

Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Global Meets Regional

marine
spatial
planning
forum



BALTIC 3rd
FORUM **MSP**



21.11. 9-10.30 session 11

Room: magnum (N)

Integrating Maritime Cultural Heritage into MSP

BalticRIM project



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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*



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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



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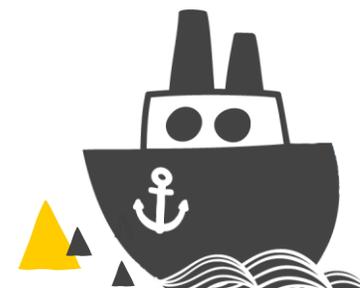
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Questions to discuss:

- 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

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

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



Veljesaari in Kotka and the memorial for the sea battle of Svenskaund 1790. Photo city of Kotka.



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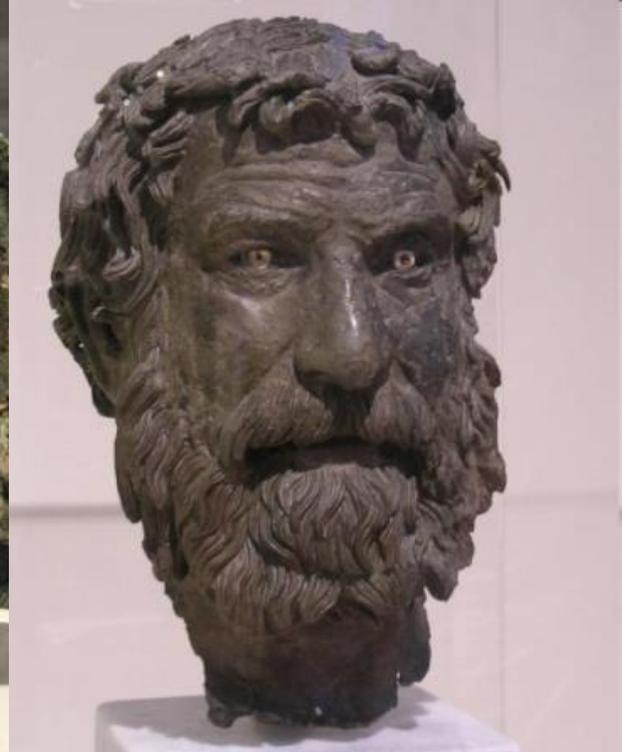
Maritime Cultural Heritage in MSP

International Approaches and Case Studies

Arturo REY DA SILVA



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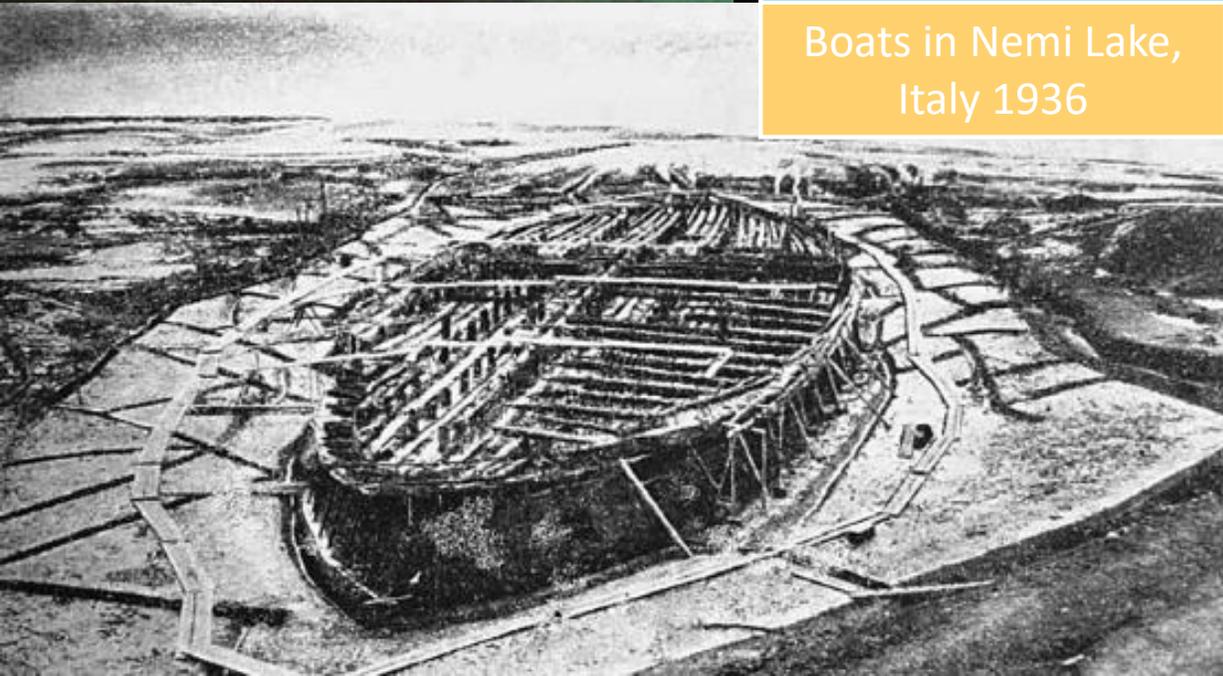


Mahdia, Tunisia, 1907-1913

Antikythera, Greece 1900.

Boats in Nemi Lake, Italy 1936

Grand Congloué, France, 1952-1957



LE SCAPHANDRE AUTONOME MONO-BOUTEILLE
(détendeur monté sur le bloc)

Le bloc mono-bouteille

Le bloc bi-bouteilles

Le bloc tri-bouteilles

1 Détendeur
2 Tuyau annelé
3 Embout buccal
4 Robinet de conservation

5 Rubi
6 Surt
7 Cais
8 Étré

SESY
Dredge
Surtis

Hypothèse de présence de double manège avec double entrée d'eau

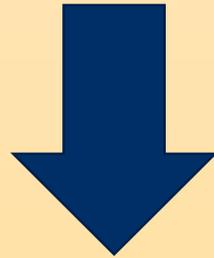
www.DIVINGHIMET

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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

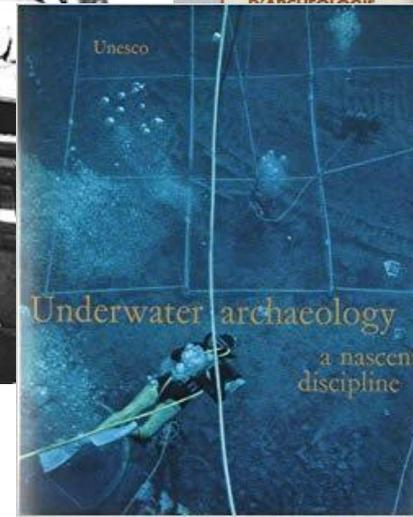
- MUCH: Tangible and Intangible traces of human existence;
- Connects “land and sea together to embrace the totality of the potential space affected by human maritime action”;
- Marine Space as the scenario of contacts and human interaction with the sea, facilitating innovation and the development of 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

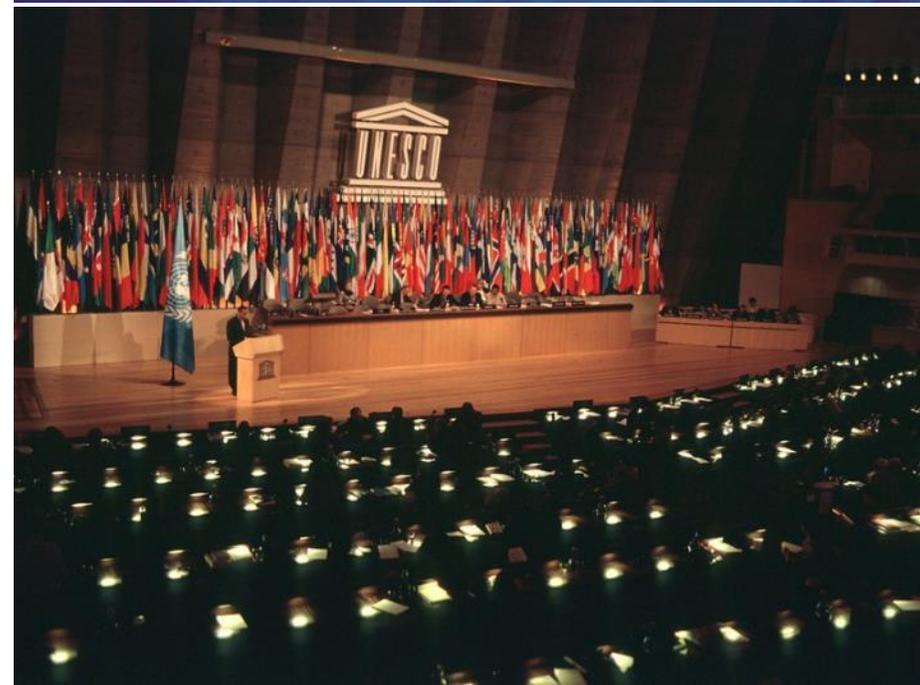


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UNCLOS



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...”

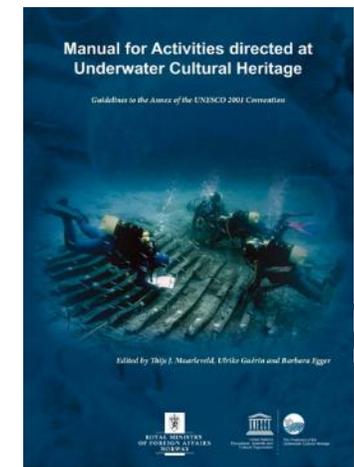
Cultural and Natural Context

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





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)

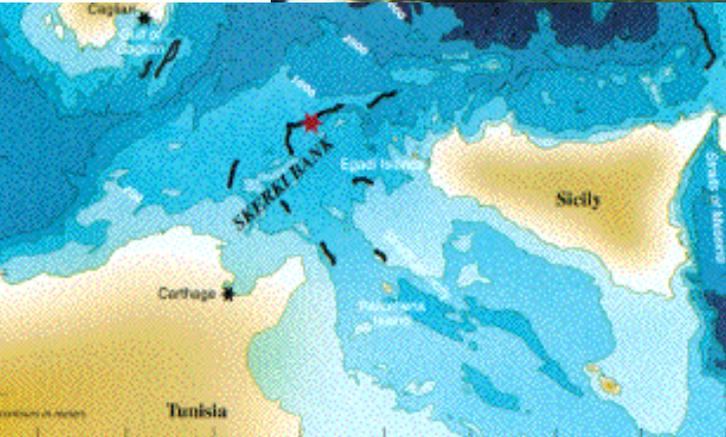




International Waters / High Seas



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** 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.



2021 United Nations Decade
2030 of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

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The Network Objectives



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

“How can cultural heritage help deliver the Decade?”

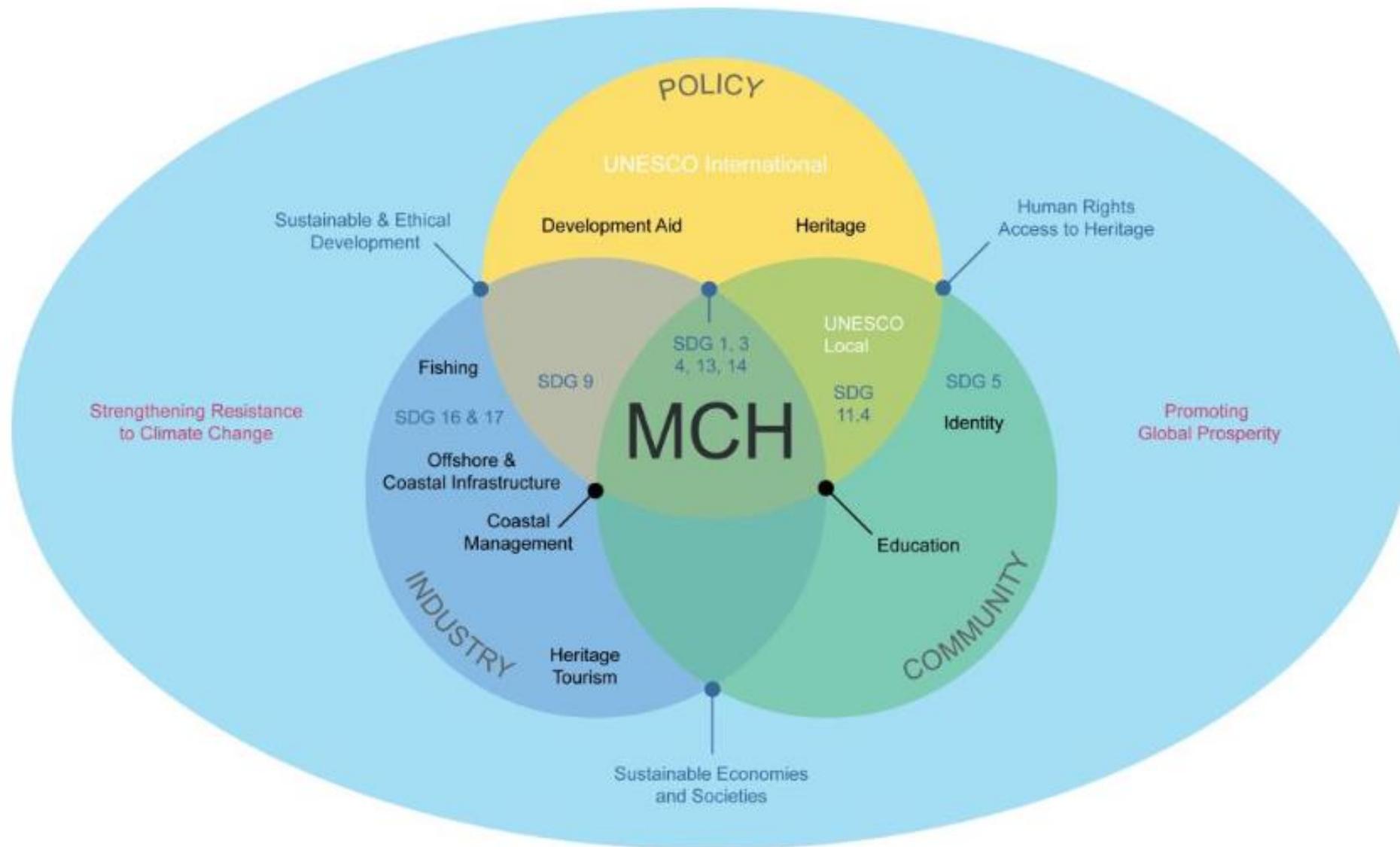
“Without cultural heritage, how can you deliver the Decade?”

www.oceandecadeheritage.org

the auspices of the Decade, and

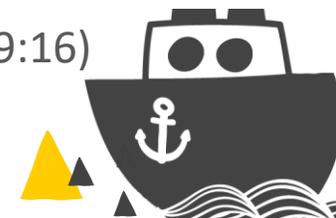
- Support and reinforce interdisciplinary marine research.





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.



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Thank you!

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