

Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Global Meets Regional



21.11. 9-10.30 session 11

Room: magnum (N)

Integrating Maritime Cultural Heritage into MSP

BalticRIM project



EUROPEAN
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

EUROPEAN UNION



Co-funded by the
European Maritime and
Fisheries Fund of the
European Union



Session 11 Integrating Maritime Cultural Heritage into MSP

Moderator Jacek Zaucha

Program:

- 9.10 - 9.25 *Maritime Cultural Heritage in MSP – International Approach & Case Studies*
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*



EUROPEAN
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
FUND





Session 11

Integrating Maritime Cultural Heritage into MSP

Moderator: Mr Jacek Zaucha, Gdansk University

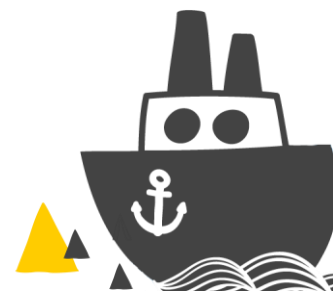
Rapporteur: Ms Marianne Lehtimäki, BalticRIM project, Finnish Heritage Agency

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



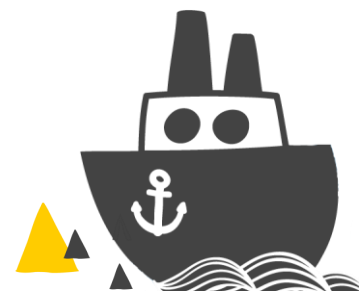
EUROPEAN
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
FUND





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

Organisers:

Finnish Heritage Agency

Metsähallitus Parks & Wildlife



Vellamo in Kotka and the memorial for the sea battle of Svenskund 1790. Photo: city of Kotka.

<https://www.museovirasto.fi/en/>

<http://www.metsa.fi/web/en/home>



Interreg Baltic Sea Region 1 to 21 November 2019 (Täydä, Extra)

Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Global Meets Regional



Maritime Cultural Heritage in MSP

International Approaches and Case Studies

Arturo REY DA SILVA



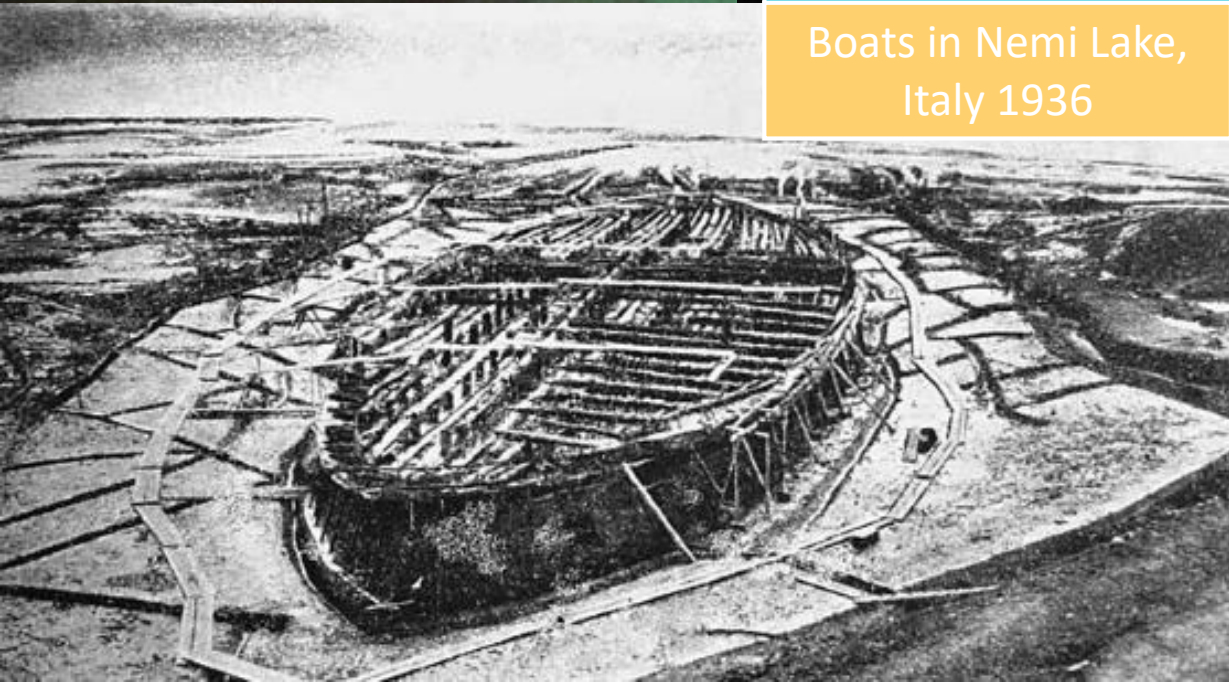
Co-funded by the
European Maritime and
Fisheries Fund of the
European Union



Mahdia, Tunisia, 1907-1913

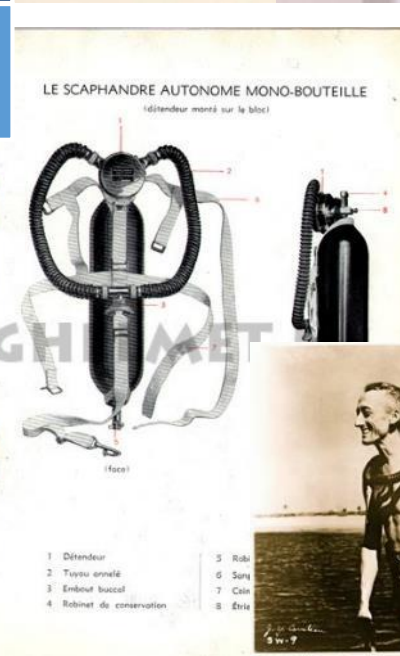
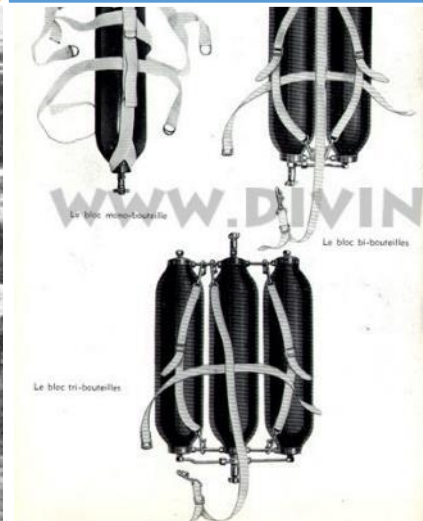


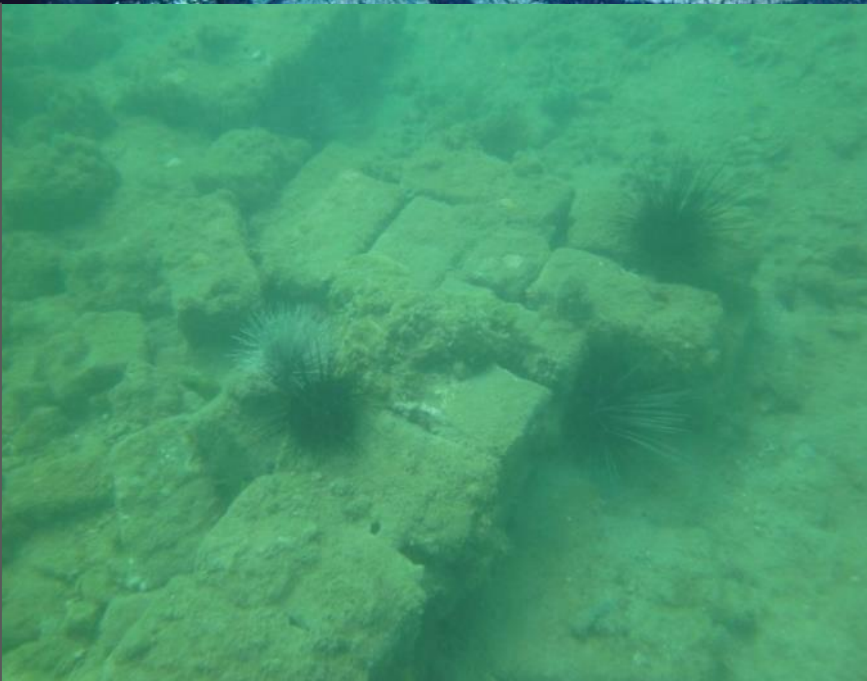
Antikythera, Greece 1900.



Boats in Nemi Lake, Italy 1936

Grand Congloué, France, 1952-1957



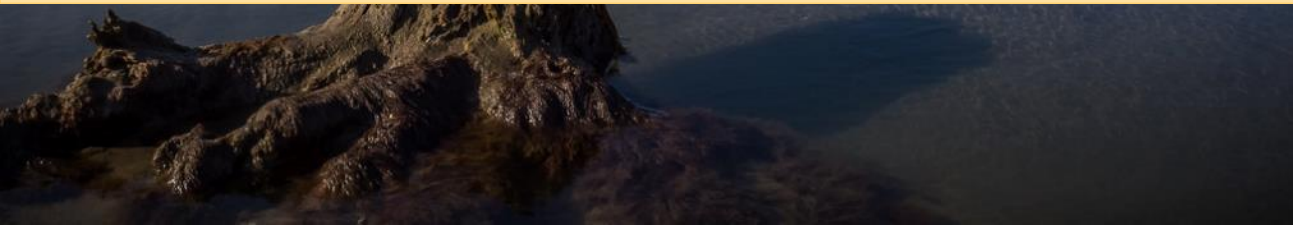




Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage are embedded into the Natural Environment and both have social implications



Maritime Cultural Landscape





Importance of the Maritime & Underwater Cultural Heritage

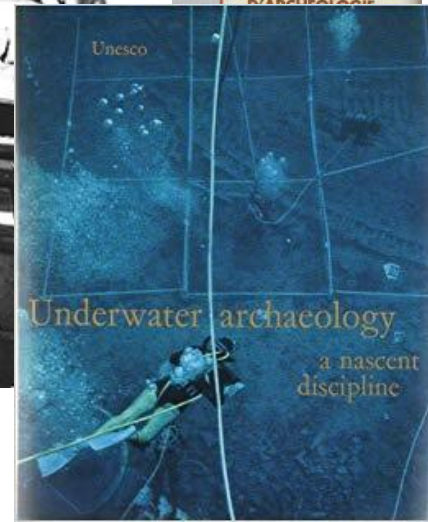
- MUCH: Tangible and Intangible traces of human existence;
- Connects “land and sea together to embrace the totality of the potential space affected by human maritime action”;
- Marine Space as the scenario of contacts and human interaction with the sea, facilitating innovation and the development of society;
- Archaeological Data help drafting future development strategies, connecting all stakeholders.





Threats to the Maritime & Underwater Cultural Heritage

- 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, off-shore wind farms,...
- Human use has altered marine environment and preservation of resources



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

ICOMOS
international council on monuments and sites



#MSPforum Global Meets Regional | 19-21

UNCLOS



United Nations
Convention on the Law of the Sea





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...”

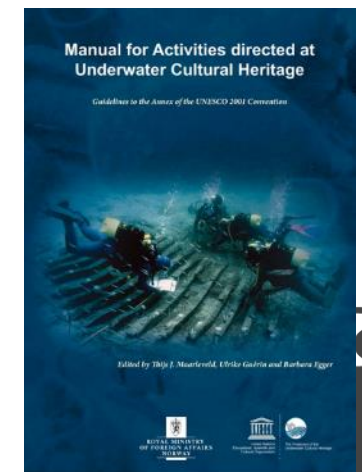
Objectives & Principles

- 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

Cultural and Natural Context

Encourage protection for UCH under 100 years submersion.

International Standards for activities directed to Underwater Cultural Heritage



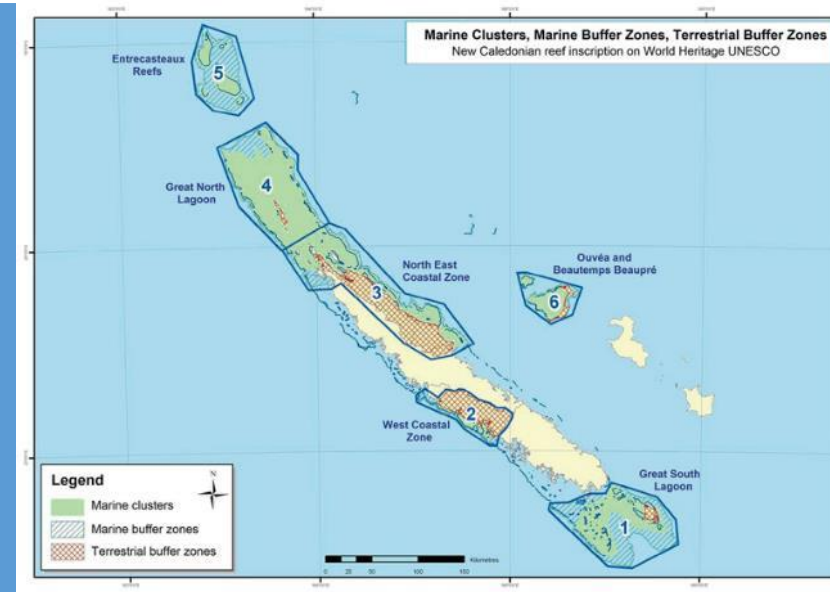


The UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972



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.



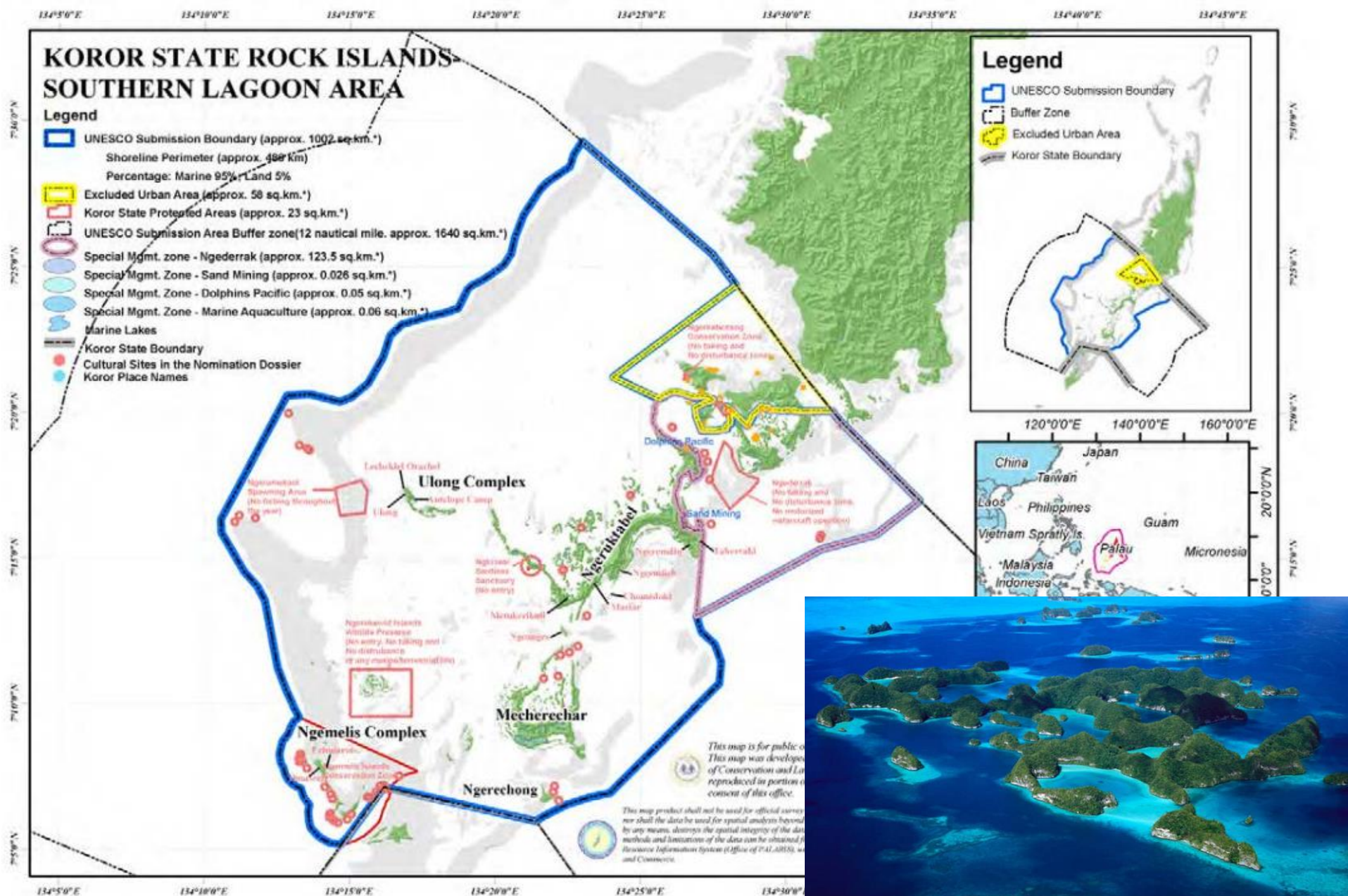
Marine World Heritage Programme

- 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)



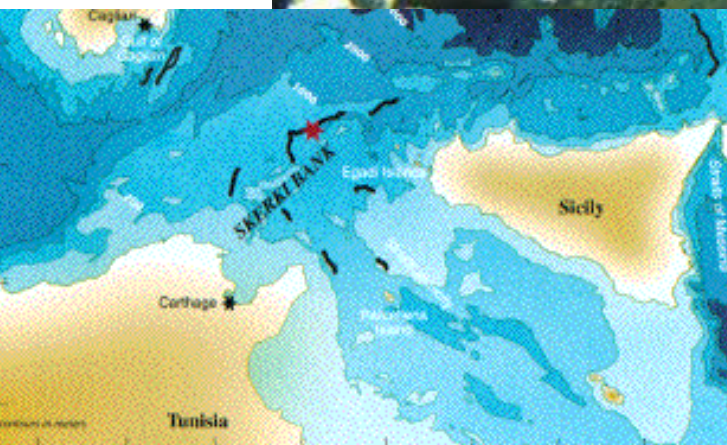




International Waters / High Seas



Cooperation System Underwater Cultural Heritage in International Waters



- 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** where 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.



2021
2030 United Nations Decade
of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

MSPforum Global Meets Regional



© Leif Bolding, IOC



The Network Objectives



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

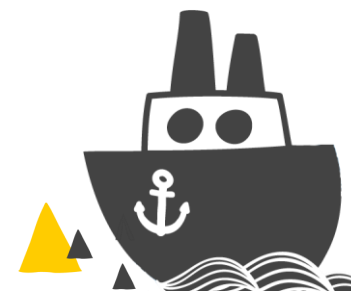
“How can cultural heritage help deliver the Decade?”

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

www.oceandecadeheritage.org

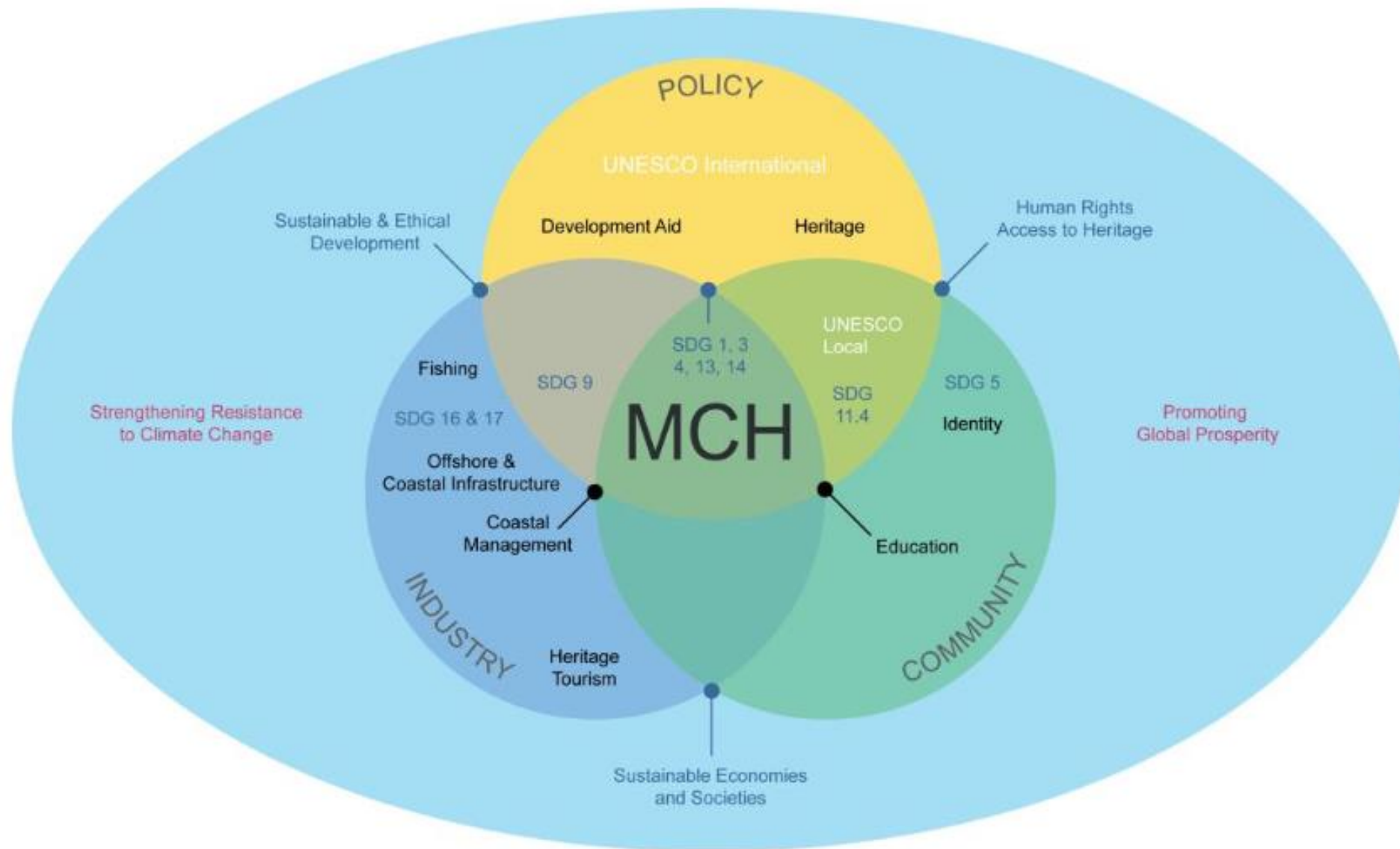
the auspices of the Decade, and

- Support and reinforce interdisciplinary marine research.

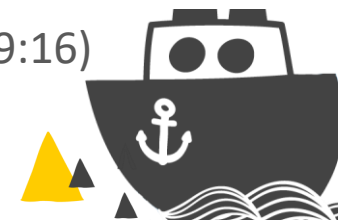




MUCH as facilitator for Sustainable Development



(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.



Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Global Meets Regional



Thank you!

Arturo REY DA SILVA

a.reydasilva@gmail.com / arturo.rey@eehar.csic.es



Co-funded by the
European Maritime and
Fisheries Fund of the
European Union

Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Global Meets Regional



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

Mari Pohja-Mykrä

Coordinator of the Finnish MSP cooperation



Co-funded by the
European Maritime and
Fisheries Fund of the
European Union



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

MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING



EUROPEAN MARITIME
AND FISHERIES FUND







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.



Photo: Seppo Keränen



Photo: Raimo Sundelin

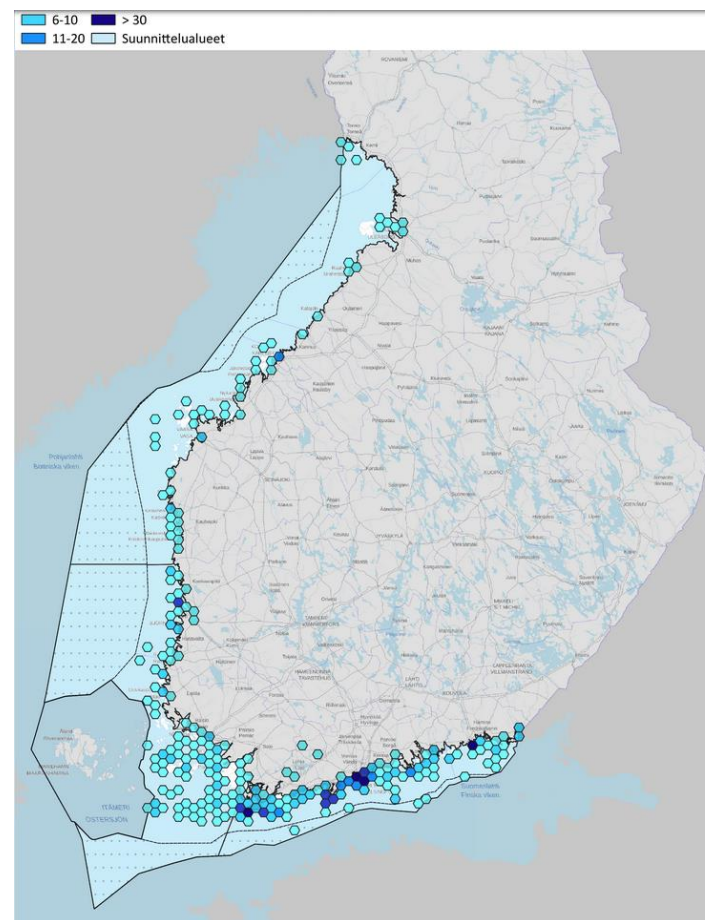




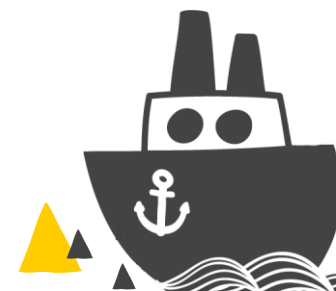
CHARACTERISTICS OF MARITIME CULTURAL HERITAGE

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.

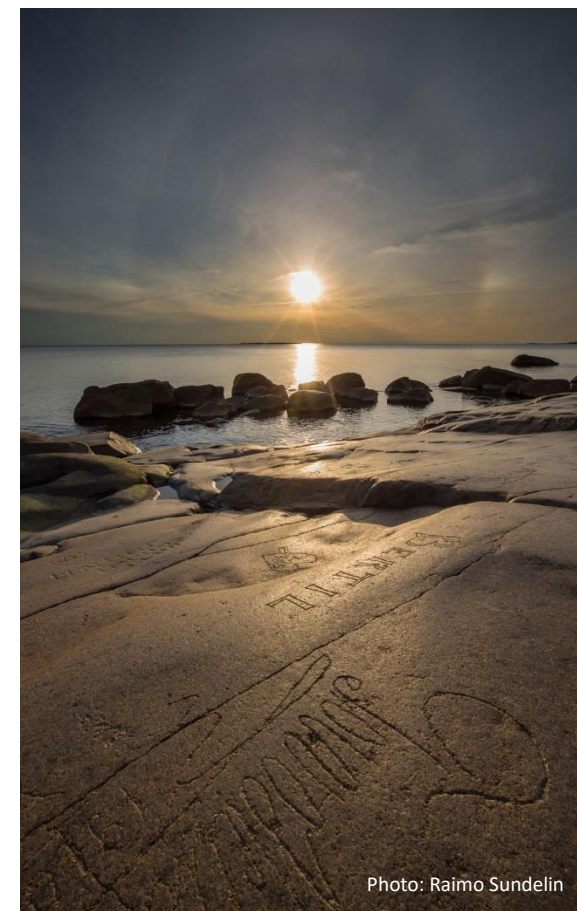




CHARACTERISTICS OF MARITIME CULTURAL HERITAGE

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.





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

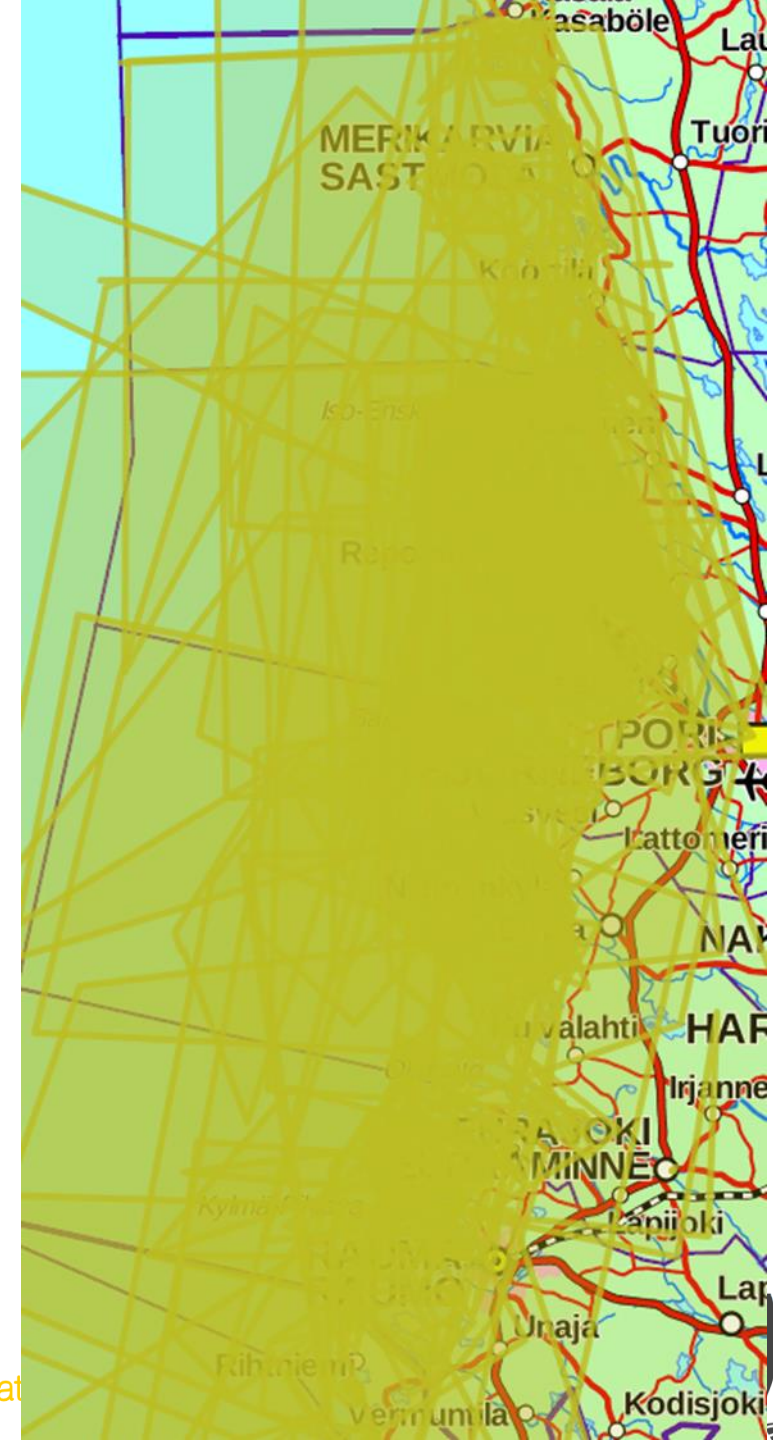
- Data

- 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

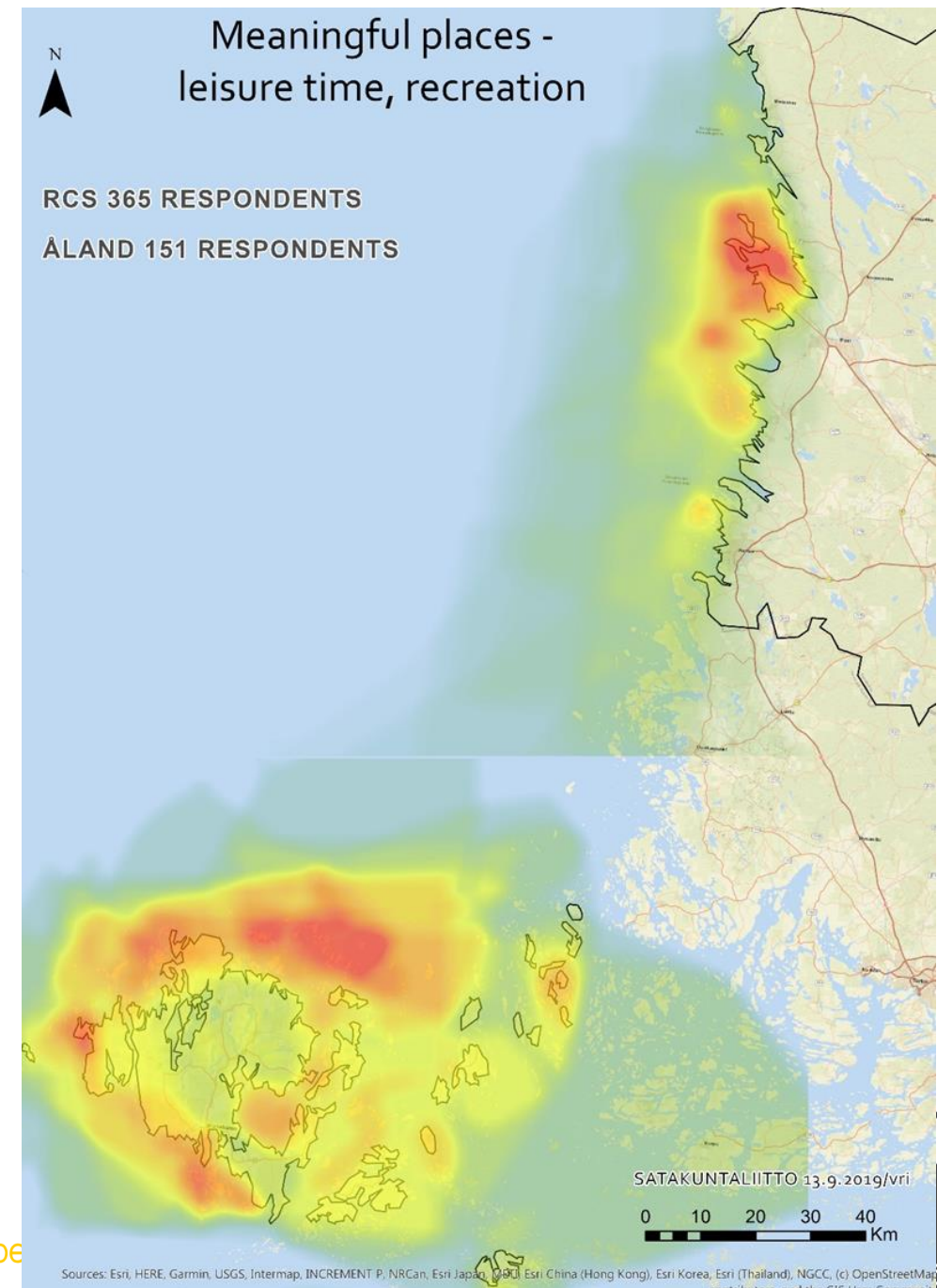
Meaningful places – leisure and recreation, RCS - 365 map markings





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%)



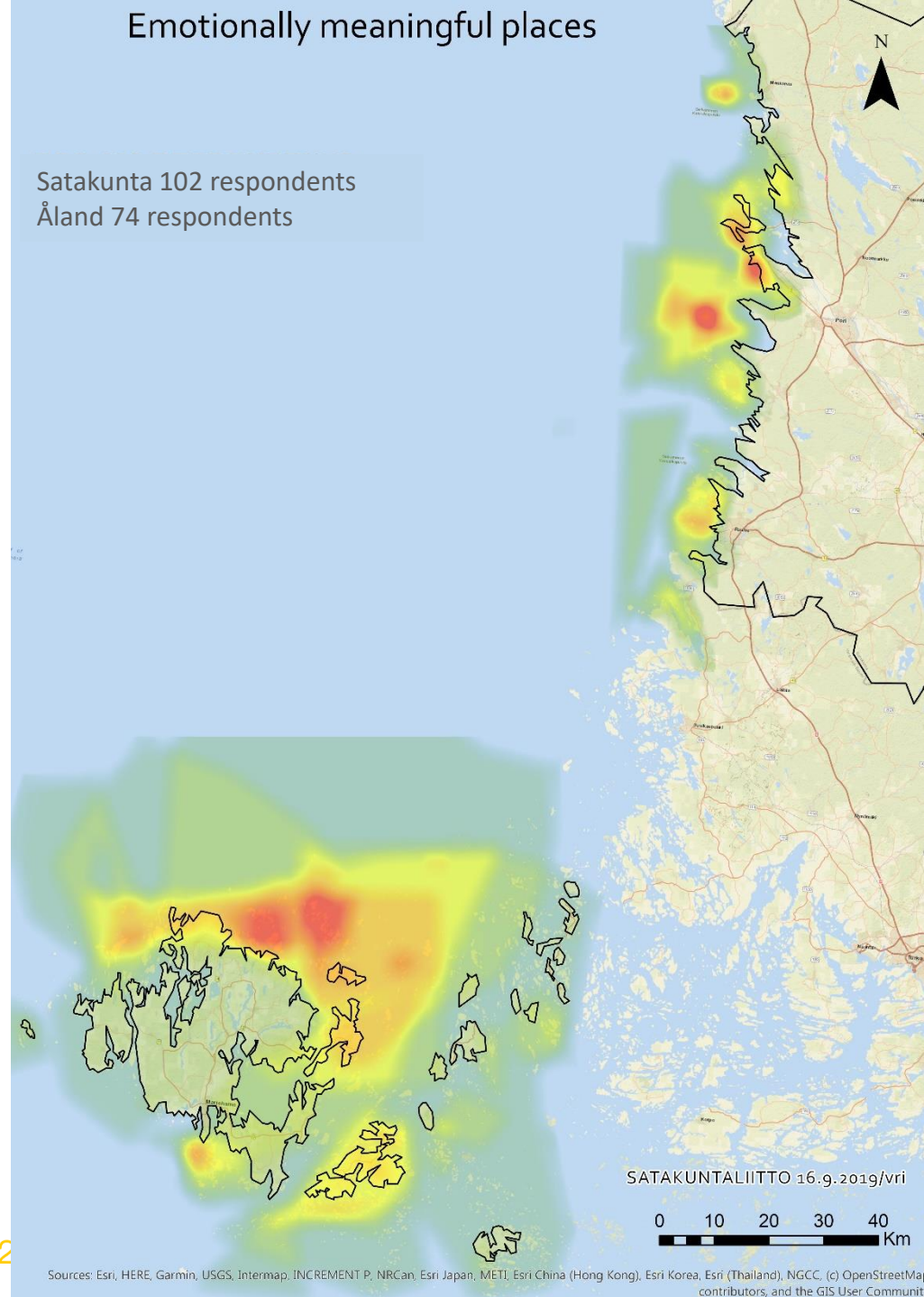


❖ Emotionally meaningful places

- ✓ 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

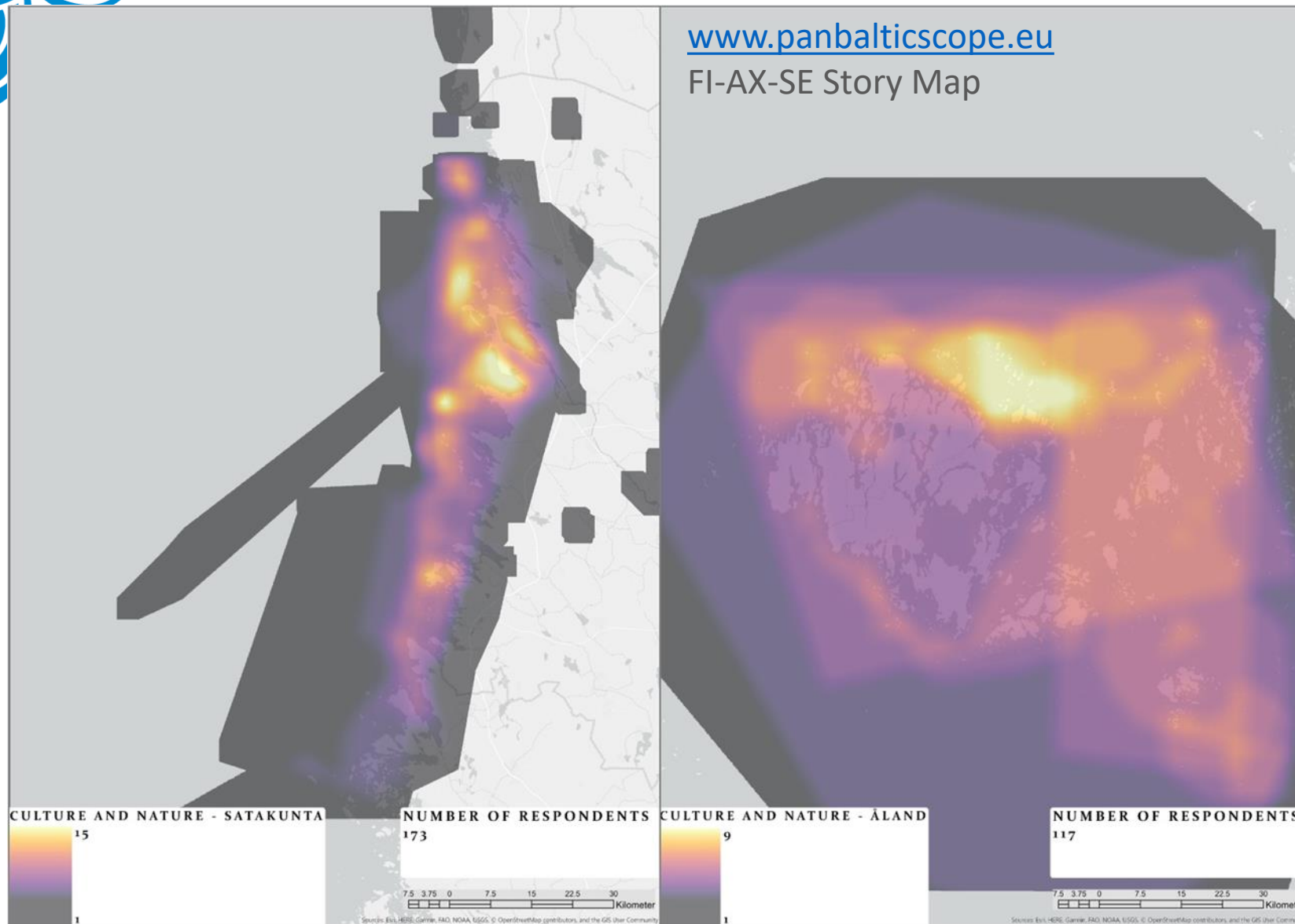
Emotionally meaningful places

Satakunta 102 respondents
Åland 74 respondents





Participatory GIS – Nature and cultural values

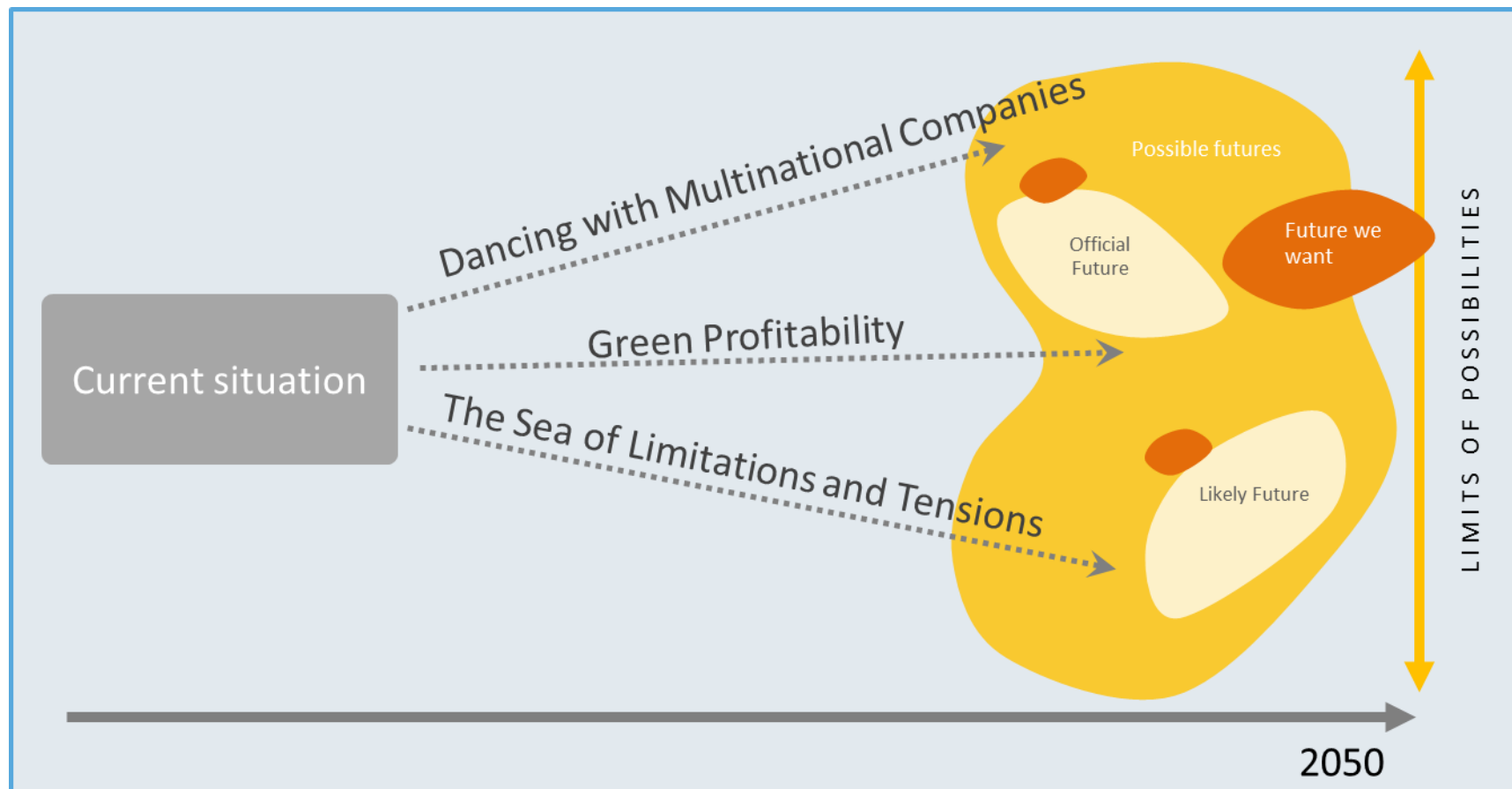


Satakunta:

192 map markings -
23 % implicated
meaningful cultural
heritage

- Cultural history
- Coastal villages / fishing communities
- Lighthouses
- Shipwrecks
- Fortress

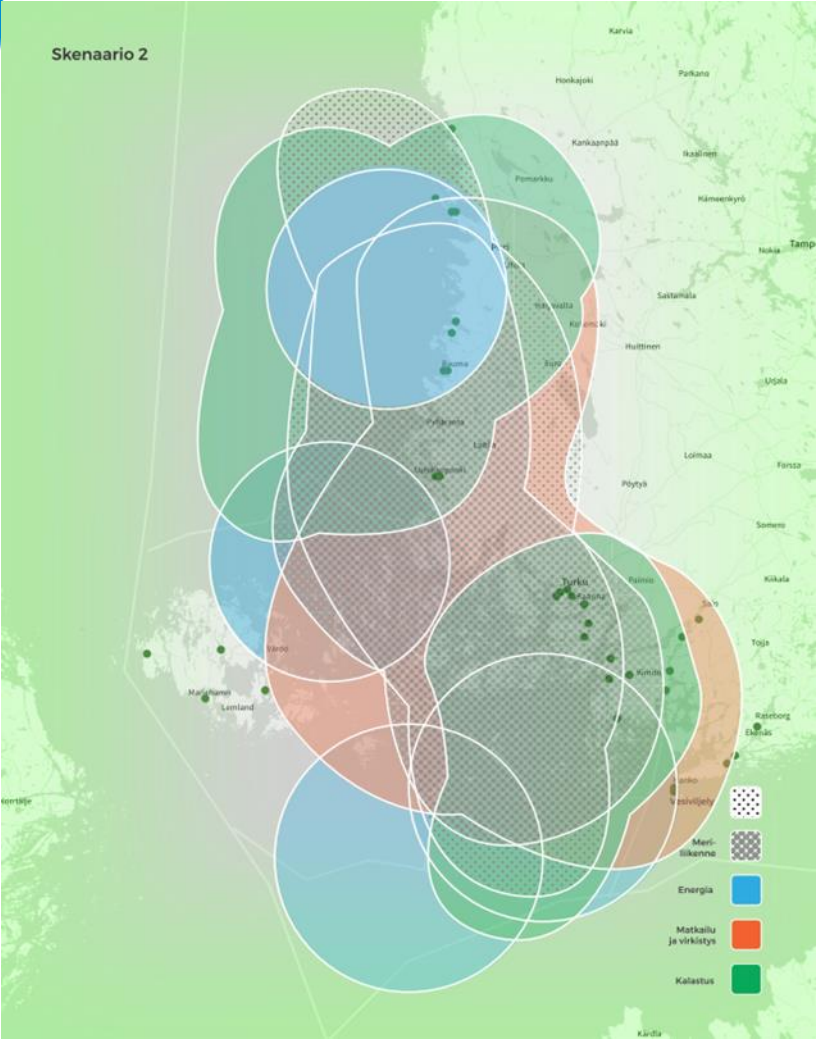




CURRENT STATE		FUTURE SCENARIOS	VISION AND ROADMAPS		CON SULT ATIO N	FINALISATION AND REPORTING	
Characteristics of the Planning Areas			Intensive stakeholder dialog in the planning areas			Impact assessment	
State of the Marine Environment			Impact Assessment				
Blue Growth Profiles							
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021			

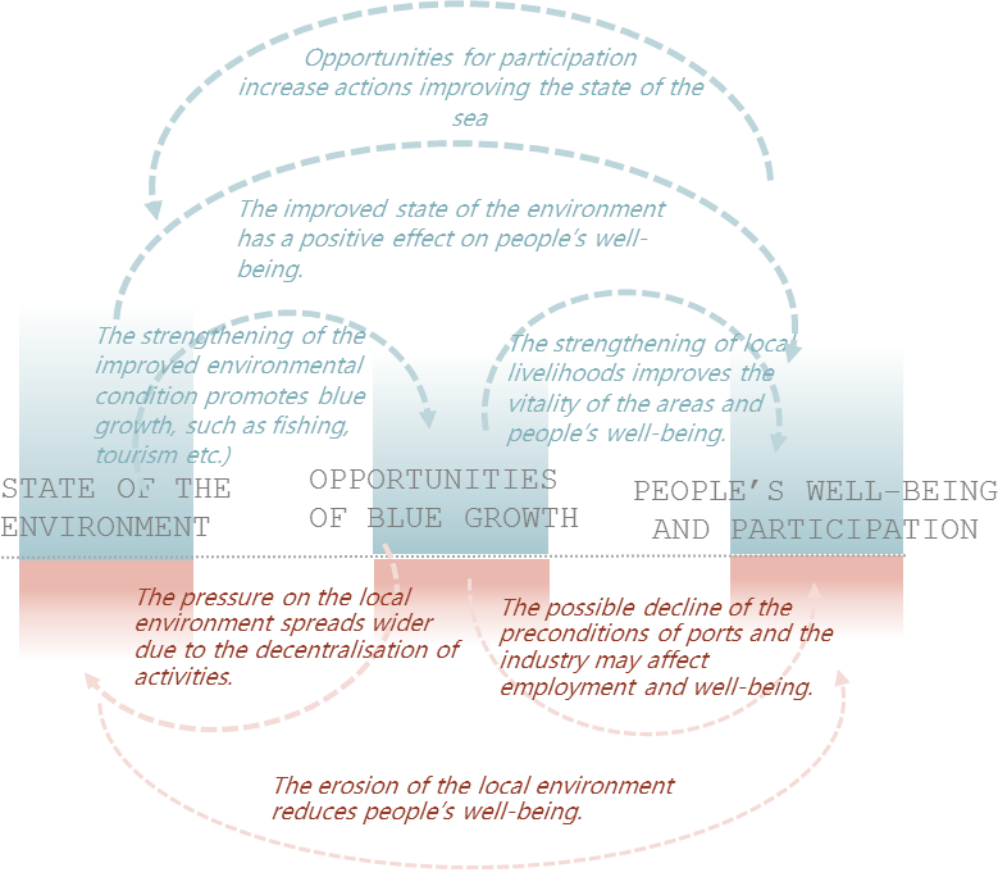


Scenario 2: “Profitability under the environment’s terms”



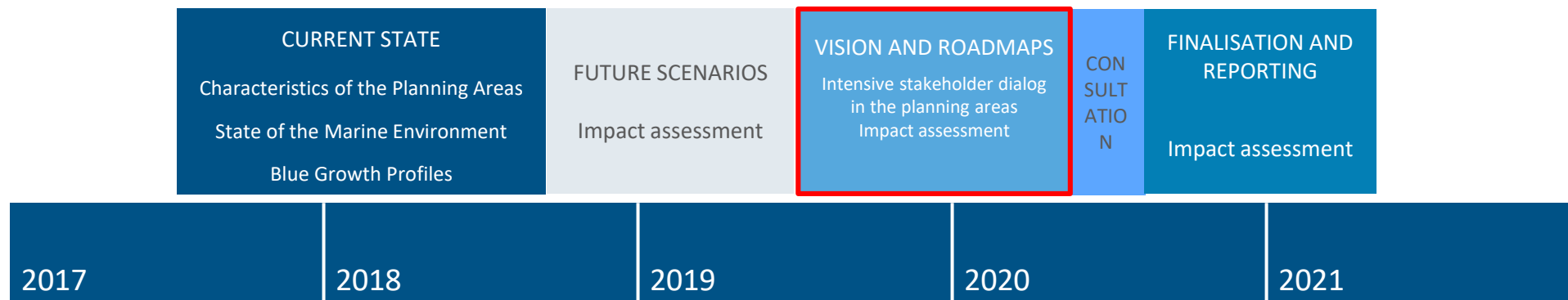
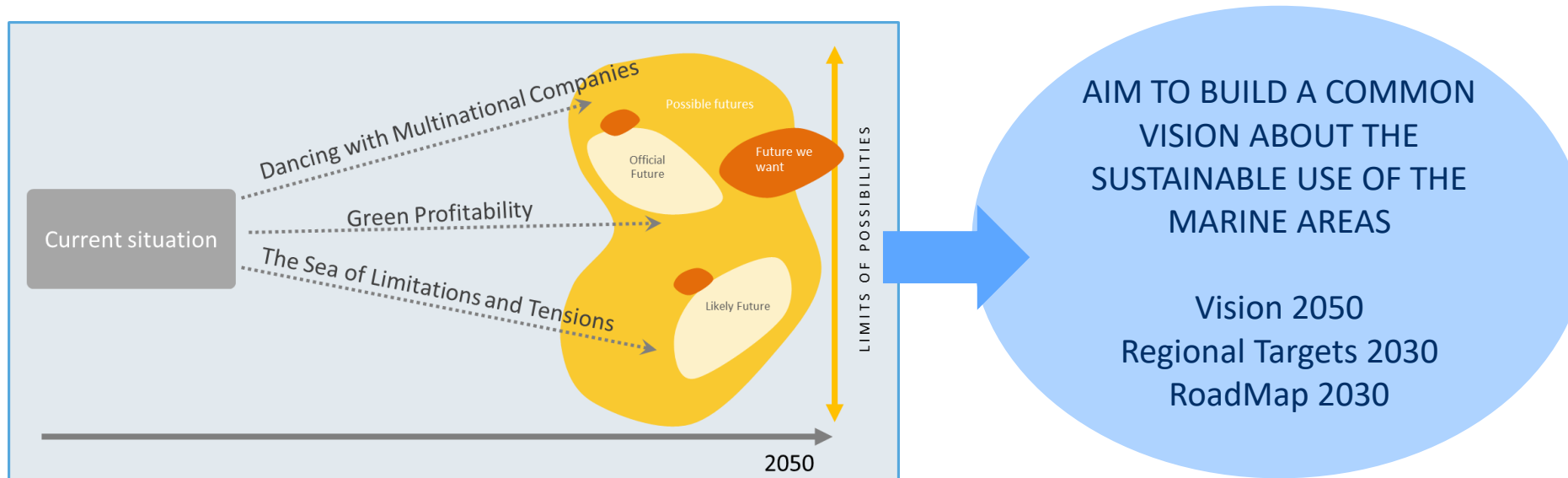
IMPROVES
from the
current state

DETERIORATES
from the
current state



Indicative opportunities of scenario 2 identified based on the workshops with regard to the state of the environment, blue growth and people's well-being and participation.





AINEETON KULTTUURIPERINTÖ

Aineettomalla kulttuuriperinnöllä tarkoitetaan käytäntöjä, tietoja ja taitoja, joita yhteisöt tunnustavat osaksi kulttuuriperintöään. (Unesco 2003)

Suomen merialueiden aineeton kulttuuriperintö liittyy esimerkiksi saariston ja rannikon elinkeinoihin. Rannikkoalueen elinvoimaisuus turvaa myös kulttuuriperinnön säilymisen ja kehittymisen.

VALTAKUNNALLISESTI MERKITTÄVÄT RAKENNETUT KULTTUURIYMPÄRISTÖT (RKY)

Kansallisesti tunnistetuista noin 1200 valtakunnallisesti merkittävästä rakennetusta kulttuuriympäristöstä 71 on merellisiä kohteita. Ne edustavat Suomen merellisiä elinkeinoja, toimintoja ja niiden tuottamaa rakennettua kulttuuriympäristöä. Mukana on erityisesti rannikon ja saariston kohteita: vesiväyliä, historiallisia linnoja ja linnoituksia, kirkkojen ympäristöjä, teollisuusalueita, telakoita sekä merenkulun, saaristoasutuksen ja kesäasumisen alueita. (Museovirasto 2019)

Valtakunnallisesti merkittävien kohteiden lisäksi on myös maakunnallisesti ja paikallisesti arvokkaita kulttuuriympäristöjä. (Museovirasto 2019)

KANSALLINEN KAUPUNKIPIIUSTO

Maankäyttö- ja -rakennuslain mukaisen kansallisen kaupunkipiiston tehtävä on säilyttää kaupunkiluontoa ja rakennettua kulttuuriympäristöä laajana ja eheänä kokonaisuutena. Suomessa on viisi merellistä kansallispuiustoa (Porin, Turun, Hangon, Porvoon ja Kotkan kansalliset kaupunkipiistot). (Museovirasto 2019)

Hyödynnettävät ekosysteempipalvelut:

Rannikkokulttuurin osalta:

- Kulttuuriset palvelut: elämykset, inspiraatio, merimaisema
- Tuotantopalvelut: lähiruoka, lähenergia, kalakannat
- Ylläpito- ja säätelypalvelut: meriluontoa ylläpitävät prosessit

Ekosysteempipalveluihin vaikuttavat tekijät: Meren hyvä tila, etenkin ylläpito- ja säätelypalvelut

KANSALLISMAISEMAT

Kansallismaisemat (27 kpl) ilmentävät Suomen edustavimpia luonnon- ja kulttuuriympäristöjä. Merellisiä kansallismaisemia ovat Merellinen Helsinki, Saaristomeri, Merenkurkun saaristo ja Hailuoto. Kansallismaisemia ei ole esitetty tarkkarajaisina kartalla. (Suomen ympäristökeskus)

UNESCOn MAAILMANPERINTÖKOhteET

Maailmanperintökohteet edustavat kansainvälisesti erityisen merkittävää kulttuuri- tai luonnonperintöä. Suomen seitsemästä maailmanperintökohteesta neljä on merellisiin ympäristöihin tai niiden vaikutusalueelle sijoittuvia: Suomenlinna, Vanha Rauma, Struven ketju ja Merenkurkun saaristo. (Museovirasto 2019)

VALTAKUNNALLISESTI JA MAAKUNNALLISESTI ARVOKKAAT MAISEMA-ALUEET

Vuoden 1995 Valtioneuvoston periaatepäätökseen perustuvat valtakunnallisesti arvokkaat maisema-alueet ovat kansallisesti edustavimpia kulttuurimaaisemia. Päivätysinventoinnissa huomioitiin aiempaa laajemmin mm. saaristoelekinkeinojen, kalastuksen ja meriväylien maisemat. Päivätysinventoinnin tulokset eivät ole vielä voimassa. (Museovirasto 2019, Ympäristöministeriö 2015)

Maakunnallisesti arvokkaat maisema-alueet ovat maakuntatasolla inventoituja kohteita. Valtakunnallisessa päivätysinventoinnissa osa aiemmin valtakunnallisesti arvokkaiksi luokitelluista kohteista on esitetty siirrettäviksi maakunnallisesti arvokkaiksi kohteiksi.

RAKENNUSPERINTÖREKISTERI

Lainsäädännöllä suojelluista kulttuurihistoriallisesti arvokkaista rakennuksista ja rakennelmista merialueille sijoittuu esim. luotsi- ja majakkayhdyskuntia / -rakennuksia, saaristokylä yms. (Museovirasto 2019).

ARKEOLOGINEN KULTTUURIPERINTÖ

Arkeologinen kulttuuriperintö pitää sisällään esihistoriallisella tai historiallisella ajalla ihmisen toiminnasta syntyneitä jäännöksiä, rakenteita, kerrastumia ja löytöjä. Kiinteät muinaisjäänne on rahoitettu muinaismuistolaitalla. Lisäksi arkeologinen kulttuuriperintö käsittää esimerkiksi uudempia rakenteita, jotka eivät kuulu muinaismuistolain piiriin (esim. alle 100-vuotiaat hylät). Muinaismuistolaki ei ole voimassa talousvyöhykkeellä. (Museovirasto 2019)

LÄHTEET

Museovirasto 2019. Suomen merellisen kulttuuriperinnön tilannekuvaus.

Suomen ympäristökeskus. Kansallismaisemat. <https://www.ymparisto.fi/fi-fi/Luonto/Maisemat/Kansallismaisemat> (16.10.2019)

Unesco 2003. Yleissopimus aineettoman kulttuuriperinnön suojelemisesta. <https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/00009-FI-PDF.pdf> (16.10.2019)

Ympäristöministeriö 2015. Valtakunnallisesti arvokkaiden maisema-alueiden päivätysinventointi. Kuulemisen tausta-aineisto. 11.11.2015

KULTTUURIPERINNON SÄILYMINEN

Edellytykset ja reunaehdot

Elävän rannikkokulttuurin toiminta liittyy kiinteästi meriympäristöön elinkeinona ja kulkuväylänä. Rannikkoalueen elinvoimaisuus turvaa myös kulttuuriperinnön säilymistä. Meren hyvä tila puolestaan tukee rannikkokulttuurin elinvoimaisuutta.

Kulttuuriperintökohteiden säilyminen edellyttää muun muassa riittävää suoje-luverkostoa, resursseja ylläpitoon, tietoa suoje-lun pohjaksi, paikallisten toimijoiden mukaan ottamista suunnitteluun ja kulttuuriperintökohteisiin suunta-tuvan käytön kestävyysvarmistamista.

Kulttuuriperinnön voalimiseksi tarvitaan holistista näkemystä, jossa tarkastel-loan kulttuuriympäristö- ja luontoarvoja sisältäviä maisemakokonaisuuksia.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND LAND SEA INTERACTIONS



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

MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING



Finland's territorial water
Finland's economic zone
Border of Maritime Spatial Plan

EUROPEAN MARITIME
AND FISHERIES FUND



Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Global Meets Regional



Thank you!



Co-funded by the
European Maritime and
Fisheries Fund of the
European Union