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<p><b>PrEseRvIng and sustainably governing Cultural heritage and Landscapes in European coastal and maritime regionS</b></p>		

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## 1. Executive Summary

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This report provides an overview of the stakeholder discussions [PERICLES](#) held at the [MARE 2021 Policy Day](#). The MARE Policy Day drew upon the work done in a number of cultural heritage projects, including the EU funded PERICLES and [FisherCoast](#) projects, and other policy-relevant coastal and marine cultural heritage (CMCH) research within and beyond Europe. The policy day examined how to meet CMCH's integration challenges understood in the following ways: (1) the integration of cultural and natural heritage, (2) horizontal integration across sectors and various marine policy areas (e.g., MSP, ICZM, regional development), and (3) the integration of different knowledges, values, interests, and participation of diverse stakeholders. The focus of the policy day was to hear from decision-makers, practitioners, and managers regarding their experiences and to open a space for discussion and dialogue. This dialogue has been distilled into the attached policy brief.

## 2. Introduction

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PERICLES is an EU-funded research and innovation project running from 2018-2021. PERICLES promotes sustainable, participatory governance of cultural heritage in European coastal and maritime regions through a unique interdisciplinary and geographically wide-ranging approach. The overall aim of the project is to develop and demonstrate a comprehensive framework to understand, preserve and utilize maritime cultural heritage for societal good. Cultural heritage provides a sense of place, unity, and belonging. Rooted in specific landscapes, seascapes, buildings, stories, traditions, language, and cultural practices, cultural heritage is a fundamental part of every society. It connects people to each other and to the past and helps guide the future. Protection and advocacy for cultural heritage can strengthen identity and local society, thereby improving the overall quality of life. Culture and heritage are essential in maintaining and building Europe's economic, social, cultural and natural capital. Realising the potential of cultural heritage in these terms can generate prosperity, bring new jobs, enhance communities and improve environments in ways comparable to Blue Growth initiatives. Yet, coastal cultural landscapes face risks from climate change, pollution, urbanisation, mass tourism, demographic challenges in remote regions, the fundamental transformation of the European fishing industry, neglect, and inconsistent policies of the sea and shore conservation across governance scales and between regions.

During the recent [MARE 2021 Policy Day](#) PERICLES explored issues relating to the integration of cultural heritage into maritime and coastal policies. The day facilitated discussions with stakeholders, policymakers and practitioners about: horizontal and vertical integration; the integration of different knowledges, values, and interests; how these shape our understanding of risk; how CMCH risk is managed in and out of other policies; integration of the city and the sea through cultural heritage processes; challenges and opportunities of integrating intangible CMCH; integration of cultural and natural heritage; integration of hidden heritage narratives; and integration of CMCH into Marine Spatial Planning (MSP).

This policy brief illustrates several policy recommendations that were developed from these discussions. These have been grouped into two areas: mainstreaming CMCH, and education and capacity building.



# EUROPEAN POLICY BRIEF



## PRESERVING AND SUSTAINABLY GOVERNING CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPES IN EUROPEAN COASTAL AND MARITIME REGIONS

PERICLES held a Policy Day at the [MARE 2021 conference](#). The Policy Day focused on bringing together academics, stakeholders and practitioners to identify good practices of policy integration of coastal and maritime cultural heritage and other policy areas.

28<sup>th</sup> June 2021

### INTRODUCTION

Cultural heritage provides a sense of place, unity, and belonging. Rooted in specific landscapes, seascapes, buildings, stories, traditions, language, and cultural practices, cultural heritage is a fundamental part of every society. It connects people to each other and to the past and helps guide the future. Coastal and marine cultural heritage (CMCH) faces a wide range of risks, including, amongst others, climate change, demographic changes, biodiversity loss, and Blue Growth. Cultural heritage is, however, often absent from coastal and marine policy, making it difficult for practitioners to address risks coherently and effectively. This issue is somewhat exacerbated by EU Policies and Directives (e.g. CFP, MSFD, MSP Directive) which, due to competency issues, do not make reference to CMCH but which have become the main drivers of marine governance innovation of the last 20 years.

At the recent [MARE Policy Day](#), [PERICLES](#) facilitated discussions with policymakers, practitioners, stakeholders and other researchers to explore how this integration might be better achieved in the future. The day focused on: integrating cultural heritage into the UN [Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development](#); integrating the city and the sea; challenges and opportunities of integrating intangible CMCH; integrating cultural and natural heritage; integrating hidden heritage narratives; and integrating CMCH into Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). Our policy recommendations are grouped within two interrelated areas: **mainstreaming coastal and marine cultural heritage**, and **education and capacity building**.

## EVIDENCE AND ANALYSIS

The MARE Policy Day sessions will be available to registered participants here:

<https://marecentre.nl/policy-day-2021/>

The day was attended by 170 participants, with 50-60 people attending each panel. The day included contributions from a wide range of experts, including:

- Kristen Ounanian, Aalborg University and PERICLES coordinator;
- Antony Firth, Ocean Decade Heritage Network;
- Stein Arne Rånes, Senior Advisor, Troms & Finnmark County, Norway;
- Kim Daniel Larsen, Head of Urban Renewal, Thisted Municipality, Denmark;
- Joanne Attard Mallia, Valletta Cultural Agency, Malta;
- Carsten Jahn Hansen, Aalborg University & PERICLES;
- Reza Masoudi Nejad, SOAS, University of London;
- Katia Frangoudes Université de Bretagne Occidentale & PERICLES
- Alicia Said - Ministry of Fisheries, Malta;
- Kirsten 'Pipsen' Monrad Hansen - Han Herred Havbåde; Nordic Clinker Boat Traditions;
- Dimitra Mylona - Fisheries Research Institute, Nea Peramos, Kavala & PERICLES
- Inês Amorim - Transdisciplinary Research Centre Culture, Space and Memory University of Porto;
- Irène Béguier, PNRGM, Parc naturel régional du Golfe du Morbihan PERICLES;
- Elaine Azzopardi, University of York & PERICLES;
- Christopher Fontfreyde, Director of Marine Natural Parks of Mayotte and Glorieuses (PNM Mayotte & Glorieuses), France;
- Martín Andrade-Pérez, Fundación Erigaie, Colombia;
- Geoffrey De Vito, GD Synergy;
- Bruno Marmioli, Director Mission Val de Loire, France;
- Chloé Campo de Montauzon, Director Association of French World Heritage Sites, France;
- Gabriela Mota Marques, Coordinator of Museums and Heritage services, Museu da Cidade de Aveiro, Portugal;
- Hilde Toonen, Wageningen University PERICLES;
- Maili Roio, National Heritage Board of Estonia & PERICLES;
- Andrea Klomp, Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed (Netherlands Cultural Heritage Agency), the Netherlands;
- Triin Lepland, Ministry of Finance, Estonia;
- Fiona Mills, NatureScot, UK;
- Philip Robertson, Historic Environment Scotland, UK;
- Tom Selwyn, SOAS, University of London;
- Brendan Murtagh - Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland & PERICLES;
- Senija Causevic, SOAS, University of London;
- Nataša Rogelja Caf, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Art;
- Duška Žitko, Maritime Museum Piran, Slovenia

## POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Main Recommendations Emerging from the Policy Day

The role of the European institutions in relation to CMCH is very limited and is generally focused on providing financial support, coordination of joint projects and efforts, sharing knowledge, and promoting research. Although our recommendations are predominantly aimed at national policymakers and sectoral actors, support and coordination from European institutions are vital for their implementation.

### ***Mainstreaming CMCH***

1. As EU Policy and Directives such as the CFP, MSFD, Habitats Directive, MSP Directive do not explicitly refer to CMCH, there is a need to mainstream CMCH. This may be best achieved at a national level.

**We recommend that national policymakers develop instruments to mainstream CMCH into policy areas covered by EU Policy and Directives. For example, the Estonian approach to MSP which included developing a baseline of both tangible and intangible could be adopted more broadly.**

2. Facilitating integration of CMCH through high-level policy, e.g. MSP, is difficult if CMCH does not feature within sectoral level policies.

**We recommend that all maritime sectors begin to mainstream CMCH into their individual policies and sectoral plans. For example, ESPO has developed robust guidance how the ‘greening’ of ports and could develop something similar on how ports may protect CMCH.**

3. The governance and management of CMCH are often fragmented across different government levels and different spatial scales.

**We recommend that CMCH is mainstreamed through the adoption of a whole of government approach. This will help to address the divide between natural and cultural heritage and between tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The Ocean Decade and SDGs provide an opportunity for national administrations to develop this approach and national governments should engage with the Ocean Decade Heritage Network as a first step.**

### ***Education and capacity building***

1. Spatial planning provides an avenue through which to develop vertical and horizontal integration of CMCH and a wide range of issues. However, spatial planning often focuses on CMCH that can be exploited for economic ends.

**We recommend that planning toolkits and approaches are developed that will empower planners to mobilise CMCH to address other issues.**

2. CMCH is often intimately tied to the local level and/or specific communities and that these can, sometimes, be beyond the research of policy initiatives.

**We recommend that communities are empowered to mobilise their cultural heritage to solve problems at the local level through, for example, funding citizen science cultural heritage projects.**

3. The long-term viability and utility of CMCH relies on many ways on how to it received by future generations.

**We recommend that an EU-wide schools programme on CMCH is developed and can be modelled on the existing Eco-Schools Initiative.**

## RESEARCH PARAMETERS

PERICLES promotes sustainable, participatory governance of cultural heritage in European coastal and maritime regions through a unique interdisciplinary and geographically wide-ranging approach. The overall aim of the project is to develop and demonstrate a comprehensive multi-actor framework to understand, preserve and utilize maritime cultural heritage for societal good.

The project addresses the following objectives: a) develop an in-depth, situated understanding of the cultural heritage of marine and coastal land/seascapes, including knowledge across local, spatial, environmental, social and economic aspects; b) develop practical tools, based on stakeholder involvement and participatory governance, for mapping, assessing and mitigating risks to cultural heritage and to enhance sustainable growth and increase employment by harnessing cultural heritage assets; c) provide policy advice to improve integration of cultural heritage in key marine and environmental policies and the implementation of associated EU directives; and d) develop effective knowledge and exchange networks. The objectives of the project will be met through a series of research activities distributed over seven work packages, covering project management, eliciting understanding of cultural heritage, development of practical tools, co-production of a risk assessment and sustainable exploitation framework, policy integration, development of stakeholder networks, and communication, dissemination and maximisation of PERICLES impacts.

PERICLES conceptualises cultural heritage management as consisting of three interrelated pillars: Space, Place and Identity (SPI); Risk, Resilience and Adaptation (RRA); and Deliberative and Participatory Governance (DPG). Pillar 1 (SPI) was the starting point, helping to focus on how the concepts of space, place and identity can be applied to the theme of coastal and maritime cultural heritage. Pillars 2 (RRA) and 3 (PDG) allow PERICLES to capture internal and external risks and dynamics threatening or supporting coastal and maritime cultural heritage management, respectively, the ways in which meanings, challenges and opportunities are taking up in processes of steering and decision-making.

PERICLES employs a participatory, multi-method and cross-disciplinary research approach. This enables a wide range of qualitative and quantitative data and findings to be gathered and analysed to inform the development of policies and tools to sustainably manage and use both tangible and intangible cultural heritage resources and land/seascapes. The project includes eight pilot study and demonstration sites across six case regions: the Atlantic, Aegean, Baltic, Irish, Wadden and Mediterranean Seas. Each of these case regions is developing an in-depth understanding of, and spatially mapping, multiple types of tangible and intangible maritime cultural heritage and exploring different threats to cultural heritage and opportunities for sustainable development.

This is being achieved through the adoption of participatory processes, involving stakeholders, policymakers and citizens. PERICLES supports deliberative participatory governance of cultural heritage. Furthermore, PERICLES extends the concept of deliberation beyond discussion groups to include in situ deliberation and dialogue, where deliberation and interpretation are linked to place and identity. The PERICLES concept of participatory governance, which is grounded in theories of deliberative democracy, social learning, plural values and co-production, will underpin the multi-actor framework for cultural heritage.



## PROJECT IDENTITY

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	PrEseRvIng and sustainably governing Cultural heritage and Landscapes in European coastal and maritime regions (PERICLES)
<b>COORDINATOR</b>	Kristen Ounanian , Aalborg Universitet, Aalborg, Denmark. kristen@plan.aau.dk
<b>CONSORTIUM</b>	<p>Aalborg Universitet Centre for Blue Governance - Department of Planning Aalborg, Denmark</p> <p>Ellinikos Georgikos Organismos – Dimitra Athens, Greece</p> <p>Muinsuskaitseamet/National Heritage Board of Estonia Tallinn, Estonia</p> <p>Queen's University Belfast School of Natural and Built Environment Belfast, United Kingdom</p> <p>Syndicat Mixte de Gestion du Parc Naturel Regional du Golfe du Morbihan Vannes, France</p> <p>The Scottish Association for Marine Science Lawrence Mee Centre for Society and the Sea Oban, United Kingdom</p> <p>Universidade de Aveiro Centre for Environmental and Marine Studies Aveiro, Portugal</p> <p>Universite de Bretagne Occidentale AMURE – Centre de Droit et d'Economie de la Mer Brest, France</p> <p>University of the Highlands and Islands Centre for Recreation and Tourism Research Fort William, United Kingdom</p> <p>University of York Department of Environment and Geography York, United Kingdom</p> <p>Wageningen University Environmental Policy Group Wageningen, Netherlands</p>
<b>FUNDING SCHEME</b>	Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020), Societal Challenge 6 – Europe in a changing world: inclusive, innovative and reflective societies, call CULT COOP 2017-7, topic "Cultural heritage of European coastal and maritime regions".
<b>DURATION</b>	May 2018 – October 2021 (42 months).

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**BUDGET**

EU contribution: 2 500 000 €.

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**WEBSITE**

<https://www.pericles-heritage.eu/>

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**FOR MORE  
INFORMAT  
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Contact: Dr Wesley Flannery ([w.flannery@qub.ac.uk](mailto:w.flannery@qub.ac.uk)) or Dr Kristen Ounanian ([kristen@plan.aau.dk](mailto:kristen@plan.aau.dk))

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**FURTHER  
READING**

Pafi, M., Flannery, W. and Murtagh, B., 2020. [Coastal tourism, market segmentation and contested landscapes](#). *Marine Policy*, 121, p.104189.

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