

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

Update on MCH and MSP – what is going on in the European sea basins?

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#BalticMSP



Valetta Convention (1992)

Articles in brief:

- I. Broad definition of "archaeological heritage";
- 2. Maintenance of an inventory of archaeology heritage, including creation of "archaeological reserves" for the preservation of material evidence;
- Application of appropriate procedures for intrusive archaeological investigation;
- Provision of resources to acquire and conserve sites and monuments including archive and find repositories;
- 5. Integration of archaeology into the planning regime;
- Private or public sectors to meet costs of preliminary archaeological operations and collection and dissemination of information;
- Preliminary publication of excavation results (similar provision also made in Article 8);
- 9. Develop public awareness of the value of archaeological heritage: and



24 years later...Finalised MSPs or in preparation: Country Info

Country	Authorities in charge	Maritime spatial plans	
Sweden	N L x 80	{ NNN CCC C x 76	N National authority
Finland	S x 8	6	
Estonia	N		S Sub-national authority
Latvia	N	N	
Lithuania	N	N	N MSP prepared by national authorities
Poland	N	N	
Germany	NSSS	N N S + S + S	S MSP prepared by sub-national authorities
Denmark	N	n/a	
Netherlands	N	N	[©] MSP prepared by local authorities
Belgium	N	N	authorities
United Kingdom		NNNSS (\$x9 (\$x7	
Ireland	n/a	n/a	MSP finalised (adopted or not)
France	n/a	n/a	MSP in preparation
Spain	N S x 17	n/a	
Portugal	NSS	N *	<pre>{} Lower level plans form {} part of higher level plans</pre>
Italy	Ν	n/a	¹³ part of higher level plans
Slovenia	N	n/a	
Croatia	N S	N	Assumed
Greece	N	n/a	
Cyprus	N	n/a	+ Denotes different region
Malta	N		
Romania	NNN	S0000	* Plan not adopted
Bulgaria	N	n/a	
Total	25 N, 111 s		L



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Current approaches to integrate MCH into MSP (all EU sea basins)



- **BE:** The MSP for the Belgian Part of the North Sea was adopted in March 2014 and considers *UCH as use, no designated areas*; Shipwrecks are protected under a new law for underwater cultural heritage (Law of 4 April 2014 on the protection of underwater cultural heritage).
- NL: Policy document on the North Sea 2016-2021 *with designated uses,* i.a. UCH: The conservation of underwater cultural heritage is assessed when making spatial planning decisions on activities.
- UK: England: 2 regional plans completed (East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans), UCH: specific sector. Scotland: 1 national plan (National Marine Plan), UCH: specific sector to be taken into account
- **DE**: **EEZs** for North Sea and Baltic Sea; *UCH is taken into account as sector* with spatially relevent specifications but has *no designated areas*; SEA taking UCH into account
- **DE The Mecklenburg-Vorpommern** Spatial Development Programme: *UCH* has to be *taken into account* during spatial relevant planning



Current approaches to integrate MCH into MSP (all EU sea basins)



- FI: MSP legislation came into force on the 1st of October 2016; drafting of maritime spatial plans has started. There is one specific Regional land use plan for the Kymenlaakso Region maritime area: contains UCH as specific sector (see presentation from Frank Hering)
- LT: In MSP plan measures are included on how to protect UCH
- **GR:** No legally binding national MSP plan in Greece. MSP is addressed in national spatial planning documents covering specific sectors; *not UCH*. Some of the many ancient, byzantine and war wrecks are under archaeological protection laws.
- **HR** (Croatia): No overall binding MSP plan. One legally binding plan, focusing on mariculture, with links to MSP is available: Zadar county integrated sea use and management plans (*one objective: protection of UCH*)



How strong are MSP approaches to protect and incorporate UCH?

- Not all MS with MSPs include UCH
- Those MSPs which take UCH into account:
- Measures very broad, overall
- ≻No strategic approach how to incorporate UCH
- ➢ Very few designated areas
- ➢Rare or no use of synergies
- SEA as only available tool to take UCH into account





Can we learn from practices?

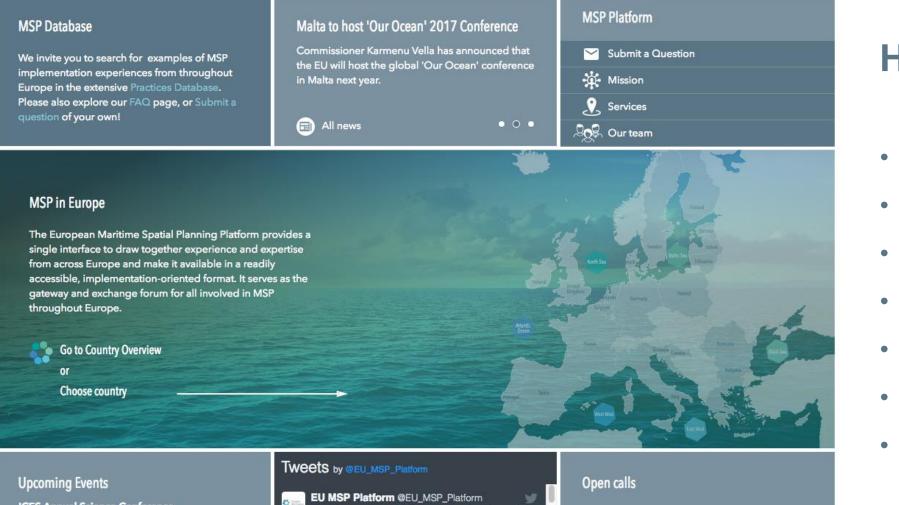
- Pilot plans
- Guidance/Handbook
- Tools tested in projects
- Study







ABOUT US



#ICESASC16 ices.dk/news-and-event...

EU MSP Platform @EU_MSP_Platform

ICES Annual Science Conference Scientists, policy- and decision-makers, students, and stakeholders are all invited to ...

All events

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Read up on the #ICES theme session Integration "Blue Technology: transfer of innovative challenges in #MSP tonight and tomorrow! solutions to sea basin economies" is currently open - deadline is 30th of September. more...

All funding programmes

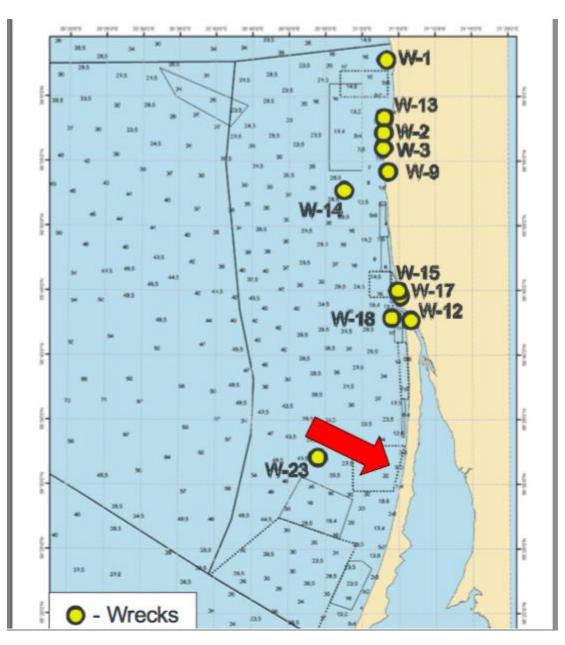
Homepage

- **Practical experiences**
- Country information
- Sea Basin overview
- Funding opportunities
- News
- Upcoming events
- Twitter feed



Lithuanian Model Case-PartiSEApate

- Underwater cultural heritage was discussed as a premature issue in the Lithuanian MSP process.
- Problem: Wrecks covered with sand; could be destroyed by offshore industrial projects
- How to protect these wrecks in the littoral zone?
- Designation of the littoral zone as vulnerable area within MSP regarding s.Pro UCH as sector?



Latvia: Report on national and regional strategies with relevance for the maritime space

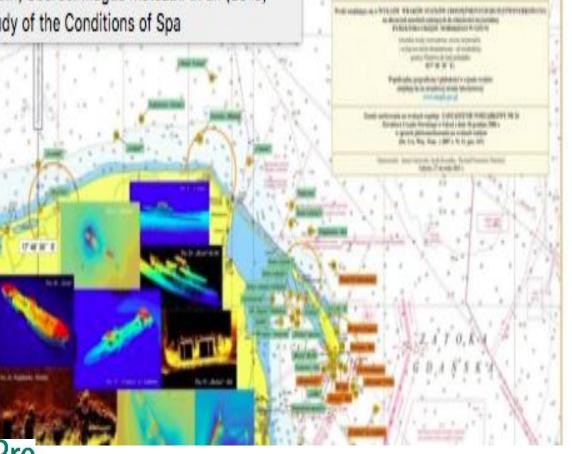
- Task: To take responsibility for preservation of the cultural environment in particular areas at the coast
- Consequences for MSP: Areas for UCH can be designated; possibly new restrictions for other marine space users
- -> Only theory, no real impact on practice and MSP process yet.



Poland: Permission system for exploration and sustainable use of UCH **Conclusion:**

"Study of Conditions of Spatial Development of Polish Sea Areas ", MIG

depth) Source: Magda Matczak et al. (2015) Study of the Conditions of Spa



- Licensing access to wrecks and recording departures for wreck exploration not sufficient
- Lack of basic requirements of safety of activities
- No protection against treasure hunting

Possible solution: open access to some wrecks in supervised archaeological parks helps better screening and monitoring.

North Sea/Atlantic

UK: National Marine History Records

ENGLISH HERITAGE

Maritime records (total): 46,000 Wrecks: 33,000 Casualties, position to be verified: 27,400 Wrecks position known: 5,200 Designated Historic Shipwrecks (England): 46 (UK total = 61) British aircraft: 1,100 Fishermen's fastenings: 7,400 Isolated finds etc: 1,300

www.pastscape.org.uk

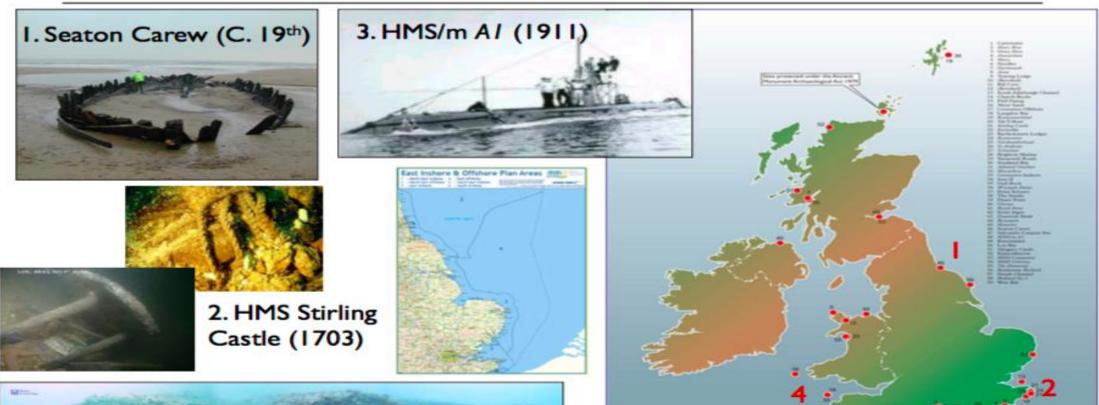
Information on England's



UK: Protection of Wreck Act (1973): Designated Wreck Sites

3. Swash Channel (C. 17th)

ENGLISH HERITAGE

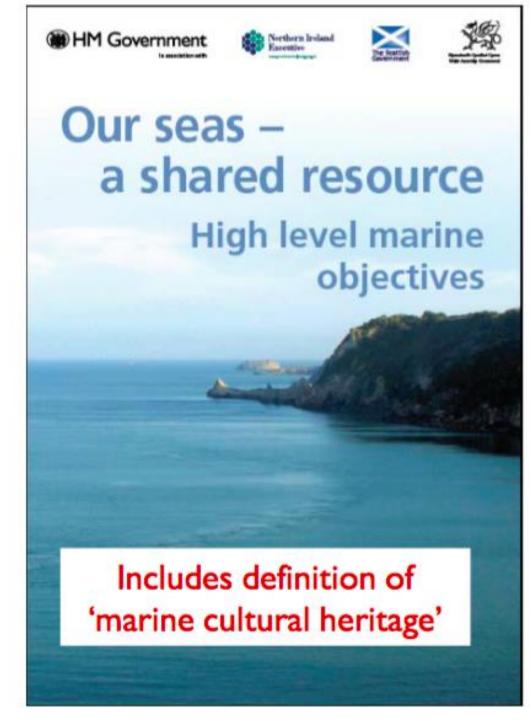




UK High Level Marine Objectives (2008)

- "society getting more benefits from the use of the marine environment than previously, whilst its rich natural and cultural heritage are better protected.."
- "We will be responding to this in our actions so that the integrity of marine ecosystems and UCH is conserved."





UK: Marine Licensing and Cultural Heritage

- The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) carries out licensing and enforcement functions
- Lincensing includes removal of objects from wrecks
- Excavations and surface recovery from designated wreck sites is licensable
- Diver investigation trails are exempt on designated wreck sites





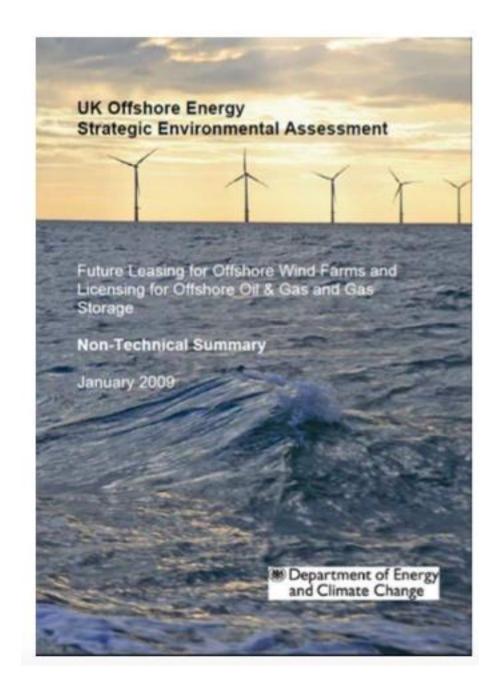
marine management organisation

Marine Licensing Guidance No. 2 Construction (including renewables) and Removals Guidance February 2011



UK: Offshore Activities

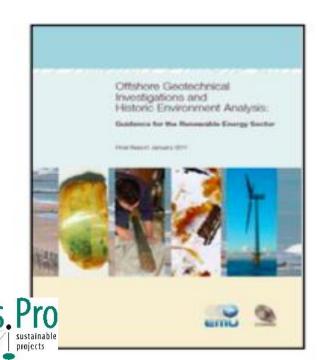
- Crown Estate leases seabed for offshore renewable power generation projects
- Dep. of Energy and Climate Change has conducted SEA
- Developers prepare nonstatutory Zone Appraisal Plans

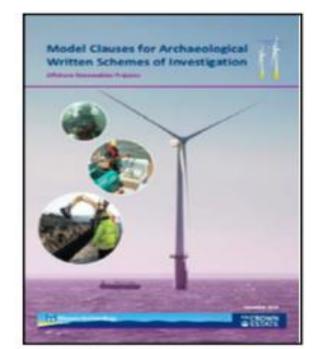


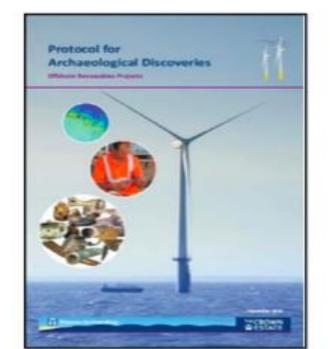


UK: Marine development guidelines

- Historic Environment Guidance for the Offshore Renewable Energy Sector: EIA methodologies, Cumulative effects, Geotechnical survey
- Model Clauses for Archaeological Written Schemes of Investigation
- Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries







The Netherlands: Synergies with windfarm planning

- Wreck locations preserved within park: protection through ban on ship-passages
- Large infrastructural works with low social acceptance: positive publicity through UCH

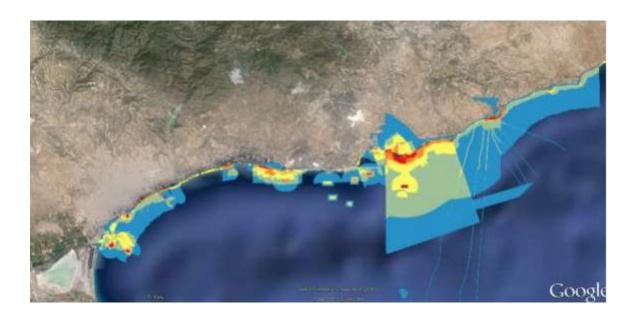




Mediterranean Sea

Greece and Cyprus: Practice example: $\Theta A \wedge X \Omega P$ (THAL-CHOR)

- Development of a methodology for drafting maritime spatial plans
- Pilot implementation in selected areas
- One sector considered: UCH





Adriatic and Ionian Sea: ADRIPLAN Data Portal

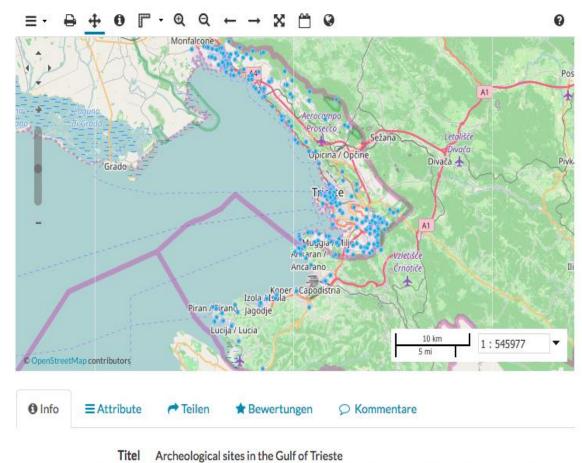
Geodata portal with free access for searching and sharing knowledge related to MSP in the project area.

- Key questions: What are the most relevant spatial data to be considered at macro-regional scale (i.e. Adriatic and Ionian Region) to support MSP implementation, also considering a cross-border perspective?
- UCH related data included



CADRIPLAN

Archeological sites in the Gulf of Trieste

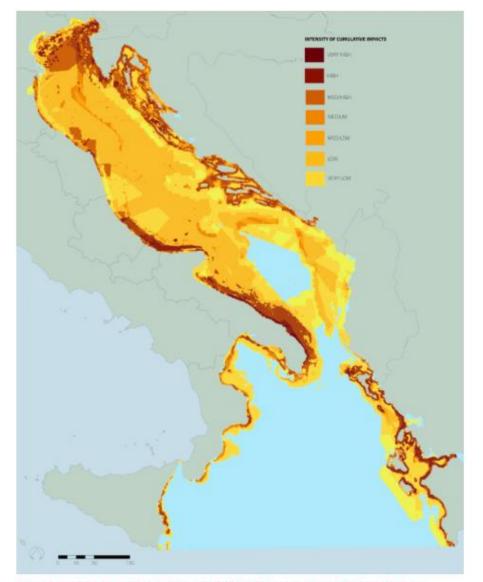


Resumee Maps of terrestrial and marine archeological sites in the northern and eastern side of the Gulf of Trieste. Data were collected in the framework of Interreg III A/Phare CBC Italy – Slovenia Project "AltoAdriatico", coordinated by Prof. R. Auriemma Dipartimento di Beni Culturali – Facoltà di Beni Culturali Università del Salento (Lecce). Project website: http://www2.units.it/adriatic/eng/?file=project.html

Adriatic and Ionian Sea: ADRIPLAN Cumulative impact tool

- Main methodological tool used in ADRIPLAN to evaluate the potential impact of maritime activities on the environment, quantifying the pressures generated by the uses on the environmental components (in the current and future scenarios).
- Could be relevant for UCH protection

MAIN OUTPUTS / RESULTS



Map showing the cumulative impacts for the Adriatic and Ionian Region Source: Barbanti A., Campostrini P., Musco F., Sarretta A., Gissi E. (eds.) (2015). Developing a Maritime Spatial Plan for the Adriatic -Ionian Region. CNR-ISMAR, Venice, IT.



Possible reasons for weak incorporation of UCH into MSP – Data and uncertainty

- Marine plans are *spatial*, intended to indicate the most appropriate and inappropriate areas for development.
- Archaeology tends to be represented as *spots* = small, relatively few in number, protected (?) and therefore to be avoided.
- Historic environment is much broader than spot maps -> considerable uncertainties as to the *presence, character and importance of features*
- Marine archaeological mapping and GIS portals are suffering due to a lack of common platforms and due to short-term character of many mapping projects



Recommendations from a MSP perspective

- Make data available widely and provide opportunities for people to add their own data
- Increase seabed surveying with an archaeological component in advance of planmaking
- Map heritage assets starting with an informed coexistence approach rather than exclusion
- Map how development should proceed and show areas with potential
- For protection of historical sites like wreck cementaries, zoning would be an appropriate planning tool; test other tools
- Marine planners need archaeologists for advice: archaeologists need to be prepared to provide such advice, not only difficulties

