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The assessment of the available MCH data and proposed measures for the MSP data exchange, as well as terminology harmonization.

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Introduction

The aim of the following report is to present the results of the work concerning analysis of data which describe MCH and UCH, as well as their usefulness for the creation of MSP in different partner states. The analysis is not intended to assess usefulness of data for the scientific purposes, but for the actors responsible for the implementation of the policy of cultural heritage management in particular states.

The first section describes different systems of the protection of heritage and measures for heritage registering.

There is no doubt that the system of protection of monuments in Baltic Sea States is undergoing transformation. However, the direction and scope of this transformation differs in each state as a result of individual history and the way of evolution of the monument protection law.

One of the more important reason of these differences are the transformations resulting from the global changes, as the political and economic transformation which is taking place in Poland and other post-communist states since 1989. It is also connected with the growing pressure on modernization and investment in an environment of strong property rights and a free market economy. The current threats for the cultural heritage are of unprecedented nature and scale; it is therefore necessary to systematically identify cultural resources in order to enable their implementation into the processes that may affect their state of preservation.

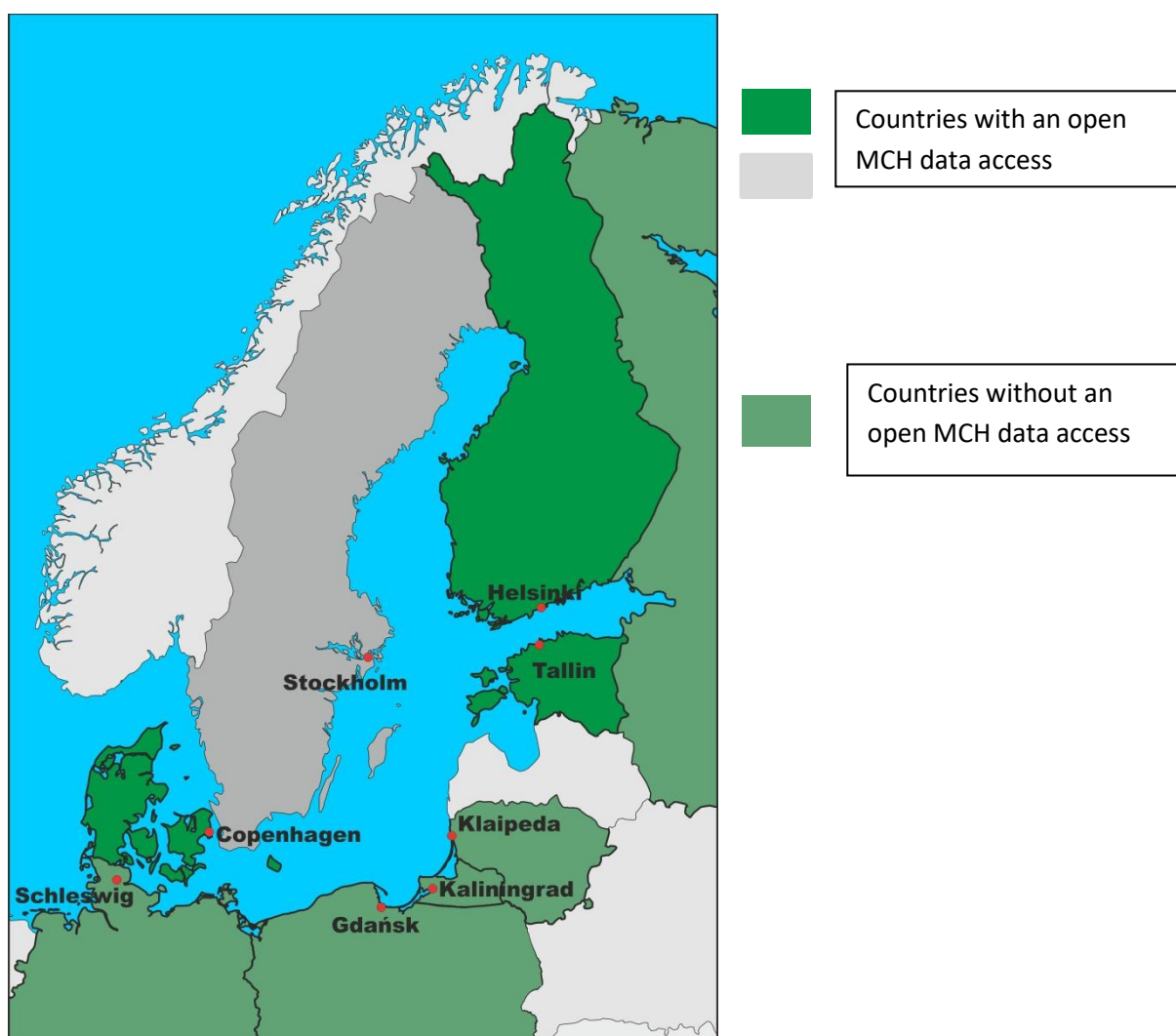
Reconnaissance is the first step in creating an effective system of antiques protection.

"The key to effective heritage protection is precise determination of aims and scope of restoration work. It can be achieved through evaluation which helps in choosing the most valuable objects of heritage which should be protected. Prior to the evaluation, one has to conduct a reconnaissance which forms the basis for determination of the number of heritage objects, their value, and for defining the scope of protection" (Lewicki J., 2019).

The second section features an attempt in evaluating data concerning MCH and UCH, gathered in the available heritage registers.

The third section is a description of the measures undertaken for terminology harmonisation. The task was supposed to be performed on the basis of description categories, already defined in WP 2.1, and assessment criteria of Baltic cultural heritage. During the project it had been decided that, given the fundamental differences in heritage descriptions, at the moment it is not possible to develop this list of definitions.

1. Heritage protection systems and registering measures.



Denmark

Protection of different sorts of heritage is governed by different laws, implementation of which is controlled by five government agencies (falling under five ministries).

Objects of heritage are divided into: buildings (only secular and owned by private individuals), ancient objects (tumuli, earth fortifications, etc.), public buildings (administered by various state institutions), royal palaces, churches (owned only by Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark) and museums.

The most important institution responsible for protection of cultural and national heritage is The Environmental Protection Agency (serving as the agenda of the Ministry of Environment and Food), three branches of which are concerned with protection of ancient objects and buildings of heritage, as well as planning protection of urban heritage areas. The branches responsible for ancient objects and buildings of heritage conduct the heritage register. The branch responsible for buildings is even named Bygningsfreening, which means "the Register of Historical Buildings". The entries are kept up-to-date by the central unit only, which helps to avoid including entirely random objects in the register. Kulturhistorie, the unit responsible for protection of cultural heritage, handles the most numerous group of objects. Apart from megalithic objects, tumuli and fortifications, it also includes shipwrecks.

It is estimated that in the territorial waters of Denmark there are about 20,000 submerged settlement areas, located around the present coastline at a depth of 30–40 metres. In 2018 the list of shipwrecks contained 7,415 wrecks and 138 parts of wrecks.

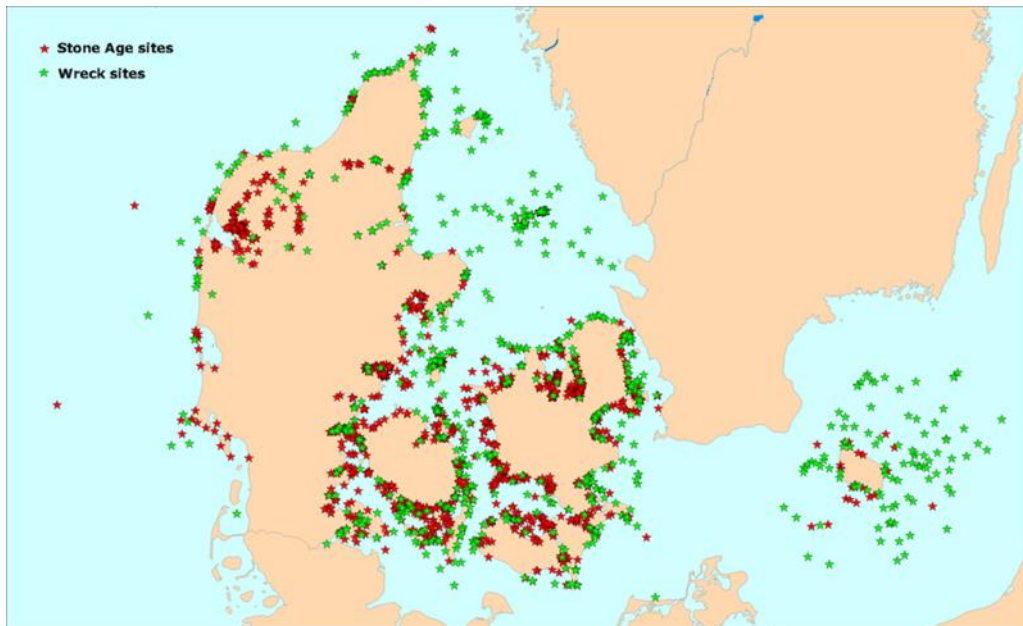


Figure 1 Marine archaeological finds located in Danish territorial waters (Danish National Monuments Record)

Germany / Schleswig-Holstein

Germany is a federal republic with a far-reaching autonomy of the federal states. The protection of cultural heritage is the responsibility of the federal states (Länder), a regulation known as “Kulturhoheit der Länder” (sovereignty over cultural policies in the federal states). The top-level authority for heritage protection in Schleswig-Holstein is the Ministry for Education, Science and Culture in the provincial state capital of Kiel. Its executive organs are the three upper-level authorities:

- The State Archaeology Department of Schleswig-Holstein (Archäologisches Landesamt Schleswig-Holstein, ALSH) in Schleswig, responsible for the protection of archaeological sites and monuments.
- The State Monument Protection Agency of Schleswig-Holstein (Landesdenkmalamt Schleswig-Holstein, LDSH) in Kiel, responsible for the protection of built heritage and technical monuments.
- The City of Lübeck, which has a special status in Schleswig-Holstein and thus an independent office for its archaeological and built heritage.

The district offices of Schleswig-Holstein have the status of lower-level heritage protection authorities, which have the responsibility of implementing the policies of the upper-level authorities on a local scale. Thus, the ALSH liaises with district offices in matters regarding public planning, development projects and examines the necessity to conduct rescue archaeological investigations.

Heritage sites in Schleswig-Holstein are centrally registered by the three upper-level authorities. Both the ALSH and the State Monument Protection Agency publish their listed monuments in their respective “Denkmalliste”:

ALSH: <https://schleswig->

[holstein.de/DE/Landesregierung/ALSH/_startseite/artikel/denkmalliste.html](https://schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Landesregierung/ALSH/_startseite/artikel/denkmalliste.html)

LDSH: <https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Landesregierung/LD/Kulturdenkmale/>

[ListeKulturdenkmale/_documents/ListeKulturdenkmale.html](https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Landesregierung/LD/Kulturdenkmale/ListeKulturdenkmale/_documents/ListeKulturdenkmale.html)

These lists contain only immovable objects and will be gradually included in the „Digitaler Atlas Nord“ (digital atlas north), an initiative of the INSPIRE-project, which serves as a public data-sharing and mapping tool:

<https://www.schleswig->

[holstein.de/DE/Landesregierung/ALSH/_startseite/artikel/themenportal_archaeologie-](https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Landesregierung/ALSH/_startseite/artikel/themenportal_archaeologie-)

[Atlas_SH.html](https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Landesregierung/ALSH/_startseite/artikel/themenportal_archaeologie-Atlas_SH.html)

Underwater heritage sites, like for instance well-preserved submarines from both World Wars, are the rare exception in these lists. Most underwater heritage sites are registered in the archaeological land register (“Landesaufnahme”) of the ALSH. This register is kept confidential and not made publically accessible, but individuals with a research interest can be granted access. Currently, there are about 1000 registered sites in the “Landesaufnahme” for Schleswig-Holstein’s territorial waters in the North Sea and Baltic Sea, with ca. one-third of all sites in the latter. Of the registered sites in the Baltic Sea about one-third are ship- or aircraft wrecks (mostly early modern), slightly less than one-third of inundated settlement sites (mostly prehistoric), a substantial amount of coastal defensive structures (mainly in the Schlei of early medieval origin) and the rest individual finds.

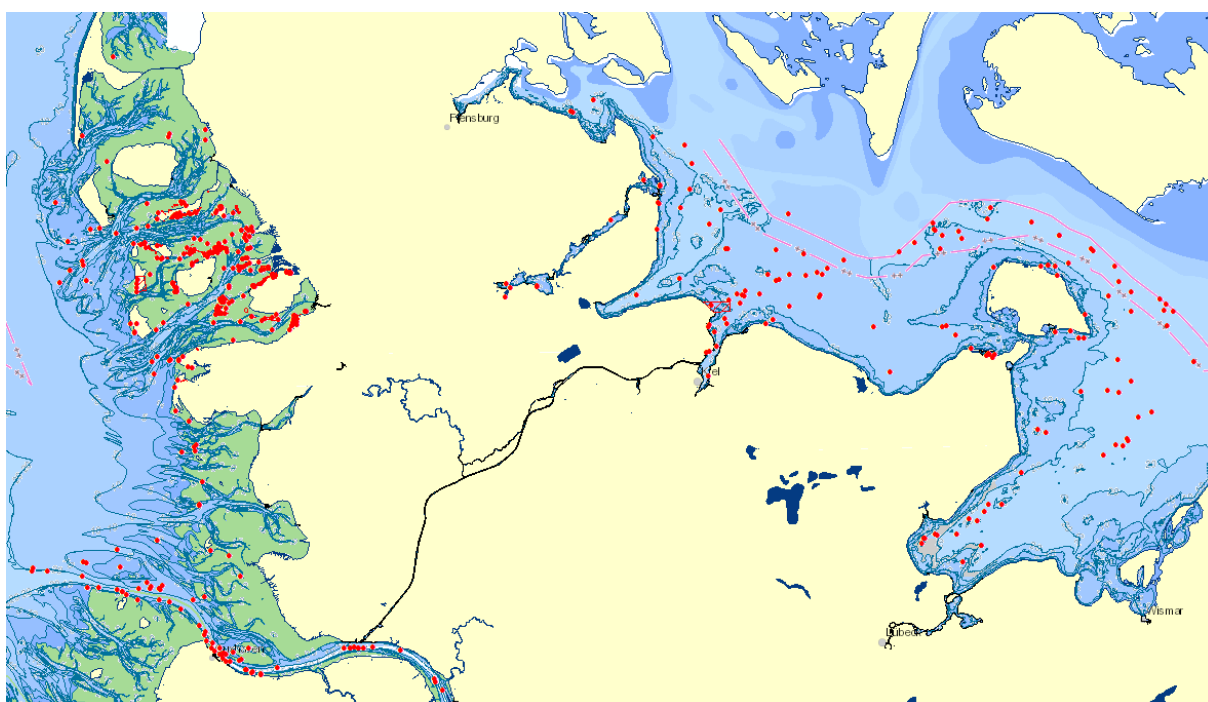


Figure 2 Marine archaeological sites located in Schleswig-Holstein's territorial waters (ALSH Landesaufnahme)

Poland

The bodies for heritage protection in Poland are: the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, whose actions and powers in this regard are performed by the General Conservator of Monuments, and a voivode, whose actions and powers in this regard are performed by a regional conservator of monuments.

The actions performed by the General Conservator of Monuments include:

- developing the national programme of heritage protection and care,
- implementation of tasks resulting from the national programme of heritage protection and care, as well as concepts for national land-use policy,
- supervising actions of regional conservators of monuments. At the level of public administration in voivodeships decisions are made by regional conservators of monuments. They perform actions and exercise powers concerning heritage protection on the behalf of voivodes. Their operations include: maintaining voivodeship heritage registers, deciding on entries for the heritage registers, maintaining voivodeship heritage databases, coordinating

management programmes for immovable heritage and their surroundings, issuing permits for conservation, restoration or construction works near objects included in the registers.

In accordance with the Act on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments, the forms of the heritage protection are:

- 1) heritage register entries;
 - 1a) Heritage Treasure List entries;
- 2) listing as a historical monument;
- 3) forming a culture park;
- 4) protection regulations in a local development plan or in a decision on location of a public interest investment, a decision on development conditions, a decision on permission to execute a road investment, a decision on location of a railway line or a decision on permission to execute an investment concerning a public use airport.

The heritage register, hereafter referred to as "the register", for heritage located in a voivodeship is maintained by a regional conservator of monuments. The register is written in the form of separate books for:

- 1) immovable heritage;
- 2) movable heritage;
- 3) archaeological heritage.

A director of a maritime office maintains a register of heritage situated in maritime areas of Poland in the form of a file containing register sheets.

In the case of immovable objects entered in a heritage register, a register documentation is being created and includes: register sheets of immovable heritage entered in a heritage register and address sheets of immovable heritage in accordance with the models introduced under the regulation of 26 May 2011. Register sheets of objects entered in the register are included, next to a documentation concerning inventory not entered in the register, in a voivodeship heritage data maintained by a regional conservator of monuments. Their second copy is transmitted to the national documentation file, which is gathered and maintained by National Heritage Board of Poland on the behalf of the General Conservator of Monuments.

A municipal heritage data is made of address sheets of immovable heritage objects, short addresses of which are supposed to transfer basic knowledge of heritage resources of a given municipality, with the purpose of making municipal policy concerning heritage protection,

especially to consider it during spatial planning. At this moment a digital form of heritage data does not apply.

At the same time, the register documentation created under previous legislation is still in force (§ 20, clause 2 and 3 of the regulation of 26 May 2011). Thus, the register documentation resources of immovable heritage entered in the register, is made of the national and regional register documentation file, and the file of municipal heritage registers.

Currently the archive of the National Heritage Board of Poland contains 487,173 register sheets from over 90 % of the country's area. Apart from the national register, there are also register sheets for underwater objects located in the Polish marine areas, prepared and gathered by maritime offices.

Register sheets of underwater heritage located in the marine areas adjacent to the Pomeranian Voivodeship are currently developed by the National Maritime Museum in Gdansk.

Oniszczyk, A. i Makowska, A. 2017 Archaeological Data in the GIS Portal of the National Heritage Board of Poland, Internet Archaeology 43. <https://doi.org/10.11141/ia.43.5>

The INSPIRE directive was the starting point for the creation of the heritage database and the map portal of the National Heritage. The Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) entered into force in May 2007. In accordance with its regulations the spatial data infrastructure is supposed to facilitate in sharing allowed to share environmental spatial information between public sector organisations, and provide easy access to this information across Europe. The extended data is supposed to help in deliberately shaping the policy beyond the borders. The directive concerns efficiency and compatibility of the data. The information shall be gathered at multiple levels of details, and their scope and terms of data use shall be explicitly stated and easy to find (INSPIRE, ABOUT INSPIRE). After the directive, at national level in Poland the Spatial Information Infrastructure Act of 4 March 2010 has been adopted. In accordance with its provisions the Minister of Culture and National Heritage is responsible for the preserved heritage included in the section on immovable heritage (Art. 3 par. 1 item c of the Council of Ministers of 2010). In 2010 the implementation task has been entrusted to the National Heritage Board of Poland. The implementation of the INSPIRE directive concerned not only the digitalisation of thousands of documents but also the change in attitude towards archives. The digitalisation

project commenced with identification of data sets, which had to be shared under INSPIRE. Currently the register includes over 70,000 objects of immovable heritage (buildings, historical urban and rural patterns, parks and gardens), and the number of archaeological sites is 7,743. The archives of the National Heritage Board of Poland, however, contain also the documentation of over 455,000 archaeological places registered for the AZP (the Polish Archaeological Record) project.

AZP – the Polish Archaeological Record – a programme of searching, registering and mapping of the archaeological sites in the whole area of Poland, implemented since 1978. The main goal is to obtain information needed for scientific and conservation (related with the protection of monuments) purposes. The programme is coordinated by the Provincial (voivodeship) Conservators of Monuments, and the central database is stored by the National Heritage Board of Poland in Warsaw. The database is available at <https://polska.e-mapa.net/>

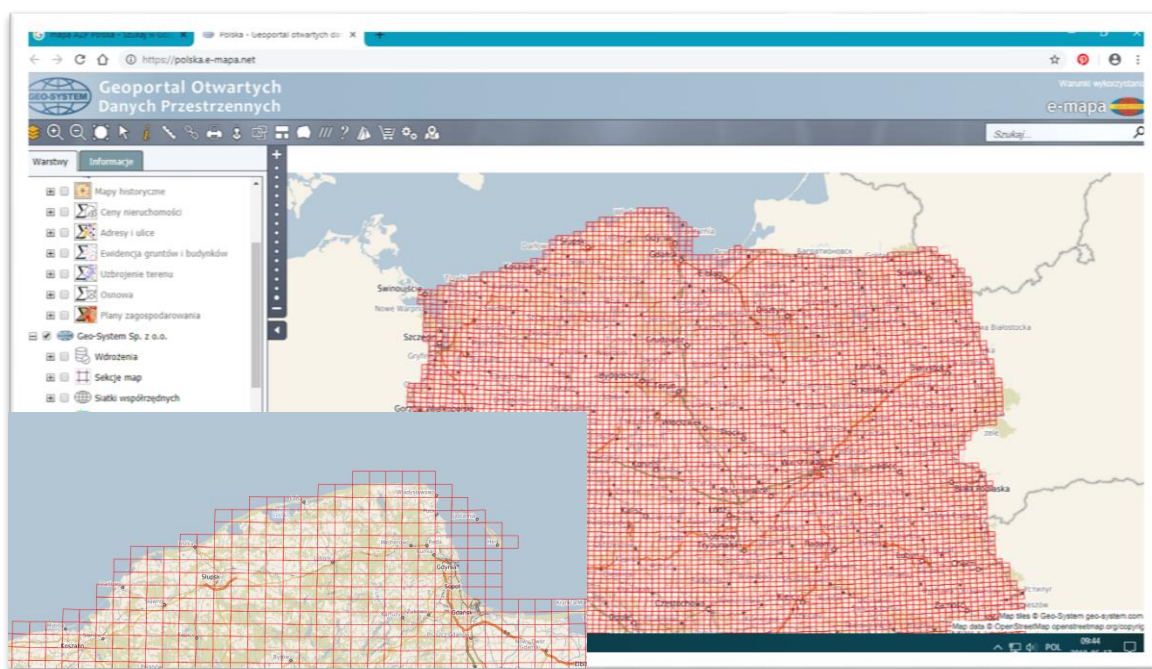


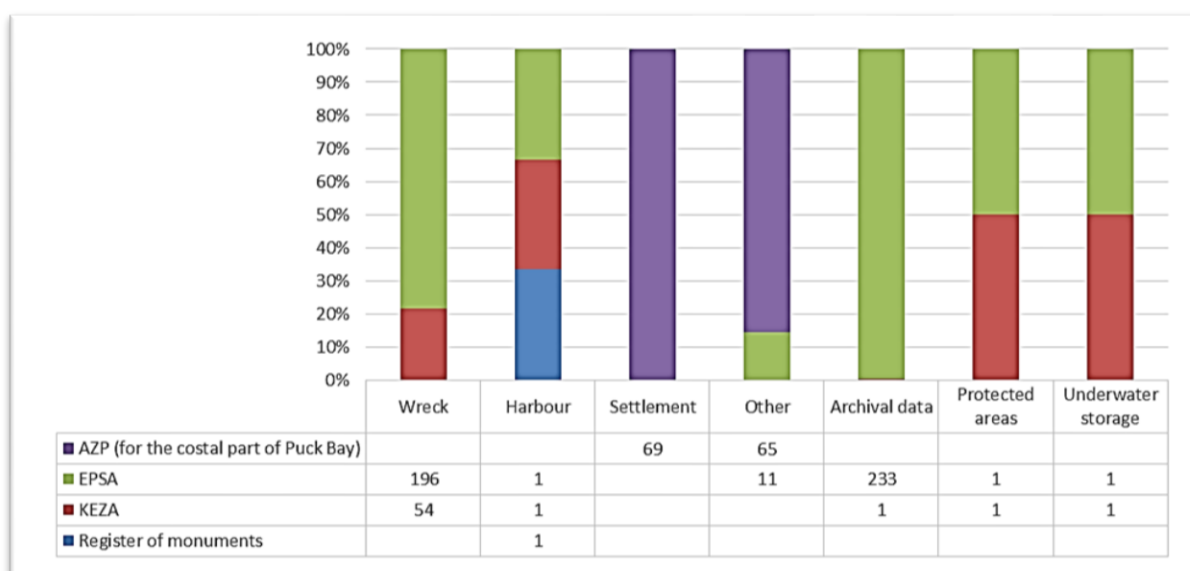
Figure 3 Geoportal, AZP system with designated fields covering the whole land area of Poland

Since 2002, the National Maritime Museum runs a database of underwater archaeological sites called **The Register of Underwater Archaeological Sites (EPSA)**. The aim of this database is to collect and process information on existing (known) and potential underwater archaeological sites. The database management application was created on the MS Access

platform. This tool was chosen due to its availability and ease of use, as well as relatively low costs of creating and later operating the database.

The data is entered into the database in a hierarchical way: first the position, then the objects in the position are described (e.g. wrecks). The application allows to enter finds, analyses, dives and measurements related to the site. It is also possible to save images and drawings related to this position in the database (as bitmaps in *.jpg, *.gif format). Thanks to the use of dictionaries that standardize the entered data, a uniformity of repeatable data has been achieved, allowing for simpler data searching and grouping. The following dictionaries were developed: unit functions, drive functions, unit functions, threats to the position, sources of information on the object, information on the structure of ships, method of determining the position and others.

In order to facilitate the data selection, a system of underwater sites numbering was developed, connected with their location and based on a grid consisting of spherical quadrants defined by meridian lines running every 0.2 degrees and parallel lines running every 0.1 degrees. The starting point of the grid is N56° 00' 00" and E14° 00' 00" coordinates. Each basic square of the grid is numbered in XNE format, where X stands for the alphabetical denomination of a 'large' spherical quadrilateral marked by the intersection of the meridian and parallel arcs of 2 degrees and NE by the numerical denomination of the basic position of the quadrilateral within a 'large' frame, e.g. F34; within the basic square, the sites are numbered sequentially within their respective territories. The full number of the underwater site is therefore as follows: XNE.No (e.g. F34.2).



Tab. 1 The MCH data as included in particular databases

KEZA - A register card of an immovable archaeological site. It is a document in the form of a paper card in A4 format, one for each known archaeological site in Poland - existing or damaged or completely examined, with a known or without a precise location. Writing a KEZA card for a fixed archaeological site (position) is synonymous with its inclusion in the register of archaeological sites. Documentation of the immovable archaeological site is constantly updated by attaching documentation from subsequent archaeological research to the KEZA.

While writing the KEZA, all 17 sections of the card are filled in accordance with the guidelines contained in the instructions.

Tab. 2 The description of individual KEZA sections:

KARTA EWIDENCYJNA ZABYTKU ARCHEOLOGICZNEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE REGISTER CARD
Dział 0 – Stan rozpoznania stanowiska	Section 0 – Site recognition
A – odkrycia wcześniejsze lub dane archiwalne	A – earlier discovery or archival data
X – weryfikacja niemożliwa	X – verification impossible
N - nieistniejące	N – non-existent
T – odkrycia terenowe:	T – field discovery:
W – badania wykopaliskowe	W – excavations
P – badania powierzchniowe	P – surface prospection
L – odkrycia przypadkowe, luźne	L – accidental discovery
Dział 1 Lokalizacja	Section 1 – Location
Nazwa miejscowości	Locality name
Nr stanowiska w miejscowości	Site number in locality
Nazwa gminy	Cummune
Nazwa powiatu	County
Nazwa województwa	Voivodeship
Nr obszaru AZP	AZP area number
Nr stanowiska w obszarze AZP	Site numer within the AZP area
Współrzędne geograficzne	Geographic coordinates
Nazwa lokalna	Local name
Nr działki geodezyjnej	Landlot numer
Identyfikator EGB	EGB (inventory of lands and buildings) number
Właściciel terenu	Area ownership
Dział 2 Położenie fizycznogeograficzne	Section 2 Geomorphological location
Jednostka fizykogeograficzna (mezoregion)	Mesoregion
Strefa nadmorska (nadzalewowa)	coastal (tidal) area
W morzu	At sea
Plaża	beach
Mierzeja	sandspit
Skarpa	escarpment
Wał wydmy	Dune formation
Duże doliny	Large valleys
W wodzie	In water
Terasa denna	Floodplain
Terasa nadzalewowa	Fill terrace

Terasy wyższe	Strath terrace
Brzeg wysoczyzny	Upalands ridge
Małe doliny	Small valleys
Dno doliny	Valley bottom
Stok doliny	Valley slope
Krawędź doliny	Valley ridge
Strefa poza dolinami	Plateau area
Równina	Plain
Obszar falisty	Rolling area
Obszar pagórkowaty	Hilly area
Obszar górzysty	Mountain area
Teren nieeksponowany	Unexposed area
Teren eksponowany	Exposed area
krawędzie, stoki wklęsłe i proste	Ridges, concave and straight slopes
sfałdowania i niewielkie cyple	Foldings and small peninsulas
cyple wybitne	Substantial peninsulas
wały i garby	Ridges and hummocks
wyniesienia o ekspozycji okrężnej	Uplands with circular exposition
Teren osłonięty	Covered area
podstawa stoku	Slope base
doliny denud., niecki, jary, parowy	Denudation valleys, basins, ravines, gullies
kotlinki, zagłębienia bezodpływowe	Small hollows, drainless cavities
jaskinie, schroniska skalne	Caves, natural shelters
Forma szczególna	Specific form
Dział 3 Utwór Geologiczny	Section 3 Geological unit
Luźny	Loose
Zwięzły	Concise
Torf. Bagn.	Peat
Określenie specjalistyczne	Specialist description
Dział 4 Dostępność Terenu	Section 4 terrain accessibility
Niezabud.	Non built up
śr.zabud.	Moderately built up
zabudow.	Built up
pole orne	Arable field
nieużytek	Barren vegetation
Łąka	Meadow
Sad	Orchard
Park	Park
Las	Forest
Torf	Peat
bagno	Marsh
woda	Water
teren przemysłowy	industrial site
określenie bliższe	Specification
Dział 5 Klasyfikacja funkcjonalno-kulturowo-chronologiczna stanowiska	Section 5 Functional, cultural and chronological site classification
nr	no.
funkcja	Function
kultura	Archaeological culture
chronologia	Chronology

Opis materiałów, obiektów, zabytków, warstw oraz form terenowych	Materials, objects, artefacts, stratigraphy and terrain forms
Dział 6 Opis obszaru Stanowiska	Section 6 Site area description
obserw. utrudniona	Observation constricted
bez przeszk	Unconstricted
pole otwarte	Open field
pole zamknięte	Closed field
nasycenie znaleziskami:	Spatial distribution
równomierne	regular
jednocentryczne	Single-centric
wielocentryczne	Multi-centric
powierzchnia stanowiska:	Site area:
1 ar, 0,5 ha, 1ha, 5ha, 15ha, >15ha	1 are, 0,5 ha, 1ha, 5ha, 15ha, >15ha
gęstość występowania znalezisk:	Artefact density:
Mała, średnia, duża	Small, moderate, high
Dział 7 Zagrożenia	Section 7 Dangers
Dział 8 Wnioski konserwatorskie	Section 8 Conservational conclusions
niezbędna szczegółowa inwentaryzacja	Detailed prospection necessary
niezbędne badania wykopaliskowe	Excavation necessary
niezbędna interwencja administracyjna	Administrative intervention necessary
Dział 9 Aktualna Ochrona	Section 9 Current protection
nr rejestru zabytków	No. in monuments registry
data wpisu do rejestru	Date of registration
park kulturowy	Culture park
plan zagospodarowania przestrzennego	Spatial planning
Dział 10 Wykonanie Karty	Section 10 Authors
data (dd,mm,rrrr)	Date
autor karty	Author
określili chronologię	Chronology
sprawdził-konsultant AZP	Verified by AZP specialist
Dział 11 Weryfik. Konserw.	Section 11 Conservatory verification
akceptacja WKZ	WKZ's acceptance
Miejscowość, data	Place, date
Dział 12 Zbiory i nr inwent.	Section 12 Artefacts and inventory numer
miejsce przechowywania	Storage location
nr inwentarza	Inventory numer
Dział 13 Mapa w Skali – Układ Współrzędnych Kartograf.	Section 13 Scaled Map – Kartographic coordinate system
godło arkusza (nr i nazwa)	Map ID number
Dział 14 Historia Badań Stanowiska (rok/rodzaj badań/autor i instytucja)	Section 14 History of research (year/type of research/author and institution)
Dział 15 Dokumentacja	Section 15 Documentation
Dział 16 Literatura	Section 16 Literature

Russian Federation

The legal basis is constituted by the Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 25 June 2002 (No. 73-FZ) on objects of cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

The law governs relations in terms of maintaining, using, promoting and preserving cultural heritage of the people of the Russian Federation, and is oriented towards the realisation of everyone's constitutional right to access to cultural values, as well as the constitutional obligation to maintain historical and cultural heritage, to preserve historical and cultural objects of heritage, and to implement rights of the people and other ethnic minorities in the Russian Federation, in terms of maintaining and developing the culture, national identity uniqueness, protection, restoration and maintenance of historical and cultural habitats, as well as keeping source of information on cultural origins and development.

Objects of cultural heritage (historical and cultural ones) belonging to the Russian Federation constitute a unique value for all the multinational peoples of the Russian Federation, and they are an integral part of the world's cultural heritage.

The Russian Federation guarantees safety for objects of cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation for the benefit of the present as well as the future generations of the multinational people of the Russian Federation.

National protection of cultural heritage objects is one of the priorities for public authorities of the Russian Federation, authorities of public bodies in the Russian Federation, and self-regulatory bodies.

Developed on the basis of: Council of Europe/ERICarts, "Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe, 14th RU-12 edition", 2013

The Russian President determines foreign policies as the head of state and initiates international cultural actions assisted by the Directorate for Interregional and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries within the Presidential Executive Office. The Federal Council provides for the legal background of international co-operation and for carrying out related agreements. Its members work in the Commissions for inter-parliamentary cooperation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) elaborates general strategies, carries out diplomatic activities, providing a framework for development of international cultural cooperation, represents Russia in the international organizations (UNESCO, Council of Europe, etc), and

coordinates external relations of other federal Ministries. The MFA and its institutions abroad take part in national cultural programmes, supports development of the Alliance of Civilisations established under the UN aegis, promotion of inter-religious dialogue, activities of the "Russky Mir" Foundation, etc.

In 2002, the Russian Centre for International Scientific and Cultural Co-operation was placed under the MFA. The Centre managed the institutional network in foreign countries, which offered general information and training courses in the Russian language, and promoted Russia's literature and culture abroad. Its representatives also supported links between Russian and foreign NGOs, supported the Russian-speaking communities abroad, offered Russian scholarships and organised education programmes in Russia for foreign students. etc. In 2008, the Centre was included in the newly established Federal Agency for CIS Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo) under the MFA; cultural interaction within the CIS is among the main concerns of the Agency. In 2012, the head of the Agency proposed to develop and reinforce the Agency managing the offices and Russian Science and Culture Centres abroad as an instrument of "soft power".

The Ministry of Culture negotiates and realises bilateral inter-ministerial agreements on cultural co-operation, discusses restitution issues, adopts plans of cultural collaboration, "exports" Russian culture and arts, manages international cultural events in Russia, organizes cultural exchanges and supports Russian participation in international artistic competitions, festivals, forums, exhibitions, stages, etc. The Minister is a permanent member of conferences of culture Ministers within the Barents Euro-Arctic and Baltic Regions, and presides over the Council for Cultural Co-operation of the CIS Member States.

However, Russia is not a member of the latest cultural conventions and the Ministry of Culture is preparing for ratification of the Conventions on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the **Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage**, and the Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Architecture and spatial planning

Legal acts in the field were established in the 1990s including the following laws:

- Law on Architectural Activities in the Russian Federation (1995);
- Law on Specially Preserved Natural Territories (1995);
- City Planning and Construction Code (1998); and
- Law on Environment Preservation (2002).

The laws concerned with natural reserves and other preserved items are aimed i.a. at protecting cultural and natural milieu from distortions and ruin. The Law on Architectural Activities in the Russian Federation regulates relations within professional activities in order to provide for secure and favorable milieu, support for the development of architectural art, and protection of the built heritage, historical monuments and natural landscapes.

The issues concerned with protection of historical landscapes, regulation of protective zones and regimes of preserved territories are dealt with in the Land Code, to which all of the city planning documentation in the cultural heritage protection offices must adhere.

Renovation and restoration works for immovable heritage objects are placed on the list of licensed activities. Recently, the land property issues became of principal importance for protection activities, however many cultural institutions have not properly documented their land rights

The register

A data set contains information concerning cultural heritage objects of Kraia of the Russian Federation. The register creation and keeping it up-to-date belongs to the responsibilities of the Ministry of Culture of the RF in cooperation with regional authorities involved in cultural heritage protection, in accordance with Article 15 of the Federal Act of 25 June 2002 No. 73-FZ "On objects of cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation" (hereafter referred to as "the Federal Act of 25 June 2002 No. 73-FZ")

According to Article 26 of the Federal Act of 25 June 2002 No. 73-FZ, natural or legal persons have the right to receive extracts of the register containing information described in Paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the Federal Act, from the Ministry of Culture of the RF and regional authorities. This includes: information on a name of a given cultural heritage object, information on time of occurrence or an object creation date, dates of major changes (rearrangement) of an object and/or dates of related historical events, information on an object location, as well as its kind and category of historical and cultural value.

"Russian Federation has two kinds of Lists of Cultural Heritage Objects: (1) "Preliminary *" (list of revealed objects awaiting for cultural expertise) of and (2) "of Eventual *" (list of properly confirmed objects of Cultural Heritage). None of these lists contains such category as Maritime objects.

Gulf of Finland water area is under the "Leningrad region cultural committee" jurisdiction (regional authority). List of discovered objects contains 58 revealed maritime objects: 54 sunken ships, 3 light houses and 1 island fortress.

Because of lack of regulation procedures, none of these sunken ships has properly confirmed status of objects of Cultural Heritage. However, objects from Preliminary list are subject to the protection equally with the monuments of history and culture in accordance with the law until adoption of conclusive decision. This situation is countrywide”. (based on the information from the Russian Partner)

Lithuania

Approximately 15% of places and buildings included as cultural heritage belongs to private owners, the rest is owned by state treasury or local authorities. This structure of ownership means that the state is primarily responsible for protection and quality of cultural heritage in this country.

The structure of the heritage protection system

The national policy of heritage protection is formulated by the parliament, the government and the Minister of Culture, having regard to suggestions from the Government Commission on Cultural Heritage.

The Minister of Culture organises the administration preserving cultural heritage. They authorise legal regulations and heritage protection programmes (registering, managing, controlling a conservation status and preserving) financed from the central budget, determine, which objects shall be preserved and the ones which shall be included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The Department of Heritage Protection plays the main role in shaping the policy of cultural heritage protection in Lithuania. It is involved in e.g. pinpointing methods and directions for cultural heritage protection, preparing projects of legal acts regulating heritage protection, financing programmes concerning registering and protection of objects of heritage, organising and coordinating a compilation of inventories, monitoring quality of cultural heritage, proposing taking over heritage under protection at the local level to local authorities, concluding agreements with administrators of valuable objects of heritage on protection of heritage at the national level, handling complaints and applications from administrators and owners of heritage objects, preserving cultural landscapes and guaranteeing that modern architecture created in proximity to objects of heritage will harmoniously refer to historical value of the surroundings.

Registers, indexes and lists of heritage

The Cultural Heritage Register gathers information on immovable objects of heritage protected by law. According to data from December 2007, the register includes 15,668

archeological areas, architectonic objects of heritage, cemeteries, urban areas of conservatory protection and heritage parks and gardens.

The Register of Movable Cultural Objects contains information on movable objects of heritage which are valuable in terms of ethnographic, archeological, historical, artistic, scientific or religious meaning, and constituting testimonials of Lithuanian national identity.

The Register of Culture Treasures is a collection of information on the most valuable immovable and movable objects of heritage entered in the Cultural Heritage Register and the Register of Movable Cultural Objects. The register is administered by the Department of Heritage Protection.

In Lithuania there are also specialised registers of objects of specific types, e.g. the database of Lithuanian manors and heritage rural properties. They have been created for scientific and popularising purposes.

The registers are not available online.

As the only Baltic country, in 2006 Lithuania ratified the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Estonia

Cultural heritage protection in Estonia, similarly as in most Baltic countries, falls under the Ministry of Culture and the National Heritage Board.

The National Heritage Board is a government authority, which directly falls under the Ministry of Culture. The purpose of the Board is assessment of cultural heritage and areas of cultural significance, as well as taking action for cultural heritage protection. It also keeps the national heritage register. This register contains over 26,500 objects of heritage (as per 2016). Currently the register includes approximately 6,600 archeological objects of heritage (settlement remains, burial places, places of worship and **shipwrecks**, etc.), over 5,260 architectural objects of heritage (buildings, bridges, manor parks, etc.), and approximately 1,270 historical objects of heritage (places related to important persons or historical events, monument commemorating the war of Estonian independence, cemeteries, etc.)

Finland

Monuments and sites in Finland are protected by law. There is specific legislation for monuments, with ancient monuments being automatically protected. For the built

environment a special, individual decision is needed to have the building protected. However, in the case of the protection of the built environment or big areas such as cultural landscapes, the Planning and Building Act is more generally used.

Finland has:

- 14,000 registered ancient monuments protected automatically by law
- 10,000 registered archaeological sites from historic times (ruins, parts of fortifications etc)
- 1700 sites and buildings protected after a special decision
- 800 churches (built before 1917)
- the number of sites, buildings and cultural landscapes protected by the Planning and Building Act is not known

At a national level, the National Board of Antiquities is the state conservation office. Twenty County Museums and many other museums around the country work at the local level. The National Board of Antiquities, the museums, the Environment Centres and planners co-operate on questions concerning the protection of cultural heritage.

Around 20 million FIM is allocated to grants by the Government to private owners for restoration.

Finland is a sparsely populated country and most people live in southern Finland around the capital, Helsinki. There are only a few cities with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants. The population is increasing around Helsinki and some other cities, and decreasing in most other areas. The country, as well as the rest of Scandinavia, has been inhabited since the last Ice Age, and in historic times, the country was mainly an agricultural area. Since the 19th century, forestry in the form of pulp and paper production was the other resource for both the agricultural population and townspeople.

Changes to the economic structure and infrastructure are the major threats to the built environment in Finland.

Information concerning maritime (including underwater) cultural heritage is available at:

www.museovirasto.fi/en/cultural-environment/archaeological-cultural-heritage/underwater-cultural-heritage-in-finland.

The database of archeological areas is available at:

https://www.kyppi.fi/palveluikkuna/mjreki/read/asp/r_default.aspx

Sweden

The constant socio-economic growth, maintaining the principle of sustainable development, is one of the principles of the government policy. The Swedish Parliament has adopted the 16 environmental quality objectives, the majority of which concerns cultural heritage. In this regard, heritage protection takes on a new meaning. Only a comprehensive approach towards maintaining the environment, including cultural heritage protection, pro-environmental action, urban development and investing in public health, forms the basis for a long-term social development.

Registers, indexes and lists of heritage

Ancient Heritage and Remains – a register of archeological objects of heritage and historical pieces of heritage. It contains 1,5 million of registered objects of heritage. Information on them is stored in the digitalised data system available online, maintained by the National Heritage Board. The register data originates from historical inventories and archeological digs. The register is continuously updated with information shared by museums and other organisations and groups specialised in archeological research.

Information on underwater remains is stored in the archives of Swedish underwater archeology at: <http://www.fmis.raa.se> (converted from the database of the Swedish Maritime Museum – SjöMIS).

2. MCH and UCH data evaluation

The activities regarding the cultural heritage are crucial for the society, culture, economy, tourism, politics etc. Therefore they shall be thoroughly considered and meet the modern needs and possibilities as well as the rights of the future generations to the cultural resources. For that reason the activities related to the particular monuments should not be taken up in the result of the individual circumstances, but should comply to the rules and programmes developed within the conservation theory.

The conservation theory has a dynamic character, therefore its actualization is a constant process, which is mirrored in the perpetually growing number of doctrinal documents serving as a basic form of expressing and codifying the conservation doctrine. However, these texts are created by various groups, their hierarchy is not determined, their content is not mutually coordinated, and there is no legal obligation on complying. Therefore the modern conservation theory seen through doctrinal texts is fragmented and difficult to demonstrate. These limitations significantly impede the use of doctrinal texts in conservation practice, yet

they remain crucial in conservation theory. Therefore the conservation society should be familiar with the doctrinal texts, improve their quality and use them in their work.

The evaluation of the accessibility of the data (the website language) has been performed basing on the information acquired from the project partners, national online databases and complemented with the Swedish Fornsök database.

The basic EU legal act for international Maritime Spatial Planning is the Directive establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning (Directive 2014/89/EU). The Directive has been adopted in consequence of the “high and rapidly increasing demand for maritime space for different purposes”, among which tourism and underwater cultural heritage have been listed. The Directive confirms the exclusive competence of the Member States regarding the preparation of maritime spatial plans. At the same time it addresses the issues and problems that require cooperation, coordination and an unified approach within the EU. The provisions of the Directive can be interpreted as an indication that the UCH should be considered in the broader context of maritime tourism and that it should be the subject of international cooperation in the coordination and harmonization of maritime and coastal spatial plans and the cooperation between coastal countries within a given sea basin. However, the Directive provisions of regarding the UCH are soft, leaving the final decision to the Member States.

During the current proceedings of the VASAB-HELCOM MSP working group concerning the Guidelines on transboundary consultations, co-operation and public participation, UCH appear only incidentally and only in relation to article 8 of the aforementioned Directive. These incidental appearances regard mostly the scope of information concerning the marine areas of neighboring countries, that should be included in the planning process (Zaucha, Matczak 2015).

In the BalticRIM WP 2.2 the evaluation of the input data for the spatial (and archaeological) information system has been conducted, basing on following data:

- Precision of location – the level of precision of geographical coordinates, understood as the number of digits of the decimal value;
- Topicality – the difference in time between the change of the given feature in the real world and the moment of implementation of said change into the database; the higher topicality increases the credibility of the used GIS;
- Availability – the length of time of acquiring the data from the system, which may depend on various factors: the type of GIS software and hardware, the user’s experience and data type;

- Completeness – the relation of quantity of data implemented into the system to the quantity of sites designed for implementation; the completeness can be analyzed for the spatial and descriptive attributes
- Communicability – an essential, yet difficult to render in absolute values factor of understanding the data implemented into the system by the user (depends on the way of data graphical presentation and the reasonability of their implementation) (Kistowski, Iwańska 1997: 21-22).

Feature	Precision	Topicality	Credibility	Availability	Completeness	Communicability
State						
Denmark		Perpetually updated	high	yes	complete	Medium – no English version
Germany		No data	high	no	complete	Low –online under construction
Poland		Perpetually updated	high	partially		Low – online under construction
Lithuania			high	partially	complete	
Estonia		Perpetually updated		yes	complete	Medium – no full English version
Russian Federation	No data	No data		no	No data	Low – under construction
Finland			high	yes	complete	Medium – no English version
Sweden			high	yes	complete	

Tab. 3 Assessment of input data of the national evidences for the spatial information system

feature	Availability	MCH scope	UCH	language	link
State					
Denmark	yes	partial	yes	Danish	https://www.kulturarv.dk/mussam/Forside.action
Germany	no	none	-	German	-
Poland	yes	partial	1 stanowisko	Polish	https://mapy.zabytek.gov.pl/nid/
Lithuania	yes	partial	yes	narodowy	-
Estonia	yes	full	yes	Estonian English (limited)	http://kaart.maaamet.ee https://register.muinas.ee
Russian Federation	yes	partial	no	Russian	https://opendata.mkrf.ru/opendata/7705851331-egrkn
Finland	yes	full	yes	national	https://www.kypipi.fi
Szwecja	yes	full	yes	national	http://www.fmis.raa.se/cocoon/fornsok/search.html

Tab. 4 The assessment of UCH and MCH data availability in the national online databases

3. An attempt of terminology harmonization

In accordance with the assumptions contained in the application, the data harmonization was to be based on the results of one of the WP 2.1 tasks, that is the development of common MCH categories and criteria.

The developed document addresses three basic issues described with templates:

1. Applicable Laws and Regulations (ALR)
2. Maritime Cultural Heritage Assessment (MCHA)
3. Environmental Factors and Human Impacts (EFHI)

The ALR template has been accepted by all Partners. It contains of three tables:

Table 1 collects all international normative acts regarding the protection and management of the UCH and MCH. The intention is to create a fullest possible picture of the discipline, even though it probably includes even less than a half of international legal documents regarding the protection and management of the cultural heritage.

[illegible]

Table 2 collects all national normative acts regarding protection and management of the MCH

a			
b			
c			
d			
e			
f			
g			
i			
ii			
iii			

Table 1 Criteria for Assessment as Sites of National Significance

NATIONAL SYSTEMS												GLOBAL / EUROPEAN								BSR level significance					
NAME OF SITE / AREA	Written site assessment	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	Baltic RIM concept		
name	yes / no	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	i	ii	iii			HISTORIC	SCIENTIFIC	SOCIAL	SPIRITUAL	World Heritage Site	Hague Convention Site		Specify	European Heritage Label Site	Specify	Rutilus the 100 List site	MCH / UCH Landscape

Table 2 The Means of Assessment regarding the commonly adapted recommendations

The template uses terms “criteria” and “category”, however without defining their meaning. During the partners’ meetings it was decided that each partner should fill the template according to their national recommendations.

The templates are not meant to evaluate the objects or areas. In the case of archaeological sites the evaluation prior to the excavations is practically impossible due to the fact, that the objects are submerged under sediments and hence invisible. Therefore it is crucial to perform field surveys and updating the data on objects of historical value.

4. Conclusion

No agreement regarding the scope of evaluation and its legitimacy has been reached. Such evaluation may lead to differentiation between “better” and “worse” monuments, which may result in their destruction.

Taking into consideration the rapid growth of the maritime sector and the increasing use of the sea areas it has to be stated that the ongoing survey of the seabed becomes inadequate. The present evaluation is based only on the descriptive expertise. For the decision making process regarding historical objects located in the debatable areas it is recommended to develop an evaluation template that facilitates the indication of monuments protection procedures according to their value discovered during the scientific research. The valorisation would differentiate between the most valuable monuments that should be arbitrary protected from those with other levels of protection. It would be necessary to define the object of protection in designated groups and the inviolable values, in the same way as the size and features of planned constructions are defined for the given area within the local development plan. Hitherto the decision on the further proceeding is made afterwards the archaeological research. In case of shipwreck repeatedly in the result of insufficient budget the wreck after the research the object is destroyed.

MCH categories

It has to be underlined that the categories and criteria described in presented templates do not correspond with the MCH and UCH categories developed for project partners.

The development of common categories was to base on the analysis of terms used for MCH description in project partners states. Furthermore definitions used in the doctrinal texts (UNESCO Convention on UCH Protection, La Valleta Convention, the Burra Chart) have been acknowledged.

The Finnish partner coordinating the task had pointed out that the work should concentrate on the cultural heritage areas as battlefields or shiptraps, which encompass a wide spectrum of

cultural heritage. They indicated that the smaller UCH/MCH categories such as shipwrecks, lighthouses or the archaeological sites on a given area could be connected and analyzed in order to define a protected underwater or maritime landscape area.

Despite the very lively discussion during the first year of the project no common dictionary have been developed. Above other factors it demonstrates the level of diversity of defining the basic terms. For that reason it was decided to remain with the national UCH and MCH definitions and to withdraw from the attempt of terminology harmonization.

It was agreed that the development of detailed list of categories/subcategories is impossible in the given moment.

Recommendation:

According to the fact that the BalticRIM results are to be presented in the graphic form as BASEMAPS, case studies and the Maritime Atlas it is recommended to develop a set of basic terms that facilitate the description of the data.

Object data:

1. Wreck (shipwreck or a plane wreck)
2. Remains of settlement
3. Remains of hydrotechnical structures
4. Other

This division is not violating any national system. It only defines the original function of the given object.

For example, a shipwreck may constitute remains of a sailing vessel, a secondary used element of a barrier, a hydrotechnical construction or a burial place. The function of the object in the deposition phase does not interfere with its basic form.

Areal data:

1. Maritime Cultural Landscape. Definition after the World Heritage Committee: "cultural properties [that] represent the combined works of nature and of man": „Cultural landscapes fall into three main categories (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape>, Operational Guidelines 2008, Annex 3), namely: The most easily identifiable is the clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes

constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.

The second category is the organically evolved landscape. This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features.

They fall into two sub-categories:

a relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.

Continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

The final category is the associative cultural landscape. The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.”

The Maritime Cultural Landscape may consist of the underwater area combined with the coastal zone or both of them separately

The object data may be a part of areal data as the elements of the maritime cultural landscape.

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