Integrating Maritime Cultural Heritage into MSP

BalticRIM project
Session 11 Integrating Maritime Cultural Heritage into MSP

Moderator Jacek Zaucha

Program:

Arturo Rey da Silva

9.30 – 9.45 *Maritime Cultural Heritage in the Finnish MSP approach – tools, practices and challenges so far*
Mari Pohja-Mykrä

9.50-10.10 *Maritime Cultural Heritage in MSP – examples of the BalticRIM project*
Sallamaria Tikkanen

Panel & audience discussion:

10.10-10.30 *Tools in use for integrating UCH / MCH to MSP*
*Best practices on how UCH / MCH areas are designated*
Session 11
Integrating Maritime Cultural Heritage into MSP

Moderator: Mr Jacek Zaucha, Gdansk University
Rapporteur: Ms Marianne Lehtimäki, BalticRIM project, Finnish Heritage Agency

Panellists:

• Mr Matthias Maluck, State Archaeological Department of Schleswig-Holstein
• Ms Magdalena Matczak, University of Gdynia, Poland
• Ms Mari Pohja-Mykrä, Finnish MSP Cooperation
• Mr Arturo Rey da Silva, Escuela Española de Historia y Arqueología en Roma EEHAR - CSIC
• Ms Sallamaria Tikkanen, BalticRIM project, Finnish Heritage Agency
Questions to discuss:

• What does it mean to include maritime cultural heritage in MSP?

• To what extent is MSP ready for accommodating cultural heritage needs & claims?

• Which way forward? Changing legislation? Changing minds of planners?
BalticRIM Final Seminar on Maritime Cultural Heritage and Maritime Spatial Planning

Vellamo Maritime Center in Kotka, Finland
27th-28th May 2020
SAVE THE DATE!

Further information in the BalticRIM website balticrim.eu

Organizers:
Finnish Heritage Agency
Metsähallitus Parks & Wildlife

https://www.museovirta.fi/en/
http://www.metsa.fi/weblan/home
Mahdia, Tunisia, 1907-1913
Boats in Nemi Lake, Italy 1936
Antikythera, Greece 1900.
Grand Congloué, France, 1952-1957
Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage are embedded into the Natural Environment and both have social implications

Maritime Cultural Landscape
Importance of the Maritime & Underwater Cultural Heritage

- MUCH: Tangible and Intangible traces of human existence;
- Connects “land and sea together to embrace the totality of the potential space affected by human maritime action”;
- Marine Space as the scenario of contacts and human interaction with the sea, facilitating innovation and the development of society;
- Archaeological Data help drafting future development strategies, connecting all stakeholders.
• Pillage, treasure-hunting and commercial exploitation
• Unscientific recoveries
• Lack of Legal protective frameworks
• Lack of Capacities in competent authorities
• Maritime economic activities: Industrial fishing, mineral extraction, land-reclamation, coastal urban development, port constructions and extensions, offshore wind farms,…
• Human use has altered marine environment and preservation of resources

Threats to the Maritime & Underwater Cultural Heritage
The UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

- ...all traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been partially or totally under water, periodically or continuously, for at least 100 years…”

### Cultural and Natural Context

- Encourage protection for UCH under 100 years submersion.

### International Standards

- for activities directed to Underwater Cultural Heritage

### Objectives & Principles

- **States Parties shall cooperate and shall preserve** underwater cultural heritage for the benefit of humanity in conformity with the provisions of this Convention.
- They shall, individually or jointly as appropriate, take **all appropriate measures** in conformity with this Convention[...] using for this purpose the best practicable means at their disposal and in accordance with their capabilities.
- The **preservation in situ** shall be considered as the first option
- Recovered underwater cultural heritage shall be deposited, conserved and managed in a manner that ensures its long-term preservation.
- Underwater cultural heritage **shall not be commercially exploited**.
- They shall ensure that proper **respect is given to all human remains**.
- **Responsible non-intrusive access** shall be encouraged
Article 5. To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

(a) To adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.

Marine World Heritage Programme

- 49 Marine World Heritage Sites (45 natural, and 4 mixed)
- Programme aim:

“Establish effective conservation of existing and potential marine areas of Outstanding Universal Value to make sure they will be maintained and thrive for generations to come”

Papahānaumokuākea (United States of America)
International Waters / High Seas

- World Heritage Convention only in Territorial Waters;
- The Cooperation Scheme of the 2001 Convention could be a model to apply;
- First case in international waters:
  - The Case of the Skerki Banks, in the Contiguous Zone of Tunisia and Italy.
  - Countries discussing the establishment of a **UCH Protection Zone** were activities are regulated
General Overview

- MUCH absent from most MSP’s worldwide;

- Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessments only tools to assess potential impact to MUCH;

- Lack of capacities, legal frameworks and competent authorities;

- Dependence of International Organizations and International Experts (i.e. Honor Frost Foundation, Rising from the Depths)

- Sectorial approach, separated from the MSP process.
UN Decade of Ocean Science

Ocean Decade Heritage Network

- UN Oceans Decade in Copenhagen, Denmark, May 2019
- Specific Part for Cultural Heritage in the Ocean Decade.
The Network Objectives

• Raise awareness in the broader cultural heritage community about the Decade;

• Provide a platform for information sharing regarding efforts about the Decade;

• Facilitate contact and communication between archaeologists, cultural heritage specialists, marine scientists, and related stakeholders in the Preparatory (2018-2020) and Implementation Phases (2021-2030) of the Decade;

• Encourage participation by archaeologists and cultural heritage specialists not only in international efforts but also in regional and national programmes inspired by the Decade;

• Ensure that archaeologists and cultural heritage specialists, individually and through their own institutions and networks, are enabled to engage constructively with the marine sciences under the auspices of the Decade, and

• Support and reinforce interdisciplinary marine research.

“How can cultural heritage help deliver the Decade?”

“Without cultural heritage, how can you deliver the Decade?”

www.oceandecadeheritage.org

#MSPforum Global Meets Regional | 19-21 November 2019 | Riga, Latvia
MUCH as facilitator for Sustainable Development

(J. Henderson, 2019:16)
Final considerations

• MUCH gives the **historical perspective** of how oceans issues have been addressed historically.
• World Heritage Convention requires States Parties to **integrate cultural and natural heritage protection into comprehensive planning programmes**. Specific regulations for Zones of inscribed Sites;
• The future of MUCH is in the narratives of our past as much as a resource for the development of our future;
• Marine Heritage as a driver for **sustainable economy** and social cohesion;
• MSP is the **“best practicable means”** at States disposal to protect UCH under the **UNESCO 2001 Convention** (Art.5). MSP can “prevent or mitigate” activities “incidentally affecting UCH”;
• UNESCO’s legal instruments underline the key role that cultural heritage plays in **linking society to nature**;
• Cultural Heritage, tangible & intangible, as a **Socio-Cultural Dimension** in MSPs / Cultural Ecosystem Services (CES) (McKinley et al. 2019).
• **New Strategic Models** for the integration of MUCH into MSP and Developing Plans are needed.
Thank you!

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Maritime Cultural Heritage in the Finnish MSP approach – tools, practices and challenges so far

Mari Pohja-Mykrä
Coordinator of the Finnish MSP cooperation
3 maritime spatial plans
+ maritime spatial plan for the Åland Islands

8 coastal regions

2 goals
blue growth & good status of marine waters

2 public consultations, >250 members in a cooperation network
Finalized by 31 March 2021
CHARACTERISTICS OF MARITIME CULTURAL HERITAGE

Marine coastal culture

➢ The cultural history is characterized by fishing and seafaring, which means there are plenty of related archaeological sites and cultural heritage sites.

➢ National landscapes such as the Archipelago, and nationally valuable marine landscapes.

➢ Lighthouses and daymarks are key symbols of seafaring in Finland.
CHARACTERISTICS OF MARITIME CULTURAL HERITAGE

Underwater cultural heritage

- Consists mostly of remains of seafaring, such as shipwrecks and anchors at the bottom of the sea.
- The timber industry and sawmills built in the coastal areas, as well as coastal fishing communities constitute significant underwater cultural heritage.
- Over 2000 underwater cultural findings, of which 750 are protected.
- Underwater landscapes

Underwater cultural heritage spots. Figure: The Finnish Heritage Agency.
Intangible maritime cultural heritage

➢ Especially the coastal fishing culture: Ways and tools of fishing, talking about and vocabulary of seafaring, ways of fishing, natural phenomena and maritime places of names, names of and stories about fishing locations and fishing huts as well as sayings, beliefs and observations are proof of a fishing culture that was once very lively.

➢ Different stories can be related to rock formations, islands, erratic blocks, large stones, caves and other remarkable geologic formations. They can tell a story of supernatural activities (for instance, giants and devils), treasures and will-o’-the-wisps, actions of the dead, old places where people used to live, sources of livelihood, war experiences and traffic routes.

PHOTO: RAIMO SUNDELIN
Participatory GIS to gain local-level knowledge about meaningful places and processes in the coastal and sea area

• Data
  ➢ RCS: 467 respondents, 840 map markings
  ➢ Åland: 361 respondents, 450 map markings

• Themes
  ➢ Meaningful place for your livelihood
  ➢ Meaningful place for your leisure time and recreational activities
  ➢ Meaningful place for nature and cultural values
  ➢ Emotionally meaningful place for you
  ➢ Place where you have noticed conflicting interest
Participatory GIS to gain local-level knowledge about meaningful places and processes in the coastal and sea area

➢ Where?
➢ For who?
➢ Why?
➢ When?
➢ What is needed to maintain it?

❖ Meaningful places – leisure time, recreation

➢ Lots of activities
➢ Aesthetic values
➢ Social relations and values (family, friends, childhood)
➢ Relaxing/peaceful place
➢ Summer cottage
➢ Nature and cultural values (RCS:4%)
Emotionally meaningful places

- 12.7% of respondents in Satakunta mentioned cultural heritage (13.7% mentioned nature values)
- 28.4% of respondents in Åland mentioned cultural heritage (31.1% mentioned nature values)

- Aesthetic values
- **Social relations and values** (memories, family, friends, childhood)
- Recreation and refreshment
- Relaxing/peaceful place
- Spiritual values
- Negative feelings
Participatory GIS – Nature and cultural values

www.panbalticscope.eu
FI-AX-SE Story Map

Satakunta:
192 map markings - 23% implicated meaningful cultural heritage

- Cultural history
- Coastal villages / fishing communities
- Lighthouses
- Shipwrecks
- Fortress
http://meriskenaariot.info/en/scenarios-for-maritime-areas-2050/

CURRENT STATE
Characters of the Planning Areas
State of the Marine Environment
Blue Growth Profiles

FUTURE SCENARIOS
Impact assessment

VISION AND ROADMAPS
Intensive stakeholder dialog in the planning areas
Impact Assessment

FINALISATION AND REPORTING
Impact assessment

2017 2018 2019 2020 2021
Scenario 2: “Profitability under the environment’s terms”

TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL USE (incl. cultural heritage)

Sustainability is emphasised in tourism in the area and people use sustainable transport connections. Private boating becomes electric and e-boats and the increased popularity of sailboats put pressure on the addition and development of marinas in the area and the improvement of waste processing (such as sorting, sewage). Nature tourism increases with the improved diversity and the increased appreciation of the nature. Tourism destinations include several villages in the archipelago. Nature tourism is implemented in a decentralised manner, and people do not concentrate extensively on specific areas. Access to the most sensitive areas is restricted. The archipelago culture and long history of the area attract tourists, and cultural heritage becomes a naturally integrated part of the area’s image.
AIM TO BUILD A COMMON VISION ABOUT THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE MARINE AREAS

Vision 2050
Regional Targets 2030
RoadMap 2030
3 maritime spatial plans
+ maritime spatial plan for the Åland Islands

8 coastal regions

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MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING
Thank you!