile scholars, every 2nd year.
Scholarly Journals		*Bulletin du CIETA. Archaeological Textiles Review (open access, online). Textile History. Fashion Theory. Medieval Clothing and Textiles.*

The added value to excellence is to **connect** these scattered projects, and to propose a common research theme – European history through textiles – that goes far beyond the individual projects' scopes. EuroWeb connects the individual research projects chronolocially and geographically to each other. EuroWeb takes responsibility for research training that is not within the capacities of smaller projects. Europe finances mobility of **ECIs**, and it connects the **ITC** closer to the excellent MSC and ERC funded research environments. In the ITC, Poland and Romania stand out with strong textile research environments, EU-funding and many excellent scholars, but EuroWeb also connects less research intensive ITC countries. EuroWeb enables

innovation by creating new and unexpected encounters and networks. The many partners in museums bring together and co-create a larger accessible, digital corpus of textile and dress collections.

2.2 ADDED VALUE OF NETWORKING IN IMPACT

2.2.1 SECURING THE CRITICAL MASS AND EXPERTISE

EuroWeb has secured a critical mass of **101** proposers: scholars, curators, craftspeople, conservators, and leaders in prehistoric archaeology, classical archaeology, historical archaeology, ancient history, medieval history, early modern history, art history, conservation sciences, classical philology, linguistics, design history, IT studies. We have received great interest from both junior and established scholars. EuroWeb consists, at the time of application, of scholars from **24 COST Full Member countries**: **15 ITC**: Bulgaria , Croatia , Czech Republic , Estonia , Hungary , Latvia , Lithuania ,North Macedonia , Poland , Portugal , Romania , Serbia , Slovenia , Slovakia , Turkey , and 9 other Cost full members: Austria , Denmark , France , Germany , Greece , Italy , Sweden , Switzerland , United Kingdom . After funding, the target is 30+ COST member states and 8+ NNC.

EuroWeb interweaves museums, laboratories and universities, encompassing a great variety of research cultures. This guarantees exposure to different research environments, including:

- diverse scholarly traditions (e.g. North and East European prehistoric and experimental archaeology versus South European classical archaeology, history, epigraphy, philology)
- diverse institutions (universities, laboratories, museums)
- diverse disciplines (history, archaeology, conservation science, philology, linguistics, IT studies)
- diverse approaches (theory-driven, empirical studies, experimental research, and design of tests, laboratory tests and natural sciences)
- diverse academic communication strategies (scholarly papers in an international conference, working papers discussed in teams, reports and assessments)
- diverse public outreach (films on youtube, blog, exhibitions, talks for wider audience, podcasts on itunes, teaching in universities) university students)

Being exposed to various research environments will encourage the ECIs to develop their communication, networking, and organisational skills, which are instrumental in bridging those environments.

2.2.2 INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

Involving the engaged stakeholders in research, networking and training: The success of EuroWeb depends on the contribution of numerous scholars and stakeholders who bring their unique disciplinary expertise. It is committed to a **diversified collaboration** in the WGs. Senior scientists will co-publish, give joint lectures, and edit anthologies with the ECIs. The ECIs are invited into the WGs, make their own original contribution, and collaborate with the senior scientists and partners. The WGs represent an opportunity for inter-generational collaboration and will extend the ECIs' international networks. Priority is given to hosting conferences and workshops in the ITCs to consolidate research there.

Involving new stakeholders and expanding EuroWeb: We will use digital platforms and social media to inform others about EuroWeb and invite new participants. This also includes professional networks. We will formally address all national UNESCO committees in COST member countries to inform about Euroweb as part of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage. From the outset, we will invite the current research projects (see 2.1.1) to join EuroWeb. Conferences and guest lectures are opportunities to engage new audiences and stakeholders. In the ITCs, we will first build on the networks of 15 ITC and expand EuroWeb from them, nationally and internationally. EuroWeb plans to use the 'People in Motion' COST Action to search for more participants and interested stakeholders.

2.2.3 MUTUAL BENEFITS OF THE INVOLVEMENT OF SECONDARY PROPOSERS FROM NEAR NEIGHBOUR OR INTERNATIONAL PARTNER COUNTRIES OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Textiles are a part of global life and culture, and it is natural for EuroWeb to collaborate beyond Europe, i.e., with NNC, such as **Jordan and Ukraine,** and IPC with strong textile research profiles such as **Austrailia**, **China, Russia, Canada** and the **US.** For archaeological textiles, collaborations with **Egypt** and **Peru** are highly relevant. This geographical extension is the goal in the first year. However, for the proposal, we have chosen to focus on the **ITC** since there is a dire need to strengthen them first.

3 IMPACT

3.1 IMPACT TO SCIENCE, SOCIETY AND COMPETITIVENESS, AND POTENTIAL FOR INNOVATION/BREAK-THROUGHS

3.1.1 SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND/OR SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS (INCLUDING POTENTIAL INNOVATIONS AND/OR BREAKTHROUGHS)

Types of impact	Short term impact (M1-48)	Long term impact
Scientific impact	Discoveries, new understanding, new theories. New diverse collaborations; shared terminology; co-create methodologies.	Overcome the low status of dress and textile research in academia. Overcome hard disciplinary boundaries.
Training impact	Empower and train ECIs, include them in professional networks	Form a new generation of diverse and talented leaders
Societal impact	Cater to the huge interest in the history of textile handicrafts and ancient textile techniques	Promote textile handicrafts as means for identity, meaning, and relaxation and improving mental health.
Human impact	Host open workshops and free training sessions with practical textile handicraft	Potential for inter-generational learning / exchange. Promote tacit knowledge.
Disciplinary impact	Bridge and cross disciplines in research projects and training schools	Establish a new discipline of textilomics (academic disciplines+sustainability)
Economic impact	Connect designers and design students with craftspeople and academics in order to discuss new solutions to textile industries	Use the knowledge of the past to foster more sustainable textile consumption. Transfer academic knowledge to SME/ entrepreneurs.
Impact on European inclusion	Textile crafts are a living cultural heritage in ITC and can promote their uniqueness	A more balanced distribution in Europe of research funding, research excellence, and higher education

Impact on people: Strengthening and expanding European capacities: The strongest **impact** will be to form the excellent mentoring and research environments of EuroWeb. The participants will be able to collaborate with the best researchers in their field worldwide. EuroWeb provides opportunities to publish papers in high-ranking journals, to lecture at international conferences, to co-publish with the most important scholars of the field, and thus to achieve an excellent reputation in their discipline.

Impact on Science: EuroWeb provides a new and wider understanding of the tacit knowledge embedded in textiles; the cognitive links between textile craft and the development of other crafts; transfers of aesthetics, skills, function and forms from textiles to other media; interaction between terminological and technological advances; the discussion of diffusion and/or local developments of textile terms and techniques.

Impact on European society and businesses: Over the past years, European industrial textile production has been under serious pressure from emerging economies on other continents. We are now witnessing the end of traditional European textile production culture with the outsourcing or translocation of the industry. It requires an integrated effort to document, display, and explain our textile heritage; likewise, we need to continue the technological (new textile fibres) and aesthetic (fashion design) advances and research in order to keep Europe at the cutting-edge of creativity. Europe's textile heritage is at stake here. The challenge is to activate Europe's millennia-long understanding and production of textiles as a potential for developing future textile and fashion cultures and economies in Europe. Leadership in terms of fashion and design are at present shifting towards other continents, but there is also a strong movement back to locally sourced producers, artisanship and designers. We believe that the European textile heritage represents a cultural value in itself, and that it is a resource for reclaiming identity, influence and market shares.

Impact on ECIs: Enhancing the career perspectives and employability of ECIs and contribution to their skills development. EuroWeb aim to have a positive impact on research training in Europe, in particular in the Humanities, by integrating universities, laboratories, and museums in a shared mission to train the next generation of brilliant leading scholars. EuroWeb takes a special responsibility of training ECIs from the ITCs. EuroWeb delivers high-quality training of their choice. We are well aware of the current difficulties for ECIs in Europe, especially in ITCs, and will therefore offer a training to make the transition to the labour market as

diversified as possible. EuroWeb will embed the ECIs in **excellent academic networks**, which should lead to a job, either in academia or outside. It will provide the ECIs with **relevant professional tools** to be able to continue their careers in a wider range of professions than is anticipated in traditional national schemes. (TS=transferable skills; DS=discipline skills)

New skills from STSM and training	Activities
Knowledge and informed opinions on research policy (TS)	Training in good scientific conduct, courses in international funding, experiences from different reserach institutions
Technical and theoretical skills in textile crafts (TS+DS). Ability to combine theoretical and practical knowledge (TS+DS).	Training in textile techniques and use of tool databases. Training in weaving, spinning, fibre processing and knowledge of different textile techniques and courses in experimental textile archaeology
Solid knowledge of scientific analyses and capacity to assess new scientific analytical tools (TS+DS).	Training in a wide range of new analyses. Integration of new analyses. Create a network of collaborating textile conservation laboratories.
Teaching experience, capacity to explain complex questions and structure a course (TS+DS).	Training in university teaching in collaboration with senior colleagues. Training as teachers in workshops.
Solid knowledge in archaeological excavation techniques (DS)	Practical and theoretical training by archaeologists
Solid knowledge of conservation and curatorial techniques (DS)	Practical and theoretical training by museum scholars
International and inter-sectoral 'intelligence' and ability to interact with different work place cultures (TS+DS).	Exposure to different environments such as museums, labs and universities. STSM. Interacting with others in EuroWeb.
Ability to present research results to an international audience (DS+TS)	Invitations to speak at conferences and workshops
Management and leadership skills and strategic thinking (TS+DS).	Mentoring by leaders, professors, research managers, museum directors.
Ability to write future research projects convincingly, draft budgets (DS)	Career master classes with introduction to EU grants, lectures on international fundraising, application writing help, feed-back
Ability to write excellent research papers (DS)	Excellent research training. Learning from peers, colleagues and mentors. Writing workshops, online writing teams.
Ability to transform research into outreach activities for public (TS+DS).	Learning how to communicate to different target groups; visualisation; use of new media and means of communication

3.2 MEASURES TO MAXIMISE IMPACT

3.2.1 KNOWLEDGE CREATION, TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT

EuroWeb aims to increase broad impact of its research by means of an innovative, multi-targeted dissemination strategy largely based on Open Access principles and considering IPR. To ensure the broadest impact and highest level of dissemination all partners will be actively engaged in the dissemination process by: (i) use of their institutional networks and websites to promote the project and its progress; (ii) use of own personal websites and researcher profile sites, (iii) relevant national and international conferences to present the project results and distribute dissemination materials. Sustainability of the dissemination strategy will be achieved by maintaining the website archive at least 5 years after expiration of the funding.

Dissemination of results in scholarly journals: Research findings of EuroWeb will mainly be published as papers in peer-reviewed academic journals, some of them aiming for the top impact scholarly journals relevant to the academic fields. EuroWeb aims at publishing both in expert journals, such as *Textile History* and *Archaeological Textiles Review*, *Bulletin CIETA, Medieval Clothing and Textiles, Fashion Theory, Nordic Textile Journal* but also in other international scholarly journals, to support the integration of the ECIs in other research fields. Moreover, results will be gathered in thematic issues of an international peer-reviewed journal with papers written by the ECIs and senior scholars, in 2021 and 2022 (Open Access online).

Dissemination of results at scholarly conferences on textile research. These include: *CIETA* (*Centre International d'Etudes de Textiles Anciens*) 2021, *NESAT* (*North European Symposium of Archaeological Textiles*) 2023 or 2024 (Possibly in Poland), *International Council of Museums* (*ICOM/Costume Committee*) annual conferences. *Purpurae Vestes* 2021. EuroWeb targets hosting these events in ITCs.

Disseminating knowledge to scholars beyond the field of textile research: EuroWeb will be present at all larger international conferences on history, anthropology, archaeology, ethnology, conservation, papyrology, assyriology, philology in order to strengthen and facilitate the integration of the textile research into the various traditional disciplines. This includes the *European Association of Archaeologists* (EAA) in Kiel 2021 and Belfast 2022; the 13th *International Congress in the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East* in 2022, the *International Congress of Historical Sciences*, Poznan 2020, *International Federation of Research in Women's History*. *The International Medieval Congresses* take place in Leeds and Kalamazoo and are relevant for medieval textiles and texts where EuroWeb can present papers and propose a session.

The **training schools** offered in the EuroWeb network provides the ECIs with transferrable skills and knowledge, with respect to scientific methods as well as complementary skills. By broadening the number and range of techniques, and by exposing him/her to a much broader scope of research environments than the national, the EuroWeb research training will significantly improve the ECIs' capacity to be successful in research. The complementary skills are particularly important additional qualifications for their employment in the private and public sectors. The goal is their employment in academia, museums, UNESCO, ministries of culture and education, cultural heritage management in cities and regions, cultural festival and events, publishing, media, entertainment, travel agencies, tour operators, and as self-employed. A crucial issue is the growing need for basic science to improve interaction with the broader public outside academia, and to improve efficiency in raising research funds from private and public foundations. Today, universities and cultural institutions invest more time and resources in public relations and this opens a new job market for scholars. The ECIs will be exposed to private and public industries where their knowledge and skills can be used to enhance communication, research and teaching. They become the future leaders in cultural institutions in Europe; some will enter higher education, with the potential for cutting-edge research; others will create new jobs and markets and contribute to innovation in culture and education; or develop new businesses: an example is the huge potential of textile research to develop tourism products. Currently, the most rapidly growing tourism profile is women over 50 travelling alone, and there is a dire need to develop new relevant tourism products for them, related to craft, fashion, culture, and design. EuroWeb training will optimise the ECIs employability and their capacity to bridge or cross sectors in the following concrete ways:

Skills/ capacities	Obtained via	Useful preparation for jobs and tasks in
Language diversity in Europe	Mobility as STSM, training	International organisations, NGOs, EU structures, tourism, trade, teaching
Museum work experience	Museum internship, mentoring	Museums, cultural association, antiques market, auction houses, museology, cultural heritage, cultural agencies and policy makers,
Knowledge of different administrative-academic structures and traditions	STSM	International organisations, international education systems, diplomacy, NGOs, archives, libraries, higher education
Convincing, clear oral communication	Presentations at workshops, discussion groups, conferences.	Communication, journalism, PR, political adviser, politics, lobbying, activism
Convincing, clear written communication	Scholarly publications, training, communication texts for museums.	Communication, journalism, editing, PR, political adviser, politics, policy makers, lobbying, activism
Experienced teacher	Teaching with seniors	Universities, higher education, high schools
Independent thinking and originality	Assisted by mentors. Learning to produce single authored papers	Higher education, ministries, centers of excellence, private and public sector
Leadership	IPR of own research; role models from musems and research leadership	Private and public sector. Self-employment and business founder. Project management. University leadership. Academic leadership.
Analytical skills	Independent research project; theoretical awareness, training	Private and public sector. Basic research. Statistics. Documentation and archives.
A ready, high-quality postdoc application	Career masterclass. Grant capture training.	ERC St/CoG. MSC grant. Thyessen grant.CNRS concours. Postdoc schemes

3.2.2 PLAN FOR DISSEMINATION AND/OR EXPLOITATION AND DIALOGUE WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC OR POLICY

- *Internal communication*: In a large programme with many partners, internal communication is crucial, to share knowledge, ensure best practice, and engender a feeling of belonging and empowerment to all participants, especially the ECIs. We will seek to use new digital project management tools for remote collaboration. Social media (Facebook, Slack) is used for sharing social events and short news. The EuroWeb blog (see below) is used to circulate news.
- *External communication*:
  With the global public: EuroWeb will encourage and facilitate access to alternative communication methods, such as web-based video clips in which skilled craftspeople demonstrate the principles of textile production and the more complex techniques such as tablet weaving, drawloom weaving, splicing or knitting techniques. The films will be collected in a EuroWeb youtube channel. The site www.ravelry.com has more than 7 million hobby knitters and craft interested users and is a relevant platform for us to communicate EuroWeb. We have also been offered a platform by Google Art Institute, to communicate images and texts, but EuroWeb and the ECIs maintain all copyright. The Google Art Institute also offers training in photo documentation. To share personal stories, participants can record podcasts with textile narratives and memories and post them on itunes and other sites. Visual communication is enhances by the EU logo and the COST logo
  With scholars: Workshops and conferences will be streamed online in order to engage and involve scholars and students who cannot attend in person. This also enables us to involve scholars from outside Europe.
  With all: EuroWeb will have its own blog (EuroWeb.blogspot.world.com), written by the participants (all reimbursed people must deliver a bog post).
  With marginalised audiences: Joint handicraft activities with textile scholars and refugees/migrants can be used as a platform for communication and dialogue about textile cultural heritages and dress cultures. This is a visual and strong theme to explore in museums, engaging a wider public of all ages and backgrounds. It creates a platform for the constructive encounter between (female) refugees/migrants and European citizens.
  Social networks (Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter) will be used for: (i) broadcasting of projects news and announcements; (ii) receiving feedback and discussions; (iii) recruiting more EuroWeb participants.

Table Outreach and Communication strategy – internal and external

Target	Activities with people	Activities – digital
All EuroWeb	Action MC meetings where all participants can meet in person, present their research, participate in training and network	Agendas, minutes, presentations, course material, progress reports, blog
All EuroWeb	Social events, Christmas parties, summer parties, welcoming events, exhibition openings,	Facebook, slack, Instagram, blog
School classes	Knitting and textile craft workshops in museums	Facebook, EuroWeb YouTube channel with short films on textile techniques
Interested public	Presentation of EuroWeb projects, progress and results via new media and means of communication. EuroWeb blog.	Short films about ECI projects in English and ECI languages. LinkedIn. EuroWeb blog. Google Art Institute
Scientific community	Lectures at international conferences, presentations at workshops, panels at international conferences	OA scholarly papers in journals, conference proceedings, chapters in anthologies, special issues.
University students	Teaching courses, summer schools	Syllabus development for courses in textile archaeology, anthologies, books
Craft associations	Lectures and meetings with knitter associations, weaver guilds, and invitation to EuroWeb events	Crowd-sourcing on SoMe, gathering technical data from craftspeople
Marginalised citizens	Knitting and weaving workshops in museums. Share histories of clothing with migrants, disabled	Facebook, NGOs. Podcasts with histories of clothing

4 IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 COHERENCE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORK PLAN

4.1.1 DESCRIPTION OF WORKING GROUPS, TASKS AND ACTIVITIES

WG1	M1-48	**Textile Technologies**

Objectives in WG1: to explore the origins and long-term development of textile technologies by examining tools and textiles and testing techniques using experimental archaeology and learning from craftspeople and textile engineers; to investigate how textile techniques influenced and were influenced by other fields of knowledge and cross-craft phenomena; to highlight the roles of skill and creativity, and the mechanisms for the diffusion of techniques, innovations, patterns and fashions, and how it has influenced other technologies and inventions.
Themes: Early textile craft and technology can be studied through a variety of sources: archaeological textile remains, textile imprints, tools, texts, images, but due to soil and climate conditions, very few textile remains are found in excavations and textile tools made of perishable materials such as wood have also not often survived. However, bone needles, spindle-whorls and loom-weights are numerous in excavated areas. The analysis of these tools, linked to the study of the few textile remains and textile imprints on clay, shed new light on the spinning, braiding and weaving methods of the past. Textile fibre crops and the later exploitation of wool were innovations that affected textile technology profoundly. Wool has played an important role in technical innovations since the Bronze Age when dyes and mordents became a specialised field of knowledge. The individual sections of the *chaîne opératoire* are highly gendered and also structured according to age and training processes: it is rare to find a culture where men did the spinning, which was mostly the task of women and children. Likewise, in most cultures fulling was associated with adult males. Weaving can be carried out by both men and women (and children) but this assignment seems closely defined by the degree of income generation, the nature of production, and the productive context: women usually weave at home while men take over when weaving moves to workshops. In medieval times, guilds of men 'professionalised' the craft. Up until the 19th century, textile production was an integrated part of the professional training of poor children and orphans, with gender-specific specialisations and associated moral connotations. Spinning schools and cloth manufacturers undertook to educate boys and girls and prepared new generations for life as citizens.
1000 CE knitting emerges as an innovation, resulting in new designs and fashions. The medieval spinning wheel and the treadle loom accelerate production but also change techniques, body movements, and organisation of labour. Museum collections of industrial machinery are a historical resource that needs revival and requires skilled experts who are able to communicate the lost technologies.
Our major questions are: Q1: How to identify technological traditions and innovations? Q2: How is textile knowledge/ skill transmitted? Q3: How can the production of textiles inform us of the relationship between gender, age, status, labour, economy and family income? Q3: What is the cross-craft interaction with other technologies of the past?

Methodologies: Textile technology is explored by using *textile analysis* and *textile tool analyses* and by using *experimental archaeology*. One of the most influential theoretical frameworks of research in textile production is the *chaîne opératoire*. We will take *diachronic* perspectives in order to break down the conventional chronologies of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages, Medieval, Early Modern and Industrialisation, since these divisions are rarely relevant for textile technologies. Analytical methods stemming from the *natural sciences* are being developed in the field (geochemical methods for isotopic tracing, aDNA and protein analysis of wool and skin clothing, fibre identification), and can be used to detect provenance and species as well as fibre qualities. *Digital motion capture* can track bodily movements when weaving, spinning, knitting.

Tasks: T1.1 Ensure progression towards objectives. T1.2 Ensure training of ECIs. T1.3 Ensure scientific progression and knowledge sharing. T1.4 Dissemination and Communication.

Deliverables: D1.1= Reports on the scientific progress. D1.2 Course on textile archaeology. D1.3 Training in textile experimental archaeology. D1.4: Films of textile techniques. D1.5: Scholarly papers on textile techniques. D1.6 Presentations at conferences. D.7 Digital corpus of motion capture of bodily movements when making textiles. D1.8 Training in archaeological fieldwork. D1.9 New textile analyses.

WG2	M1-48	**Clothing Identities: gender, age and status**

Objectives: To explore the meaning of clothing through ages, areas and cultures. To use clothing as a key to explain values in society. To use clothing as a key to understand individuals, self-representation, and groups.
Themes: With clothing, humans express their gender, age, beliefs, and social status. Ancient costumes combine skin and textile, wrapping and tailoring. Many clothing elements in antiquity are unisex, but are worn differently according to gender and age. Children's clothes are generally simple, but Roman children expressed their civil status and gender through clothing. Adults negotiate the changes in their age, body and status through garments. Poor people, slaves, and workers performing hard physical work, wear loose-fitting garments allowing freedom of movement. Late Antique sources report on second-hand clothing as an important part of the economy. Members of the elite display their wealth through luxurious garments, decorated with complex patterns including precious metals and stones. A legal framework of sumptuary laws and prohibitions, and a normative framework of appropriate dress, accompany dress history since 2500 years. Gender studies can effectively balance the functional approach to clothing. Fashionable items, such as knitted stockings and cotton dresses, are generated from innovations and trade, and they have the capacity to alter body perceptions and gendered

features of dress. In 18th and 19th century Europe, national/ ethnic/ regional costumes become an object of systematic study (Linnaeus) and exhibition, and as reconstructions, they draw on historical costumes from selected eras of history. Major questions are: Q1: How do gender and age through clothing express one's place in the economic, social, and productive spheres in society? Q2: How far did sumptuary laws and prohibition shape European clothing? Q3: How can we rethink and re-make dress exhibitions in a more inclusive way, and discuss their colonial, ethnic, nationalistic and religious markers and symbolism? Q4:How can museums' dress collections contribute to the re-writing of European history?

Methodologies: Clothing identity and status is explored in *visual analyses* of statues and images, as well as in archaeological textiles and museum collections of dress, by *creating typologies* of dress and employing *wardrobe studies*. Clothing as a gender marker is explored in texts and images, using *gender theory*. This is *compared* with the terminological analyses in WG3 to identify garment types and link them to, e.g., profession and gender identities. *Chemical analysis* (*HPLC*) reveal dyes and possible colour symbolism. *Motion capture* enables to test and track bodily movements when wearing certain garments. *Legal and religious* documents inform on prohibitions of clothing, drawing on Law, Anthropology, and Social Psychology.

Tasks: T2.1 Ensure progression towards objectives. T2.2 Ensure training of ECIs. T2.3 Ensure scientific progression and knowledge sharing. T2.4 Dissemination and Communication.

Deliverables: D2.2= Reports on the scientific progress. D2.2. Publication of EuroWeb Anthology. D2.3 Scholarly papers. D2.4 Presentations at conferences.

WG3	M1-48	**Textile and clothing terminologies**

Objectives: to explore specialised language and garment terms in European languages, and Semitic loan words; to trace and map textile and garment loanwords between the languages within Europe; to determine how textile terminologies influence other fields of knowledge, such as the natural sciences and expressions for the body; to explore how clothing is used as metaphor and literary device in European literature.

Themes: Europe is rich in languages. Through textile and clothing terminology, we perceive contacts, innovations, trade routes and economic structures. Terminology arises and develops in unison with technical innovations, discoveries, fashions and trade patterns. When new textile techniques or new clothing items come from a foreign place, languages have different strategies for naming them: 1.Adaptation of the foreign name as a loan word, e.g. *kimono*, *pyjamas*, or the term *cotton* from Arabic *qtn* through Spanish to English, of a 2nd millennium BCE Semitic root *ktn* (Linear B *ki-to*, *Akkadian kunatum*); 2. Formations based on the description of the item, such as German *Baumwolle,* meaning 'wool from trees', or the Greek cloak *chlamys* shaped as a clam shell; 3.Formations based on the description of how to wear it: English *overcoat*, *underwear*; 4.Formations based on the description of the tools used to make it. In South-American Spanish is a word for weaving, *tejer*, and with the introduction of knitting, this new technology was termed 'weaving with sticks', *tejer a palitos*. 5. Formations based on the toponymical reference to the place of production, purchase or trade: *Norwich cloth*, muslin (< Mosul), damask (<Damascus). In the specialised terminological fields of textiles, and especially in clothing terminology, we observe a substantial use of loanwords, which testify to trade, fashion and innovations. We also observe how textile and garment terms are used in philosophy, literature and science as metaphors or as concrete images of larger concepts such as identity, destiny, coherence and unity, complexity. Major questions are: Q1: How can we understand toponyms in textile terminology? Q2: How far can loan words in textile terminology inform us about the economic and technical contexts? Q3: How does a textile or clothing term (i.e. text) refer and relate to the object (textile)?

Methodologies: Textile terminology is explored via *comparative, synchronic and diachronic analyses* of textile lexemes and terminology. Methods from *philology* and *linguistics* are used, and also *literary analyses* of textile and garment *metaphors* will be discussed, and via comprehensive bodies of data we will outline the delimitation of semantic fields. Comparative studies include Semitic and Indo-European textile and garment terms, and in medieval texts the relationship between Slavo-Balto and Germanic textile and garment terms. In Early Modern trade and commercial and legal texts, we can explore the new textile and garment terms generated through trade and contacts outside Europe. We can use data from *art history* to gather evidence of texts in/on textiles.

Tasks: T3.1 Ensure progression towards objectives. T3.2 Ensure training of ECIs. T3.3 Ensure scientific progression and knowledge-sharing. T3.4 Dissemination and Communication.

Deliverables: D3.1 Reports on the scientific progress. D3.2 Papers in high ranking journals. D3.3 Presentations at international conferences on terminologies and language. D3.4 Workshop on textiles and toponyms. D3.5 Co-create and compile a corpus of textiles with inwoven or embroidered texts. D3.6 Comparative study of textile and garment terms in European languages 1000 to 1500 CE. D3.7 Workshop on in-woven/embroidered texts.

WG4	M1-48	**The Fabric of society**

Objectives: To explore the economic and agricultural impact of textile production and use. To explore the economic and agricultural basis for textile crops and textile trade by tracing textile trade patterns and paths through Europe and through time. To map textile resource areas (water, dyestuffs, cultivation, pasture, cheap but

skilled labour) and how they have shifted through time, as well as emerging textile technology regions, which branded their products and created specialised and standardised textile products.
Themes: The first textile crops were cultivated from the beginnings of agriculture (9,000 BCE). The exploitation of wool began because of the domestication and selective breeding of livestock. The first textiles were made of vegetal fibres, such as flax, but there is a significant gap in our knowledge concerning the role of textile crops (dye plants, flax, hemp, cotton) within the agricultural regimes of edible crops in ancient Europe. In Roman times, textile trade was widely attested within and beyond the provinces, it fueled new markets, and military campaigns shaped the trade relations. Medieval and Early Modern sources inform of trade networks and agents and the textile geography of Europe in terms of production centres and trade routes. European elites use textiles in their architecture as manifestations of power and transportable means of political rhetoric, as tapestries and banners. Early Modern Europe witnessed high specialisation in textile luxury production protected by mercantilism and agricultural specialisation in flax and hemp for sails (eastern Europe), dye plants (woad and madder in e.g. Thüringen, Provence) and sheep wool (Netherlands, UK). These highly specialised and wealthy areas became vulnerable and challenged each time innovations emerged, e.g., cotton and indigo, yet textile production was long a significant source of wealth. Agents of textile trade, trade networks and theories of trade can be approached from Mesopotamian, Byzantine, Arabic, the Medieval and Early Modern sources. Major questions are: Q1: What is the interaction between agriculture, herding and textile production in different periods and places? Q2: How can we quantify and qualify textile consumption of a population, and how can we quantify and qualify textile production and trade in past economies? Q3: How was (Early) Modern Europe shaped by textile production? Q4: How did Europe affect the rest of the world through textile trade and colonies, and vice versa?
Methodologies: The economic and agricultural basis for textile crops and textile trade and the societal and economic impact of cloth industries and are investigated primarily through reading historical *text*: legal documents, private account books, city registries and probates. This is mapped geographically and tagged chronologically to establish textile trade patterns across Europe and through time; *Historical archaeology*, *historical geography*, *toponymy* and *GIS* enable us to map textile resource areas (water access, ponds, dye plants, flax cultivation and pastures) and how they have shifted through time, as well as emerging textile technology regions, which could brand their products and create specialised and standardised textile products. *A comparative approach* to technology and context can be used in the first place, between eastern and western Europe, northern and southern Europe, and between Europe and the Near East. However, a less schematic comparative approach must be elaborated, also with the view on European peripheries.

Tasks: T4.1 Ensure progression towards objectives. T4.2 Ensure training of ECIs. T4.3 Ensure scientific progression and knowledge sharing. T4.4 Dissemination and Communication

Deliverables: D4.1 Reports on the scientific progress. D4.2 Scholarly papers. D4.3 Lectures in international conferences. D4.4 Joint presentation in Leeds and Kalamazoo medieval conferences. D4.5 Co-create the EuroWeb Digital Atlas visualising trade routes, areas of resources, path of innovations, terminological exchanges, fashion trends, across time. D4.6 Workshop on sails and rigging.

WG5	M1-48	**Internal and external communication and STSM**

Objectives: To ensure open access and global communication of results. To facilitate and monitor STSM. To respect Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). To share knowledge and data among all participants.
Themes: EuroWeb adheres to the principles of free and open exchange of data in accordance with EU directives and will make its own contribution to the vision of Open Science.
Methodologies: EuroWeb will pursue publication of project results under *Creative Commons*. We will encourage and facilitate *Open Access* publishing. To secure long-term digital preservation, EuroWeb will link to digital initiatives in *data archiving*, such as the h-print repository (FR) and zenodo.org (EU). IPR will be addressed at the 1st Action MC Meeting and in the MoU, also addressing legal aspects of archaeological artefacts. In order to document and explore the transmission of knowledge and expertise, all EuroWeb conferences, trainings and workshops will contain an element of *hands-on experience* in order to *continuously integrate theoretical and practical knowledge* - weaving, spinning, tool registration, working with replicas, visits to museum store rooms. This cognitive and bodily experience will expand the intellectual horizons of the ECIs and open them to new insights and interpretations.

Tasks: T5.1 Ensure progression towards objectives. T5.2 Ensure communication of training of ECIs. T5.3 Ensure internal and external communication. T5.4 Ensure selection of ECI to undertake STSM and assist them.

Deliverables: D5.1 Mid-term reports on the communication and exchange progress. D5.2 EuroWeb blog. D5.3 EuroWeb websites. D5.4 Web platform for sharing published and on-going research. D5.5 STSM reports.

WG6	M1-48	**Management and training**

Objectives: To ensure good and transparent management with partners and EU, fair division of tasks, smooth running of Action MC Metings, regular training initiatives and mentoring, swift reimbursement of costs, data management, and open access. To work towards gender balance. To arrange the Action MC Meetings.

Themes: Most European research institutions have their own sets of guidelines and rules for scientific transparency and recruitment, see http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess/index.cfm/rights/europeanCharter. It is particularly relevant to discuss best practice when dealing with archaeological remains of humans and textiles, and this requires specific guidelines for ethical handling, which will be communicated on the EuroWeb website. Moreover, the intense collaborations between ECIs and senior scholars requires clarity about (first) authorship, and how to publish results gained in collaboration. Data Management is a way to ensure swift and easy access to data, and a plan is necessary to ensure this also after the project, and to verify that copyright is respected. Once or twice a year must be held Action MS Meetings, always in connection with a training, workshop or conference event. Skype or Zoom can be used for those unable to attend in person. Gender aspects (for ECI, senior textile scholars and EuroWeb management): Textile research is dominated by female researchers, both on senior and junior level. We wish to rebalance the gender distribution. Due to modern socio-cultural stereotypes, textiles and textile studies are engendered as female (with some pejorative connotations as less important for the humanities) and we aim to promote textile studies as gender neutral field of research **Methodologies:** EuroWeb will include a formalised course in scientific conduct in the training of ECIs and also include it in the MOU linking it to the *European Charter for Researchers*. Data management: uphold the principles on FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020: *findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable*. EuroWeb will submit a Data Management Plan (DMP) within the first 6 months of the project, including 1. The handling of research data during and after the end of the project. 2. What data will be collected, processed and/or generated. 3. Which methodology and standards will be applied? 4. Whether data will be shared/made open access, 5. How data will be curated and preserved (including after the end of the project). The Host will draft the DMP and it must be integrated in the MOU. The Host drafts agenda for the Action MS Meetings and minutes, and shares them on the website. EuroWeb strategies for a better balance between men and women are: 1.To assign both male and female mentors, since it was documented that the gender of the senior scholars to a certain degree defines the ECIs' gender. 2.To address potential barriers for male and female scholars. 3.To host information meetings at the outset of EuroWeb and invite male scholars. 4.To conduct a survey mid-way and interview all EuroWeb members, both junior and senior, about the gender balance, biases encountered, and how to improve the integration of both sexes. 5.To have representation of both genders in EuroWeb management. Concerning mentoring, the ECI will be paired with a mentor, if they wish so, and of their choice.
Tasks: T6.1 Ensure progression towards objectives. T6.2 Ensure training of ECIs. T6.3 Ensure scientific progression and knowledge sharing. T6.4 Arrange Action MC Meetings. T6.5 Edit reports on the scientific progress into annual reports. T6.6 Communicate with COST officer. T6.7 Host meetings for male textile scholars
Deliverables: D6.1 Annual reports on the scientific progress. T6.2 Communication with COST. D6.3 Financial management. D6.4 MOU. D6.5 Strategy for dealing with scientific misconduct. D6.6 DMP. D6.7 Agendas and minutes of all Action MC Meetings. D6.8 Mentor agreements. D6.9 Host 4 career development workshops. D 6.10 Paper on gender bias based on meeting with male textile scholars

4.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF DELIVERABLES AND TIMEFRAME (SEE GANTT CHART)

Scientific tasks	Description of Deliverables
T1: Progression towards objectives	WG reports on the scientific progress (D1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 41), Annual reports on the scientific progress (D6.1)
T2: Training schools for ECIs	Textile archaeology (D1.2), Textile experimental archaeology (D1.3), Archaeological field work (D1.8), New analytical tools from the natural sciences (1.9). Host 4 career development workshops (D6.9), STSM (D5.5)
T3: Scientific progression	Scholarly papers (D1.5, 2.3, 3.2, 4.2), Thematic workshops (D3.4, 3.7, 4.6), EuroWeb Anthology (D2.2), Digital corpus, motion capture of bodily movements of textile techniques (D.1.7), Corpus of textiles with inwoven or embroidered texts (D3.5), Comparative study of European textile and garment terms 1000 to 1500 CE (D3.6)
T4: Scientific Communication	Films of fieldwork and textile techniques (D1.4), Presentations at conferences (D1.6, 2.4, 3.3, 4.3,4.4), Web platform for sharing published and on-going research (D5.4) The EuroWeb Digital Atlas (D4.5)
Administrative tasks	**Description of Deliverables**
T1: Progression towards objectives	Evaluate WG reports (D1.1,2.1,3.1,4.1), edit/publish reports on website (D6.1), liase with COST (6.2), financial management (6.3), Reports on the communication and exchange progress (D5.1), conduct survey and evaluation og training (D6.10)
T2: Ensure cohesion	MOU (D6.4), strategy for IPR, GDPR, and good scientific conduct (D6.5), Agenda and minutes of Action MC meetings (6.7), mentor agreements (D6.8)

T3: Ensure data	Data Management Plan (D6.6)
T4: Dissemination	Official Website (D5.3), Social media, films, podcast, EuroWeb blog (D5.2)

4.1.3 RISK ANALYSIS AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

The major risk is delays in delivering results, due to unclear expectations and unrealistic work schedules. In 48 months, EuroWeb must deliver timely, and failure to achieve the objectives is detrimental to the ECIs' careers. The following measures are set up by EuroWeb to reduce risks:

1. Annual reports will help monitoring progress and bring delays to light.
2. Regular Action MC Meetings enhance timely delivery.
3. The Action MC Meetings' agendas, minutes and the annual reports are all available to the EuroWeb members (except for matters of privacy) to ensure transparency of the progress.
4. We aim at creating a solid, supportive environment, as it is our experience that the group dynamic can help motivating all to keep schedules and counteracts isolation and loneliness. Social media and social events can facilitate this, as well as sustained support from seniors and mentors.

Description of Risks		**Proposed mitigation measures**
R1	Insufficient number of qualified Members	We have drafted an informal list of ca 150 potential participants. Information and calls will be communicated via institution websites, emails, professional and social networks and social media: Facebook, LinkedIn
R2	Insufficient number of ITCs	Confirmed 15 ITC: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Turkey
R3	Stress	Use institution-based coaching for academic work-life balance. Friendly and supportive work environment. Sustained support from mentors.
R4	ECIs not attending training	Efficient reimbursement and involvement in planning and execution will engage the ECIs. D6.10: survey / assessment of quality of training
R5	WG leaders disagree	Mitigated in official documents of COST.
R6	Difficult/no access to scientific publications, in ITC	Create a shared platform where scholars can help each other find relevant data. Excellent libraries and trained librarians in partner institutions; inter-library loan agreements; online subscription to relevant journals.
R7	Language barriers in scholarly literature and original sources	Language barriers exits to access relevant scientific publications in national European languages. We will create a shared platform for mutual help to translate relevant texts; all are encouraged to help others translate
R8	Brexit	UK can participate as Near Neighbour Country.
R9	Theories are insufficient/ outdated	Increasing amount of linguistic, historical and archaeological data requires **a review of the theories** that were formed based on past and more limited empiric data. This is addressed in the workshops and training.
R10	Virus, crisis	In the light of the 2020 pandemic, the EuroWeb plans for mobility may be in risk for longer periods of time. Likewise, meetings and training may have to be cancelled. On-line presence, funding for digital upgrade equipement and software, and educational tools such as webinars and online discussion forums can be used in risk periods. Universities have learnt rapidly how to transition to digital education in spring 2020, and their experinces are brought tp EuroWeb partners as a resource.

4.1.4 GANTT DIAGRAM

	2020	2021				2022				2023				2024		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
WG1		WS		TS		WS		TS		WS		TS				TS
WG2			TS		WS		TS		WS		TS		WS		TS	
WG3		TS				TS			WS	TS		WS		TS	WS	
WG4			TS			WS	TS			WS	TS				TS	WS
WG5									*3							
STSM																

WG6	*1		CA		*2		CA		*3		CA				CA	*4
Confe-rences					PV/ ICOM				ICOM			NESAT	PV/ ICOM			

TS: Training School, CA: Career workshop, WS: Thematic workshops in WG, NESAT: North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles, ICOM: International Committee for Museums and Collections of Costume, PV: Purpurae Vestes
* Milestones: *1 First Action MC meeting, *2 Progress Report, *3 Progress Report, *4 Final report.