



W 2/4 The role of the maritime
spatial planning to safeguard the
underwater cultural heritage

Underwater cultural heritage – opportunities to use synergies and current political framework

Sallamaria Tikkanen

National Board of Antiquities, Finland

Legal Framework

Photo: The wreck of Vrouw Maria, J. Flinkman



- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, UNCLOS (1982):
 - Articles 136, 149 and 303:
 - The Area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind
 - All objects of an archaeological and historical nature shall be preserved for the benefit of mankind
 - Rights of the State or country of cultural, historical and archaeological origin
- UNESCO Convention on the protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001):
 - Seeks to improve international collaboration and conservation practices
 - Sets common principles such as the in situ preservation of CH when possible and prohibits the commercial exploitation of CH
 - Obliges to use best practicable means (for example MSP?) to prevent/mitigate incidental effects on CH
 - Annex Rules concerning activities directed at UCH
- World Heritage Convention (1972):
 - Requires to integrate the protection of CH into comprehensive planning programmes

Photo: E. Salo



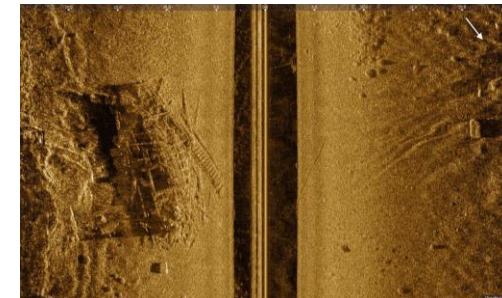
Legal Framework

Photo: J. Polkko



- Council of Europe: Valetta Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992):
 - Requirements for the protection of archaeological heritage whether situated on land or **under water**
 - Requirements to establish inventories, archaeological reserves and reporting of new sites
 - **Requirements that archaeologists and planners consult each others on archaeological issues**
 - The total cost of archaeological operations are to be provided for in major public or private development schemes
- Example: Finland: The Antiquities Act (295/63) applied in territorial waters:
 - The planner of public land-use projects or the party responsible for a public or a large private project must examine the effects of the plan on antiquities and is required to fund the research work caused by the project

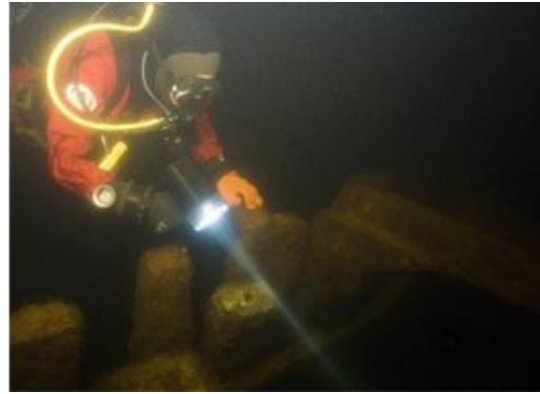
Photo: E. Salo



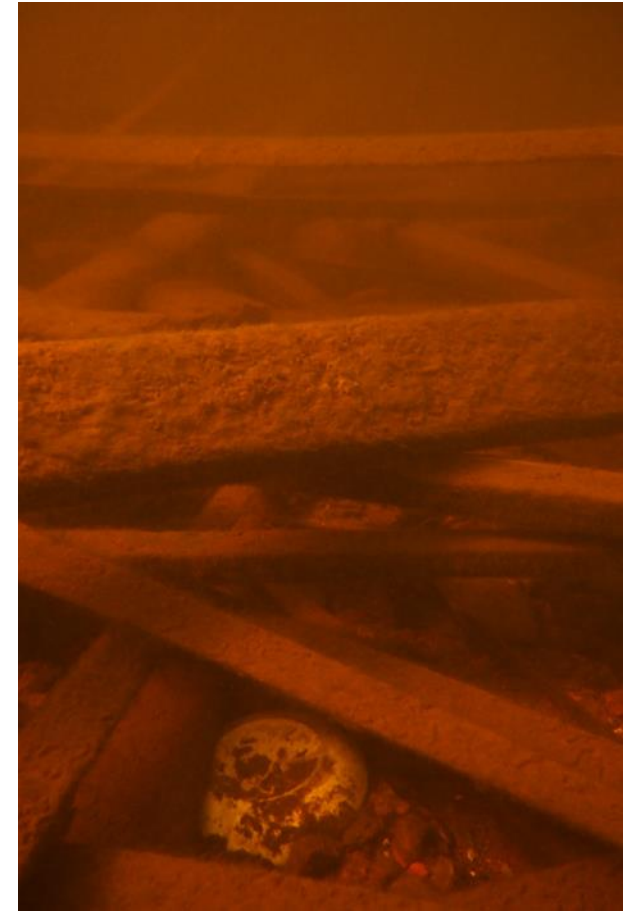
Legal Framework

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
 - Nord Stream 1-2
 - Baltic Connector
 - Marine wind mill parks
 - Shipping lines
 - Harbour developments

Pori, Kallonlahti
wreck, photo:NBA



The wreck of Sofia Maria,
photo: T. Salminen



Tornio, Röyttä wind farm area,
an underwater landscape of a
saw mill island of Kuusiluoto



Legal Framework

- Council of Europe: Landscape Convention (2000)
 - "Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors
 - Includes land, inland water and marine areas
 - Actions to identify and asses landscapes
 - Requires to integrate landscape into planning policies
 - The idea of underwater landscape
- Faro Convention on the value of CH for society (2005)
 - Addresses CH in a comprehensive way
 - Requires to utilise heritage aspects of CH to enrich the process of landuse planning
 - Recognises the role of all citizens and civil society through share responsibilitiy

Management measures

- MSP as tool for protection, management and sustainable use of UCH sites
- CH setting conditions
- MSP and maritime history: both deals with the relationship between people, society and the sea

How to
manage UCH
sites in a
sustainable
way?

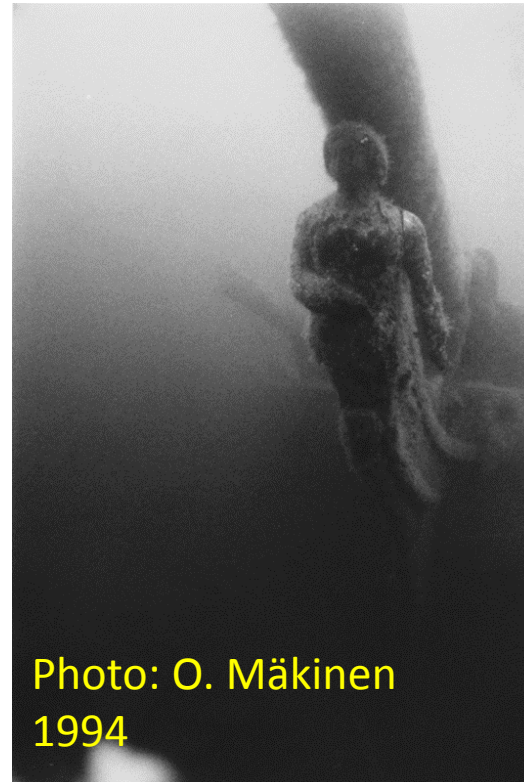
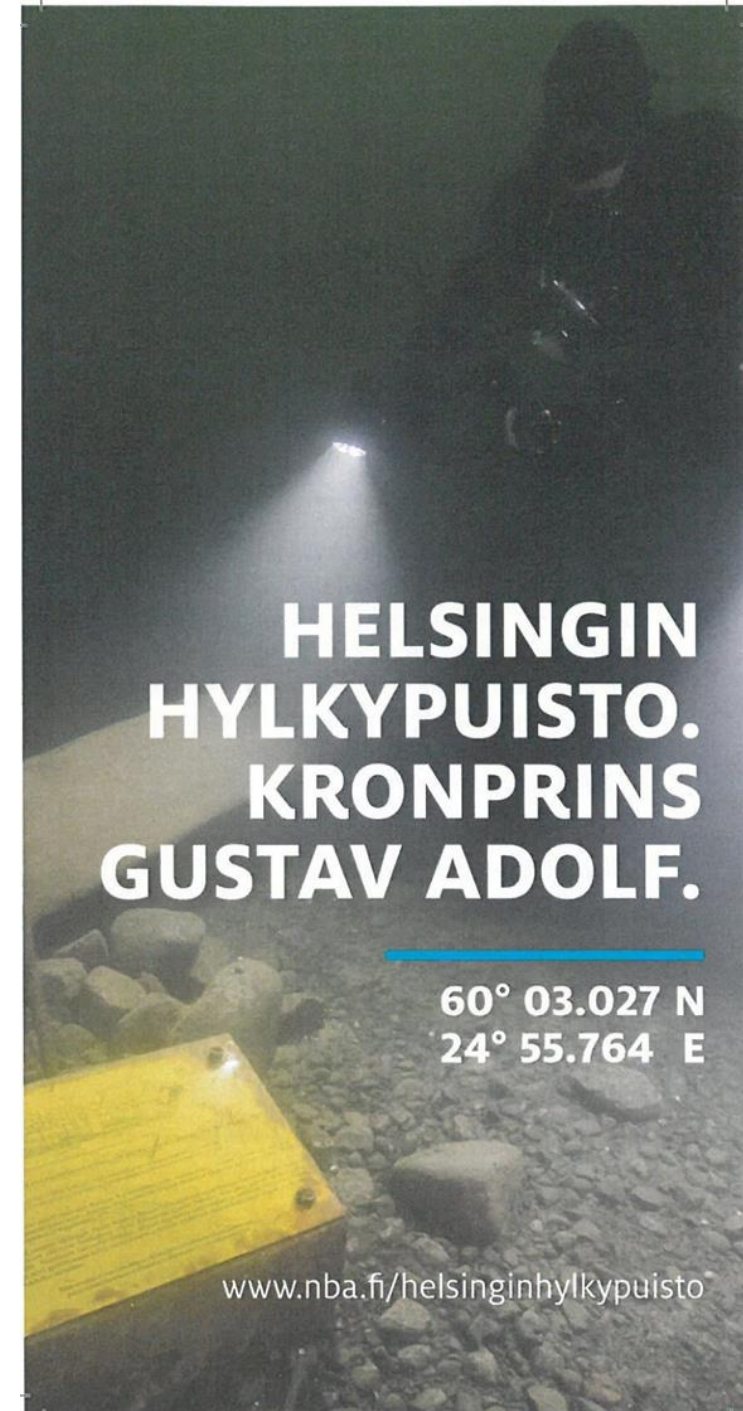


Photo: O. Mäkinen
1994





Synergies with other sectors

- With Blue Growth/economic/tourism: museums, exhibitions on Europe's maritime history, telling the story of the seas, publications etc.
- Blue Growth/recreation and leisure: underwater parks and dive trails, opportunities for divers and non- divers in situ and online, the lure of the sea shores, seascapes, maritime landscapes and old maritime buildings
- With nature/ecology: shipwrecks and other archaeological artefacts as artificial reefs
- With social aspects: identity building, well-being, sense of belonging, place making, meanings, narratives, values of people, citizens own data etc.
- With MPAs: Presence of UCH protects marine environment from other uses like trawling
- With data sharing: ships wrecks as a source for history, ecology, environmental history, spatial planning etc.

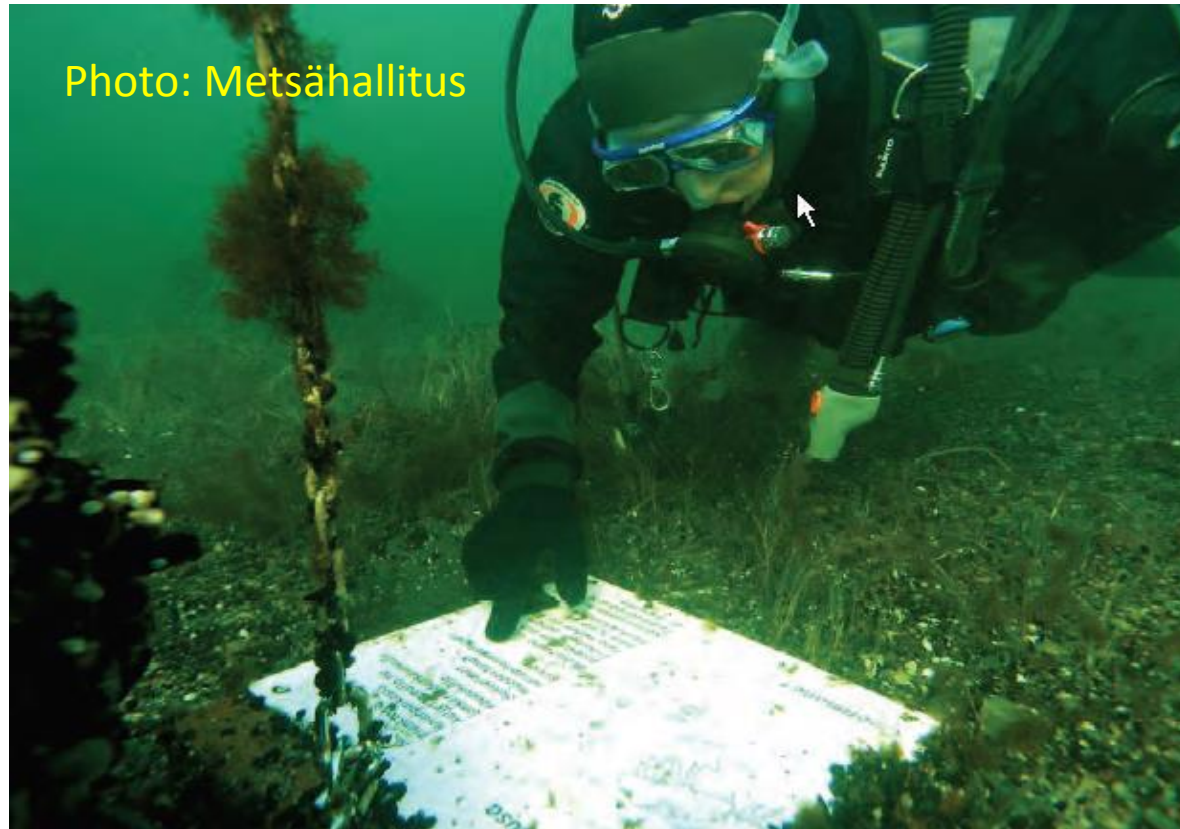


Maritime CH sites as multifunctional sites

Helsinki Underwaterpark Kronprins Gustav Adolf



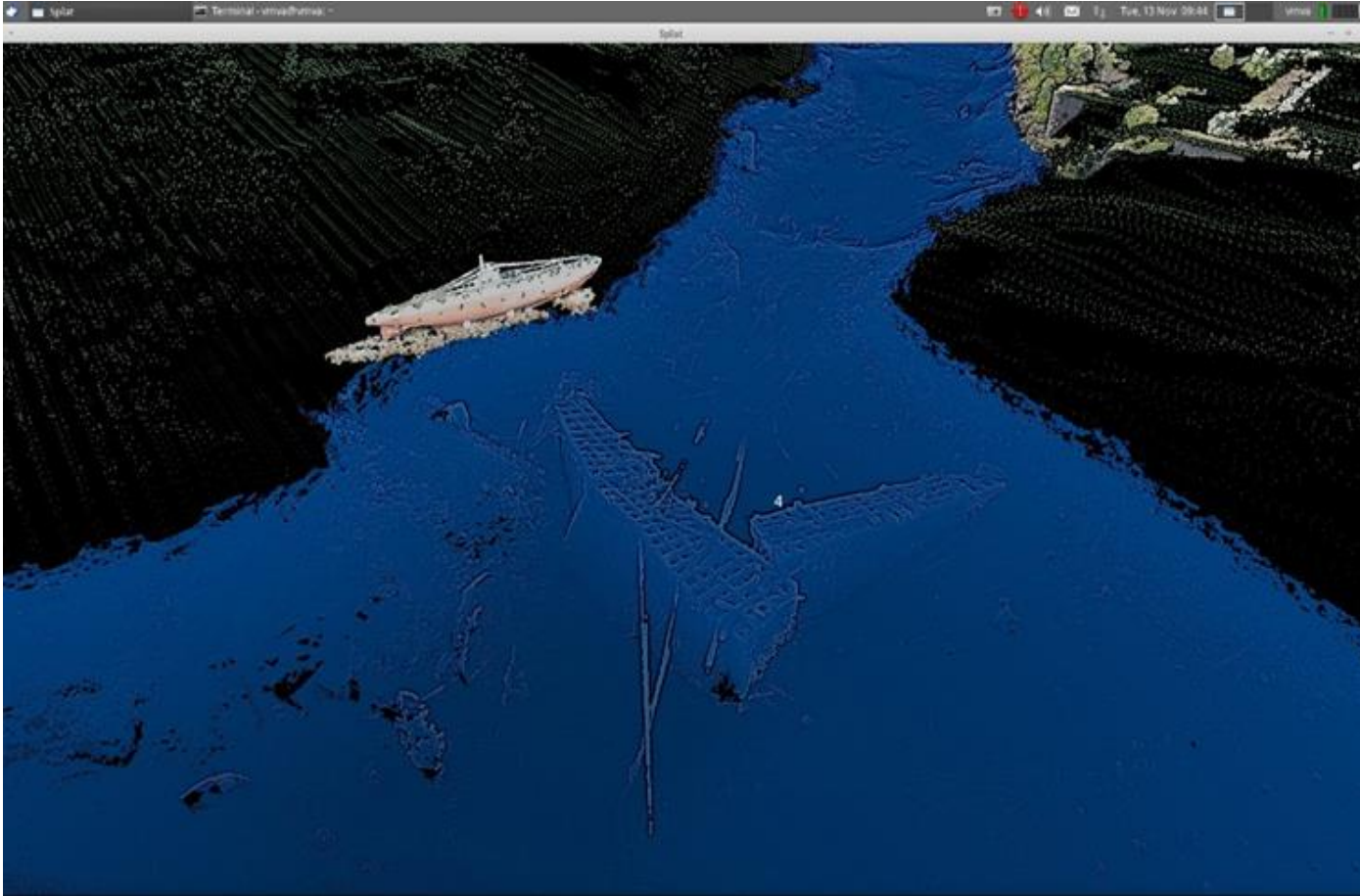
Nordic Blue Parks Project: underwater cultural heritage and nature



Vrouw Maria simulation at the Maritime Museum of Finland

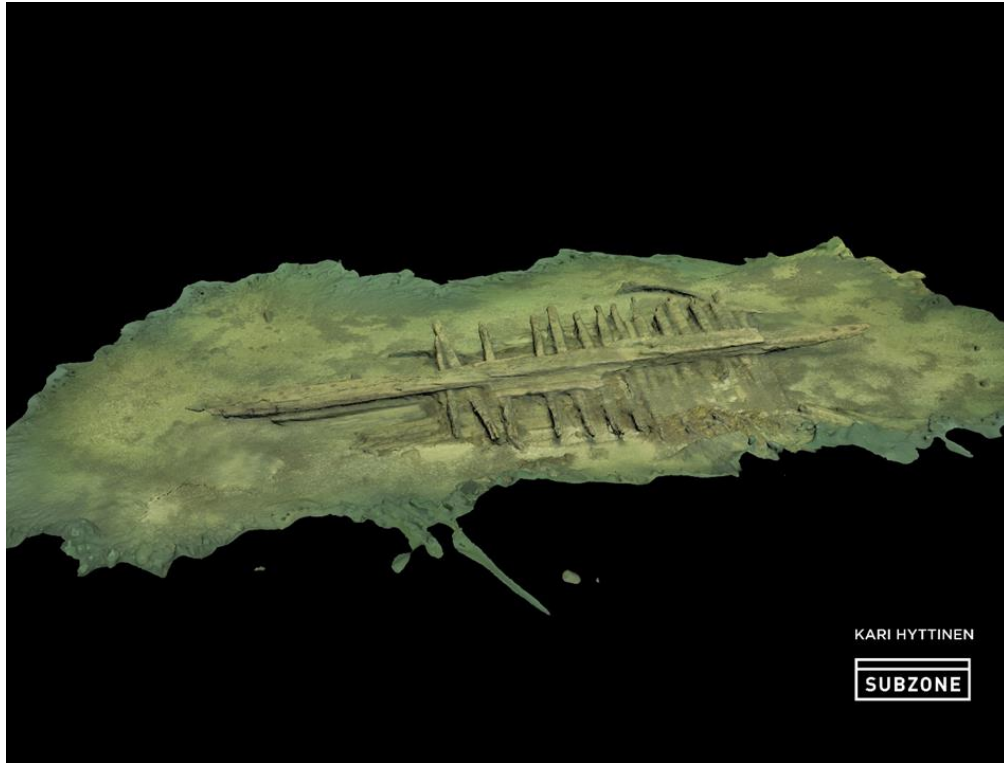


World Heritage site of Suomenlinna Sea Fortress, making UCH landscape visible for the visitors



Still photo of a multibeamsonar video by E. Salo

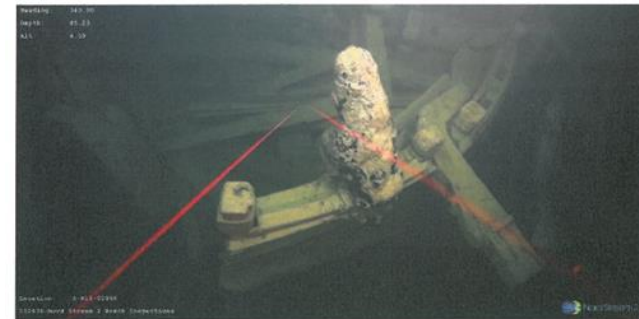
A shiptrap area of Jussarö



Nord Stream 2 Project: a 1800th century shipwreck in the Finnish EEZ



ROV video still image of S-R15-02960. Detached beakhead, cathead, a corroded swivel gun and loose wooden parts on the seabed next to the wreck. © MMT



ROV video still image of S-R15-02960. The port side of the bow with a corroded swivel gun on the gunwale next to the cathead. The stempost has broken away. © MMT