

Integrating Cultural Heritage into Maritime Spatial Planning in the BSR

Handbook of the Baltic Sea Region Integrated
Maritime Cultural Heritage Management Project 2017-2020
Solutions for improving the integration of MCH into MSP



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Integrating cultural heritage into maritime spatial planning in the BSR
Handbook of the Baltic Sea Region Integrated Maritime Cultural Heritage Management Project
(BalticRIM) 2017-2020

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Abbreviations

BalticRIM	Baltic Sea Region Integrated Maritime Cultural Heritage Management -project
BG	Blue Growth
BRHC	Baltic Region Heritage Committee
BSAP	HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan
BSR	Baltic Sea Region
BSS	Baltic Sea States
BSR CH WG	BSR Coastal Heritage Working Group (linked to the BRHC)
BSR UCH WG	BSR Underwater Cultural Heritage Working Group (linked to the BRHC)
CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States
CCIs	Cultural and creative industries
CoE	Council of Europe
CoE EPA	Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe
CSA	Culturally Significant Areas
DAPSI(W)R(M)	An Integrated Approach to Marine Management
EC	European Commission
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMD	European Maritime Days
EU	European Union
EU MSP Directive	European Union Maritime Spatial Planning Directive 2014/89/EU
EUSBSR	European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region
EUSBSR PA Culture	EUSBSR Policy Area Culture
EUSBSR PA Tourism	EUSBSR Policy Area Tourism
GIS	Geographic Information System
HELCOM	The Helsinki Commission
HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG	Joint HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working Group
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management

LSI	Land Sea Interaction
MCH	maritime cultural heritage
MEA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MSDI	Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure
MSP	maritime spatial planning
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization of United Nations
UCH	underwater cultural heritage
UWL	BalticRIM Underwater Landscape
VASAB	Vision and strategies around the Baltic Sea
WHS	World Heritage Site

Introduction

Maritime cultural heritage (MCH) encompasses all physical and intangible remains of historical sea uses on the water, under water and on land. Today, however, this heritage is increasingly under pressure by ever-growing uses of the seas. The Baltic Sea is one of the most heavily used seas worldwide. The construction of the infrastructure of renewable energy sources, other maritime infrastructure in the form of ports, pipelines or submarine cables, as well as the exploitation of other raw materials are overtaking traditional uses, such as fishing or even shipping. Furthermore, the Baltic Sea is heavily polluted by, for example, the input of fertilizer from the surrounding countries, by the sea use itself and by ammunition disposed of during and after the wars.

The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of 2001 established a comprehensive legal framework for the preservation, protection, and management of underwater cultural heritage (UCH). To date, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland have ratified this convention in the Baltic Sea region. According to the European Union Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014/89/EU), UCH is one possible activity, use and interest in planning of maritime space. Spatial planning provides an outstanding tool to mediate between diverging interests and mitigate the conflicting uses.

BalticRIM (acronym for Baltic Sea Integrated Maritime Cultural Heritage Management) sought to integrate MCH into MSP. It promoted the significance of maritime cultural heritage (MCH) in the MSP community. The project looked for ways

to incorporate safeguarding and sustainable utilization of MCH into MSP processes, practices and plans. In order to synchronize the interdisciplinary attempts, instruments to serve integration were developed for both disciplines. BalticRIM has facilitated cross-sectoral dialogue with different stakeholders to identify conflict areas and created applicable solutions. Furthermore, the knowledge, compiled in this project, promotes a sustainable use of MCH in terms of blue growth.

The project brought together experts of both disciplines of MCH and MSP around the Baltic Sea to find new solutions and approaches for sustainable management, protection and use of MCH. Working methods and tools for integrating cultural heritage aspects in MSP were developed and applied in national and transboundary pilot cases. The partnership comprised of public authorities, museums, expert institutes and universities from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany (Schleswig-Holstein), Lithuania, Poland and Russia.

BSR cultural heritage cooperation between state agencies on cultural heritage (BRHC) initiated the BalticRIM as a lighthouse project. The project received the status of Flagship Project of the EUSBSR PA Culture. The European Commission selected BalticRIM as a project under the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018. Several BSR macro-regional organisations, such as the CBSS, the EUSBSR PA Culture Coordinators, and the **HELCOM-VASAB WG on MSP**¹ encouraged and supported project preparation, implementation and stakeholder cooperation.

This publication provides a synopsis of the legal and administrative situation and of the practises concerning the management of MCH with respect to MSP across the Baltic Sea states. Analyses deal with the first round processes of MSP during 2017-2020. The BalticRIM recommendations are tailored separately for both cultural heritage administration and MSP. In addition, this publication considers the role of MCH in current blue growth

initiatives across the BSR and the development perspectives, focussing on tourism.

BalticRIM data portal displays the spatial data regarding both the MSP pilots and gathered blue growth information and **BalticRIM WIKI** presents MCH and UCH terminology with attached definitions. A separate handbook provides an overview of the solutions (chapter 3) concisely.



Roedvig harbour in Denmark. Photo L. Schrøder.

” The first sentence of Rule 1 of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of 2001 states: ‘The protection of underwater cultural heritage through in situ preservation shall be considered as the first option’ is the core of this rule. The consideration given to preservation in situ by the Convention and its Annex is based on the recognition of the importance of the interplay between the site, its story and its context.

In situ preservation is the first option, because

- The site of a historic event is authentic,
- Context defines significance,
- Heritage is finite, and
- Many sites cannot be preserved in situ. ”

unesco.org homepage / Manual for activities directed at UCH



Remains of trees, found on the seabed in the depth of 25 m in Lithuanian waters, inside the BalticRIM pilot planning area. These trees used to grow about 10500 years ago. Photo V. Žulkus, Klaipeda University.

BalticRIM Solutions

1. The BalticRIM Data Portal

The Web-GIS service, called the BalticRIM Data Portal, was designed in order to create new MSP approaches for MCH integration. The BalticRIM Data Portal established a supportive structure to facilitate collaboration within an MCH-MSP community of practice. The data portal assists in the identification of cross-border cultural heritage phenomena, and provides BSR wide schematization of UCH and MCH. It also shows how underwater and coastal cultural heritage often have a strong land-sea connection. From a capacity building perspective, the BalticRIM Data Portal furthermore contributes to the ongoing mutual learning processes across national and organisational borders within the organisational setups of MCH and MSP.

Project case study data was stored and displayed in the Data Portal. During the project, the Data Portal served as an arena to exchange data and insights across borders enabling discussions on how to manage MCH values in the context of MSP. The digital features facilitated shared understandings and the development of concepts fitting into maritime spatial plans and processes.


Besides supporting the case studies, the portal serves as a means for communicating project results to a broader audience. The publicly available part displayed by the pan-Baltic view pre-

sents central characteristics of the national UCH and MCH the Baltic Sea Region. These themes include the promotion of some of the broader blue growth perspectives as pan-Baltic legacies or specific sites of cultural and touristic significance.

Features of the BalticRIM Data Portal - www.balticrimdataportal.eu

The basic design addresses the need for providing an online service with various possibilities for the users. The advantage of the system is that it enables quick and easy access to the data in a web browser, and the user does not need special GIS software or GIS knowledge. The main features of the interface include three parts: a navigation bar, a selection tool, and the interactive map in the right side, as shown in the figures above.

The BalticRIM Data Portal displays subsets of maritime cultural heritage data published by national data providers through OGC open geospatial standards – WMS and WFS – and includes UCH data as well as land-based MCH in the coastal areas. Metadata are collected, stored, and managed in the database, and metadata tables are available for the datasets. For selected layers, which can be publicly accessible data from other portals or for other layers without restrictions, download functions are included.³²



The BalticRIM Data Portal provides also a closed GIS-based working environment, which allows displaying and discussing sensitive as well as not publicly available data. This supported the co-creation and sharing of new spatial planning concepts for MCH. Dealing with the cross-border case studies data, the portal enables the sharing of data, the discussion of legislative matters and not least the visualisation and testing of new planning-oriented MCH concepts.

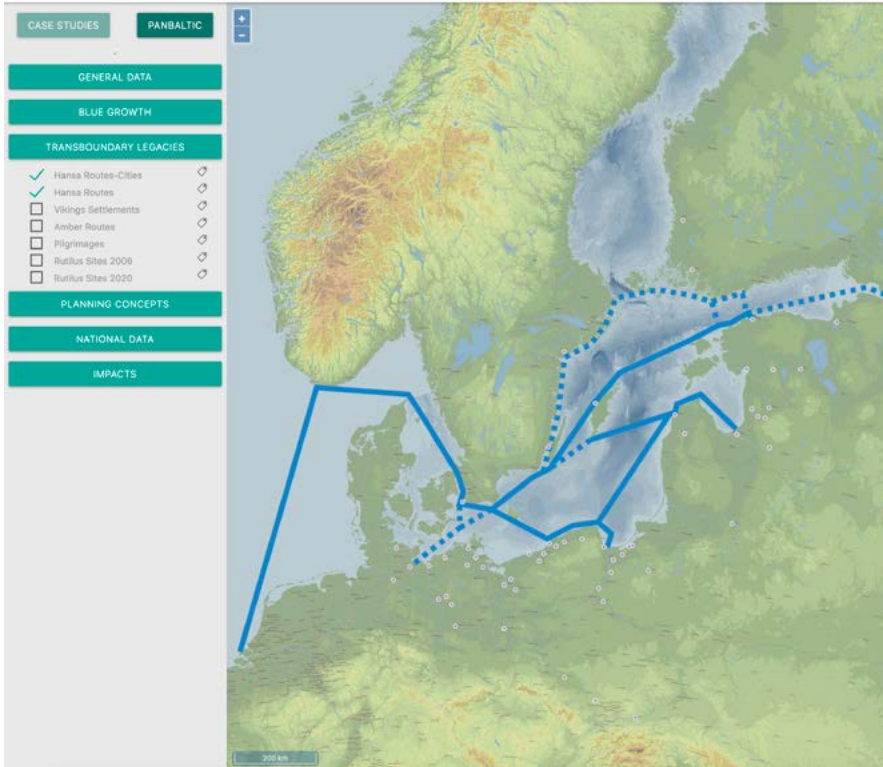
The future of the BalticRIM Data Portal

The prototype of the BalticRIM Data Portal was developed in order to spatially enable the communication across the professional domains of MCH experts and maritime spatial planners. This was done by providing an internal digital working environment, where initial data, ideas, and concepts could be shared, developed and tested in the BalticRIM project. Some of these results are already being implemented in national maritime spatial plans; others provide a basis for further development and dissemination, which will be enabled by the services of the BalticRIM Data Portal.

During the project, the BalticRIM Data Portal has provided an arena for knowledge sharing, engagement, and mutual learning processes across national borders and among practitioners in a complex, interdisciplinary professional community. The need for a digital infrastructure facilitating the collaboration regarding the development and testing of new shared spatial concepts, evolved during the project and turned out to be a central feature of the project. Even if national setups will remain different and data might never be fully harmonised, experiences from the ongoing collaborative MSP projects and processes, illustrate how new integrated concepts are starting to bridge across borders and among the cultural heritage and MSP communities.

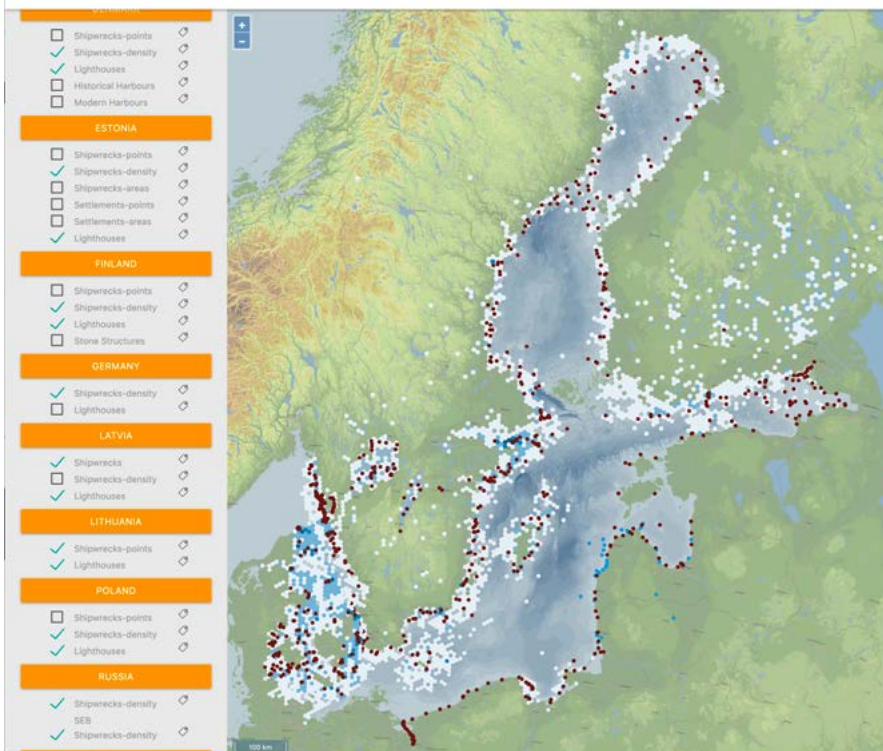
In the future, the closed part of the portal can still function as a closed working environment supporting the further discussions and development of concepts within the MCH community, while the publicly available part can be utilised for continuously promoting MCH as one of the key elements of BSR MSP.

BalticRIM Data Portal



The interface of the BalticRIM Data Portal displaying the public Pan-Baltic part – here “The Hansa” as one of the famous transboundary legacies.

BalticRIM Data Portal



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

2. BalticRIM WIKI – a glossary of maritime and underwater cultural heritage terms

The BalticRIM WIKI contains selected MCH and UCH terminology with attached definitions and visualizations along with basic MSP glossary. It introduces those heritage terms that have a specific use regarding MSP perspectives. This meant, in particular, maritime and underwater site categories that are geographically large-scale phenomena and thus suitable for the wide scale of MSP.

The BalticRIM WIKI:

- gathers together selected maritime and underwater cultural heritage site categories, terms and definitions in one location
- is based on an agreement on common MCH and UCH terms and their consistent use in the project
- develops cultural heritage terminology and definitions for less known site categories such as ship trap

Most of the presented MCH and UCH definitions and descriptions are based on the Finnish wiki-based "Guide to the Archaeological Heritage in Finland", which was published by the Finnish Heritage Agency in 2017.¹ For each of the selected terms, a definition and a description have been produced, such as "maritime heritage", "underwater heritage", "underwater landscape", "sea

battle area", "ballast dumping site", "a ship trap", a ship cemetery", and "maritime recycling area". In addition, terms of MCH management concept and strategies - such as in situ conservation, underwater park and underwater storage - and acronyms of organizations, networks and projects have been included.

The project partners aim to continue the maintenance and development of the BalticRIM WIKI after the end of the project.

3. BalticRIM underwater landscape concept

Within the UCH management, most underwater cultural heritage sites are usually mapped as single dots with coordinates or as small areas. It has also become obvious that these delimitations are often not sufficient for proper management, for instance, concerning wrecks. Neither are they proper for the needs of MSP. To improve the situation, MCH authorities have begun to pay attention to the underwater landscape. They point out that the individual underwater historical sites should be seen as a part of a broader landscape, not only as individual dots separately from the other nearby cultural and natural features.²

The BalticRIM concept of Underwater Landscape (UWL) was developed to promote the application of the term in heritage management and in MSP.³ The final goal was that the concept could act as a new tool for heritage management and in planning of maritime space. The reasons for developing the concept were:

Intangible Cultural Heritage

Definition

The Intangible Cultural Heritage is an ancient practice, representation, expression, knowledge, or skill, which was preserved by continued or revived application. It complements the material (archaeological) heritage, as the observation of a traditional practice can give cues for the interpretation of material heritage.

The UNESCO drafted in 2003 the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, which officially recognises such traditions. Several practises relating to the maritime cultural heritage have already been - or are in the process of being - officially recognised. In 2019, the *Nordic clinker boat tradition* was nominated for inscription on UNESCO's representative list^[1], and in the previous year, the *Die Bewahrung und Nutzung der Zeesboote in der Mecklenburg-Vorpommerschen Boddenlandschaft* (protection and use of Zees-boats in the Bodden landscape of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) was inscribed in Germany's national register of intangible cultural heritage.^[2]

The Finnish Heritage Agency opened a national Wiki-inventory for Living Heritage in 2016 related to the UNESCO 2003 Convention. The Wiki-inventory now contains 175 submissions.

The Intangible Cultural Heritage is an important factor for coastal and maritime culture and tourist development. Thus, a [Blue Growth strategy](#) to the maritime cultural heritage ought to highlight the importance of the intangible cultural heritage.

The traditional Helsinki Baltic Herring Market in October 2020. Market has been held since 1743. Copyright: S.tikkanen.



Rum-Regatta 2016



- to create large-scale areas with fixed boundaries for UCH sites for the heritage management, and for MSP
- to implement the goals of the **CoE European Landscape Convention**, which highlights the importance of taking everyday landscapes into consideration, be it ordinary or outstanding, on land or in water
- to implement the goals of the CoE Framework Convention on the Value of **Cultural Heritage for Society** stressing the role of heritage communities
- to develop academic research on the theme of underwater landscape

According to the BalticRIM definition, the UWL is an area under water containing cultural and nature values. The Sea can be seen as a cultural property as well as a force of nature. The concept of UWL encompasses all human experience of the underwater natural and cultural environment.

The underwater landscape is an area under the surface of the water directly or indirectly perceived and imagined by people. Its features are the results of the interaction between people and nature, reflecting various dimensions of time.

The underwater landscape discloses the connection people have with the sea. It is part of the environment that is perceived, imagined and lived either directly or indirectly by means of various acts, senses and associations.

The underwater landscape consists of environmental and natural elements, flora and fauna, traces left by human activity, such as wrecks, marine battlefields, waterways, harbours, maritime industry, and general traces of the history of settlement and the practising of religion.

The underwater landscape encompasses the topography of the sea bed, the elements of the landscape at the bottom, the features of the intermediate water, the light reflected from the water surface as well as traces of human life and maritime cultural heritage, which is either partly or fully under the surface of the water.

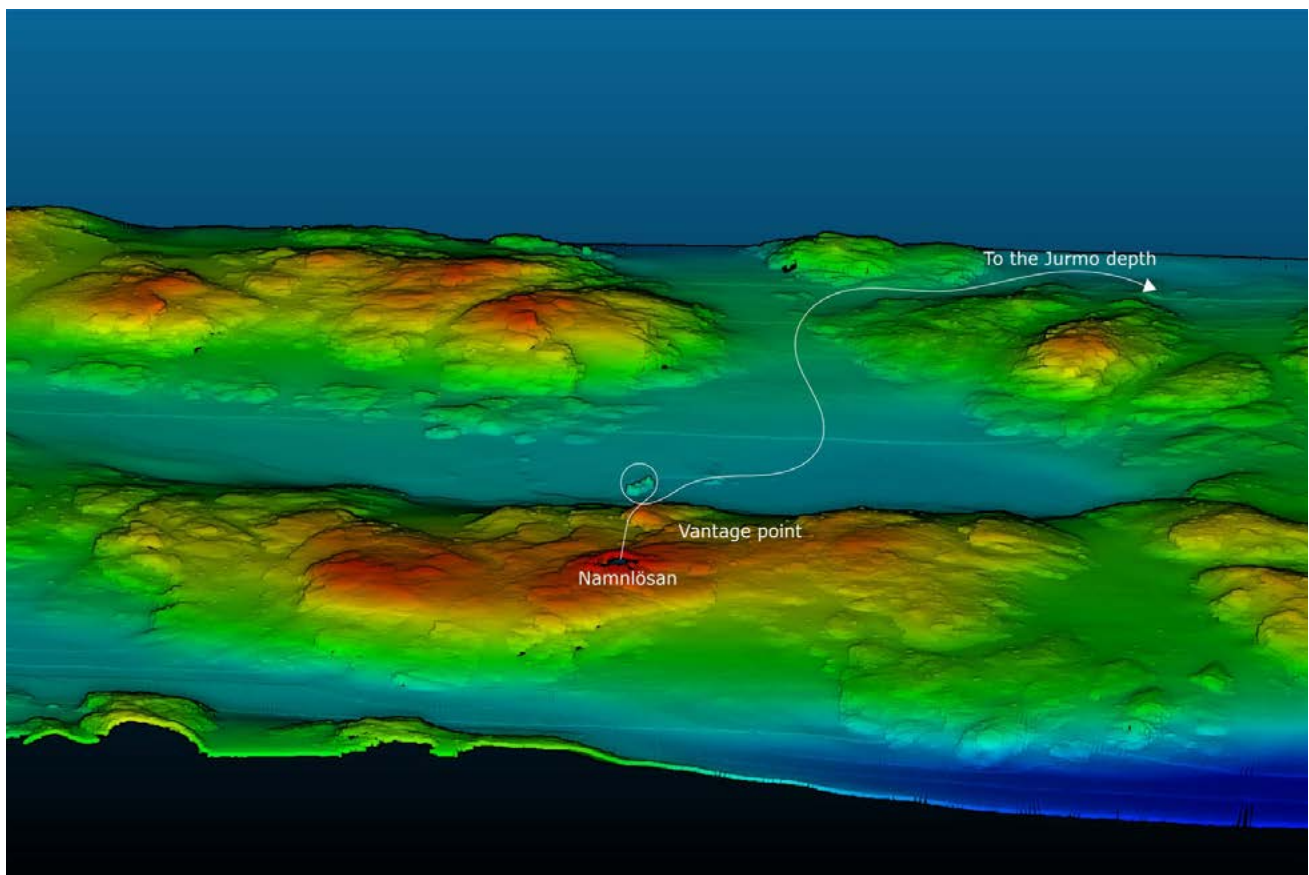
Understanding underwater landscapes gives a wider perspective of the connection between people and the sea, the confluence of the past and present, and the assessment of environmental changes and sustainable development by taking natural, cultural and social aspects of landscape into account.⁴

The BalticRIM definition on UWL:

BalticRIM UWL concept provides a perception that can be used as a tool to assist in the safeguarding of the heritage under the water surface. It brings into consideration even the water column between the surface and bottom, as an integral part of an experience of heritage. The concept is an umbrella term composed of natural and cultural elements and linked with a diver's

perceptions of the landscape and its features. The concept refers to the European Landscape Convention and Faro Convention on Significance of Heritage for the Society, both conventions of the Council of Europe.

The European Landscape Convention defines that "landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human



This image of an underwater imaginary landscape is based on remote sensing methods displaying natural and cultural phenomena of the Vrouw Maria Valle. The valley is located in the Archipelago National Park near a small island called Namnlösan (= nameless), where Vrouw Maria sank on the night between 8 and 9 October 1771.

The image was used to visualize the underwater landscape at the exhibition and catalogue "Lost at sea Rediscovered", which was held at the Maritime Museum of Finland in 2012.

factors.” The Convention promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes. It also promotes countries to identify their own landscapes throughout their territories including land, inland water and marine areas. So far, underwater landscapes are not sufficiently mapped in the BSR.

Another topical convention in the context of underwater landscape is the **CoE Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society**. It acknowledges that rights relating to cultural heritage are inherent. It defines also a new concept of “heritage community”, explaining that it consists of people, who value specific aspects of cultural heritage. In addition, the Convention encourages participation and the recognition of the role of voluntary organisations.⁵

In connection to underwater landscape, diver organisations and clubs act as heritage communities. Divers can – and have – offer a great volunteer assistance in finding, localising, monitoring, protecting and even guarding the underwater heritage sites. They are actually also the only stakeholders – users –, who experience the underwater world first hand.⁶

4. Culturally Significant Areas and Underwater Landscape in maritime spatial planning

Culturally Significant Areas (CSA) approach relies on a participative process to establish evidence on what, where, when and to whom specific areas are important and what qualities are needed to sustain them. CSA is analogous to ecologically

significant areas, aiming at designating an area containing a culturally significant feature, or a feature in its own right. So far, the elaboration of the concept is based on academic research interest.⁷

When dealing with the notions of CSA and UWL, different conventions of CoE and UNESCO are vital and form a more international basis for these approaches. They emphasise binding natural, cultural and intangible values. Especially the consideration of intangible values has been recognised as a challenge in MSP.⁸

To promote CSA and UWL, their ideas, notions and values must be first documented during fieldwork, and later built up in stakeholder workshops and in the management level. Finally, the concept should be implemented in terrestrial and MSP planning. This process can be described as a “bottom up” method, where the meaning of the concept is elaborated by archaeological surveys, analysis of the heritage registers and management and fed into MSP and further into the strategic level. The management level should prepare recording systems and registers, which are compatible for descriptions of UWL and cultural values at defined locations.

If the heritage register does not have its own category for CSA or UWL, the values can be added to the descriptions of existing suitable categories. A good method is to update existing listed sites, such as World Heritage Sites, with CSA and UWL descriptions.

The concept of UWL and the bottom up process have been tested at the Finnish Heritage Agency. In the FHA Register of Ancient Monuments, there is no category for UWL, but in some cases, the

underwater landscape characteristics have been added to the site description, in particular when dealing with protected areas. These have been detected by multi-beam or side scan sonar, and the description of the natural environment is added into the description.⁹

The draft MSP plan of Finland in 2020 mentions the UWL as an example of heritage sites, and it has been listed under the marking of 'Cultural values'. This marking identifies clusters of cultural values, which are related to maritime sectors. The planning principles instruct that when developing the areas, it is important to pay attention to the preservation of the characteristics of the area, enhancement of cultural values, accessibility of areas, natural values, value of the open sea landscape as well as marine livelihoods.

5. How to integrate maritime cultural heritage into MSP

Below listed general instructions to improve the integration of MCH into MSP.

Related to the BSR heritage:

- BSR UCH and MCH form a rich and diverse tangible and intangible cultural assemblage on a national and international level and an underwater landscape as one pan-Baltic entity.
- Cultural heritage forms a finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable assemblage that has cultural and societal values.



Skagen lighthouse in Denmark. Photo L. Schrøder.

- The protection of cultural heritage is the responsibility of states and in this way, it is an essential theme to take into account and safeguard in terrestrial and maritime spatial planning.

Related to MSP:

- Increasing demand for maritime space for different purposes requires integrated planning and management of maritime areas.
- According to the EU MSP Directive, UCH is one possible activity, use and interest in the planning of maritime space.
- MSP as a crosscutting policy tool enables public authorities and stakeholders to apply a coordinated, integrated and trans-boundary approach to planning.

Related to ways if integration:

- BalticRIM project recommends integrating MCH instead of only UCH into MSP. The aim is to have a more holistic land-sea interaction approach to the cultural heritage of our coastal, archipelagic and maritime areas, such as lighthouses, sea fortresses and fishing villages.
- The integration of the UCH / MCH into the national MSP requires certain capabilities and formalization, such as regulations on the involvement of MCH authorities in the MSP and the obligation of the planners to take the UCH / MCH into account.
- Land sea interaction should be applied for the proper inclusion of MCH into MSP. In par-

ticular, the influence of the MSP on the MCH terrestrial objects and on landscapes from the sea towards land and from land towards sea should be routinely considered in planning.

- An ecosystem-based approach contributes to the sustainable development and growth of maritime and coastal economies and the sustainable use of maritime and coastal resources, such as cultural heritage.
- The ecosystem-based approach and multi-use concept can be applied to combine cultural and nature heritage, sustainable recreation and tourism.

MCH as part of blue growth and culture of sustainability:

- As a cultural ecosystem service, cultural heritage has great potential to build up attractive and sustainable communities, for recreation, sustainable tourism, and for enhancing well-being, the quality of life, identity, sense of place, social capital, and blue growth.
- Cultural heritage has a specific role in achieving the **Sustainable Europe by 2030 Strategy** goals for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth because of its social and economic impact and its key contribution to environmental sustainability.
- MCH assists in delivering the goals of the **UNESCO Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development** (2021-2030). Cultural heritage should be considered as a necessary agency and as the Fourth Pillar of sustainable development.

Related to cross-border and cross-discipline cooperation structures:

- Long-standing regional cooperation in the **Baltic Cultural Heritage Committee** and in the working groups on **Underwater Heritage** and on **Coastal Heritage** have created a holistic, cross-border perspective on the Baltic Sea UCH and MCH.
- Regional co-operation between the MSP and MCH sectors and a permanent dialogue between the **Joint HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG** and BSR Heritage Committee and Working Groups will ensure that MCH is taken into account in MSP. Thereby the Baltic Sea will serve as a good example for other sea basins.



The floating lighthouse Irbenskiy in Kaliningrad port. Photo by S. Ovchinnikov. Copyright the Museum of World Ocean in Kaliningrad.

References

- ¹ More information in Finnish <http://akp.nba.fi/>; Arkeologisen kulttuuriperinnön opas.
- ² Such terms as marine landscape, benthoscape, seabed landscape and seascape can refer also into physical landscapes of the seabed including sometimes also features of biodiversity. More information e.g. in Kaskela 2017.
- ³ The work was done by Laura Seesmeri from the University of Turku, More information: Seesmeri, Laura 2020: Kokemuksia syvyyksistä. Teoksessa Muutoksen tyrskyt ja kotirannan mainingit. Toimittaneet Jaana Kouri, Tuomas Räsänen ja Nina Tynkkynen. Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura, Helsinki, and a forthcoming article: Seesmeri, Laura: The benefits of the concept of underwater landscape to maritime spatial planning of the Baltic Sea, Ocean management.
- ⁴ BalticRIM WIKI http://dokuwiki.balticrim.eu/index.php?title=Underwater_landscape
- ⁵ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/199>
- ⁶ The Finnish Heritage Agency has a long history in working together with divers. The Agency invited the Finnish Divers Federation 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”. To collect diver’s experiences, opinions and notions about underwater landscape, underwater heritage, protection, use and experiences, and to promote Landscape Convention and to confirm participation according to the Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, a questionnaire on underwater heritage landscape was conducted in 2018. In total, 138 answers gave highly interesting and rare data of diver’s experiences and definitions of underwater landscape emphasizing how the underwater landscape is composed of both nature and heritage. The results were published in Finnish and online on Finnish Divers Federation’s pages (“Sukeltajille suunnatun vedenalaista maisemaa kartoittavan kyselyn tulokset”, Laura Seesmeri, University of Turku, 2018). In addition, the outcome were presented in various BalticRIM stakeholder events. Similar results were gained in a wreck diving survey by Metsähallitus (Lakso and Laine 2019).
- ⁷ Kee G. at al 2017.
- ⁸ The BalticRIM online Landscape Workshop “BalticRIM Underwater Landscape Concept and other tools for landscape approach” was organized in May 2020. The aim of the Workshop was to discuss two different “landscape concepts”; the BalticRIM Underwater Landscape (UWL) and Culturally Significant Areas (CSA) Concepts. (Gee at al 2017. More information look at BalticRIM Landscape Workshop Report).
- ⁹ This has been done for example, for the sites of Vrouw Maria (register category: wreck); Svensksund sea battle area (register category: place of historical event: battlefield); Suomenlinna sea fortress (Suomenlinna is a UNESCO World Heritage site and its cultural heritage are placed in different register categories including wreck and barrier); Virolahti stone quarries (categories: wreck, jetty etc.) and Jussarö ship trap (category: wreck). In the case of Vrouw Maria, the amateur and professional divers were interviewed about their UWL experience. Sallamaria Tikkanen 2012: The Vrouw Maria’s Underwater Landscape in Lost at sea, Rediscovered, Ed. Eero Ehanti, Johanna Aartomaa, Irma Lounatvuori and Erik Tirkkonen, Finland’s National Board of Antiquities.

Partners

BalticRIM PROJECT PARTNERS

State Archaeology Department of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany (ALSH), Lead Partner, Schleswig-Holstein
Submariner Network for Blue Growth EEIG (SUBMARINER), Germany
Finnish Heritage Agency (FHA), Finland
Metsähallitus Parks & Wildlife Finland
University of Turku, Finland
University of Tartu (UTARTU), Estonia
Estonian National Heritage Board (ENHB), Estonia
Coastal Research and Planning Institute (CORPI), Lithuania
Klaipeda University, Lithuania
National Maritime Museum in Gdańsk, Poland
Maritime Institute in Gdańsk (MIG), Poland
Atlantic Branch of the P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology,
Russian Academy of Science, Russian Federation
Aalborg University (AU), Denmark

BALTICRIM PROJECT ASSOCIATED ORGANISATIONS

Regional Council of Kymenlaakso, Finland
Åland Board of Antiquities, Government of the Åland Islands, Finland
Viking Ship Museum Roskilde, Denmark
State Agency for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Areas Schleswig-Holstein; Germany
Ostseefjord Schlei GmbH, Germany
Ministry of the Interior of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
Helmholtz Centre Geesthacht for Coastal Research, Germany
Kingisepp District municipality and Underwater Research Centre of
the Russian Geographical Society, Russian Federation
Scientific and Research Institute of Maritime Spatial Planning Ermak NorthWest, Russian Federation
Finnish Divers' Federation, Finland
Dutch Cultural Heritage Agency, the Netherlands
Museum of Kronstadt, Russian Federation
Baltic Sea States Sub-regional Co-operation, Eastern Norway County Network, Norway
Museum of the World Ocean, Russian Federation
National Centre of Underwater Research, Russian Federation

