

Maritime Cultural Heritage integrated in MSP / BalticRIM project

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1.6.2021 SESSION 1 WORKSHOP 3:
MARITIME CULTURAL HERITAGE - CHALLENGING PART OF MSP



The core of the BSR identity – the Sea

“Water connects us, and culture units.” CBSS motto

Registered UCH
sites located in the
Baltic Sea in 2004

Baltic Sea Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) is exceptionally well preserved even on a global scale, including, among others, wrecks and sunken prehistoric landscapes.

Coldness, darkness and low salinity of the Baltic Sea provide good preservation conditions.

Nowhere systematic UCH inventories or surveys. There are some 20,000 registered sites in (mostly) territorial waters.

Rutilus Report 2006 includes “The 100 List of the most interesting UCH sites of the Baltic Sea”.



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POLICY AREA "CULTURE"

Challenges

“possible activities and uses and interests may include underwater cultural heritage” MSP DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU

The significance of Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) and Maritime Cultural Heritage (MCH) in MSP may be unclear for MSP planners and decision makers.

In some countries, the cultural heritage sector has no **authority** to be involved in MSP processes and other related land use planning processes.

UCH data & information is not always openly available, UCH & MCH data may be in different organizations / registers, and particularly UCH information is point-specific, inaccurate, and fragmentary.

Areal designations based on dot-based UCH register sites require further **professional interpretation** of archaeological sites, geography, and environmental features.

MCH protection & use in MSP: **zoning & uses are to be invented.**



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BalticRIM core terms & the UWL concept

- **MCH** is formed by material and immaterial remains of seafaring and the use(s) of sea located on dry land and underwater.
- **BalticRIM Wiki** defines terms that link UCH sites to **areal entities**, such as sea-battle sites, ship traps, ship graveyards.
- **Underwater Landscape (UWL)** is an area under water containing **cultural and environmental values**. The sea can be seen as a cultural property as well as a force of nature. The concept of UWL encompasses all human experience of the underwater natural and cultural environment. Ref. CoE Landscape Convention.



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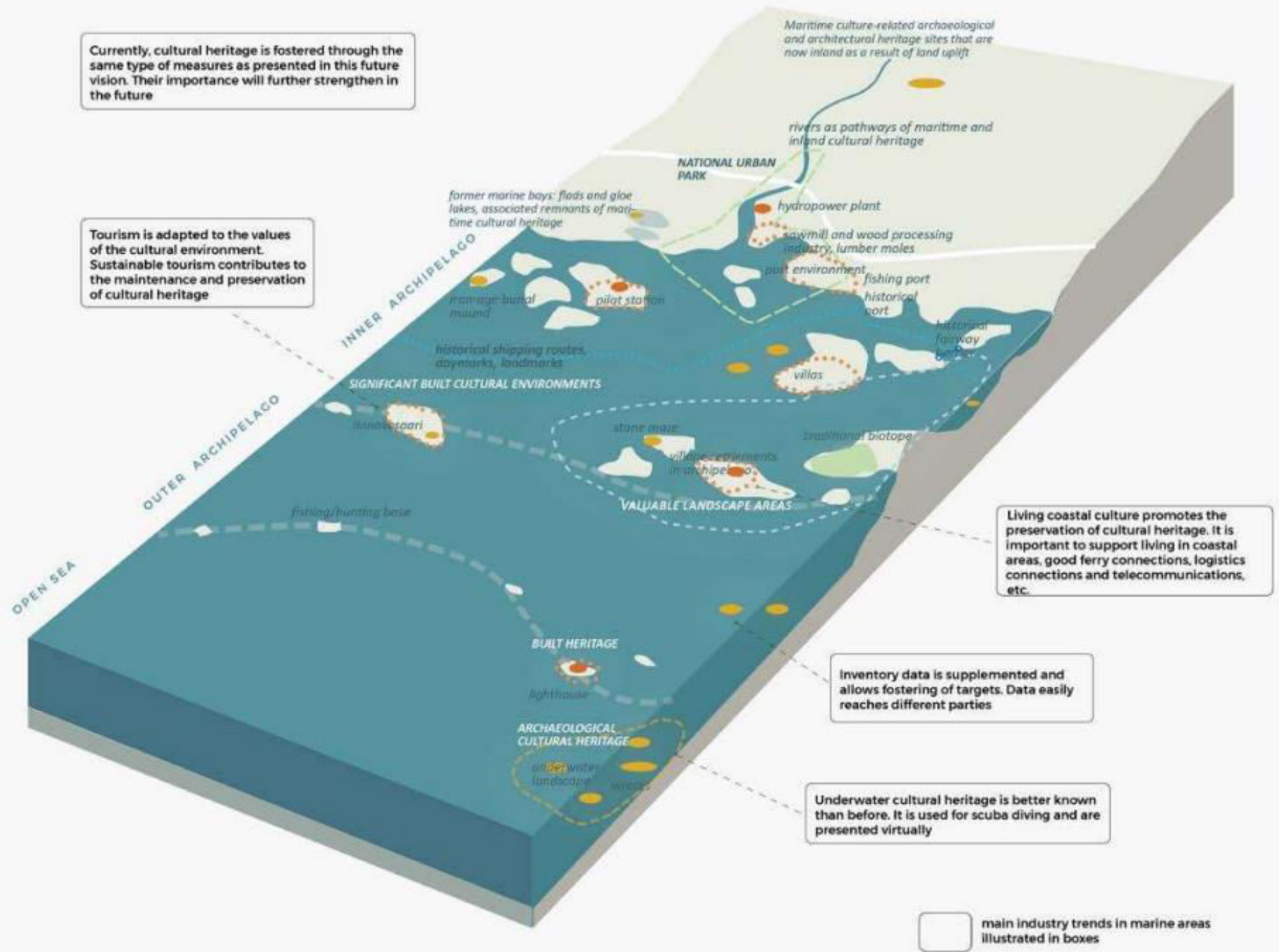
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MCH

The Finnish MSP took into account Cultural Heritage as one of the sectors of blue growth throughout the whole process; in preparatory documents, scenarios, as a topic in numerous workshops etc.

*MSP MCH & BG
2030-vision by
Finnish MSP
coordination &
WSP Finland
2019*



Analyses on national MCH & MSP (by summer 2020)

in BalticRIM countries with closed UCH data registers

GERMANY

Cultural policies within the domain of federal states. The lack of UCH data in all respective Länder. No UCH authority for the EEZ.

The MSP is restricted in terms of sector prioritizing in territorial waters.

OPTION: In Schleswig-Holstein, CH authority could designate MCH areas in the framework of Cultural Landscapes protection applied in a maritime &/ ICZM-context.

LITHUANIA

The formal CH register is orientated to land-based heritage. The UCH categorization is in the development stage only.

OPTION: to build up an institutional system to provide UCH data with spatial information and descriptions of assets, as well as preparation of a regulatory framework for all types of UCH.

POLAND

The national law provides basic, though still insufficient, protection of the UCH. UNESCO Convention of 2001 was ratified in 2020.

The 1st round of MSP treated MCH as a full-scale sea use. UCH sites mapped. Principles of protection described. Area for the development of wreck tourism (diving) designated. In-situ protection promoted. Underwater storage places designated to those UCH objects that cannot be protected in-situ.

Analyses on national MCH & MSP (by summer 2020)

in BalticRIM countries with online UCH geospatial data registers

ESTONIA

Estonian Heritage Conservation Act protects UCH. UCH sites are managed through setting guidelines and conditions in the MSP. Co-operation between the MSP and MCH authorities based on the Estonian Planning Act.

MSP process included collaboration and exchange of information with local communities and organisations related to marine and coastal culture.

DANMARK

UCH&MCH not regulated by MSP, but taken into account by its addition to the Danish Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (msdi.dk), a service layer supplementing the completely digital plan.

OPTION: Sector specific, map-based layer including MCH /UCH and recreational sites could be developed to support the MSP process.

FINLAND

The MSP is strategic and not legally binding. CH is one of the MSP themes, and both UCH and MCH were considered in the planning process. The CH authority has an official role and mandate to take part in the MSP. The CH agency prepared a MCH report for MSP.

Significant clusters of cultural values are indicated, the online UCH and MCH data is visible in the digital MSP map. The Finnish MSP utilized the BalticRIM UWL-concept.

MCH and multi-use in MSP

Multi-use can be applied for MCH sites by combining sustainable tourism, protection of nature and heritage sites as well as including intangible and recreational values to MSP zoning criteria. E.g., to implement new emphasis on recreation & sustainable tourism (“BSR as one destination”).

MSP should identify planning options which increase the possibility to integrate the cross-sector, cross-border and land-sea aspects of UCH & MCH.

Good examples by the MUSES and BALTACAR projects.



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BalticRIM BSR outcome

Data Portal (map services)

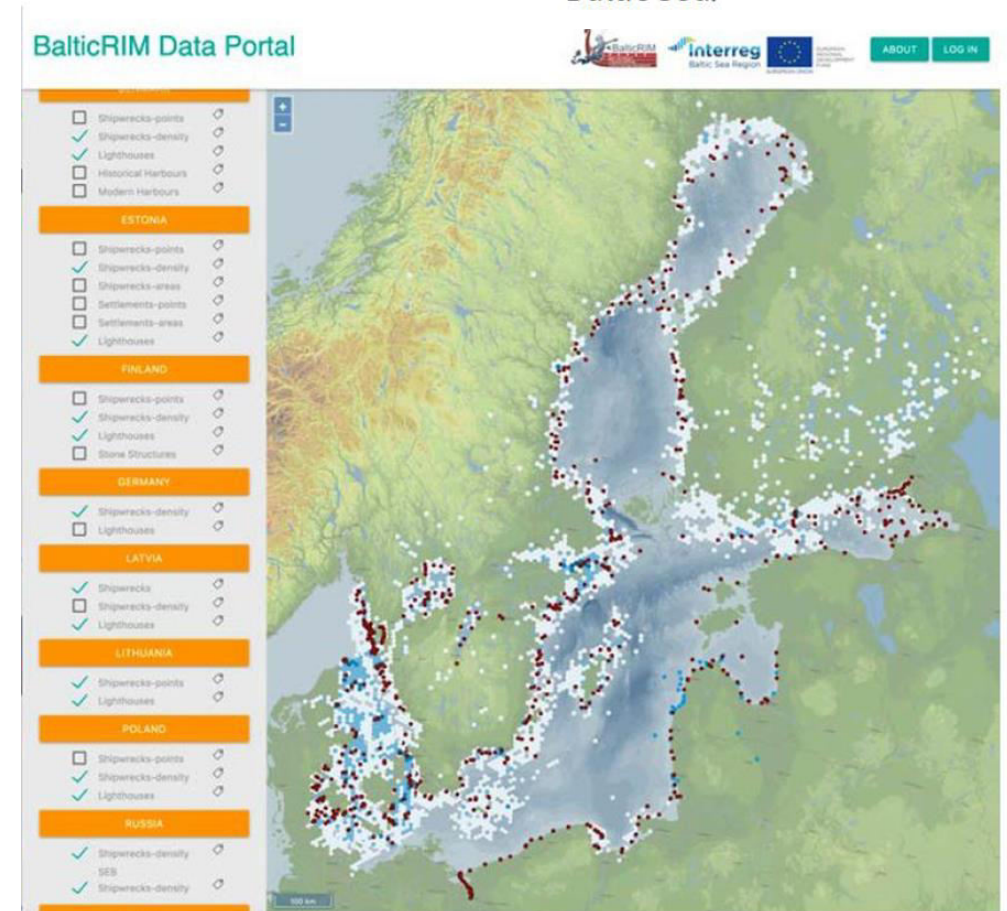
<https://balticrimdataportal.eu/>

Publication & Handbook

Recommendations on how to integrate
MCH into MSP

https://www.submariner-network.eu/images/BalticRIM_handbook_Dec_2020-1.pdf

Layers are still being added into the Data Portal. Here displayed are shipwrecks and lighthouses across the Baltic Sea.





MSP SHOULD GUIDE THE CULTURE OF THE USE OF THE SEAS

Customs, practices and relationships related to the use of the seas must be passed on in a sustainable way to the next generations.

Man-made global problems and risks should be considered in MSP. To tackle the problems of the Baltic Sea ecosystem and well-being within MSP, in addition to the Natural Sciences, also the Humanities and cultural approaches are required to reorient human activities and to strengthen responsible behavior and attitudes.



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THE CULTURE OF THE USE OF THE SEAS

To implement **the 2030 Agenda** is to embrace a profound turn in sustainability in 9 years. Culture can serve as a basis and structure for achieving the goals of sustainable development. Cultural heritage is part of resource-wise management.



SDG 6 CLEAR WATER AND SANITATION:

“Community engagement in the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage improve the sustainable development of water related ecosystems.”

UNESCO How can culture help fill implementation gaps in the achievement of the 17 SDGs?



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Delivering MSP Interactions and Capacities Across All Levels

THANK YOU

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