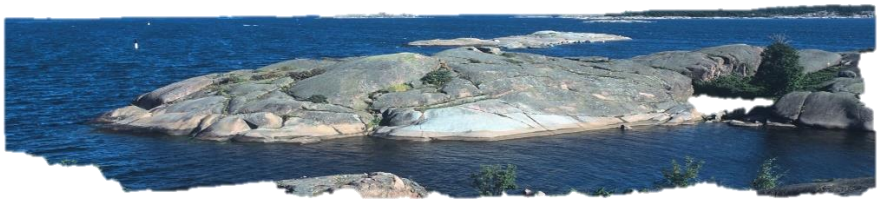

To transmit
Maritime Cultural Heritage knowledge
to Maritime Spatial Planning processes
STEP 1

BalticRIM status report WP 2 GoA 2.1
Updated in May 2020

Finnish Heritage Agency

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CONTENTS

1. Introduction

The Working Package 2 focuses on the Maritime Cultural Heritage knowledge base and its smart and professional integration to Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) process. In addition to this report of GoA 2.1, the following two Group of Activities (GoA) of the WP 2 deal with the extension and deepening of the MCH data and knowledge basis for the MSP and developing a common framework:

• "An overview of existing knowledge and gaps on MCH and defining categories" of GoA 2.1 is further developed in parallel GoA of 2.2, "Assessing existing data" led by the the Polish National Maritime Museum in Gdańsk (NMM)

• GoA 2.3 "Schematise Cultural Heritage assets" is overlapping the two previous target areas, and is transforemed to elaboration of the BalticRIM Data Portal led by the Aalborg University Copenhagen (AAU)

The Finnish Heritage Agency (FHA) coordinates the WP 2.

This report summarizes the work package's GoA 2.1 actions and first findings that will overlap and continue to evolve in the coming activities of the BalticRIM project. In order to structure the overlapping targets, the focus is here on defining central related heritage concepts, mapping and elaborating the structure of the various national cultural heritage databases, and thereby creating a more solid framework for coming work. The report addresses the problems and knowledge gaps in the heritage data as perceived by maritime cultural heritage experts themselves. MSP experts will conclude the problems and knowledge gaps when testing the tools in the pilot areas. Assessment of mitigation strategies for such perceived gaps and devise avenues of planning within a holistic framework is work in progress during the whole project lifetime.

1.1 The BalticRIM framework and WP 2

"(1) The high and rapidly increasing demand for maritime space for different purposes, such as installations for the production of energy from renewable sources, oil and gas exploration and exploitation, maritime shipping and fishing activities, ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, the extraction of raw materials, tourism, aquaculture installations and underwater cultural heritage, as well as the multiple pressures on coastal resources, require an integrated planning and management approach."[1]

[1] DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning

The BalticRIM Project brings together actors in charge of Maritime Cultural Heritage (hereinafter as MCH) and underwater cultural heritage (UCH) management, and spatial planners from seven countries around the Baltic Sea, including the Russian Federation, to jointly develop commonly agreed spatial planning perspectives for UCH and MCH.

Through the transnational exchange of experience and knowhow and the joint development of these perspectives, project partners and stakeholders will gain new knowledge on ways to steer the integration of MCH and UCH into cross-sectoral planning processes. Furthermore, sustainable Blue Growth using synergies between MCH and UCH and other activities by intelligent management and spatial planning will be fostered.

This knowledge – to be documented e.g. in a set of related recommendations as well as a lesson learnt report on the update of regional MCH and UCH concepts – will also be shared with a broad variety of stakeholders in the participating regions as well as with other regions around the Baltic Sea and beyond. By implementing regional pilot activities and involving related stakeholders such as municipalities, private entities and sectoral agencies, the BalticRIM partners will generate new knowledge about the feasibility to realize concrete MCH projects in specific areas in their region.

1.2 BalticRIM background

According to the European Union Maritime Spatial Planning framework directive (2014/89/EU), underwater cultural heritage can be seen as a purpose, activity and use of maritime space. This applies also in the Baltic Sea Maritime Spatial Planning (hereinafter MSP). According to Talis Linkaits, then Chair of the VASAB Secretariat, underwater cultural heritage (UCH) and nature / environment are sectors, which set conditions for the MSP.[2]

The aim of the BalticRIM project (Baltic Sea Region Integrated Maritime Cultural Heritage Management) is to bring together cultural heritage experts and maritime spatial planners from the Baltic Sea countries and to integrate together maritime and underwater cultural heritage into maritime spatial plans for sustainable management, protection, safeguarding and Blue Growth use. Several Baltic Sea Region (BSR) macro-regional organisations, such as the EUSBSR PA Culture Coordinators, VASAB-HELCOM and the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)[3], have encouraged and supported the construction of the BalticRIM project. They have contributed to building collaboration between regional networks of heritage and MSP experts.

[2] At the Pro BSR project meeting 27 August 2015 in Tallinn. *ProBSR* project by the heritage sector initiated the BalticRIM seed money phase.

[3] The concept of the Baltic Sea States (BSS) refers to a political coalition, and includes Denmark; Estonia; Finland; Germany (the northern States); Iceland, Latvia; Lithuania; Norway; Poland; Russian Federation and Sweden.

The idea of the BalticRIM project was developed in the Pro BSR -project (2014-15). The project was created by the Baltic Region Heritage Committee (BRHC)[4], carried out by the heritage experts involved in the regional collaboration and financed by the CBSS Project Support Facility. The primary task of the Pro BSR project was to elaborate the first BSR heritage strategy with related Action Plan for the MCH. The project reviewed outcome of the past heritage projects, current global and macro-regional challenges and priorities. This mapping led to a target to integrate cultural heritage into ongoing regional and national MSP processes.

European Union MSP framework directive created the momentum for integrating MCH and UCH to the ongoing macro-regional MSP policy developments. The former BSR underwater and maritime heritage projects, carried out by the BSR Working Groups on Underwater Heritage and on Coastal Heritage, had generated the insight of the unique and diverse richness of the Baltic Sea MCH when perceived as one entity. It is a giant outdoor underwater museum and an underwater landscape for maritime cultural heritage, a treasure trove for underwater heritage even on the global scale. On the shores of the Baltic Sea, we have a common sea with diverse cultures and a common heritage to be protected and used in a sustainable. Therefore, it would be wise to look at this heritage from a Pan- Baltic holistic perspective as one rich, multi-narrative entity.

At the same time, SUBMARINER Network was implementing a series of projects related to MSP and Blue Planning both within in the BSR and wider in Europe. The network was responsible for the design of the EU Baltic Blue Growth Agenda (2013) and the subsequent stakeholder process leading to its 'Implementation Strategy' (2016). It conducted assessments like the SUBMARINER Assessment (2012) or the Roadmap (2013) on actions necessary to promote blue-green growth in the BSR.

The next step to create BalticRIM was the joint MSP & BSR Integrated Maritime Heritage Management (MSP & MHM, 2016) project together with SUBMARINER network. The project was funded by the EUSBSR Seed Money Facility. During the seed-money phase, the EU Commission nominated the BalticRIM project as the EUSBSR PA Culture Flagship Project.

The BalticRIM project was approved for BSR Interreg funding program in 2017-2020 within program priority 2 'Efficient management of natural resources'. The priority supports transnational cooperation enhancing capacity of public authorities and practitioners to ensure better environmental status of the Baltic Sea Region waters and to strengthen the resource-efficient growth. The VASAB-HELCOM Joint MSP Working Group provided a Recommendation letter for the application. The macro-regional network of the Baltic Sea States Subregional Co-operation (BSSSC) joined the project as an Associated Organisation. This notable anchoring of the project to the BSR stakeholders is due to active cooperation and numerous common platforms, strengthened by several collaborative actions and projects.

[4] The BRHC is composed of representatives of the state heritage agencies operating in the Baltic Sea States.

2. The framework of Maritime Cultural Heritage Co-operation in the Baltic Sea Region

Several actors, networks and projects have built and brought forward a regional awareness of the Baltic Sea underwater cultural heritage. Due to the long and continuous history of seafaring and excellent preservation conditions, including (nearly total) absence of the wood eating organisms, UCH of the Baltic Sea has unique coverage. The generated insight and valorisation of the significance of the MCH has been gradually infiltrated through governmental management levels and planning processes bringing forth the BSR MCH as a part of factors to be considered in development plans for other sectors, maritime uses, technology and recreation. – It is essential to remember that still about 40% of the Baltic Sea is not protected by any national heritage legislation.

2.1 Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Cooperation

Regional cooperation between state agencies of cultural heritage started by political initiative, when reconnecting the BSR. The third Conference of Baltic Sea States (BSS) Ministers for Culture in 1997 stated that cultural heritage is an essential part of the environment and an important factor for economic and social development. The Ministers stressed the importance of strengthening the common identity in the BSR. Special attention should be given to cultural heritage cooperation that could balance the development gaps of heritage management and generate common heritage approaches. The Ministers addressed respective national heritage agencies to identify, launch and coordinate regional activities and projects on cultural heritage. The Baltic Region Heritage Committee (BRHC, then the Monitoring Group on cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea States, MG) was nominated.

The Committee selected the underwater heritage and coastal culture as central thematic maritime Baltic Sea topics for closer expert cooperation. The Working Groups on Underwater Cultural Heritage and on Coastal Heritage were established in 2000. Regular professional networking and cooperation between heritage experts have continued ever since in form of sharing data, management and heritage policies and best practises as well as creating common projects.

The main outcome of the BRHC regional cooperation is the Heritage Forum events and the BRHC reporting prepared for the CBSS Ministers of Culture conferences. Both the BRHC and the Working Groups have contributed to these. The themes of the first (2003) and the fifth Fora (2013) focused on maritime heritage, and the second (2005), fourth (2010) and sixth (2016) on built heritage. The third forum (2007) aimed at launching regional cooperation between tourism and heritage sectors, and then all the Working Groups were involved equally in preparations.

The Copenhagen Declaration of the fifth Conference of the CBSS Ministers of Culture in 2001 expressed their intention to strengthen cooperation on the study of the underwater cultural heritage supporting specific projects. They therefore asked the BRHC to examine the perspectives of co-operation on the protection based on the provisions of the UN convention on the Law of the Sea (1982). In 2016, the Annex to the Warsaw Declaration, endorsed at the meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the CBSS, promoted the joint activities on underwater and coastal heritage.

2.2 Baltic Sea Region Working Groups on Coastal and Underwater Heritage

The objective of the Working Group on Coastal Heritage is to identify and describe the common assets, problems and potentials within the field of coastal culture and maritime heritage. The coastal areas are probably the most rapidly changing environments today. The coastal heritage is threatened, in addition to the crisis in the traditional coastal industries, also by the pressure of recreational activity. Therefore, special attention is given to the strategies for sustainable use of coastal heritage. The Working Group suggests, promotes and initiates projects and actions for co-operation in the BSR region. The documentation, research and exhibitions plays an important role, because the members of the group represent both heritage authorities as well as national, regional and local museums.

The Working Group also stresses the importance of the long-term heritage protection and of strategic co-operation between authorities and others in order to facilitate a sustainable use of the coastal heritage assets, including a diversified economy and partly traditional trades. This work can also generate economic contributions through cultural tourism and foster a responsible approach to development and necessary changes. The first effort for was to organize the first BSR Heritage Forum in Gdansk under the title “Baltic Sea Identity”. The Working Group has also produced documentary films, travelling exhibitions, poster exhibitions, books, booklets and seminars.

The Baltic Sea Region Working Group on Underwater Heritage develops cooperation, good practices and sustainable management, initiates joint projects, and promotes the potential of the cultural heritage as a resource and reports on the status of ongoing management issues and activities in each country. For the members, who are experts of the state agencies or museums, the Working Group has been a platform for discussions and knowledge exchange. The Working Group has worked as a hub to produce projects dealing with topical themes and aiming to raise capacity, competence and resources. Now the Working Group deals with global trends like maritime spatial planning, Blue Growth, macro-regional strategies, digitalization, climate change, and multi-sectoral cooperation.[5]

[5] More information https://baltic-heritage.eu/

2.3 Code of Good Practice for the Protection of the Underwater Heritage

In 2003, the Saint-Petersburg Declaration of the sixth Conference of the Baltic Sea States' Ministers of Culture highlighted the work done by the Underwater Heritage Working Group, and encouraged to examine the possibilities of cooperation on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea. In the BSR, only Lithuania had ratified the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. Therefore the Working Group on Underwater Heritage, together with the BRHC, elaborated The Code of Good Practice for the Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea Region (COPUCH, 2008).

1. "Underwater cultural heritage" means all cultural, historical and/or archaeological traces of human existence which have been under water for at least 100 years, or which otherwise are regarded as historically significant or protected by heritage legislation.
2. COPUCH is applicable to the entire Baltic Sea, including internal and territorial waters.
3. The UCH in the Baltic Sea is recognised as an invaluable source for knowledge, experience and understanding.
4. Preservation in situ of the UCH shall be considered as the first option. Other alternatives shall be motivated and actions, if taken, professionally performed.
5. By professional performance is meant such action that is conducted and led by educated and trained underwater archaeologists.
6. Professional competence in the engagement with the UCH is essential to ensure the proper recording of its cultural, historical and archaeological information.
7. All professional action regarding the UCH shall be done within a proper project design. This project design may vary between nations, but should include research objectives, expected results, planned efforts, means of documentation, treatment of eventual artefacts and publication measures. It is also recommended that it should include a budget, the means of financing, a timetable and an occupational health and safety plan.
8. Activities directed at the UCH shall avoid physical interference that is not motivated by the research objectives. Non-destructive methods shall be preferred before actions that affect or disturb a site or an object and/or its context.
9. In the management of the UCH, preventive planning and other efforts shall aim at avoiding or minimizing destructive interference.
10. Public access to good and relevant information and experience of the UCH is an important goal and shall be promoted.

The Code of Good Practice for the Protection of the Underwater Heritage of the Baltic Sea was published in 2008.[6]

[6] https://baltic-heritage.eu/working-groups/underwater-cultural-heritage/code-of-good-practice/

Code of Good Practice for the Protection of the Underwater Heritage (COPUCH) of the Baltic Sea was published in order to enhance the protection of the fragile and non-renewable asset of the Baltic Sea underwater cultural heritage, which is increasingly under pressure from different types of sea uses. It is a professional, non-binding set of guidelines for both experts and decision-makers. Its basic idea is in situ preservation as the first option. Other alternatives shall be motivated and actions, if taken, professionally performed. The overall objective of COPUCH is the management and preservation of the unique underwater cultural heritage in Baltic Sea.

In the COPUCH underwater cultural heritage means all cultural, historical and/or archaeological traces of human existence, which have been under water for at least 100 years, or which otherwise are regarded as historically significant or protected by heritage legislation.

The COPUCH can be characterised as a regional code of practice for underwater heritage protection and management, specially adapted for the Baltic Sea Region and it is applicable to the entire Baltic Sea, including internal and territorial waters.

2.4 Previous Baltic Sea Region maritime and underwater cultural heritage projects

During the last twenty years, numerous international projects have focused on the Baltic Sea underwater and maritime cultural heritage.

The BSR Working Group on Coastal Heritage has prepared several poster exhibitions and films, which have documented the common coastal and maritime heritage of the Baltic Sea.[7]

Even the members of the BSR Underwater Heritage Working Group have initiated, led and been engaged with various interdisciplinary projects during the last two decades. These projects have

[7] Films:
The Baltic – A sea of connections, compilation of m/s Gamle Oksoy's Voyage around the Baltic Region (2016);
From faring to tankers (Norway 2016);
Architecture of equality (Norway 2016);
Lighthouses of Rozewie (Poland 2016);
Jurmala invites (Latvia 2016);
The Soviet border guards at Saaremaa (Estonia 2016);
Finland – Land of treacherous rocks and historic beacons (Finland 2016);
Steamers of Stockholm today (Sweden 2016).
Poster exhibitions:
Herring a shared heritage (2013);
Historic Ships (2007);
A Future for Our Past (2007);
The Baltic Harbours Gateways to the Future (2005);
Baltic Lighthouses (2003).
Leaflet: *Baltic Ships Contemporary Challenge* (2010).

followed one another; such as MoSS[8], Rutilus Light[9], MACHU[10], WreckProtect[11], Nordic Blue Parks[12], SASMAP[13], CODEUCH[14], USHer[15], SHIPWHER[16], BALTACAR[17] and BalticRIM[18]. Topics of the projects have ranged from management, research, diving tourism, world heritage, digitalization and open access of maritime archival materials, to maritime spatial planning and Blue Growth. One of the ongoing projects which includes also partners form the BSR, is "PERICLES – Maritime Cultural Heritage" project (2018–2021), which aims to enable sustainable usage of maritime and coastal cultural heritage and to deepen the understanding of coastal & maritime cultural heritage, its meanings, risks, and potentials.[19]

The themes of the projects have ranged from safeguarding and monitoring of wrecks, diving tourism and dine trails and parks, World Heritage, digitizing and opening access to maritime sources in archives, to maritime spatial planning and Blue Growth. Member countries can benefit from the different projects although not all are participating in each one. The results of mentioned projects are used also in the BalticRIM in various ways.

The MoSS Project 2001- 2004 (Monitoring, Safeguarding and Visualizing North-European Shipwreck Sites: Common European Underwater Cultural Heritage – Challenges for Cultural resource Management) was the first marine archaeological project funded from the European Union Culture 2000 Program. The main themes of the project were the monitoring, protecting, presenting and visualizing of North-European shipwreck sites. The project studied four wrecks of European significance located in the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden and Finland. Different types of environmental monitoring systems and parameters were tested at some of these wrecks sites. These monitoring systems parameters and results can be made use of also in BalticRIM. For example, some of the measurable environmental factors and parameters identified in the Moss in the project's Environmental Factors and Human Impact Template[20].

The Machu project 2006 – 2009 (Managing Cultural Heritage Underwater) gathered information about underwater cultural heritage accessible to researchers, policymakers and the public through the

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[8] *Monitoring, Safeguarding and Visualizing North-European Shipwreck Sites* (MoSS) financed by the EU Culture 2000 Programme 2002-2004.

[9] *Strategies for a Sustainable Development of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea Region* (RUTILUS) financed by the Nordic Council of Ministers 2004-2006.Lead Partner and report by the Swedish National Maritime Museum.

[10] *Managing Cultural Heritage Underwater* (MACHU), financed by the EU Culture 2000 Programme 2006-2009. https://www.machuproject.eu/

[11] http://wreckprotect.org/index.php?id=12679

[12] http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/underwater-cultural-heritage/divers/nordic-blue-parks

[13] SASMAP *Collaborative Research Project* financed by the EU Seventh Framework Programme 2012-2015. http://sasmap.eu/

[14] https://www.muinsuskaitseamet.ee/et/ameti-tegevus/loppenud-projektid/koostoo-ning-uute-meetodite-valjatootamine-veealuse-kultuuriparandi

[15] https://www.muinsuskaitseamet.ee/et/ameti-tegevus/koostooprojektid/rahvusvahelised-koostooprojektid/laanemere-uppunud-parandi

[16] https://www.facebook.com/shipwher

[17] https://projectbaltacar.eu

[18] https://www.submariner-network.eu/balticrim/2-uncategorised/596-project-outputs

[19] https://www.pericles-heritage.eu/consortium/

[20] https://www.submariner-network.eu/images/BalticRIM/10_ENVIRONMENTAL_TEMPL_1.pdf

construction of a web-based GIS application and an interactive website designed to increase access to underwater cultural heritage for the public. The project tackled also mobility of both data and researchers.

The SASMAP project 2012 - 2015 included collaborative research to develop new technologies and best practices in order to locate, assess and manage Europe's underwater cultural heritage.

In 2006, the BSR Working Group on Underwater Heritage joined forces in an international project called Rutilus Light, to create "the Rutilus 100 list" to describe the 100 most interesting underwater sites located at the bottom of the Baltic Sea. The project exchanged data about protection by law in territorial waters and EEZ; underwater archaeological education; tourism strategies; diving and conservation equipment. The project report, *Strategies for a Sustainable Development of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea Region*[21], contained the abovementioned List of the 100 most interesting underwater sites of the Baltic Sea. The List includes shipwrecks, Stone Age settlement sites, sea battle areas, historical harbors and different types of underwater structures. The selected sites are examples of the diverse and shared Baltic Sea underwater cultural heritage.

Some of the sites on the List have been used in BalticRIM as case study sites, and in planning and Blue Growth exercises. The Rutilus 100 List sites are also displayed at the BalticRIM Data Portal. Now, the Working Group is updating the Rutilus 100 List of 2006 in order to update the list according to the current situation, including for review, among other things, new findings.

The Nordic Blue Parks Project (2009) project formulated guidelines and criteria for sustainable underwater recreation dive trails combining natural and cultural values. Some of the sites have been used in BalticRIM as examples for Blue Growth diving tourism developments.

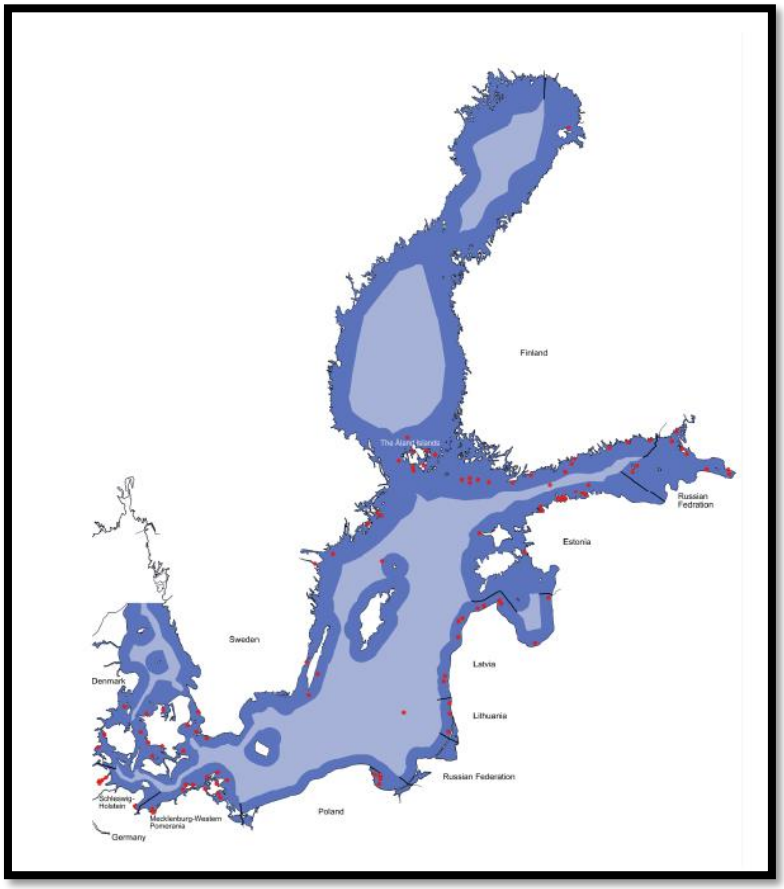
The CODEUCH Project 2014 – 2015 (Collaboration and Development of new Methods for the Preservation of Underwater Cultural Heritage) evaluated underwater cultural heritage objects' protection for *in situ* preservation in extreme circumstances.

The Usher Project 2014 – 2016 (Evaluating the Universal Value of the Submerged Heritage of the Baltic Sea) strengthened cooperation for raising public awareness of the environment of the Baltic Sea, its unique UCH and good preservation conditions. It also aimed to look at the BSR UCH as a potential heritage for the World Heritage List.

The BALTACAR Project 2017 – 2019 (Baltic History Beneath Surface: Underwater Heritage Trails in Situ and Online) demonstrated the huge tourism potential of the underwater cultural heritage and the project will produce several new tourist attractions that are supplied with buoys, underwater

[21] The Rutilus Project 2006, https://baltic-heritage.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/The-Rutilus-report-2006_1.pdf

information boards and dive trails. The projects BalticRIM and BALTACAR has cooperated within the theme of sustainable diving tourism.



Annex of the report of the Rutilus- project; the 100-list. The Working Group on Underwater Heritage joined forces in an international project, Rutilus. The project elaborated the Rutilus 100 list (2006). It was a common agreement on the 100 most interesting underwater sites in the Baltic Sea at that time – now new discoveries would make a re-evaluation necessary. The whole project was an early effort to get a comprehensive overview of underwater heritage assets in the Baltic Sea.[22]

The BalticRIM project contributes to the preservation of maritime and underwater cultural heritage of the Baltic Sea. The different impacts and pressures for the marine space are increasing, and will continue to do so. When tailoring the BalticRIM project, the MCH experts were well aware of many challenges of the MCH data availability for the MSP processes. However, within the BalticRIM-project, the MCH sector wishes to make maritime spatial planners aware of the importance of the Baltic Sea for cultural heritage, to develop cultural heritage information and to disseminate knowledge so that maritime heritage can be properly taken into account in the MSP. For the MCH sector, the objective is to gain competence and to strengthen capacity to integrate smartly the safeguarding and protection of maritime heritage to the ongoing MSP processes. The societal objective is to enhance Blue Growth.

[22] The Rutilus report 2006, 77; https://baltic-heritage.eu/working-groups/underwater-cultural-heritage/rutilus-project-and-100-list/

2.5 Baltic Sea Region Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage

The Baltic Sea forms a rich and diverse cultural area in the same way as the Mediterranean or Black Sea: through the centuries-long interaction between nations. Both tangible and intangible heritage in the regions illustrate this. Tangible cultural heritage encapsulates the physical and material elements of heritage (such as sculptures, paintings, monuments, buildings, archaeological sites, tools, etc.). Intangible heritage refers to ”practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage”.[23]

When working with cultural heritage, it is essential to understand that MCH and UCH are non-renewable and irreplaceable. Once destroyed, the invaluable information of the heritage sites is lost forever. Heritage has always a value of its own or intrinsic value. As a resource, it has also an instrumental value. When working specially with underwater cultural heritage it is good to realize that the invisibility via being underwater is the primary attributes differentiating underwater heritage from land-, mountain- and urban-based heritage.

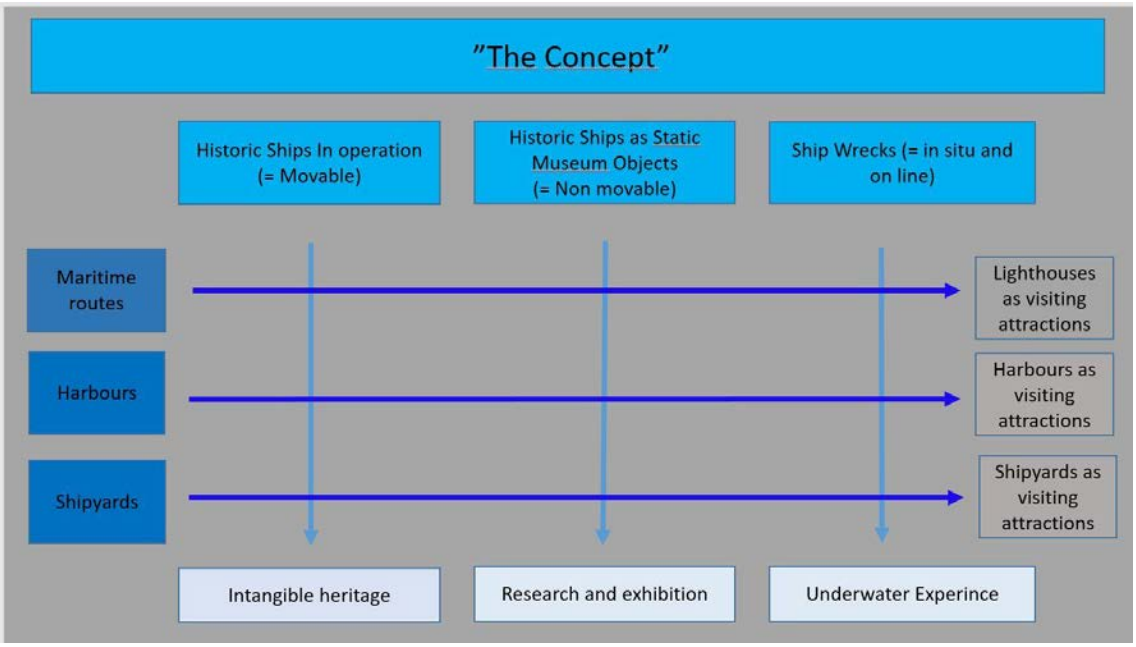
In the BalticRIM project, the Maritime Cultural Heritage (MCH) has been defined as cultural heritage that is formed by material and immaterial remains of seafaring and the use(s) of sea located on dry land and under water. The underwater heritage is a part of a larger maritime cultural heritage. The border between land and sea is fluctuating. MCH as a concept includes all aspects of the human history that have a connection to the sea, including coastal areas and under water. What is considered “maritime” differs in different regions depending on the geographical location or the history of the region. “Maritime” has different meanings whether we look at archaeological remains in the archipelago, under water or at former seabed now reclaimed as land.

In the Baltic Sea, the underwater heritage includes different phases of the prehistory, history and modern times of the regions. This is visible in the geography of the Baltic Sea Region. Due to the process of isostatic land uplift and water level changes, there are prehistoric settlements under water in the Danish Baltic Sea area and former seabed on land in the Gulf of Bothnia between Sweden and Finland. There the land uplift phenomenon has meant that during a single lifetime, the sea moves away from the jetties, boathouses and fishing structures and they have to be reconstructed closer to the beach. Today, medieval coastal remains can be found hundreds of meters inland. These aspects are as multifaceted as on land and have a connection to historical economies, administration and many cognitive aspects such as sea routes, place names or fishing areas to name a few. MCH has also many layers, and in the maritime and underwater landscape, there can be remains from different time periods. Many of the remains are based on the land-sea importance of human activities on the

[23] (UNESCO 2003: 2). 2003. “Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.”

interconnecting areas of seas, coasts, rivers and hinterland areas. A good example of the importance of land-sea connection, even in historical times, is the port, the sea lanes that led to it and the road that led inland, along which both goods, people, and ideas spread. The port had a role of a gateway connecting land and sea.

The Concept of the Baltic Sea Maritime Cultural Heritage as one BSR destination, which links BSR maritime and underwater cultural heritage, presents a way to visualize and organize different tourism and Blue Growth dimensions. The Concept includes three main MCH and UCH categories, which are: Historic Ships in operation, Museum Ships in the Collections of Maritime Museums, Wrecks of ships at the bottom of the Baltic Sea. All these ships – or wrecks - in different environments have used and needed maritime routes, lighthouses and they have visited in domestic and international harbours. Ships are built and repaired in shipyards. Maritime routes, harbours and shipyards are needed still to keep the ships in move or on display at the Maritime Museums. To keep this maritime heritage available also in the future we need traditional skills, academic research, active volunteers and interested citizens.



In the framework of the BSR coastal and underwater heritage cooperation, the respective chairs Hannu Matikka and Sallamaria Tikkanen from the Finnish Heritage Agency developed a concept of the Baltic Sea Maritime Cultural Heritage as one BSR destination. The concept was presented at the Council of Europe Routes4U Consultation on Cultural Routes in the BSR in Helsinki in March 2019.[24]

In the context of MSP, it is good to remember that many phenomena of MCH, such as lighthouses and fishing villages, are also marks of the history of current maritime activities and sectors. They thus

[24] https://rm.coe.int/168093415b

represent the maritime activities of their time. Current modern maritime activities, such as wind farms, will also in turn be the MCH of the future. This is a reminder that cultural heritage is not static, but constantly changing and moving. Our notions of the heritage change and are tied to contemporary perceiving and assessment. The way we see cultural heritage of the oceans and seas - whatever tangible or intangible – effects also on the ways, how we look at the 4D – dimensional ocean and sea space and the fluid water pillar. This space and water pillar has annual, temporal, vertical and horizontal dimensions.

Seas and oceans play a key role in creating and shaping regional and national cultures. The seas and oceans has a strong cultural role as a place of heritage, imagination and projection. They are also social spaces, communication spaces, and cultural spaces. A key principle is that there is no single maritime space; we are dealing with number of overlapping sea spaces. Marine space is a multi-dimensional concept requiring a multidisciplinary approach research by physicists, biologists, geographers, economists, political scientists, spatial planners, sociologists, philosophers and scholars of culture. Landscape researchers and maritime archaeologist can be added to the list of sciences, which are interested in the maritime space.

2.6 A selection of the maritime and underwater cultural heritage remains

The Baltic Sea is a cold and dark sea, which level of salinity is low. The shipworm Teredo navalis does not thrive in the northern Baltic Sea. These factors have contributed to the remarkable and unique preservation of organic materials in the Baltic Sea. The conditions of shipwrecks vary from piles of planks to intact vessels. The most complete shipwrecks are situated in deep waters, 30–100 meters, while the wrecks in shallow waters are likely to have been damaged by storms, salvage operations, or pack ice.

A replica of a Viking Age boat in Birka, Björkö, Sweden. Photo Bengt A. Lundberg (National Museum of Sweden D200223).

Large image: The Iron Age Nydam boat in the permanent exhibition of the Gottorf castle Museum in Schleswig-Holstein (photo Riikka Tevali). Small image: A Bronze Age ship carving near Lake Mälaren in Sweden. (photo www.shfa.se).

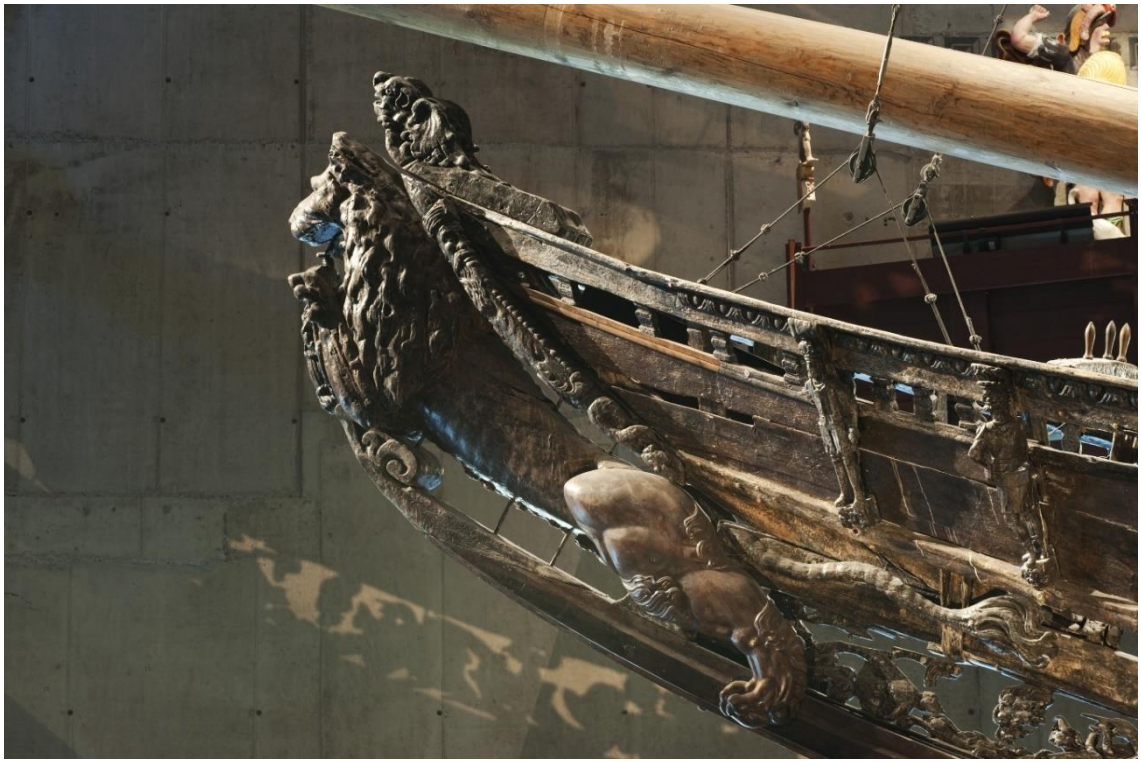
Image left: excavating a Stone Age hearth in Kammarlahti, Finland. (photo FHA). Right: landing sites have been cleared in the old stony shoreline, which now lies ca. 100 meters from the sea. (photo FHA, AKMA201804:30)

Due to the almost optimal storage conditions for wooden structures in the northern Baltic Sea there is an abundance of wrecks, fishing structures, remnants of ancient harbours and trading sites such as piers, defence structures and bridges. Every summer there are new findings of prehistoric and historic sites. This means that we are still currently experiencing an era of discovery in the Baltic Sea. This age of discovery is a result of more accessible remote sensing equipment, an increase of the number of hydrographical surveys and infrastructural projects.

Under water, the northern Baltic Sea houses a variety of shipwrecks, and the most spectacular examples include medieval, 16th and 17th century Swedish war- and trade ships and 18th century Dutch fluyts. In the southern Baltic Sea region, there are also major archaeological finds of prehistoric submerged settlement sites, such as Tybrind Vig in Denmark or in Wismar Bay in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. These provide a fuller picture of the contemporary life due to the high preservation of organic materials.

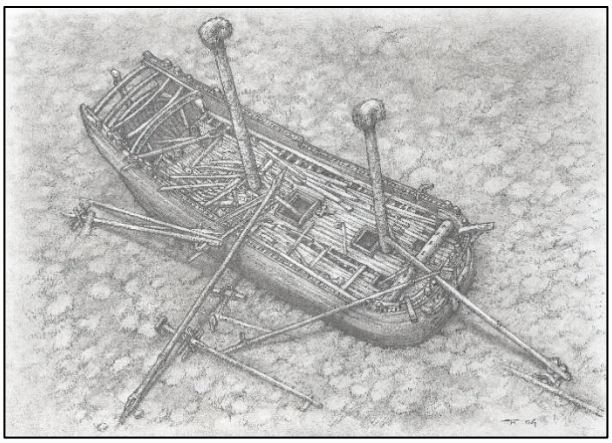
One of the most famous wrecks is undoubtedly the Vasa, the Swedish warship, which sank on its maiden voyage in 1628 in the Stockholm archipelago, was raised in the 1960s and is now housed in permanent exhibition in the Vasa museum in Stockholm. Other sailing vessels have been raised in lieu of the Vasa, especially in the southern BSR. The Iron Age Nydam boat in Schleswig-Holstein is an early example of preserved shipwrecks, however, its nature is somewhat different as it was discovered already in 1863 from a Danish moor and it is a religious offering rather than an accidental wrecking. In Germany, several finds of medieval cogs have been made and some of them have become museum finds. All of the lifted and researched wrecks have provided vast masses of invaluable evidence on ancient shipbuilding. For example, the Bremer kogge, which provided the blueprint for cog-type ships for years before new archaeological finds.

The Bremer Kogge 14th C. German Maritime Museum. (Photo Niels Hollmeier).



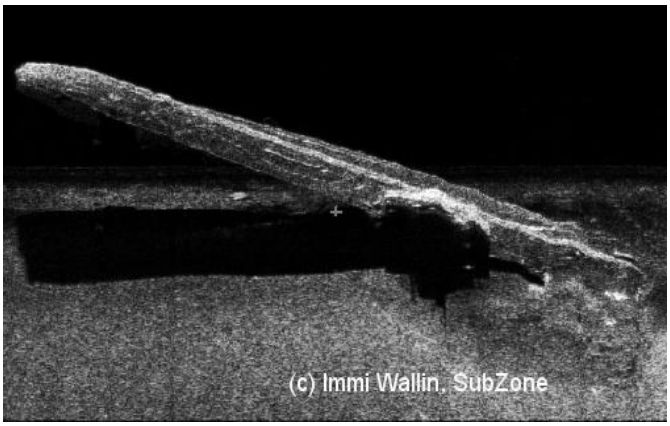
The bow of the Vasa 1628. (photo Vasa Museum, Sweden Fo179217_03DIG).

A cannon from the 18th C Dutch war ship Huis te Wormelo. (Photo Janne Suhonen).



The 18th C Dutch merchant ship Vrouw Maria. (Drawing Tiina Miettinen, FHA).

An arial photograph of the Lithuanian coastal fortification of Daugavgrīvas taken during the World War I. The original fortress dates to the 16th C. (photo Marinmuseum D 13506:5)



A side scan sonar image of the German submarine U-26, which sank in the World War II.

3. The target area

MSP is widely understood as an evidence-based process, but there are notable national differences in what is considered as suitable and sufficient evidence in the MSP processes. In addition, evidence needs vary along the different stages of MSP. Three types of evidence are required:

• stocktaking related to current situation (initial stage of MSP process). Evidence used in MSP can be also non-spatial, sharing, for example, systems of data management, priorities, challenges, themes and / or hot spots of the sector in question
• future-orientated information (expected trends and developments, both short- and long term, ideally hints with their spatial impact) (scenario stage of MSP process)
• information related to national and EU-policies and their potential impact as well as the impact of planning decisions (analysis of conflicts and synergies)

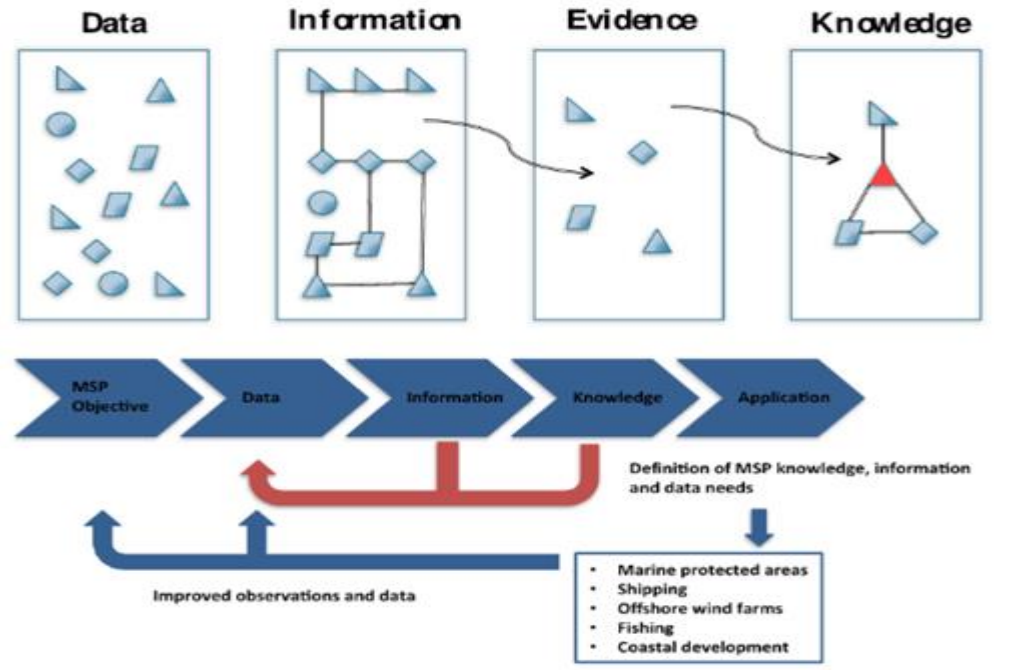


Figure 1: The knowledge cycle: from data to knowledge.

Structuring the differences between raw data, information, evidence and knowledge.[25]

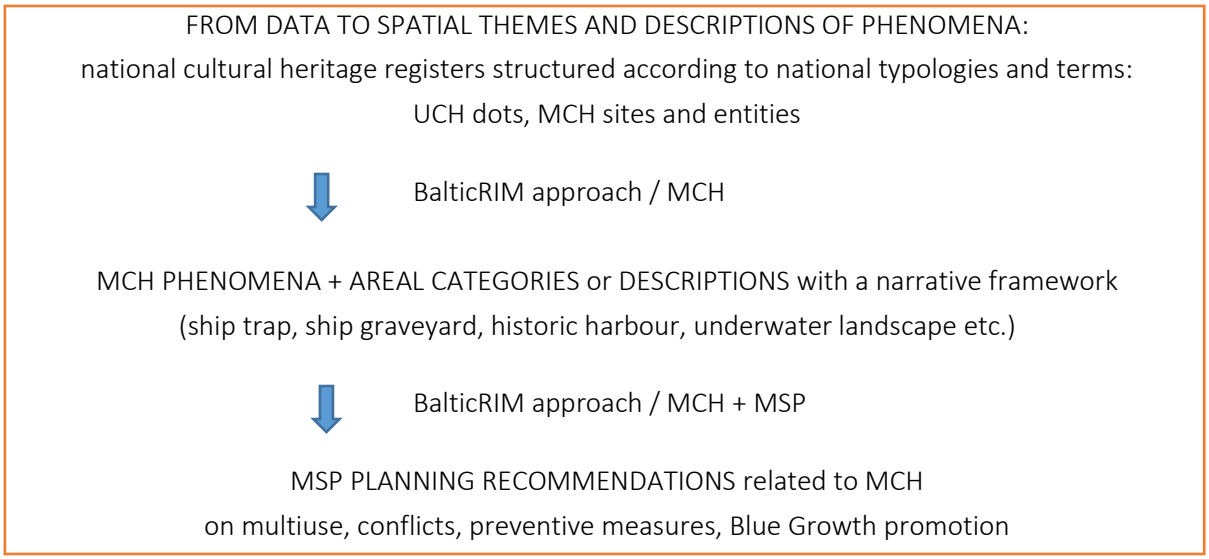
The MSP planning may include actual siting decisions, which can deal with decisions of the mix of uses, or selections of the key activities and arranging other uses around these. Information related to

[25] MSP Data Study 2016, 34

management may be needed to enable monitoring of the planning area and the effectiveness of the plan."[26]

In order to understand the logic and relevance of heritage data and knowledge, one needs to understand the unique context and specific administration system of each country in question. Similar to the MSP, also the heritage assessment, registers and policies are "deeply embedded in a country's history, geography, cultural traditions, political orientation, prevailing ideology, and states of economic and urban development, constitutional government structure or legal constitutional framework." When developing common ways or instruments on how to process national cultural heritage data as evidence for cross-border MSP, it is necessary to identify the framework created by these national practices for MCH. MCH policies, and practices, including heritage registers as well as regulations and structures of data management and accessibility, are primarily national, and linked to legislation and management practices of each state.

One target of the BalticRIM working package 2 is to elaborate MCH data to larger spatial entities delivering also to planners' descriptions of significant heritage themes, typologies and phenomena as well as structures of national valuation assessment(s).



A schematic plan of WP2 activities

[26] MSP data study p. 31-34

3.1 Framing cultural heritage practices and mandates

The UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage aims at protecting "all traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character", which have been under water for over 100 years. (Art.1). This extends to the protection of shipwrecks, sunken cities, prehistoric art work, treasures that may be looted, sacrificial and burial sites, and old ports that cover the oceans' floors. Annex of the Convention states the principle that in situ preservation should always be considered as a first option.[27]

A heritage site or milieu requires documentation before assessing and analysing. This applies also to underwater cultural heritage. Regarding the archaeological heritage in general, and underwater heritage in particular, thorough documentation may result to the destruction of the site in question. There are different national practices to overcome this obstacle. In Finland, for example, there is only one criterion for assessing a wreck as a protected site, namely if it is estimated to have sunk more than 100 years ago. Research that is more detailed and evaluation are to be done on a case-by-case basis, and most often if there is a recognised threat to the site, such as construction works. Thereby, Finland has a system of “automatic protection”. The protection of a site is not depended on the cultural heritage officials granting protection, but on the reasonable estimation of a site’s dating.

The evaluation of archaeological sites is based in the information contained in the respective national register on their cultural heritage assets, maintained by each country. The structure of the registers varies and has evolved through the decades. As the register is the basis of all administrative work and governance concerning the archaeological heritage, it is imperative that it is kept up-to-date.

The registered UCH information is far from complete, as none of the Baltic Sea states has carried out systematic surveys on their UCH. It also has to be remembered, that maritime archaeology as a discipline has only been built up since the 1960’s and in most areas wrecks and other underwater sites have been recognised as cultural heritage only since the 1970s and onwards. Therefore, it is also the case that UCH sites have been incorporated and included in the existing registers, which are planned for terrestrial sites. The site information has been adjusted (is still being adjusted). In fact, the registers contain much information on underwater sites, which are hidden under categories planned for terrestrial sites. This is probably why there is only one UCH category, which all countries registers recognise, the wreck. It is the one category of an archaeological site, which has dominated maritime archaeological research since its development.

Widening the perspective from UCH towards a more comprehensive MCH requires the parallel use of maritime information often gathered in several administrative registers. This task demands comprehensive professionalism and familiarity with national policies and practices. However, the

[27] See also chapter 1.1 of this report about COPUCH -principles with same objectives.

BalticRIM project partners of MCH sector have varying relations, mandates and competences to national MCH registers, management tools and practices.

Due to the long history of plundering of archaeological heritage, treasure hunting, all countries began their registers as confidential information. Indeed, the beginning of heritage administration itself is in antiquarianism, which sometimes allowed archaeological sites to be emptied without proper documentation. The roots of keeping archaeological sites confidential go deep. However, with the elaboration of cultural rights, the value of cultural heritage as a common right, shared by all, has been recognised. The current international heritage policies, like that of UNESCO and Council of Europe, state that the public's access to the register is also a fundamental right.

Four state Cultural Heritage Agencies, which maintain each national cultural heritage register, are engaged as the project partners; State Archaeology Department of Schleswig-Holstein (ALSH), Estonian National Heritage Board (ENHB), Polish National Maritime Museum in Gdansk (NMM), and Finnish Heritage Agency (FHA).

The ALSH's field of activity is on both the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. ENHB has a coastline in the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga. The NMM manages part of the Polish area of the Baltic Sea in front of Gdansk, but not the maritime area in front of Gdynia. Finland has a coastline in both the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia; thereby the FHA has extensive coastal areas to manage. FHA maintains several databases on the cultural heritage. All Finnish archaeological sites are listed in the "Ancient Relics Register" on land and in waters. The register was established for land-based sites, and therefore its categories concerning underwater sites are not completely comprehensive. In 2011, resulting from the EU's Inspire-directive, the Ancient Relics Register was published as an up-to-date online interface including GIS data on each site.

The Danish Aalborg University takes part in projects dealing with both MSP and protection of maritime heritage. The University of Klaipeda in Lithuania participates through studies in documentation of cultural heritage, but is not a protection authority.

The Kaliningrad Museum of the World Ocean has focused on marine science, but the museum is now, through the BalticRIM -project, developing a register of maritime / underwater heritage as a tool for administration. National Centre of the Underwater research in Leningrad region participates as an associated partner in the project. They have a list of well-known underwater heritage sites, but in practice, there has been very little documentation of underwater or maritime heritage as a whole.

3.2 INSPIRE - a directive to open data

The INSPIRE directive that EU invoked in 2007, is a directive on the evocable spatial data service. It aims to facilitate borderless data sharing within the European Union. It is main focus is in borderless

emergency and rescue services, but it is also extended to other governmental domains, including cultural heritage management.

Citizen's right to heritage is counted as one of the human rights. Current recommendations of ICOMOS, Council of Europe and even European Union encourage open and transparent heritage assessment policies, which allows participation and involvement of public.

Due to the application of the INSPIRE directive, spatial data sets are opened online. This is implemented in several ways, and not all countries have adopted all possible ways to open their data. The sites of the data sets of the cultural environment have usually also been geocoded on the map either as points corresponding to locations or as boarded areas. These points and boarded areas form the spatial data of the sites.

Spatial datasets available online in the BSR are in Denmark (*Fund og fortidsminder*), Estonia (wreck register), Finland (kyppi.fi) and Sweden (*Fornsök*). All are also downloadable. However, all datasets are offered in the local language (except wreck register), meaning that their information value is mostly targeted to domestic users.

The task started with gathering data on all MCH and UCH registers of the partner countries, which contain the basic information of the location of the sites and their description. However, combined with the site information, the register contains various levels of data depending on the register itself, the register's history and evolution. This evolution cannot be completely eliminated from the information on the sites themselves, as the way of categorisation and terminology is depended on it. This affects the way in which the site dots become areal phenomena and/or areal categories and the narratives that are attached to the areal descriptions.

If the register information, like the national way of categorisation and terminology in use, is stripped away from the sites, the sites become warped and some of their meaning is lost. This makes it impossible to create areal categories cross borders covering the whole Baltic Sea. The areal categories are national creations based on national definitions. However, it is possible to formulate and agree on some wider categories for descriptions, as for example, the *ship trap* or *underwater landscape*. These categories have been worked with in the BalticRIM project.

The recognition of areal phenomena is depended on archaeological and maritime historical research, which allows the sites (dots) to be recognised, and categorised correctly. After this, it is possible to recognise connections between near-by sites, see their co-dependency or causality. Through the maritime historical and archaeological research, a narrative can be created to cover a landscape. These larger landscapes can be above and/or under water and have close land-sea interaction.

3.3 Maritime Cultural Heritage instead of Underwater Cultural Heritage – a challenge

The BalticRIM -project made a challenging choice in defining its task of focusing on integrating MCH into MSP, and not just working with UCH. Thereby, the project seeks to take into consideration issues that relate to land-sea interaction of any underwater heritage phenomena and to the objectives of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management. The MCH term was selected in order to show and stress the human linkage of heritage, which is always integrated to the concept of cultural heritage. For example, due to the land rising, former UCH can now rest on land, and can be considered as part of MCH. Whereas in the southern Baltic Sea, settlement sites formerly on shore might now be found under water due to rising sea levels since the Stone Age. MCH includes even coastal heritage, such as historic fishing villages and lighthouses.

By gathering and analysing related MCH categories and other data, BalticRIM researcher Laura Seesmeri from the Turku University elaborated the concept of the BalticRIM MCH in 2018:

MCH is both tangible and intangible, and is associated with the connections people have with the sea and the resources originating from the different maritime communities in the past.

MCH refers to the traces of people and the elements in the natural environment; the remains of the everyday lives of human beings living in interaction with nature constrained to maritime areas such as the coast, archipelago and open sea, and the elements, objects and places that are either terrestrial or partly or fully under water.

MCH refers to both concrete traces of maritime cultural heritage in the landscape as well as skills and beliefs, habits and practices related to maritime issues passed from generation to generation and extended to different communities in order to present, construct and maintain their identities.

MCH is associated with the settlement of coastal areas and archipelagos, seafaring and navigation, fishing and other hunting cultures by the sea, diving, and habits and beliefs related to maritime issues that connect humans to marine features and landscape, among others.

3.4 Geographical boundaries for defining Maritime Cultural Heritage

No country has used a definition for maritime cultural heritage so far. All MCH registers are structured so that gathering only maritime and/or underwater cultural heritage requires effort and interpretation. Therefore the partners have worked with the questions of “what kind of sites are maritime?” and “where does ‘maritime’ end?” Some have gone through their registers site by site and decided based

on intuition what is maritime. Museum of World Ocean in Kaliningrad aims to start composing within the BalticRIM project a register that is also usable for archaeologists /historians (not only for MSP experts).

For the BalticRIM purposes, definition of "maritime" has been defined by a geographical boundary, as in:

- The Uni Aalborg (PP 13), Denmark: The whole country is regarded as "maritime". The way that the database for ancient remains is organized, it is difficult to distinguish specifically maritime remains from other sorts of maritime. Searches were made under every main category based on a maritime location: "Categories and subcategories including sites within marine areas". The number of the sites in marine areas is given and the subcategories they belong to, but not the detailed number of each subcategory.
- FHA (PP 3), Finland: 5 km zone inland. The zone is not a nationally accepted boundary, but applies only to maritime categories gathered from the FHA register during BalticRIM work. The 5 km is an arbitrary limit, designed to factor in isostatic land uplift, which has affected and affects the Finnish coasts differently in separate geographic regions.
- ALSH (PP 1), Schleswig-Holstein: 1 km zone inland

4. Analyses of Maritime Cultural Heritage data

The cultural heritage data resists classification typically attached to scientific data. The core of heritage data is not quantitative or numerical. Even such heritage sites, which seemingly belong to single category, for example wreck, have on closer look multiple layers of features ranging from dating to all the minute human aspects. This creates an infinite number of variables inside one site. Indeed, it is possible to make statistical calculations or descriptions of sites, but the results would not be wholly comparable, as some aspects of the data would always have to be left out. There are no international classifications on cultural heritage or universal parameters. This is recognised by UNESCO, and the Valletta convention provides the qualification for cultural heritage of a date to 100 years.

The aim of mapping of national cultural heritage registers was to create a base for the selection of the relevant MCH categories on the existing systems of categories used by the different countries. Therefore, the MCH categories were to be described, as they currently are (the status quo). After the initial gathering of data, it would be possible to compare the different types of heritage sites and through analysis to reach a better understanding and knowledge of each other's approach to the categorization of MCH. The target was to create to the MSP partners an overarching general picture of the MCH in the Baltic Sea.

Several glossaries for the MSP terms already exist.[28] To start this, central terms and MCH categories in use in national registers and policies have to be defined in order to facilitate collaboration between partners from different backgrounds and circumstances.

4.1 BalticRIM MediaWiki – a glossary of Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage terms

The FHA gathered a basic glossary of MCH terms with attached definitions as a base for the project glossary to be developed further. Most of the given definitions are based on the Finnish wiki-based "Guide to the Archaeological Heritage in Finland", which was published by the Finnish Heritage Agency in 2017.[29]

To start the definition-work with the BalticRIM partners, the Submariner organised in August 2018 a BalticRIM MediaWiki [30] platform for transferring and elaborating the glossary in cooperation. For each of the selected terms, a definition and a description shall be agreed upon together, such as "maritime heritage", "underwater heritage", "underwater landscape", "sea battle area", "ballast-scraping area", " a ship trap" , a ship graveyard", and "maritime recycling area". In addition terms of diving tourism, recreation, Cultural Heritage Blue Growth and management such as "underwater park, "underwater trail", and "underwater storage" have been defined. The MediaWiki finalisation advances concurrent with the work in the WP3 and WP4 pilot areas.

4.2 Questionnaires on Maritime Cultural heritage data systems

To gather an overview of MCH registers and practices in use and to compare the information, a Webropol questionnaire[31] on the arrangement and content of MCH registers was sent to partners. Following topics were included:

- A description of the register used in relation to maritime cultural historical sites and a short history of the development of the register
- A description of the types of categories used for the maritime and underwater heritage
- A description of the legislation for the protection of the MCH sites, and the categories of protection
- A description of the technical solutions regarding the register including the following factors:
  - Is the information in the register public?
  - Is the register shared online?

[28] For example, http://msp.ioc-unesco.org/about/msp-glossary/ and https://www.msp-platform.eu/msp-resources/glossary
[29] *Arkeologisen kulttuuriperinnön opas*, more information http://akp.nba.fi/
[30] The Wiki is found at http://dokuwiki.balticrim.eu/index.php?title=Main_Page
[31] See Appendix 1-2

- Is the register information (GIS data) downloadable?
- The reliability of the GIS data?
- What is the status of national INSPIRE data sharing?

In order to gather all the data for an overall vision of the national registers and practices, the FHA sent this questionnaire package to the partners in 2017. The technical data was requested to be summarized also to a separate excel sheet.

Notable differences in registers and policies hampered the data gathering. Some partners were not familiar with Webropol system at all, and, in general, many partners considered the questionnaire too detailed and laborious, as they were not that familiar with registers, or for other reasons. One more challenge to overcome was to define what kind of MCH data (instead of UCH) is relevant for the MSP. Only the Lead Partner responded to the Webropol questionnaire. Webropol response by ALSH as APPENDIX 1a, and by FHA 1b.

Responding to the received critique, FHA worked on an easier query to devise a list of the MCH and UCH categories in project partners' national registers. An example was attached including the categories in the register of the FHA in the form of an excel sheet. The partners were also asked to fill in a technical data excel sheet and requests of more professional technical data were dropped from the Webropol. The new package was sent to the partners in February 2018.

Still the partners faced different challenges to provide the data. Received answers, namely two properly answered questionnaires by Estonia (National Heritage Board, APPENDIX 2a) and Lithuania (Klaipeda University APPENDIX 2b), plus several e-mails, were not comparable. For the most part, the difficulties were due to the different natures of the registers and the traditions how MCH and UCH data are gathered in each partner country. Most registers are built to suit the needs of terrestrial heritage. All the sites are often categorized by using categories devised for land sites. Search engines are built for land sites, and, in most cases, it is difficult to discern maritime and underwater sites from the registers using searches. The work of gathering the category data had to be done by hand by the partners, which makes it laborious.

It became obvious, that the project needs to considerate the profound national differences in the data management and accessibility, as well as the different need of MSP for MCH evidence in each country.

4.3 National heritage registers - descriptions

The FHA requested all BalticRIM partners to send information on the system and organisation of their respective registers by answering a set of questions. On the bases of these, the FHA devised a table, where the registers are described including a concise summary on how data is shared from the national registers to the public (APPENDIX 3).

The inquiry was also sent to MCH contacts in Latvia and Sweden, who graciously provided their data as well.

In addition, a list of environmental data categories and a document including selected examples of established MCH assessment criteria systems were sent to partners for feedback. These were selected to complement the register description inquiry and see what kind of qualification systems are in place in the heritage management around the Baltic Sea. Partners were also requested to make a list of all the maritime and underwater heritage categories that exist in their register(s) and provide their number. A daunting task.

The outcome of the survey was that as the registers used by officials in the partner countries are based on notably different management principles and systems of (MCH) categories, the availability of spatial geographic information of the MCH varies as well. The data visible in the Appendixes 1 – 4 provides the background material for further analysis. An overview of categories and numbers of maritime and underwater cultural historical sites are listed in APPENDIX 4.

4.4 Maritime Cultural Heritage categories in registers - analysis

Most cultural heritage administration organisations keep a register of their data. This data most often consists of a description of a site and its location. According to the description, the site is allocated to a category.

In Finland, Estonia and Denmark underwater sites are listed in open access digital registers. In Schleswig-Holstein, Lithuania and Poland, the registers are not made publicly available. They remain as tools for the national heritage administrations. In Russia Leningrad region, an incomplete list of wrecks is public.

Underwater heritage sites are not gathered nationally to specific databases or locations, except in Estonia, Lithuania (kept at the Klaipeda University) and Poland (for Maritime museum administration). Instead, they can be found distributed under various registers or map databases. This makes the collection of maritime sites and cultural heritage very time consuming and it is not certain that all sites are included.

The structure of national MCH registers vary from a list of categories to having main categories (themes), under which subcategories (types) and possibly sub-sub categories are assigned.

- Denmark, Estonia, Finland (FHA), Lithuania, Poland and Russia Kaliningrad (Museum of World Ocean) have given the MCH/UCH categories in national registers a hierarchy including two levels: Main category & subcategory
- Schleswig-Holstein (ALSH) has a register in which the UCH categories are organised in a hierarchy of three levels: Main category, Category and Subcategory
- The heritage register of Leningrad Region Cultural Committee regarding the Russian territory of the Gulf of Finland has only one level.

Overall, most registers seem to define broader themes on culture, under which maritime categories and subcategories have been assigned. One common category is found in all maritime categories, the *wreck*. After these, come *religious/belief* categories and *industrial* categories. Most general themes include: *settlement* and *burial*, and most also have assigned *defence structures* as well as *transport*.

Related to the questionnaires' sent to the partners, the countries use some common MCH types or categories, for example:

- Wreck (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania and Russia: Museum of World Ocean in Kaliningrad and Leningrad region)
- Burial site (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, S-H Germany, Lithuania, Poland and Kaliningrad in Russia; Museum of World Ocean)
- Stone or wooden structure/foundation (Estonia, Finland, S-H Germany, Lithuania and Kaliningrad in Russia; Museum of World Ocean)
- Fortification (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, S-H Germany, Poland and Russia: Museum of World Ocean in Kaliningrad and Leningrad region)

Other types may also be in common, such as those related to WW I and WW II remains. However, they are included in categories that may also include other type of sites and therefore their existence is conjuncture from the way the category is named (for example, Military – flådebase, -flådehavn, ie. naval base, naval harbour).

From the wide array of subcategories assigned under these general themes, it became quickly obvious that we cannot devise or suggest any overarching BalticRIM categories for maritime or underwater ancient remains, as it would be impossible to agree on the terminology concerning any other categories or subcategories except one: the wreck. Shipwrecks are the most representative ancient remain in the registers, which could mean that they are overrepresented in an overview of the maritime cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea. It is also the case that the countries have not, on the whole, defined the various categories and therefore it is difficult to compare the national interpretations of the categories.

It is probably the case that even inside the countries, multiple definitions of a single site category exist, depending on the researcher or official making the interpretation as well as the level of the data

available on the site under categorisation. Finland has begun to compose national definitions on the various archaeological categories[32], but the list is not comprehensive.

To conclude this exercise; a standardised site categorisation that includes all partner countries would require alterations made to the national types and listings of MCH/UCH. Such alterations would require a large-scale national co-operation between various sectors (cultural heritage administration in different levels, academic research, experts etc.) to reach a wide consensus. It is not possible within the scope of one project. The MSP process does not require such coherence. These processes are different across the Baltic Sea states and a uniform MCH -approach of standardised site categorisation across our partners is not needed as it will not be used.

5. Structuring the MCH knowledge by BalticRIM templates for MSP test & use

In discussion with other partners and in particular with the LP, the FHA prepared three differently targeted templates as tools to organise the MCH information to meet the data requirements of the MSP processes. They were planned to be tested in pilot planning cases. They also contribute to construct a framework for MCH policies and practices. These templates are:

- Statutory Protection Template
- Maritime Cultural Heritage Assessment Template
- Environmental Factors and Human Impacts Template

As the national MSP processes, and data policies, vary a lot, also these templates need to be modified nationally. Those countries, which have available data service, can preferable disseminate directly by maps the information, which is gathered to the Environmental Factors and Human Impacts Template. The model templates are gathered in Appendix 5.

[32] http://akp.nba.fi/

5.1 Statutory Protection Template

Statutory Protection Template describes the national legislation governing the protection and preservation of the underwater heritage and maritime heritage in general (not site based) for MSP planners, and relates it to international policy framework. The template consists three worksheets to fill in.

The first of the worksheets includes relevant international conventions and directives. Each country enters showing which of these legislation and policy guidance are in force in their country.

On the second template page, each partner lists their national MCH legislation and marks its relation to the international conventions and directives listed in the first worksheet.

On third page, each partner marks the level of protection of those listed laws indicating the level of MCH protection and respective definition of minimum criteria (age, register etc.). In addition, respective knowledge base and up keeper for implementation of each law should be marked, if available (archaeological or respective register, a selection of national interests such as nationally significant environments approved by the Government, a nationally / regionally / locally authorized inventory).

When comparing the filled national templates, it would be possible to gather material for a pan-Baltic overview and comparison of the structures of national MCH statutory protection. However, so far only Finland, Schleswig-Holstein and Russia have filled these templates. Therefore these can only be analysed and concluded in the final project report.

Annex of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage sets general principles for the UCH governance: the complete prohibition of the commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage and in situ preservation as the first option of protection. The rules also cover aspects such as project design, conservation, documentation, and reporting.

Council of Europe's Landscape Convention and Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, display current objectives of heritage management, encouraging participatory involvement and public access to heritage and stress the role of public heritage bodies as public servants to facilitate these processes.

The table below presents the state of ratification of three MCH related conventions in the Baltic Sea region (status in May 2019), which are central for the BalticRIM-project. The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001); Council of Europe European Landscape Convention, which is called also the Florence Convention or the Landscape Convention (2000) and

Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention, 2005). So far, none of the BSR states has ratified them all.

BSR STATE, situation in 2018	Unesco Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	Landscape Convention			Faro Convention		
	Ratification	Signature	Ratification	Entry into Force	Signature	Ratification	Entry into Force
Denmark		2000	2003	2004			
Estonia		2017	2018	2018			
Finland		2000	2005	2006	2017	2018	2018
Germany							
Latvia		2006	2007	2007	2005	2006	2011
Lithuania	2006	2000	2002	2004			
Norway		2000	2001	2004	2008	2008	2011
Poland		2001	2004	2005			
Sweden		2001	2011	2011			
Russia							

5.2 Maritime Cultural Heritage Assessment Template as a reference

The project MSP planners proposed an attempt to 'harmonize' different national maritime cultural heritage significance assessment/valuation systems and criteria used by the BalticRIM states. One BSR wide schematized heritage assessment was assumed as a crucial question in creating project practices and recommendations for integration of MCH into MSP.

Assessment/evaluation of heritage sites is a complex issue. There are a number of different assessment systems, criteria and processes, which have been implemented. Various studies on subject have been conducted over the decades in different countries, universities, research institutions and organizations. It is obvious that it is impossible to develop a systems agreed on a global level.

MCH significance assessment is linked closely to national regulations, legislation and management systems. This is also one of the reasons, why culture and cultural heritage remain inside national mandate in the EU division of mandates. On a national level, it is possible to assess significances of

heritage sites with agreed national criteria, linked to national cultural heritage category types in registers and different assessment systems.

National assessment processes vary a lot. None of the BalticRIM partner countries have agreed upon a national, systematically defined and published assessment system with given criteria to be used for all kinds of heritage categories. On a BSR level, there are no commonly agreed criteria for valuing different heritage sites with the similar criteria. Moreover, a pan-Baltic assessment system for MSP purposes to cover the national heritage assessment policies and practices is not necessary, as it would be a completely detached instrument and would have no practical significance.

As a solution, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2013), so called Burra Charter[33], was selected to be used within BalticRIM as a globally appreciated reference when needed, and in order to have a professionally and internationally authorized, more systematic assessment system for comparisons of different heritage sites on a pan-Baltic level.

Burra charter – with criteria of historic, scientific, social and spiritual values – has been elaborated within conservation and heritage experts, and involved a large-scale global co-operation between experts, cultural heritage administration in different levels, academic research, etc. Therefore, its principles have gained a wide global consensus. [34]

It was agreed to produce a BalticRIM template called "Maritime Cultural Heritage Assessment" to open and explain different national assessment systems, and to state various MCH assessment criteria options. Since existing national assessment systems shall be used in the BalticRIM pilot cases, this template can be modified and filled nationally according to the national needs and systems. Each partner was to modify the general definition of each of the categories in use in the transnational template when applying their own national approach for assigning sites to the categories.

5.3 The Environmental and Human Impacts Template

The MSP plan should protect nature values and recreational values, and enable the society to enjoy the maritime nature The project tasks included elaboration of parameters for environmental data and human impacts concerning the maritime and underwater heritage. The Finnish Heritage Agency gathered these parameters in co-operation with Metsähallitus Parks & Wildlife and the Estonian Maritime Institute utilizing also output of earlier projects, particularly those of Blue Nordic Parks.

[33] https://australia.icomos.org/publications/burra-charter-practice-notes/
[34] https://australia.icomos.org/publications/burra-charter-practice-notes/

However, based on long experiment and surveillance, the heritage experts know that it is not possible to know how the greatly varying environmental conditions affect a given MCH-site without careful measurements during a long period. Such measurements are very exceptional. For example, in Finland there is only one survey on such topics.[35] Therefore, the MCH experts consider that the environmental conditions affecting the MCH sites are relevant to the management of sites rather than for the MSP processes itself.

The open registers, interfaces and map services help the officials to assess environmental factors and human impacts, and make an efficient, low-cost and timesaving planning possible. If heritage, especially underwater heritage, is not found online, ignorance is easier.

5.4 From data to information: The Review on Finnish Maritime Cultural Heritage

The Finnish Heritage Agency (FHA) began opening its registers to the internet in 2011. The FHA registers can be viewed on the target pages of the cultural environment service portal (kyppi.fi) and through the map application related to the service portal. It is also possible to download vector-based spatial data. Metadata concerning the datasets and services can be accessed from the geoportal of the National Land Survey of Finland. The spatial datasets are published under the Creative Commons CC licence. They can be used with applications that read spatial data with web map services and web feature services interfaces. The interfaces are available in ArcGIS-based map layers.

The register itself includes protected archaeological sites on land and underwater, but also other cultural historical sites that do not yet fulfil the criteria for protection, but are otherwise interesting or relevant to their region. As the register has always been a tool for the officials in charge of the statements issued for planners, builders and others requiring permits for land use, it also includes a lot of information that is relevant only for the official, who needs a comprehensive view of the regions cultural heritage.

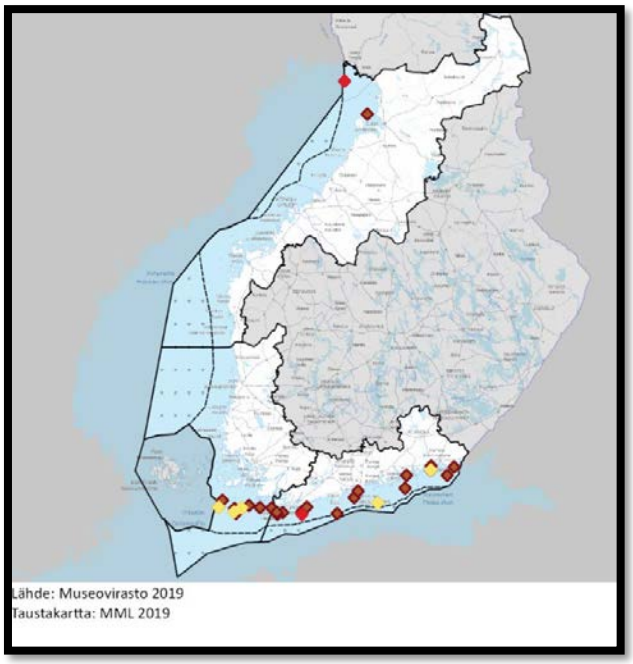
FHA is closely connected to the Finnish MSP process as the Agency has a role as an authority and stakeholder giving statements regarding the protection of cultural heritage. The Finnish MSP Coordination asked the FHA for a summary or overview regarding the Finnish maritime cultural heritage data for the initial stocktaking stage of the Finnish MSP process. As a response, the FHA maritime experts elaborated a "Review on Maritime Cultural Heritage in Finland"[36] in spring 2019. The review is based on registers, related surveys and research. Outcome of the Finnish BalticRIM fieldwork in 2018 was integrated to the report content and conceptual discussions of the project was utilized. In addition, a questionnaire was sent to regional museum regarding their own perception of typical MCH located in

[35] Pelanne & Tikkanen (eds). 2007: Effects of wave movement to the wreck of Vrouw Maria in Finland.
[36] https://www.museovirasto.fi/uploads/Kulttuuriymparisto/suomen_merellisen_kulttuuriperinnon_tilannekuvaus.pdf

their region. “Review on Maritime Cultural Heritage in Finland” as the online report is placed on the Finnish MSP homepage, and is used as supportive background material for the hearing process.[37]

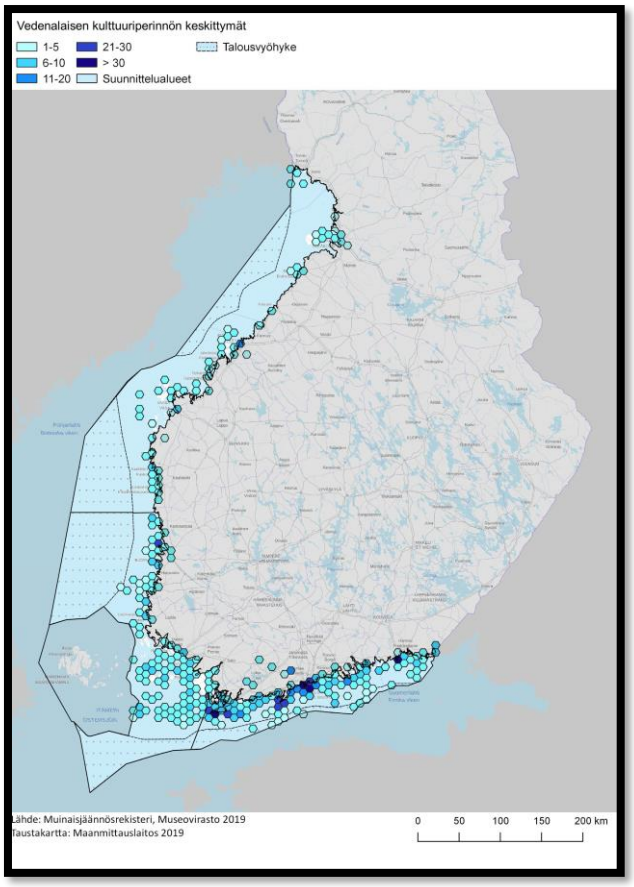
The Report based on the existing spatial information on the MCH and UCH located in the register databases maintained by the Finnish Heritage Agency.[38] They include the Ancient Relics Register, the Register on Built Heritage and the Register on the Nationally Significant Built Cultural Environments. Other databases include the wiki-based Guide to Archaeological Cultural Heritage.[39] The registers provide coordinates, descriptive and management data on the sites.

The report of some 200 pages includes 32 maps, and describes on a general level the nature and layout of the MCH and UCH in Finland. The description of the MCH and UCH in Finland for the MSP process has taken advantage of the BalticRIM output. Every theme includes a short description of the phenomenon and its distribution, and a map depicting the location(s) in the MSP regions. The report attempts to highlight regional maritime heritage characteristics and themes in each of three MSP areas. It serves as a source of knowledge and inspiration for the MSP planners, who are utilizing it for elaborating MSP story maps for the Blue Growth scenarios.



From the Review on Finnish Maritime Cultural Heritage (2019), one of the maps presenting wrecks with legally defined buffer zone. Yellow = wrecks with exceptional, larger buffer zone; dark red = significant wrecks; red = ship traps.

[37] www.merialuesuunnittelu.fi
[38] Online at www.kyppi.fi
[39] http://akp.nba.fi/



Concentration of underwater cultural heritage in Finland. From the Review on Finnish Maritime Cultural Heritage.

6. Elaborating the concept of "Underwater Landscape"

Elaboration of the concept of the "Underwater landscape" was set as one of BalticRIM targets due to the several reasons. The European Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes. It also promotes countries to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory. [40] The convention was adopted in 2000 in Florence and came into force on 1 March 2004.[41] Therefore, it is often called as the Florence Convention. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape. It includes land, inland water and marine areas, but so far, this underwater dimension is not further developed, not at least in the Baltic Sea region.

[40] https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/0900001680080621
[41] Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 176.

The Landscape Convention concerns landscapes that might be considered outstanding as well as every day or degraded landscapes. The landscape embodies our living natural and cultural heritage, be it ordinary or outstanding.

The Article 1 defines:

> "Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors."

As general measures, article 5 states:

> "Each Party undertakes to recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity".

Awareness raising is requested from each state party:

> "Each Party undertakes to increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them."

The Convention further aims, through trans-frontier cooperation, to create a genuine impetus to reinforce the presence of the landscape as a value to be shared by different cultures. The intention is thus to promote the integration of the landscape dimension in international relations, at national, regional and local levels.

Hereby the BalticRIM project takes part to implementing Article 7 of the European Landscape Convention related to the underwater heritage landscape. The Article states:

> "With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes:
>
> - to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory;
> - to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them;
> - to take note of changes;
> - to assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned." [42]

Another topical convention in this context is the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, which was opened for signature at Faro in 2005 – thus it is called also as the Faro Convention. The Convention recognises that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent in the right to participate in cultural life, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[43], and recognise individual and collective responsibility towards cultural heritage (Article 1).

[42] https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape; https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/rms/0900001680080621 17.4.2019

[43] https://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf

Article 2 of the Convention defines for its use a wide concept of cultural heritage and a new concept of "heritage community":

> "a) cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time;
>
> b) heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations."

Divers associations and clubs can act as such heritage communities. Divers can be – and have been - of great aid and assistance in finding, localising, monitoring, protecting and even guarding the underwater heritage sites. The Finnish Heritage Agency invited the Finnish Divers Association to take part in the BalticRIM project as an associated organisation in order to enhance commitment and liaisons between heritage protection and underwater heritage "users". The Agency has also a long history in working together with the Finnish divers.

The Article 12 of the Faro Convention, dealing with Access to cultural heritage and democratic participation, defines that state parties undertake to encourage everyone to participate in the process of identification, study, interpretation, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural heritage, and take into consideration the value attached by each heritage community to the cultural heritage with which it identifies. Further, the Convention urges that state parties (such as public administration) recognise the role of voluntary organisations both as partners in activities and as constructive critics of cultural heritage policies. State parties should take steps to improve access to the heritage, especially among young people and the disadvantaged, in order to raise awareness about its value, the need to maintain and preserve it, and the benefits, which may be derived from it. Article 13 of the Convention asks to strengthen the link between cultural heritage education and vocational training and encourage interdisciplinary research on cultural heritage, heritage communities, the environment and their inter-relationship.[44]

The concept of underwater (heritage) landscape can create a perception, even a tool, to safeguard the heritage qualities of the space under the water surface. It enlarges the consideration to include even the water masses between surface and bottom, as an integral part of the heritage experience.

[44] https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/199

6.1 Studies and a questionnaire on underwater heritage landscape -concept and experience

The research work by Laura Seesmeri at the University of Turku[45], as the BalticRIM partner, started in November 2017 by studying operative models and theoretical definitions of landscape in the underwater context. After getting the overall view of operative underwater landscape and its confluences to maritime cultural heritage it was possible to draft the connections of them to various target groups of MSP.

The questions to consider were how to regard different societies dealing with marine areas; how to deploy the European Landscape Convention and the Faro convention into MSP and protection of underwater cultural heritage. In spring 2018, an inquiry for divers was published via webropol to ask their opinions and notions about underwater landscape, underwater heritage, protection, use and experiences. These results from this inquiry were planned to use for understanding of areas, values, protection, risks and potentials of maritime spatial planning and landscape and cultural heritage as part of it in an inquiry for international partners.

The questioner got a lot of attention during the annual Wreck seminar in Helsinki. A brochure about it was shared at the extensive Helsinki International Boat Show. A link to the questioner was published in the www-sites of Finnish Divers society[46]. The outcome was also discussed on a podcast dealing with the World Heritage Site Suomenlinna.[47]

The questionnaire for the divers was closed in April 2018.The total amount of answers is 138. It consisted of highly interesting and rare data of diver´s experiences and definitions of underwater landscape. It gives also interesting answers for the questions how the underwater landscape is composed both of nature and heritage.

The first workshop for divers was organized in May 2018. This created an opportunity to discuss together the role of underwater landscape around the wrecks. In addition, the project researcher from the University of Turku took part to the first MSP-seminar held at the Finnish west coast, where she led a workshop for schoolchildren about underwater landscape. Children could build there underwater landscape in an aquarium, take a photo of it or create a short story about underwater landscape.
The concept of underwater landscape was discussed from various points of view at the BalticRIM partner meeting in Copenhagen in June. A first report in internal distribution about the questionnaire was delivered to national partners in august 2018. After that, the project researcher carried out further fieldwork and collected media data about laws and conventions for deeper analyses. She wrote a larger article on issue. In addition, a questionnaire for the international partners was delivered in June 2018.

[45] University of Turku, Department of Landscape Studies, project researcher Laura Seesmeri.
[46] www.sukeltaja.fi
[47] https://soundcloud.com/elaevae-suomenlinna

During third project period several manuscripts of scientific articles was prepared. One of the article deals with using statistic data of the questionnaire both for divers and for management professionals involved in MSP, or management of underwater heritage or marine environment.

Why do you dive?
"The diver dives into the environment, the water enters the skin, the body adapts to the environment and the mind relaxes. One can feel herself as a part of an underwater variety."
Please, describe a good dive site:
"Nature above the water and below is well preserved. People's dwellings and historical traces are visible."

An example of questions and a diver's answers in the underwater landscape questionnaire

The article, "The benefits of the concept of underwater landscape to maritime spatial planning of the Baltic Sea", will be published in an international journal. The article compares the concept of underwater landscape to culturally significant marine areas and seascape character areas.

The second article on experiences under surface is in Finnish, and will be published in a book of articles. This article is based for questionnaire made for divers and uses this source as qualitative data. The concept will be discussed on the bases of this conceptual work within the BalticRIM.

In March 2019 The University of Turku and Finnish Heritage Agency took a part in the Council of Europe/European Landscape Convetion Meeting "Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change" in Sevilla. The project researcher from the Turku University and UCH expert from the Finnish Heritage Agency held a joint presentation under a topic "Underwater landscape: How to define and manage it? Answers by landscape research and heritage administration". [48]

Definitions of maritime cultural heritage and underwater landscape are elaborated in BalticRIM wiki-site. These concepts interest also the MSP experts in different countries. Communication with a research group AHA, "The marine research laboratory for humanistic and social sciences" has been active and the project researcher took part in their workshop in November. She held a presentation on her project activities in marine history conference in Turku in March 2019, too.

[48] https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/-/water-landscape-and-citizenship-in-the-face-of-global-change

7. Findings

When integrating best available MCH data and evidence for MSP, several issues should be taken into consideration. Regarding data gaps and challenges, the spatial coverage of data is more often selective than holistic, since no systematic inventories are conducted. Partly the data is derived by past technologies, and surveys are done by varying expertice. The information is gathered over decades, and are not necessarily upgraded and comparative. Thereby, the quality of data varies even inside one register. This forms a problem, when the register is opened online and when a tool for commenting the register and site information becomes a useful way to interact with the public.

Regarding the availability of information, there are essential differences between countries as explained earlier in detail. Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Sweden have open online access to heritage registers, while Russia does not yet have a register on underwater sites. Latvia (so far), Lithuania, Poland, Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) have confidential heritage registers. In these countries, information about the location of the MCH sites is not available or requiring the information needs a permit from the cultural heritage officials. In some cases, as a requirement to protect the sites, these officials have to mitigate the data and interpret it for the planners. Thereby, confidentiality of MCH data locks the information flow to specific occasions and predefined requests. The planners are not permitted to see the bigger picture of the cultural heritage resources.

Trans-border comparability of data and knowledge base is challenging due to these notable differences in data collection and management (registers, spatial information), different national systems on legislation and value-systems.

Additional challenges is the fact that MSP is in different stages in different countries with varying objectives and principles. Therefore, MSP practices are not yet finally defined in all countries, and requirements for data differ. Each country has varying administrative borders and operating structures, and different data policies in general (not only MCH related). There are national challenges in trans-sector data exchange, which will affect even transboundary data exchange.

The starting point should be that the MCH and all heritage sites are important or protected as they are, and the planning process should facilitate the protection. This would mean that all officials, planners and MCH experts alike, share information and work together. If such trust for the common will to protect the shared maritime cultural historical sites does not exist, there can really be no working relation. Hereby, two gaps are perceived: the sharing of data of the shared maritime cultural historical sites and a common ground or will to protect the sites in co-operation.

7.1 Sharing Underwater Cultural Heritage data for Maritime Spatial Planning and Blue Growth

To facilitate the co-operation between planners and heritage officials, it is imperative that three key points are in order:

1. The cultural heritage are properly protected through respective legislation.

2. The planners know where the protected cultural heritage are situated. Digital open platforms facilitate efficient management and make the information available for the planner in the desired GIS form.

3. The process in which a plan goes through the statement system via various officials should be kept as simple and straightforward as possible.

The MCH integration provides considerable potential for Blue Growth. The underwater cultural environment and heritage are fascinating and interesting for both MSP planners and the public. Both fragmental evidence and preserved entities offer an almost limitless opportunity to utilize underwater cultural heritage in the fields of science, research, tourism and the creative economy. New opportunities for virtual in situ experiences, documentation and utilization for creative industries are just waiting for bold initiatives.

A way to protect is to promote underwater archaeology to the wider public. An open register information is one way to do this, and the establishment of open underwater parks or dive trails around historical wrecks, is another. Furthermore, it is beneficiary to use modern technology and its possibilities to visualize the maritime cultural heritage. Open data facilitates the cross-sector and public protection of cultural sites. To take an example from Finland, on average 20 new wrecks or other underwater heritage sites per year are discovered due to active co-operation with other governmental bodies, such as the Finnish Transport Agency, Finnish Land Survey and the Finnish Border Guard. They actively search and map the sea bottom and deliver a list of any anomalies they find to the the Finnish Heritage Agency.

Also citizens contribute also to the protection of the UCH and MCH. A concern that has been raised with the opening of register data to the public is that the public will misuse the given information or that it will make black archaeology and lifting objects from protected wrecks easier. In general, the divers are a responsible group, who also maintain a social control in protecting the wrecks. Most divers wish to work with the officials protecting cultural heritage under water. In a small country, active divers mostly know each other. They also know when someone is not acting according to commonly agreed standards, is taking unnecessary risks or even lifts objects from wrecks.

In many cases, it would be almost impossible to acquire any new data on UCH without active volunteers. In countries with open online access to MCH data, the divers present heritage communities. For example in Finland, divers and their associations are considered valuable stakeholders. The Finnish Heritage Agency distributes new possible finds to active volunteer divers for their checking or documentation according to advices, while they are on the field. Most divers have been doing this for years, even for decades. They regard diving and documenting wrecks rather as a way of life and are extremely proud of common underwater cultural heritage.

Within the BalticRIM activities, the members of the Finnish Divers Association were invited to be involved in defining the concept of underwater landscape. This interaction led to developing management tools and further analysis.

The Oura pooki" – an unlit beacon in the Oura archipelago in the southern Bothnian Sea was built in the 1850's and designed to guide ships towards a safe route to the harbour of Merikarvia. Coordinates: (WGS84): P 61˚49, 630' I 21˚19, 894'. Photo FHA.

7.2 Towards BalticRIM recommendations

Here summarised the first topics to be verified and completed by an interplay with other project partners, planners and stakeholders.

Ways to enhance enhances proper integration of MCH and joint approaches:

- Early and continuous cooperation with planners and other organisations and stakeholders

- Visualization of the richness and diversity of the Maritime Cultural Heritage of the Baltic Sea, both its intrinsic and instrumental values, for planners, decision-makers and creative industries

- Promotion of maritime cultural heritage, as it plays important role in creating and enhancing well-being, quality of life, identity, sense of place, social capital, and Blue Growth. Cultural heritage connects people and generations to each other and to the past and helps guide the future. It has a specific role in achieving the Europe 2020 strategy goals for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth because of its social and economic impact and its key contribution to environmental sustainability. Thus culture generally and cultural heritage can be considered not only as a structural component, but as a necessary agency while we are aiming for a more sustainable society

- BSR dissemination of good practices, such as the Code of Good Practice for the Protection of the Underwater Heritage of the Baltic Sea, to MSP planners and other maritime sectors

- Active new ways of disseminating, not only the heritage data, information and knowledge, but also MCH is one of societal assets and factors to be considered in development plans for other maritime uses, technology and recreation for other stakeholders and public in large.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1 a	WEBROPOL 1 response by ALSH
APPENDIX 1 b	WEBROPOL 1 response by FHA
APPENDIX 2 a	WEBROPOL 2 response by Estonian National Heritage Board
APPENDIX 2 b	WEBROPOL 2 response by Klaipeda University, Lithuania
APPENDIX 3	Register Data
APPENDIX 4	An overview of categories and amounts of maritime and underwater cultural historical sites in national registers
APPENDIX 5	The BalticRIM Templates

1a

BalticRIM, datatemplate

1. Contact information

Vastaajien määrä: 1

Name	Lastname	Email	Country	Company / Organization
Daniel	Zwick	Daniel.Zwick@alsh.landsh.de	Germany / Schleswig-Holstein	ALSH (State Archaeological Department Schleswig-Holstein)

2. Describe, how heritage data is registered or listed in your organization?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Sites of archaeological relevance (up to WWII) are centrally organised in the "Archäologische Landesaufnahme" (state archaeological register), which includes a summary on the site/find, georeferenced points/polygons, and (for older work) all scanned-in documentation. The register is not publically accessible, but can be viewed at the ALSH. Sites/monuments with a special protection status are listed in the "Denkmalliste" (monuments list), which location, extent and description are publically accessible. Within the State of Schleswig-Holstein, there is a seperate authority that manages built heritage: The "Landesamt für Denkmalpflege" (State Department of Monument Protection). There are several overlaps in the databases, especially when historic buildings are built on medieval foundations (e.g. churches, manor houses etc.).

3. How many cultural heritage registers/ data bases/ listing systems exist in your country?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- 1. "Archäologische Landesaufnahme" (state archaeological register)
  2. "Denkmalliste (monuments list)", which includes sites listed already in the former
  3. "Denkmallisten für Kulturdenkmale" (monuments list for built heritage), divided by municipalities
  4. "Denkmalliste" (monuments list) of the City of Lübeck, which archaeology division has a special status and is not part of the ALSH.

4. How many cultural heritage registers/ data bases/ listing systems there are in your own organization? How many of them include maritime and underwater data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The "Archäologische Landesaufnahme" (state archaeological register) and the "Denkmalliste (monuments list)". The first includes maritime and underwater data.

5. Do you collect data concerning areas where underwater surveys have been done (e.g. year, methods)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Yes, the same standards are applied as to terrestrial sites.

6. Estimate the percentage of your country's territorial waters, where underwater territorial surveys have been conducted. What kind of survey method is mainly used?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- About 40% of Schleswig-Holstein's coastal waters in the Baltic Sea have been surveyed with side-scan sonars by oceanographers of the University of Kiel. Further data is available on sediment types and other marine geomorphological information for the entire region through the MDI-DE (Marine Dateninfrastruktur). In archaeological terms, apart from a systematic survey of the Fehmarn Belt (in the rescue archaeological context of the tunnel project), only sites of known interests have been surveyed, e.g. a sea-barrier in Flensburg and near Reesholm, and the harbour of Hedeby.

7. Which organisations in your country produce underwater data (not only heritage data, but any kind of underwater data)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- In the State of Schleswig-Holstein, these are:
  1. "BSH: Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie" (Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency of Germany) 2. "WSA: Wasserstraßen- und Schifffahrtsamt" (regional offices responsible for the maintenance of waterway & shipping infrastructure)
  3. University of Kiel: Department of Geosciences, GEOMAR, Graduate School "Future Ocean"
  4. "LLUR: Landesamt für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und ländliche Räume" (State Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Areas)
  5. "LKN: Landesbetrieb für Küstenschutz, Nationalpark und Meeresschutz Schleswig-Holstein" (State Agency for Coastal Protection, National Reserve and Ocean Preservation Schleswig-Holstein)
  6. "Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht Zentrum für Material-und Küstenforschung" (Helmholtz Centre Geesthacht for Material and Coastal Research)
  7. "ALSH: Archäologisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein" (State Archaeological Department Schleswig-Holstein)
  8. "AMLA: Arbeitsgruppe für Maritime und Limnische Archäologie" (Student initiative/workgroup for Maritime and Limnic Archaeology, based at the Department of Pre- and Protohistory of the University of Kiel)

8. Do you co-operate with other organisations that produce underwater data? How?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

Avoimet vastaukset

Occasionally

- We organise meetings to discuss the availability of data and access/acquisition criteria

9. Have you established underwater parks? If yes, how many?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- No

10. Has your country ratified the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict? If yes, when? If not, is the process ongoing? What obstacles prevent ratification?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

Avoimet vastaukset

yes

- 1954

11. If Hague Convention applies, how many sites are on the list? What types of sites are on the list?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- In Germany about 10,480 sites.

12. Does your country have maritime sites protected under the Unesco World Heritage? Which sites?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- 1. The "Wadden Sea World Heritage" (shared with Denmark, Lower Saxony and the Netherlands).

  2. The historic centre of Lübeck, the renowned medieval port city of the Hanseatic League.

  3. Hedeby & Danevirke are currently nominated as UNESCO world heritage sites, which includes the harbour of the former and a sea barrier of the latter.

13. Does your country have sites in the RUTILUS 100 list? Which sites?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- n/a

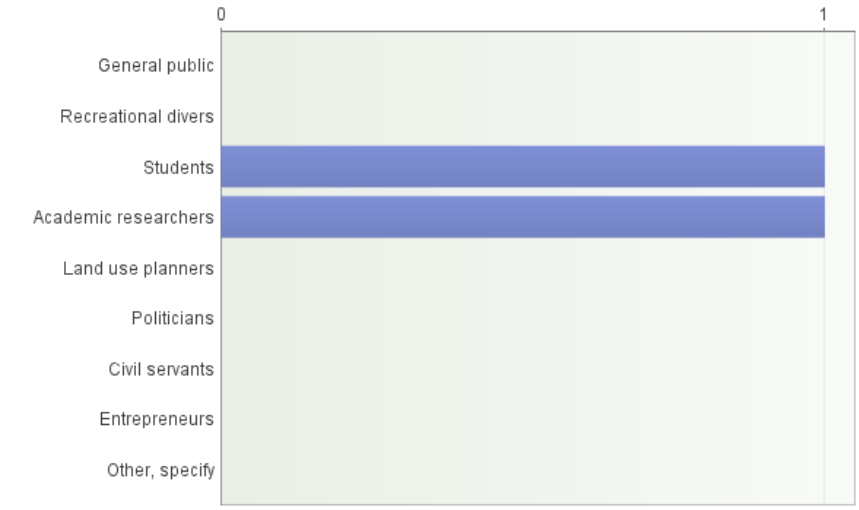
14. Is data concerning maritime and underwater sites available in the internet? In which online address?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- ALSH's archaeological database is only accessible via the intranet. Sites are not made public, but can be viewed in-house by individuals with a justified interest. Moreover, "interest areas" of a higher archaeological potential are mapped for the regional offices of the public administration on which basis the latter decides whether the ALSH has to be involved before areas are cleared for further development.

15. Which of the following are recognized user groups of your data:

Vastaajien määrä: 1



16. Is there information in your databases that you do not publish online? If yes, is this to protect the site(s) or for some other reason?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The data compiled in the archaeological database can be only properly interpreted by archaeologists, therefore the data is not made public. Site protection is also an important criteria for not making the data public.

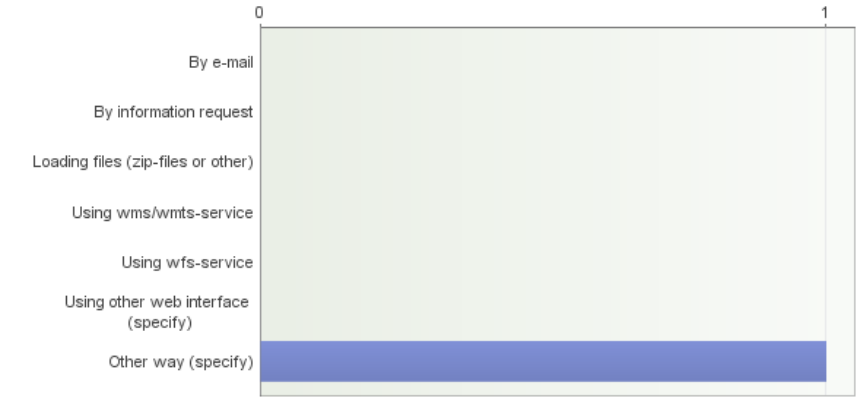
17. Describe, who are the main users of your data? For what purpose data is being used?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The data is mostly used by employees of the ALSH for evaluating the archaeological potential of a site (e.g. for re-investigations, in advance to rescue archaeological excavations or for mapping interest areas). Occasionally, other individuals also use the data for academic or private research.

18. In what way land use planners can access your data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1



Avoimet vastaukset

Other way (specify)

- Land use planners can only access our monuments list, but not the archaeological database. The regional planning authority/administration receives a map of their respective district with archaeological "interest areas" to indicate whether they have to involve the ALSH in advance of any planned development.

19. If it is possible to download heritage data from you database, can you track the number of downloads?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- It is only possible to download content through the intranet, i.e. within the ALSH.

20. How suitable do you estimate that your data is for land use planning purposes at the moment? And especially for maritime spatial planning?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The mapping of "interest areas" (Interessensgebiete) is an evaluation of the archaeological potential on the basis of known finds/sites and other environmental criteria. This is very useful to instruct planners in which areas the ALSH has to be involved, without having to reveal actual find/site details.

21. Is the data suitable for the purpose of schematizing cultural heritage information?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Yes

22. Are there enough categories/ types/ classes assigned for maritime and underwater heritage in your register(s)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The categories are broad enough for a general characterisation and can be applied to both terrestrial and maritime sites (e.g. "traffic" includes shipwrecks, "fortificatory/frontier structure" includes sea barriers, "settlement sites" include inundated prehistoric settlements and fish weirs etc.)

23. Are there written descriptions for the different heritage categories/ types/ classes?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- These are self-explanatory

24. Do you have a systematic process for the assessment of the significance of cultural heritage? Describe.

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Yes, we have an "Evaluation Matrix" (Bewertungsmatrix) for archaeological sites and monuments, which takes the following parameters into account: 1. Indicators for the Monument Value: 1.1. historical reference, 1.2. state of preservation, 1.3. spatial integrity, 1.4. experiencability, 1.5. uniqeness, 1.6. artistic value, 1.7. regional identity / 2. Influences on the archaeological heritage: 2.1 physical integrity, 2.2. physical integrity within the historical context, 2.3. landscape integrity / 3. Experiencability of the archaeological heritage: 3.1. historical integrity, 3.2. spatial integrity 3.3. visual integrity, 3.4. acoustic integrity, 3.5 sensory integrity, 3.6. associative integrity

25. In which language(s) do you offer the maritime/ underwater data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- German

26. What kind of gaps have you identified with your maritime and underwater data? (e.g. concerning types, age, defined areas, geographical gaps in the different parts of the country etc.).

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- In the early 2000's only about a dozen underwater sites were registered by the ALSH. The underwater cultural heritage had been evidently grossly neglected. Between 2006 and 2007, however, some 300 underwater sites were registered in Schleswig-Holstein's territorial waters, mainly wrecks located by the German Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency (BSH) which were of potential archaeological interest (i.e. before 1945). About most of these wrecks very little was (and still is) actually known, as they are commonly described in the most rudimentary sense (e.g. "wooden wreck"). The ALSH has been involved directly only in a few shipwreck investigations. Moreover, a research project in the Wadden Sea area generated a lot of data on medieval and early modern settlement sites on the North Frisian Islands that were claimed by the sea (e.g. remains like terp-foundations, wells, dykes and ditches, pottery, bricks etc.).

27. Do you have ideas how to develop databases?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Yes

28. Which organisation in your country is responsible for the implementation of the Inspire directive (an Inspire Secretary or similar?)

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- In Germany, these are: (1) Federal Ministry of the Interior, (2) Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

29. Which organisations in your country are responsible for producing data and services concerning the Inspire's Protected Sites -theme?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The respective state departments responsible for archaeology and historic building (e.g. in Schleswig Holstein: (1) Archäologisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein, (2) Landesamt für Denkmalpflege). Heritage management and monument protection is within the remit/responsibility of the federal states and not the central government. I am personally not aware of any ALSH contribution to the Inspire Project.

30. What datasets are included to the theme Protected Sites (=PS) in your country?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- n/a

31. Which voidable attributes of PS schema have you chosen to use?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- n/a

32. Have you implemented these Inspire directive's requirements (for datasets under PS theme)?

Ei vastauksia.

33. Technical Data Template

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- no comments

34. Categories Data Template

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- no comments

35. Webropol questionnaire

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- no comments

36. Additional comments

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- no comments

1b

BalticRIM, datatemplate

1. Contact information

Vastaajien määrä: 1

Name	Lastname	Email	Country	Company / Organization
Riikka	Tevali	riikka.tevali@museovirasto.fi	Finland	Museovirasto

2. Describe, how heritage data is registered or listed in your organization?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Data is registered in muinaisjäännösrekisteri. It is in point coordinates, or areas on a map. Each single ancient remain or historical area is described verbally on its specific form to have the information in systematical way

3. How many cultural heritage registers/ data bases/ listing systems exist in your country?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- 1. National Board of Antiquities (muinaisjäännösrekisteri)
  2. Forest and Park Services (Reiska)
  3. Hylyt.net (http://www.hylyt.net/) by Pohjalla ry (Private organization)

4. How many cultural heritage registers/ data bases/ listing systems there are in your own organization? How many of them include maritime and underwater data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- 1. Muinaisjäännösrekisteri (MCH and UCH data)
  2. Valtakunnallisesti merkittävät rakennetut datakulttuuriympäristöt-rekisteri (MCH and UCH)
  3. Rakennusperintörekisteri (MC data)

5. Do you collect data concerning areas where underwater surveys have been done (e.g. year, methods)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Yes, but information is not visualized on maps or separately gathered but is included in reports etc.

6. Estimate the percentage of your country's territorial waters, where underwater territorial surveys have been conducted. What kind of survey method is mainly used?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Difficult to find thid information.
  1. Geologically 25 %
  2. 20% from EMODnet-area in a suitable form for MSP (1: 250 000 or better)

7. Which organisations in your country produce underwater data (not only heritage data, but any kind of underwater data)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Museovirasto, Metsähallitus, Puolustusvoimat, rajavartiosto, Syke, Geologian tutkimuslaitos, Liikennevirasto and

8. Do you co-operate with other organisations that produce underwater data? How?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

Avoimet vastaukset

Regularly

- Joint surveys and sharing data

9. Have you established underwater parks? If yes, how many?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- 1 Helsinki, Kronprins Gustav Adolf

10. Has your country ratified the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict? If yes, when? If not, is the process ongoing? What obstacles prevent ratification?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

Avoimet vastaukset

no

- process in ongoing but it is not moving forward.

11. If Hague Convention applies, how many sites are on the list? What types of sites are on the list?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- 21 sites on a tentative list drafted in 2001.
  Wrecks dating from late 13th century to the 19th century. Warships and trade ships.
  Underwater blockades
  Two medieval harbour sites
  Svensksund naval battle area

12. Does your country have maritime sites protected under the Unesco World Heritage? Which sites?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- 1. Suomenlinna
  2. Struven ketju
  3. Merenkurkun saaristo

13. Does your country have sites in the RUTILUS 100 list? Which sites?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Yes, 14 sites all together.
  12 wrecks, 1 defence structure, 1 battle area.

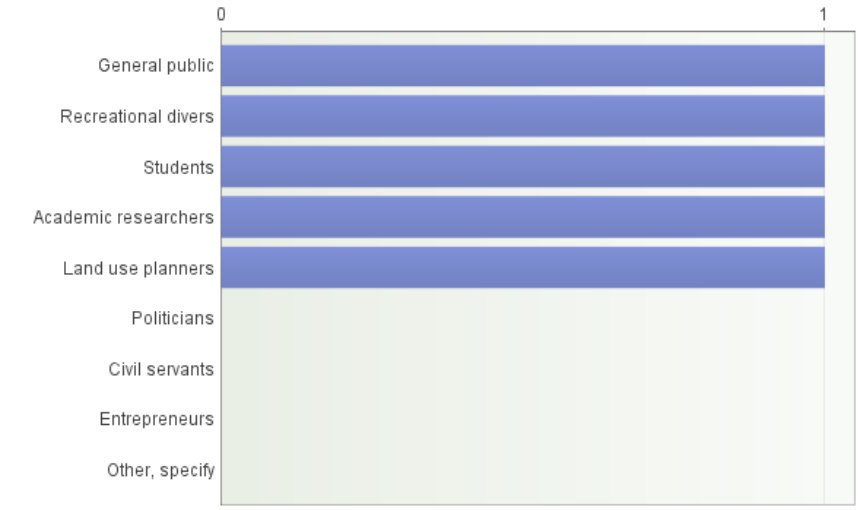
14. Is data concerning maritime and underwater sites available in the internet? In which online address?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- kyppi.fi

15. Which of the following are recognized user groups of your data:

Vastaajien määrä: 1



16. Is there information in your databases that you do not publish online? If yes, is this to protect the site(s) or for some other reason?

Ei vastauksia.

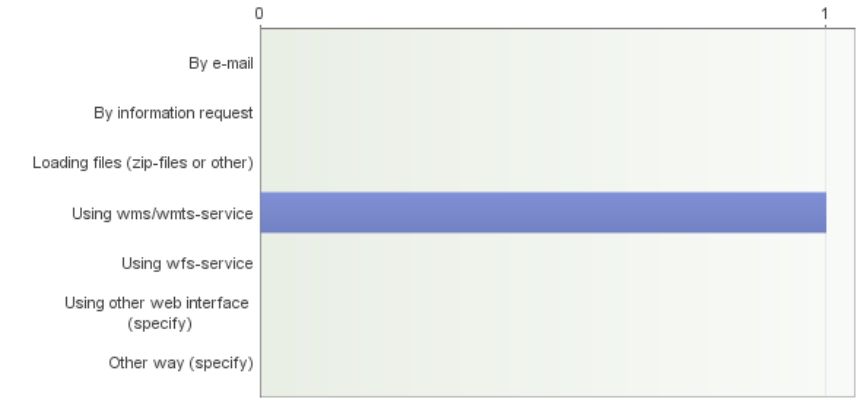
17. Describe, who are the main users of your data? For what purpose data is being used?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- nba's own civil servants in connection with statements on building permissions etc. Archaelogists in connection with their own research. Land use planners.

18. In what way land use planners can access your data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1



19. If it is possible to download heritage data from you database, can you track the number of downloads?

Ei vastauksia.

20. How suitable do you estimate that your data is for land use planning purposes at the moment? And especially for maritime spatial planning?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Not very suitable, information is fragmentary.

21. Is the data suitable for the purpose of schematizing cultural heritage information?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Yes, through analysis

22. Are there enough categories/ types/ classes assigned for maritime and underwater heritage in your register(s)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Not enough.

23. Are there written descriptions for the different heritage categories/ types/ classes?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Some types are describe in the Guiden for Archaoelogical Heritage

24. Do you have a systematic process for the assessment of the significance of cultural heritage? Describe.

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- No.

25. In which language(s) do you offer the maritime/ underwater data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Only in Finnish

26. What kind of gaps have you identified with your maritime and underwater data? (e.g. concerning types, age, defined areas, geographical gaps in the different parts of the country etc.).

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- There is not enough types. Register in not done in a systematical way, because it has been designed during several decades. Only some of the erwcks have been dated. There are many gaps what it come for geographical balance.

27. Do you have ideas how to develop databases?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- 1. More MCH and UCH types
  2. More possibilites to make searches
  3. Data on surveys is lacking

28. Which organisation in your country is responsible for the implementation of the Inspire directive (an Inspire Secretary or similar?)

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- National Land Survey of Finland (spesific Inspire Secretary under NLS)

29. Which organisations in your country are responsible for producing data and services concerning the Inspire's Protected Sites -theme?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Finnish Environment Institute
  National Board of Antiquities
  Municipalities

30. What datasets are included to the theme Protected Sites (=PS) in your country?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Municipalities:
  - Protected sites in detail plans

  National Board of Antiquities
  - Archaeological Heritage, protected sites
  - Built Heritage, protected buildings
  - Cultural Heritage sites of national significance

  Finnis Environment Institute:
  Natura2000
  Nature Conservation areas and Wilderness areas

31. Which voidable attributes of PS schema have you chosen to use?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- National schema specification includes at the moment following information (= Simple Profile):
  -geometry
  -inspireID
  -legarFoundationDocument

-siteDesignation
-siteName
-siteProtectionClassification
-legalFoundationDate

32. Have you implemented these Inspire directive's requirements (for datasets under PS theme)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

33. Technical Data Template

Ei vastauksia.

34. Categories Data Template

Ei vastauksia.

35. Webropol questionnaire

Ei vastauksia.

36. Additional comments

Ei vastauksia.

2a

BalticRIM, datatemplate

1. Contact information

Vastaajien määrä: 1

Name	Lastname	Email	Country	Company / Organization
Krista	Karro	krista.karro@muinsuskaitseamet.ee	Estonia	National Heritage Board

2. Describe, how maritime cultural heritage data is registered or listed in your organization?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- There is a list of all protected cultural heritage sites, inland and maritime. The list has a map layer on Estonian Land Board map server, which is not on WMS.

  There is a list of shipwrecks on the web page of National Heritage Board, but it does not include all wrecks in Estonian waters. There is no map layer connected to it.

  Map of all Estonian shipwrecks with brief information can be found on the map server of Maritime Administration.

  There is a list of heritage culture objects, that include also maritime objects, and the maps layer is available on Estonian Land Board map server, but there is not actual list of those objects anywhere.

  The only map we have on WMS is Estonian base map, which has a layer of restrictions, including all possible rectrictions that are not divideable from each ohter by category.

3. How many cultural heritage registers, databases and/or listing systems exist in your country/region?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

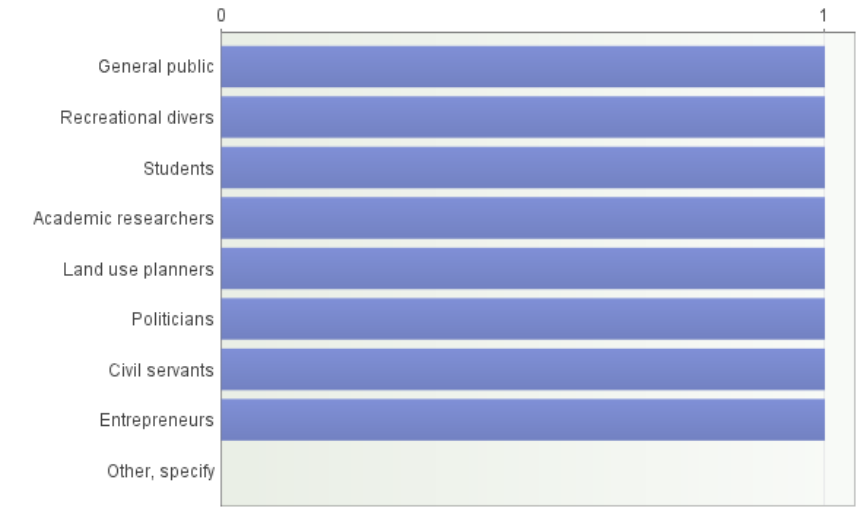
- Protected objects (incl wrecks) are in a single list and in a single map layer.

  heritage culture objects are a different data base

  wreck register is a separate register on National Heritage Board web page and is partly in English.

4. Which of the following are recognized user groups of your data:

Vastaajien määrä: 1



5. Describe, who are the main users of your data? For what purpose data is being used?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- It is being used by all mentioned different user groups.

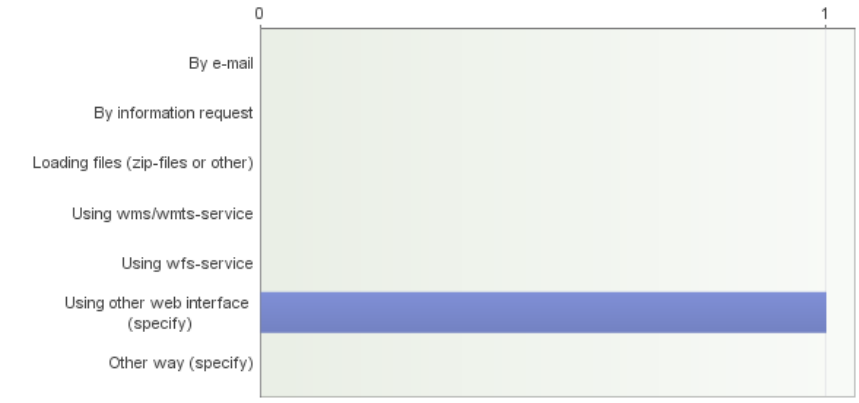
6. Is there information in your databases that you do not publish online? If yes, is this to protect the site(s) or for some other reason?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- sites that are known but not under protection yet.

7. In what way land use planners can access your data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1



Avoimet vastaukset

Using other web interface (specify)

- public register of protected objects

---

8. If it is possible to download heritage data from you database, can you track the number of downloads?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- data cannot be publicly downloaded

---

9. How suitable do you estimate that your data is for land use planning purposes at the moment? And especially for maritime spatial planning?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- It is quite sufficient, because it is possible to access the locations of wrecks and different maritime sites on the coast.

---

10. Is the data suitable for the purpose of schematizing cultural heritage information?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- yes

---

11. Are there enough categories/ types/ classes assigned for maritime and underwater heritage in your register(s)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- no

---

12. Are there written descriptions for the different heritage categories/ types/ classes?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- no

---

13. Do you have a systematic process for the assessment of the significance of cultural heritage? Describe.

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- different statges of procedures are conducted through the register of cultural heritage

---

14. In which language(s) do you offer the maritime/ underwater data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- list of nationally protected heritage is in Estonian, Wreck Register is partly translated into English.

---

15. What kind of gaps have you identified with your maritime and underwater data? (e.g. concerning types, age, defined areas, geographical gaps in the different parts of the country etc.).

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- maritime cultural heritage is not separately categorized, only underwater heritage is a separate category, but it includes all wrecks and ohter sites (eg landing sites) that are under water.

---

16. Do you have ideas how to develop databases?

Ei vastauksia.

17. Which organisation in your country is responsible for the implementation of the Inspire directive (an Inspire Secretary or similar?)

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Estonian Land Board

18. Which organisations in your country are responsible for producing data and services concerning the Inspire's Protected Sites -theme?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- National Heritage Board/Estonian Land Board

19. What datasets are included to the theme Protected Sites (=PS) in your country?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- map layer of Estonian protected sites (heritage + nature + natura 2000)

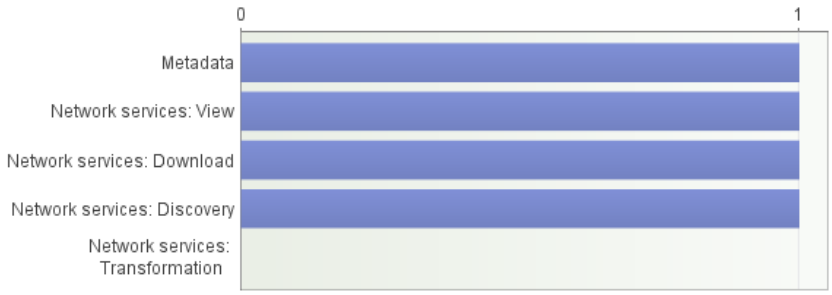
20. Which voidable attributes of PS schema have you chosen to use?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- psProtectedSiteP:
  - psSiteP_protClass - «voidable»
  - psSiteP _legalFoundationDate - «voidable»
  - psSiteP_siteName - «voidable»
  - psSiteP_designation - «voidable»

21. Have you implemented these Inspire directive's requirements (for datasets under PS theme)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1



22. Additional comments

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Detailed information about INSPIRE-directive data came from INSPIRE Estonian representative in Estonian Land Board.

2b

BalticRIM, datatemplate

1. Contact information

Vastaajien määrä: 1

Name	Lastname	Email	Country	Company / Organization
VLADAS	ŽULKUS	vladas.maritime@gmail.com	LITHUANIA	KLAIPEDA UNIVERSITY

2. Describe, how maritime cultural heritage data is registered or listed in your organization?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Register of immovable culture heritage It consist of: Culture heritage sites; Territories of Culture heritage sites; Culture heritage protection zones; Culture heritage protection sub-zones; Visual Culture heritage protection sub-zones.
  Register of culture heritage concluded: Complex; Archaeological sites; Church; Graves, Cemetery; Buildings; Underwater heritage; Places.
  The MCH category is not identified in the Register.

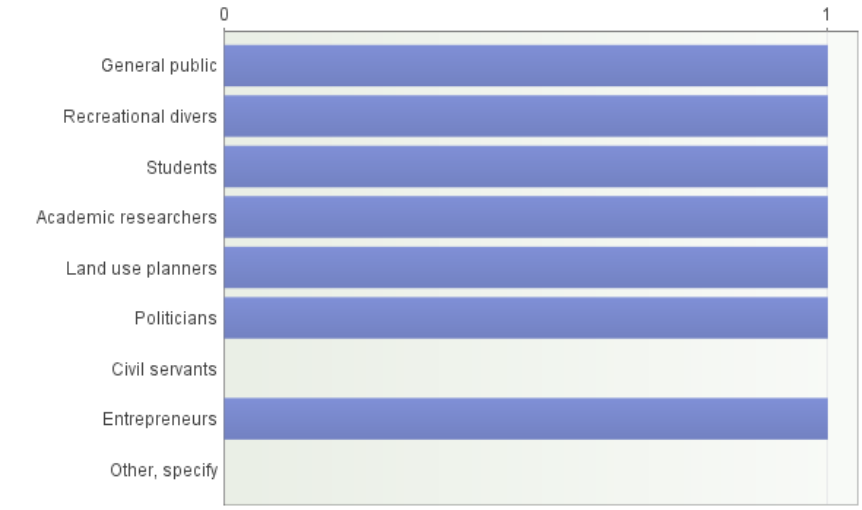
3. How many cultural heritage registers, databases and/or listing systems exist in your country/region?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- They are: Register of immovable culture heritage (Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture); Lithuanian Sea Museum (written records of ships and wrecks); The Lithuanian Maritime Safety Administration (Notices to mariners – wrecks and obstacles under water); Klaipėda University Institute of Baltic Region History and Archaeologie, Underwater research Centre working Register of Shipwrecks – all information about UCH).

4. Which of the following are recognized user groups of your data:

Vastaajien määrä: 1



5. Describe, who are the main users of your data? For what purpose data is being used?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Enterpreneurs, Academic researchers, Municipalities, Recreational divers

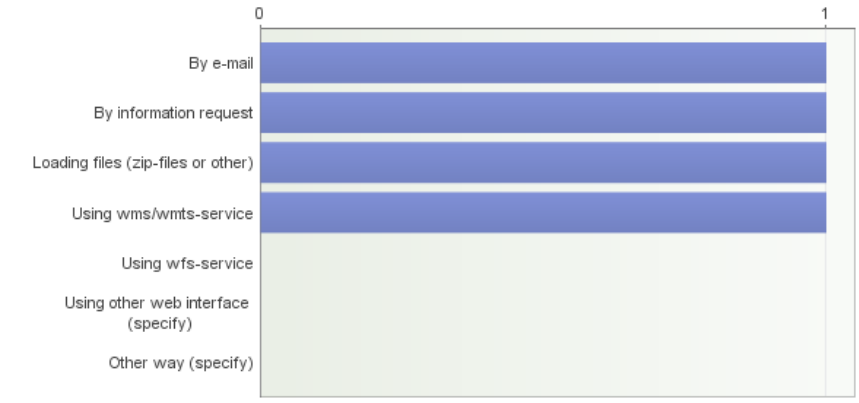
6. Is there information in your databases that you do not publish online? If yes, is this to protect the site(s) or for some other reason?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- An information in Klaipėda University Institute of Baltic Region History and Archaeologie, Underwater research Centre working Register of Shipwrecks is not published online. This is: to protect the sites; the valuable properties are not set yet for many underwater finds.

7. In what way land use planners can access your data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1



8. If it is possible to download heritage data from you database, can you track the number of downloads?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The number of users and downloads from database Register of immovable culture heritage (Department of Cultural Heritage) is recorded.

9. How suitable do you estimate that your data is for land use planning purposes at the moment? And especially for maritime spatial planning?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Only in the preparation and implementation of Environmental impact assessment and Sea-use projects.

10. Is the data suitable for the purpose of schematizing cultural heritage information?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- YES

11. Are there enough categories/ types/ classes assigned for maritime and underwater heritage in your register(s)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The maritime coastal heritage is not classified in the Law on the Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage (Republic of Lithuania). The underwater heritage comprises: the archaeological objects, sites and the items of immovable or movable property…

12. Are there written descriptions for the different heritage categories/ types/ classes?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- YES

13. Do you have a systematic process for the assessment of the significance of cultural heritage? Describe.

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The assessment of the significance of Cultural heritage is provided by the Cultural Heritage Centre (hereinafter – the Centre) is a budgetary cultural institution owned by the state (The Department of Cultural Heritage). The significance of immovable cultural property and the valuable properties of objects or sites of cultural heritage shall be determined and the boundaries of territories shall be defined by the Immovable cultural heritage assessment council (The Department of Cultural Heritage).

14. In which language(s) do you offer the maritime/ underwater data?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Lithuanian and English (partialy)

15. What kind of gaps have you identified with your maritime and underwater data? (e.g. concerning types, age, defined areas, geographical gaps in the different parts of the country etc.).

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The completeness of data is determined by the level of investigation. Lithuanian waters are unevenly investigated. The assessment of the UCH is irregular. Concerning the presentation of data (types, age, etc.) there are no major flaws.

16. Do you have ideas how to develop databases?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- I think it should be kept separate the UCH from the MCH (as is the case in the 2001 Convention).

17. Which organisation in your country is responsible for the implementation of the Inspire directive (an Inspire Secretary or similar?)

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania.

18. Which organisations in your country are responsible for producing data and services concerning the Inspire's Protected Sites -theme?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- For spatial connection and provision of metadata and data seresponsible the following organisations:
  • Department of Statistics under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania
  • Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture
  • Lithuanian Maritime Safety Administration
  • Lithuanian Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of the Environment
  The management plans of sites of cultural heritage and protection zones may laid down by the Minister of Culture. The special territorial planning of the protection of immovable cultural heritage is organised by: 1) the Department of Cultural Heritage (sites of cultural heritage and protection zone thereof at the national and regional levels); 2) the director of a municipal administration (at the district level).

19. What datasets are included to the theme Protected Sites (=PS) in your country?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Protected Sites in Lithuania included objects: of cultural heritage-territories and protection zones (archaeological complexes, mythological, sacral and ritual areas); botanical-zoological; ethnocultural; geological; landscape; urbanized.

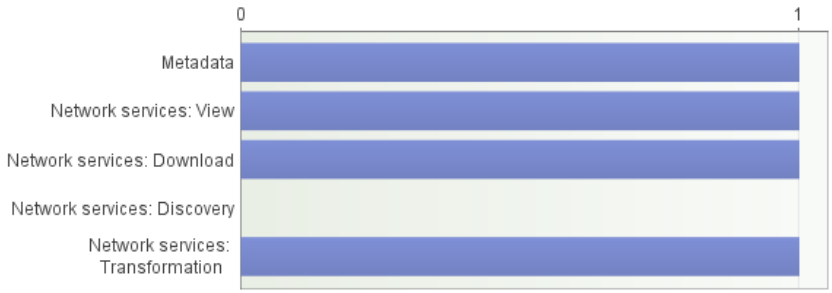
20. Which voidable attributes of PS schema have you chosen to use?

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- Used section 8. HYDROGRPHY.

21. Have you implemented these Inspire directive's requirements (for datasets under PS theme)?

Vastaajien määrä: 1



22. Additional comments

Vastaajien määrä: 1

- No comments.

BalticRIM partner	Owner of service	Data included in Cultural Heritage Register/ Cultural Heritage Register	Use restrictions	WMS	WFS	Website	Format	Language
Archäologisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein (DE)		State archaeological register "Archäologische Landesaufnahme"	not public, possible to download in ALSH intranet	No	No	No	georeferenced points/ polygons	German
Maritime Institute in Gdansk (PL)		Register of Underwater Archaeological Sites (EPSA) in the Central Maritime Museum		No	No		MS Access	
		Maritime administration		No	No			
		Maritime Insitute in Gdansk database for MSP purposes		No	No			
		Ministry responsible for cultural heritage		No	No			
Klaipeda University (LT)		Register of culture heritage		No	No		possible to download	
		Register of shipwrecks in the Underwater research centre of Klaipeda Uni	not public	No	No			
Leningrad region cultural committee (RU)		Preliminary: Revealed objects of historical and cultural heritage		No	No			
		Eventual: The national cultural heritage register of Russia		No	No	https://www.mkrf.ru/ais-egrkn/		Russian
		Leningrad region cultural committee website: a list of discovered objects, has 58 maritime objects: 54 shipwrecks, 3 lighthouses, 1 island fortress		No	No	"culture.lenobl.ru/Document/1487708767.doc"	doc.	Russian
Finnish Heritage Agency (FI)	FHA	Protected archaeological sites, Protected buildings, Unesco World Heritage, Cultural history built environment with national significance, Inspire-data of Protected sites	No	http://kartta.nba.fi/arcgis/services/WMS/MV_KulttuuriymparistoSuojellut/MapServer/WMSServer	http://kartta.nba.fi/arcgis/services/WFS/MV_KulttuuriymparistoSuojellut/MapServer/WFSServer	https://www.kyppi.fi	wms, wfs, downloadable data package (zip) in shp- and tab-formats	Finnish, Inspire-data in English
	FHA	Other registered archaeological sites, Other registered cultural history buildings	for authorities	Internal	Internal		wms, wfs	Finnish
National Heritage Board (EE)	Estonian Land Board	Base map Estonia (with restrictions layer: incl all nationally protected heritage)	No	http://kaart.maaamet.ee/wms/alus?	No			
		Protected cultural heritage		No	No	https://register.muinas.ee/public.php?menuID=monument		Estonian
						http://xgis.maaamet.ee/xGIS/XGis?app_id=UU60&user_id=at&bbox=253643.211340206,6375000,757895.788659794,6635000&LANG=1		Estonian
		Heritage culture		No	No	https://xgis.maaamet.ee/maps/XGis?app_id=MA22H5&user_id=at&LANG=1&WIDTH=1603&HEIGHT=921&zlevel=0,552500,6505000&setlegend=HMAMALUMAASTIK01_22H5=0,HMAPAR_22=1		Estonian
		Shipwrecks		No	No	https://register.muinas.ee/public.php?menuID=wreckregistry		Estonian, partly English
						https://his.vta.ee:8443/HIS/Avalik?REQUEST=Main&WIDTH=1903&HEIGHT=921		Estonian
		Protected cultural heritage sites list		No	No		map layer on Estonian Land Board map server	
		List of shipwrecks on webpage of National Heritage Board		No	No			
		Map of all Estonian shipwrecks		No	No		map server of Maritime Administration	
Aalborg University (DK)		National Database for Finds and Ancient Remains (Fund og fortidsminner)	No	http://www.kulturarv.dk/fundogfortidsminder/Download/	No	http://www.kulturarv.dk/fundogfortidsminder/Kort/	MapInfo Tab, ESRI shp, CSV	Danish

SE	Swedish National Heritage Board	Archaeological sites and monuments and places where archaeological finds have been made. The database include sites and monuments protected according to the Historic Environment Act (Kulturmiljölagen) as well as sites that are not protected but still of historic and scientific interest. Regarding maritime categories/types the database includes for instance verified shipwrecks, as well as sites were there is archival or other indications that there is a shipwreck.	No	https://pub.raa.se/visning/lamningar/wms?service=wms&version=1.1.0&request=GetCapabilities	No	https://app.raa.se/open/fornsok/	shape (zip), gml, GeoPackage (.GPKG) och GeoJSON (.json)	Swedish
LV	National Heritage Board (LV)	List of state protected cultural monuments: UNESCO World Heritage sites, protected archaeological sites (including 2 shipwrecks), buildings, monuments of art, historic sites, industrial heritage and town-planning monuments	No	No, but we hope to create a service very soon	No, but we hope to create a service very soon	https://is.mantojums.lv/	PostgreSQL, QGIS shp	Latvian
		Register of shipwrecks	Not public, currently in the process of establishment					Latvian

Main category	Sub category	MCH/UCH	LT		EE	DE	DK	SF	PL	RU	
										Len	Kal
Livelihood	Wreck (wooden wrecks 16th-19th	UCH	32								
	Wreck (modern)	UCH	79								
	Fishing weir	UCH	1								
Settlement site	permanent (16th-17th C)	UCH	2								
Burial site	WW1 or 2 site as burial	UCH	1								
Industrial site	Stone or wooden foundation (pie	UCH	2								
Memorial/religious site	Church submerged in 17th C	UCH	1								
Defensive/warfare	WW1 or 2 mine field	UCH	15								
	WW1 or 2 war ship	UCH	10								
	WW1 or 2 airplane wreck	UCH	3								
	WW1 or 2 submarine wreck	UCH	4								
Underwater landscape		UCH	4								
Underwater cultural landscape		UCH	1								
wreck		UCH								54	
Lighthouse		MCH								3	
Island fortress		MCH								1	
wreck					528						
large-scale coastal structure	stone structure/fortress/military				60						
	earthern structure/ hillfort	UCH/MCH			4						
small-scale coastal structure	landing places (lautrikohad)				127						
	harbours/ harbour building				13						
Lighthouse/ navigation sign					24						
historical monuments/ memorials					22						
natural sacred sites (folklore, cup stones)					38						
coastal farm					8						
coastal estate complex					44						
manufacture/industrial site	factory				13						
	windmill				23						
	sawmill				1						
	watermill				2						
	quarry				5						
	smithy				2						
	fish industry				5						
	shipyard				19						
	railway (building/ route)				7						
	airbase				2						
settlement sites		MCH			22						
cemetery					28						
burial place (ancient)					33						
sanatorium					4						
resort hall					7						
church (incl. Chapels)					17						
heritage protection area					4						

Main category	Sub category	MCH/UCH	LT	RU, Leningrad r.	EE	DE	DK	SF			RU, Kaliningr.	PL
settlement areas	settlement	UCH				76						
	fortified settlement/hillfort	UCH				2						
	centre of power (mansion/castle/	UCH				1						
production site	metal production	UCH				2						
	fuel production (turf trench)	UCH				1						
	kiln	UCH				1						

	fishing (net sinkers)	UCH				2						
	fishing (weirs)	UCH				1						
defensive/border structure	sea barrier	UCH				3						
	ship barrier	UCH				1						
	military (torpedo test area)	UCH				1						
	military (submarine bunker)	UCH				1						
	military (undefined)	UCH				3						
transport	bridge	MCH				1						
	landing place	UCH				2						
	vessel (seaborne)	UCH				126						
	vessel (airborne)	UCH				3						
megalithic tomb		UCH				2						
burials (other)		UCH										
hoard		UCH										
stone structure		UCH				3						
other	cultural landscapes (tree stubs)	UCH				2						
	battlefield (sea battle site)	UCH				1						
individual finds	undefined	UCH				7						
	flint, stone tools	UCH				67						
	bone	UCH				9						
	pottery, tiles	UCH				10						
	wood	UCH				6						
	jewellery (amber)	UCH				1						
	metal (undefined)	UCH				1						
	maritime (anchor)	UCH				1						
	weaponry, ammunition	UCH				4						

MCH terms in national languages			LT	RU, Leningrad r.	EE	DE	DK	SF			RU, Kaliningr.	PL
Burial	Ødekirke/ former church											
	Begravelsesplads/ burial site											
	Skibssætning/ stone ship (bronze/viking age)											
	Enkeltfund/ single find											
	Hus (evt. Med stald)/ house (can incl. Stable)											
	Dysse/ dolmen											
	Stensætning/ stone setting											
	Langhøj/ burial mound (long shaped)											
	Luftfartøj/ aircraft						62					
	Brandgrav (uspecificeret type)/ cremation grave											
	Gravgenstand/ grave object											
	kulturlag/ culture layer											
	Jordfæstegrav/ grave (no cremation)											
	Dysse eller jættestue/ dolmen, passage grave, megalithic tomb											
	Rundhøj/ burial mound (round shape)											
	Gravrøse/ stone burial mound											
Settlement	bosættelse, uspec undergruppe/ settlement, unspecified subgroup											
	Enkeltfund/ single find											
	kulturlag/ culture layer											
	skaldynge/ shell mound, kitchen midden											
	ildsted/ fireplace											
	fiskegård/ fish corral											
	vrag/ wreck						1031					
	affaldsgrube/ rubbish pit											
	kogegrupe/ cooking pit											

	Jordfæstegrav (vikingage)/ grave (no cremation)							
	sejlspærring/ blocking (underwater)							
	hus/ house							
	skelet/ skeleton							
	gård/ farm							
Various structures and finds	diverse anlæg og genstande, uspec undergruppe/ various structures and finds, unspecified undergroup							
	skelet/ skeleton							
	Enkeltfund/ single find							
	møntfund/ coin finds							
	kulturlag/ culture layer							
	dyreben/ animal bones							
	bygning/ building							
	landingsplads/ landing							
	vrag/ wreck							
	fiskegård/ fish corral							
	vragdel/ part of wreck							
	kunstigt anlæg/ artificial construction							
	dysse/ dolmen				1103			
	depotfund/ hoard							
	flinthuggeplads/ stone carving site							
	pælerække/ row of piles							
	ildsted/ fireplace							
	bygningssten/ building brick/stone							
	Stensætning/ stone setting							
	skaldynge/ shell mound, kitchen midden							
	transportgods/ cargo							
	hegn, gærde/ fence, hedge							
	anker/ anchor							
	grube/ hollow							
	votivfund/ votive find							
	færgested/ ferry, crossing							
	red/ anchorage							
Transportation	vrag							
	jernbaneanlæg/ railway construction							
	transport uspec. Undergruppe/ unspecified subgroup							
	Luftfartøj, enkeltfund/ aircraft, single find							
	sejlspærring/ blockage							
	havn/harbour							
	bro/ bridge							
	mole/ pier							
	vragdel (jordfæstegrav)/ part of wreck							
	anker/ anchor							
	bolværk/ wharf							
	transportgods/ cargo							
	vejdæmning/ embankment							
	skibsbro (skåltegn)/ ship's bridge							

	bosættelse, uspec undergruppe/ settlement, unspecified subgroup		411	
	fiskegård/ fish corral			
	søfort/ sea fortress			
	mindesmærke/ memorial			
	landingsplads/ landing			
kahluupaikka	vadested/ ford			
	møntfund/ coin finds			
	kulturlag/ culture layer			
	færgested/ ferry, crossing			
	ballastbunke/ pile of ballast			
	depotfund/ hoard			
	hus (stenalder)/ house (stone age)			
	kanal/ canal			
	bedding/ launching way			
	saltudvinding/ salt production			
	skelet/ skeleton			
	sømærke/ sea mark, beacon, navigation mark			
Primary subsistence	vragdel/ part of wreck			
	primær fødeerhverv, uspec. Undergruppe/ primary subsistence, unspec. Subgroup			
	hegn, gærde/ fence, hedge			
	Hus (evt. Med stald)/ house (can incl. Stable)			
	kulturlag/ culture layer			
	indsamling- /jagtplads/ food gathering, hunting grounds		30	
	fiskegård/ fish corral			
	havn/harbour			
	Rundhøj/ burial mound (round barrow)			
	red/ anchorage			
	Enkeltfund/ single find			
Secondary subsistence/production	sekundær subsistens/produktion, uspec. Undergruppe/ secondary subsistence, unspec. Subgroup			
	handel/ trade			
	vandtmølle/ watermill		20	
	flinthuggeplads/ stone carving site			
	grus/ gravel			
	tegl/ tile, clay			
	mineralolie/ mineral oil			
	saltudvinding/ salt production			
Beliefs and tradition	Ødekirke/ abandoned church site			
	kapel/ chapel			
	bygning/ building			
	tro og tradition, uspec undergruppe/ beliefs and tradition, unspec. Subgroup			
	vrag/ wreck			
	votivfund/ votive find		57	
	bautasten/ monolith			

	borg, voldsted/ castle, castle mounds							
	Enkeltfund/ single find							
	helleristning, billedsten/ petroglyph, picture stone							
	sagnsten/ stone related to legend, myth							
	skåltegn/ cup-shaped mark, saucer-shaped depression							
Society	mindesmærke/ memorial							
	social og samfund, uspec. Undergruppe/ society, unspe. Subgroup							8
	Enkeltfund/ single find							
Military	flådebase, -havn/ naval base, -harbour							
	beskyttelsesanlæg/ shelter							
	befæstning/ fortification							
	søfort/ sea fortress							
	borg, voldsted/ castle, castle mounds							
	skanse/ entrenchment							107
	militærvæsen, uspec. Undergruppe/ military, unspec. Undergroup							
	vrag/ wreck							
	sejlspærring/ blockage (underwater)							
	Enkeltfund/ single find							
Wrecks	Wrecks metal							165
	Wrecks wooden							1022
	Dugouts							99
Settlement sites								
Burial places	Stone ship setting							2
Stone structures	Temporary ovens, so called Russian ovens							132
Ways (e.g. roads, waterways)	Breakwater							2
	Lighthouse							4
	Sea marks							37
	Jetty/ pier							81
	Kummeli							37
	Ballast dumping site							7
	Harbour							17
Places with human expression	Stone labyrinth							88
Find places								
Earthern structures								
Groups of ancient remains								
Defensive structures	Timber armament							1
	Stone armament							2
	Blockade							4
	Lookout platform							1
	Earth rampart							5
	Hillfort							6
	Palisade							1
	Lookout tower							1
	Fire control tower or post							8
	Aerial surveillance tower							2
Wooden structures	Fishing weir							1
	Unknown structure							1
Places for raw materials	Sandpit							2
	Mine							13
	Quarry							52
Art, memorials	Rock cutting							55
	Engraving							8

	Petroglyph							18
	Compass rose							15
	Miscellanius memorial							3
Places with historical occurrence	Wrecking site							3
	Naval battle site							1
	Battle site							5
Industrial sites	Shipyard							4
	Timber rafting structure							1
	Sawmill							1
Work- and manufacture sites	Coal kiln							32
	Sanatorium							2
	Mental asylum							1
	Fishing site							16
	Tavern							3
	Shipbuilding							14
	Processing site							1
	Pilot- and toll stations							2
	Market place							8
	Workshop							2
	Iron smelting							5
	Tarpit							26
	Watermill							10
Lighthouses and seafaring equipment								11
Fishing								3
Seafaring								21
Villa	In maritime landscape							6
Urban plan area	In maritime landscape							1
Mine	In a maritime landscape							1
Seasonal dwelling	Fishing huts							2
Village	In maritime landscape							14
Traffic building	Pilot and harbour landscape							1
Fortification	In maritime landscape							9
Quarry	In maritime landscape							2
Pilot station								
Lighthouse								
Ancient remain	Maritime landscape with ancient remains							7
Rural harbour								
Courtyard	Fishing farm							1
Harbour	Maritime harbour							4
Hospital, sanatorium	Sanatorium in maritime landscape							1
Farmstead	In maritime landscape							1
wreck	wreck metal							
	wreck wooden							
settlement	on land							
	underwater							
infrastructure objects	Lighthouse							
	sea mark							
	pier							
	breakwater							
	shipyard							
	harbour (port) buildings							
	harbour (port) mechanism							
	anchorage							
	fortress							
	dam							
	harbour (as landscape including former harbour)							
	Ballast dumping site							
	bridge							
	channel							
	platform wind farm in sea (modern but significant?)							

route	not object but trace
place with historical occurrence	
monument	
burial place	ancient
	modern
	underwater military
	underwater civil
ship (historical ship afloat)	
fishing site	
immovable monuments	cultural landscapes
	urban and rural layouts and construction complexes
	works of architecture and construction
	works of defensive construction
	technical facilities, esp. Mines, steel mills, power plants and other industrial facilities
	cemeteries
	parks, gardens and other forms of designed greenery
	places commemorating historical events or activities
	outstanding personalities or institutions
movable monuments	works of visual arts, artistic craft and applied art
	collections of items assembled and ordered according to the concept of the collector
	numismatics and historical mementos, esp. Military items, banners, seals, badges, medals and orders
	products of technology, esp. Devices, means of transport, machines and tools testifying to material culture characteristic to the old and new forms of economy, documenting the level of science and civilization development
	library materials referred to in the art. 5 of the Act of June 1997 on libraries (Journal of Laws of 2012, items 642 and 908, from 2013 item 829 and from 2017 item 60 and 1086)
	musical instruments
	products of folk art and craft and other ethnographic objects
	objects commemorating historical events or the activity of outstanding personalities or institutions
archaeological relics	field remains of prehistoric and historical settlement
	cemeteries
	burial mounds

	relics of economic, religious and artistic activity		
geographical, historical or traditional names of the construction object, square, street or settlement unit may also be under protection			

Template filled by:

**GEN: general / CH: Cultural Heritage including Underwater Cultural Heritage / MSP: Maritime Spatial Planning*

International & European legislation & policy instruments				STATE:	
nr	Abbreviations	Type*	International Convention or Directive	Signed/effective (last revision)	In force in your state:
1	**UNCLOS**	GEN	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	1994	
2	**Hague Convention**	CH	UNESCO Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	1954	
3	**UNESCO Convention on Cultural Property**	CH	UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	1970	
4	**UNESCO World Heritage Convention**	CH	UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	1972/1975	
5	**Granada Convention**	CH	CoE Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	1985	
6	**Valetta-Convention**	CH	CoE European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage	1992	
7	**Rio-Declaration**	CH	United Nations Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	1992	
8	**UNIDROIT Convention**	CH	UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural objects	1995	
9	**Florence-Convention**	CH	CoE The European Landscape Convention	2000/2004	
10	**UNESCO Underwater Convention**	CH	UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	2001	
11	**UNESCO Intangible Heritage**	CH	UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intengible Cultural Heritage	2003	
12	**Faro-Convention**	CH	CoE Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society	2005/2011	
13	**UNESCO Convention on Diversity of Cultural Expressions**	CH	UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	2005	
14	**UNESCO State Ownership Convention**	CH	UNESCO Draft model provisions on State Ownership of Undiscovered Cultural Object	n.a.	
15	**EIA-Directives**	MSP	DIRECTIVE 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (incorporating the revised DIRECTIVE 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessments)	1985 (2011)	
16	**ESPOO**	MSP	DIRECTIVE 2011/92/EU; Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	1991/1997 (2004/2017)	
17	**MSP-Directive**	MSP	DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU for the establishment of a framework for maritime spatial planning	2014	
18	**Other?**				

Template filled by:

National or federal legislation that affect the Cultural Heritage including both Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) and Maritime Cultural Heritage (MCH), or the Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP). Mark with x, when there is relation between paragraphs of national and international policy / legislation instruments.

STATE:		State or federal legislation		International Conventions and Directives, numbers refer to page 1																		
					Cultural Heritage														MSP			
Abbreviation	**Type***	**State /Federation level legislation**	**Effective**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**?**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**?**

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Related to each national law in question, mark the level of protection and the given definition of minimum criteria (age, register etc). Enter the knowledge base for implementation (list, register, specified inventory etc., if available).

National / Federal legislation						STATE:	
National /federal level legislation related to MCH / UCH and MSP	**level of MCH protection**				**definition of minimum criteria**	**knowledge base / upkeeper**	**other remarks**
	protected	**tentative**	**not protected**	**other, specify**			

Template filled by: STATE:

"Criteria for Assessment as Sites of National Significance" lists national assessment structure, and should be should be filled first to be in coherence in terms of national legislation as well as with management and planning systems.

Criteria for Assessment as Sites of National / Regional Significance			
Index	Category	Explanation	Additional information
a			
b			
c			
d			
e			
f			
g			
i			
ii			
iii			

NATIONAL SYSTEMS													GLOBAL / EUROPEAN									BSR level significance	
NAME OF SITE / AREA	Written site assess-ment	Criteria for Assessment as Sites of National Significance / Index listed above							Sites of Regional Significance			Other Cultural Heritage Sites	Additional information	ICOMOS Australia criteria VALUES				Global Status Categories			European Status Category		Rutilus the 100-list site	BalticRIM concept
name	yes / no	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	i	ii	iii			HISTORIC	SCIENTIFIC	SOCIAL	SPIRITUAL	World Heritage Site	Hague Convention Site on national List	Specify	European Heritage Label Site	Specify	Rutilus the 100 List site	MCH / UCH Landscape

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ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS			SITE / AREA INFORMATION					PRESERVATION IMPACT			SITE CONDITIONS related to visitors		*Summary description:*
NAME OF SITE / AREA:			**by datalogger /year**	from **other sources**	**exists Y /uncertain U / don't exist Z**			**positive impact P / negative impact N / threating protection X**			**risks R / potential W**		
TERRITORIAL WATERS (**TW**) / EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (**EEC**):					Y	U	Z	P	N	X	R	W	
ENVIRINMENTAL FACTORS	**physical parametres**	depth											
		topography											
		currents (tidal, seasonal) /hydrography											
		sedimentation											
		opthical properties											
		waves											
		substrate											
		other, what?											
	biological parametres	macro fauna: marine borers											
		micro organism: bacteria (tunnelling, erosion), fungi (white rot, soft rot)											*Interpretation of results as management proposal(s):*
		fouling organisms, which use material as a substrate to grow upon (algae, polysoa, tunicate, mollusca)											
		macro-organsims: wood borers (Teredo navalis, crustaceans)											
		plants											
		other sea animals											
		other, what?											
	chemical parametres	salinity											
		oxygen											
		pH											
		water temperature											
		redox potential											
		other, what?											

Template filled by:

HUMAN IMPACTS			SITE / AREA INFORMATION			PRESERVATION IMPACT			SITE CONDITIONS related to visitors	
NAME OF SITE / AREA			**exists Y /uncertain U / don't exist Z**			**positive impact P / negative impact N / threatining protection X**			**risks R / potential W**	
TERRITORIAL WATERS (**TW**) / EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (**EEC**):			Y	U	Z	P	N	X	R	W
human impact	**protected areas**	nature conservation								
		UCH assessment								
		MCH assessment								
		other, what?								
	other MSP sectors	shipping								
		fisheries and aquaculture								
		military activities								
		underwater construction								
		energy /off-shore wind								
		energy / wave and tidal energy								
		energy / oil and gas								
		military activities								
		other sectors?								
	UCH uses	research, excavation								
		scuba diving								
		other, what?								
	other regular uses	tourism								
		other, what?								
	negative uses	careless anchoring								
		looting								
		other, what?								
	problematic issues	eutropication								
		ghost nets								
		marine litter								
		other, what?								

Summary description:

Interpretation of results as management proposal(s):

Overall proposal for a MSP planning category: