PrEseRvIng and sustainably governing Cultural heritage and Landscapes in European coastal and maritime regionS

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1   Executive summary

The stakeholder register delivered in month 6 of the project (October 2018) was the first deliverable from WP 6, Delivering Stakeholder Networks. This document is a revised and updated version, which describes the stakeholder engagement process as it stands in September 2019, month 16 of the project. Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process that has developed, and is expected to continue to develop, with the project itself. As we build on earlier work and continue the case region specific work, engagement efforts will extend to include new stakeholders as and when appropriate. In PERICLES we identify five different groups of stakeholder: (i) policy makers and planners, (ii) individuals/ groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage, (iii) citizens and local communities, (iv) developers and (v) businesses and other actors exploiting cultural heritage. The representation of each group within each case region relative to the others and the degree of engagement will necessarily depend on local contexts.

PERICLES aims to take an inclusive approach and to achieve this, the sector within which each stakeholder operates and the type of organisation they represent are also identified. In this way, the register will serve as a tool to guide stakeholder engagement according to the planned demonstrator projects while being representative of sectors relevant in each case study region. This report shows that as to be expected, the cultural heritage sector is dominant but that others such as policy, fisheries and tourism are also well quite well represented. As each region is different, not all sectors identified across the project will necessarily be represented in each case area. Identifying the type of organisation each stakeholder represents will serve as an internal guide to ensure that efforts are being made to engage stakeholders operating at multiple levels and scales.

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process therefore this document and the stakeholder register are considered to be iterative documents that will develop alongside the project. Ongoing critical analysis of the register will ensure that the project aims of inclusive and democratic participation and of bringing stakeholder engagement into policy practice will be met.

2   Introduction

This first version of this deliverable served to document a stakeholder register set up in the initial stages of PERICLES intended to enable inclusive stakeholder participation throughout the project duration. This revised version is intended to describe the stakeholder engagement work that has been done to date and to describe plans for ongoing stakeholder engagement as the project progresses. To this end, we have added a section which describes stakeholder engagement in each case region (Section 3) and have updated the original figures depicting engagement with different stakeholder groups across regions. Inevitably, not all the stakeholders identified at the start have engaged with the project for a variety of reasons; the barriers are discussed in more detail in Section 3.

The groups of stakeholders identified for PERICLES are: (i) policy makers and planners, which includes actors involved in cultural and natural heritage policy and marine planning; (ii) individuals/ groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage, which includes various organisations and individuals involved with cultural heritage or with living heritage activities like fishers or seaweed harvesters; (iii) citizens and local communities, which includes community groups as well as individual citizens; (iv) developers which includes stakeholders whose actions may impact heritage e.g. through aquaculture or renewable energy and (v) businesses and other actors exploiting cultural heritage, such as tourism businesses,, agencies or organisations that specifically seek to promote cultural heritage.

It is also important to highlight different levels of engagement – from basic dissemination and engagement via social media, to interviews, to more intensive communication, consultation and co-production through for example regional impact boards, demonstrator workshops and international stakeholder events. Finally, the use of the word stakeholder refers to organisations, communities and groups with a particular interest in cultural heritage and/or management of coastal and marine environments. As such where we use the term stakeholder, we are referring to a representative of a particular interest, or a collective of individuals (e.g. a particular geographic community), rather than an individual person or citizen. Citizens may thus be engaged in two ways: through stakeholders who represent their particular interests, and directly, though public engagement. WP 6 is designed to develop effective stakeholder knowledge exchange networks among policy makers, stakeholders and scholars. The specific objectives of WP 6 are to:

Bring stakeholders participating in PERICLES together to exchange knowledge of cultural heritage (CH), as well as tools and policies developed by the stakeholders to manage CH and to develop planning policies.

Establish a network of stakeholders working at different levels (case region, national, EU, global), extending this to include actors working both within PERICLES case regions and elsewhere in Europe.

Bring stakeholder engagement into policy practice.

To achieve the aims of this WP, each partner will engage with relevant stakeholders in their case region and a number of activities will be initiated at the European level. This revised deliverable illustrates the stakeholders that have been engaged to date in each case region. However, we emphasize that the stakeholder register is a 'live' document and that engagement is an ongoing, iterative process and that the register may change as stakeholder engagement progresses alongside the project, as the case region work progresses, as existing stakeholders recommend others to engage and also as some may decide that they can no longer be involved. Timing is an important aspect of stakeholder engagement and this document and the associated stakeholder register will change as stakeholders are engaged when it becomes appropriate to do so.

Originally, 362 stakeholders were identified across the case study regions. This number now stands at 401 which includes most of the stakeholders originally identified, unless they have explicitly stated that they would be unable to engage with the project, as well as new stakeholders. However, this number is expected to change for reasons already outlined and as stakeholder identification is refined as the project develops. Of the identified stakeholders, 143 are actively engaged in the project to date in ways which will be described in more detail in Section 3. As the project progresses, this number too is expected to change, as indeed it has over the last few months as case regions work has started.
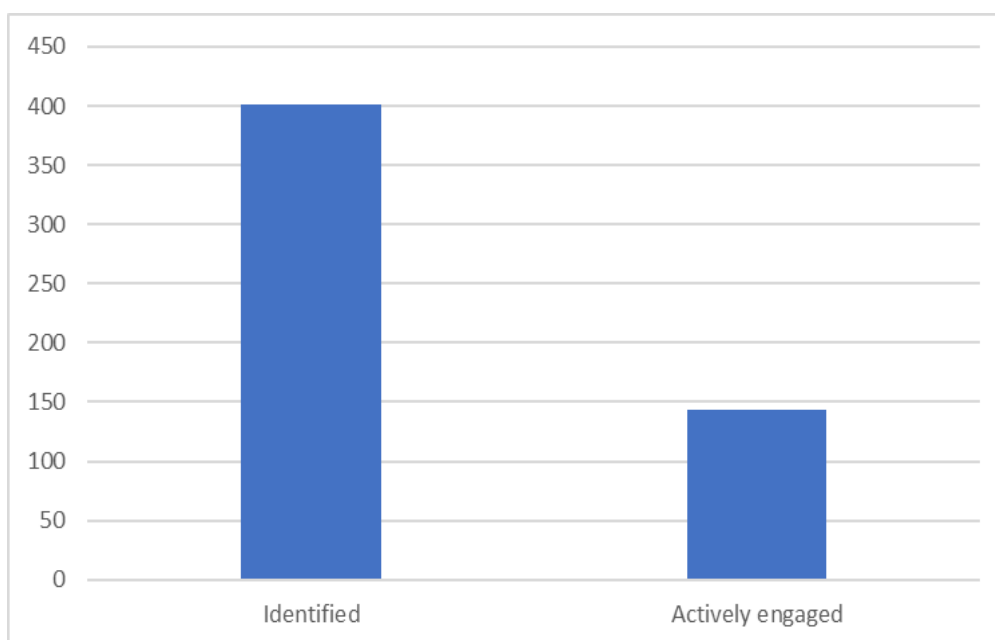

Figure 1: number of identified stakeholders and those currently actively engaged with the project (September 2019)

3   Stakeholder engagement by case region

Stakeholder engagement in each case region is covered in detail in this section. Stakeholder engagement, as it stands to date, is described in the manner most appropriate for each case region. This can be by stakeholder group, by demonstrator project (demo) or by subregion. Where engagement is described by group, the assignment of stakeholders to the different groups is based on the role that they play in the region and the way that they are engaged with the project.

3.1 Aegean

Engagement with stakeholder groups in the Aegean case study region has taken place on different levels and degrees of intensity, reflecting the scheduling of activities within the project. The initial list of 7 potential stakeholders has been enriched with 9 more, who have engaged with PERICLES in the process of fieldwork and activities. Two of the potential stakeholders, who had declared their interest in the project, have been so far inactive, for reasons that will be explained below. The rest have engaged with PERICLES and this involvement will continue and intensify in the coming months, as more joined activities and further interaction take place.

3.1.1 Stakeholder engagement

Policy Makers and Planners

This group includes stakeholders, which are of two types: archaeological agencies and General State Archives and the regional government agencies. Archaeological ephorates, museums, excavations and the General State Archives in three cities (Kavala, Xanthi, Komotini) provide the archaeological and historical materials, used in the project to illuminate the historical depth of fishing traditions in the area. These are part of demo A1: The story of fish: Linking humanities and environmental science to explore fishing traditions and cuisine from antiquity to present. Collaboration with these stakeholders is smooth and the only potential problem involves the long delays in applying for and acquiring permits to access the materials they provide. This problem is mitigated to a large degree by starting collaboration early in the project. A broadening of this engagement with some of these stakeholders, for example the Ephorates of Antiquities, is planned for the last year of the project with joined actions (e.g. exhibitions), but no commitment on their part has been achieved yet.

The regional government agencies' engagement falls mostly within demo A3: Exploiting CH: The "fishing stories" of the north eastern Aegean in education, tourism and industry. They are involved in PERICLES through interviews and discussion with key personnel, and through more targeted collaborations. This is particularly the case with the Municipality of Kavala. It is

running CHERISH, an INTEREG Collaboration program on cultural heritage of fishing areas (https://www.interregeurope.eu/cherish/).   PERICLES and this project are thematically related but not overlapping. Engagement with CHERISH involves providing, on our part, information, data and expertise on issues of fishing cultural heritage and, on the Municipality's part, the future hosting of events organized by PERICLES in municipal facilities. Not all of the regional government agencies have been sufficiently engaged, mostly because the regional election in May 2019 created a period of unwillingness, on the part of regional bodies, to commit to long term collaboration a few months before and after the elections and the subsequent change of personnel. Steps are being taken to resume discussions and rapport within the new situation.

Individuals/groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage

This group of stakeholder includes organized groups and individuals, all of whom are practitioners in the field of fisheries. Their involvement in PERICLES falls mostly within demo A2: Preserving CH: Fishing communities in a changing world – mapping resilience, adaptation, abandonment and change. Engagement with this group has involved interviewing on issues of past fishing practices, fishing culinary culture, current risks, challenges in the future and their understanding of fishing cultural heritage. They have also participated in video recording, granting access to their archives (both of organizations and of families), demonstration of fishing techniques and discussions and elaborations on topics emerging from the interviews. These videos will, subject to consent, be made available on the portal once operational.

Businesses and other actors exploiting CH

This group of stakeholders is varied but represents organisations that are active in the field of culture and environmental conservation. Some of them (e.g. Nautical Museum at Kavala or Management body of Delta Nestos and Lakes Vistonida-lsmarida) are active in promoting and conserving the maritime cultural heritage in the area, while others (e.g. Museum of Refugee Hellenism at Kavala) became interested in including fishing cultural heritage in their agenda after engaging with PERICLES through discussions and interviews. Involvement in the project spans all demos and varies from stakeholder to stakeholder. The Management body of Delta Nestos Lakes Vistonida-lsmarida hosted, in collaboration with PERICLES, the art competition for school kids to celebrate the World Environment Day in 2018. Winning pieces of art illustrated the 2019 diary that was produced and distributed by PERICLES. The Museum of Refugee Hellenism in Kavala, acted as an intermediary, bringing PERICLES team in contact with descendants of refugee fishing families that arrived in the case study region in 1922 from the coasts of Asia Minor and played a crucial role in the modernization of Greek fisheries. A joined action is planned, in winter 2020 when the Museum will host a special "lets share our stories" event, which will focus on fishing. The Maritime Museum in Kavala also acted as an intermediary, introducing PERICLES team to local historians who study the maritime history of the area, including fisheries. The Museum has also been invited to participate in the PERICLES School program, by organizing tours for the participating schools. Lack of time and personnel

is a problem in this joined action, but the Museum has shown willingness to engage with PERICLES. This will take place during the 2019-2020 school year.

Citizens and local communities

Engagement with stakeholders from the education sector took up a large part of our work in the first year of the program. PERICLES accessed local schools, and organized joint actions through the Environmental Awareness course, which is part of all schools' curriculum. This collaboration falls within demos A1 and A3. School kids and their teachers were asked to act as researchers and collect data on fishing cultural heritage in their neighborhood and through their families and acquaintances. To achieve this, PERICLES organized two workshops for educators in November 2018 and February 2019, providing familiarization with the main concepts of the project, education on issues of fishing cultural heritage and training in ethnographic field techniques. PERICLES also constructed a case study specific web site (https://pericles.inale.gr/en/home_en/#), in order to support this action. The web site includes a wide range of support materials such as book and article pdfs, films, presentations, flyers and games along with a space for schools to collect and present their work (School Pages). The web site is constantly enriched and is now available in English too. The first year of the PERICLES Schools program ended with a celebratory workshop for the presentation of the work done by school kids. PERICLES Schools program will continue for a second year. We expect that the first year's experience and the familiarity with PERICLES achieved by now, will motivate more schools to participate in the program.

Finally, engagement with the Photographer's Association at Kavala evolves around the preparation of a joined venture, a 12-month long exploration of Fishing Cultural Heritage and a photographic exhibition which will be hosted by PERICLES in summer 2020.

3.2 Brittany

Two partners are collaborating in this case region, PNRGM and UBO, for the realisation of the different demo projects, particularly for those related to stakeholder engagement, which in this case region is largely done through the demos. At the start of the project, both partners established a common list of the potential regional stakeholders who will be engaged during the three years of the project. During the first year the two teams decided to start those demo projects that needed the engagement of the local population and inhabitants of Locmariaquer town. Stakeholder engagement through the demos conducted and still running is described below.

The engagement of the different stakeholder groups is described in more detail below. In this case region we have engaged with and will continue to engage with (i) policy makers and planners (e.g. demos B2, B3 and B4); (ii) Individuals/groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage (e.g. demos B1, B2, B4, B5); (iii) citizens and local communities (e.g. demos B1, B2 and B5); (iv) actors and other businesses exploiting cultural heritage (e.g. demo

B4 and B5). Stakeholders will also be invited to contribute to the mapping of cultural heritage on the PERICLES portal as further described below.

3.2.1 Stakeholder engagement

B1 Climate change, coastal risk and CH

This demo took place in the community of Locmariaquer, located within the territory of PNRGM and where the park has already done a lot of work related to risks and climate change and has already completed the inventory of CH in the area.

For the realisation of this demo, the Vice Mayor of the community responsible for Culture was contacted by the PNRGM. It was decided in common to organise a public meeting with "selected citizens" related to CH (associations making visits within the community, persons involved in the construction or repair of traditional vessels, others acting for "small culture heritage" preservations, oyster farmers, animator of school children, etc). Following an introductory presentation made by the PNRGM, all 18 participants identified the risks faced by CH, the CH of the area was classified according to its importance and management issues were discussed. 16 of the participants also accepted to be interviewed. A second meeting open to all inhabitants of Locmariaquer is scheduled for the 21st of October 2019. The objective of the meeting is to present the results of the interviews, introduce a participatory tool for risk assessment and management (CACTUS) and then invite the participants to co-construct the different components of the tool. The meeting will be advertising by the Town Hall and by depositing flyers in all the shops, tourism office and town hall inviting inhabitants and citizens to the meeting. We are aiming towards delivery of the mapping portal before this date; this will be introduced and we will invite all participants to contribute by bringing their own knowledge to the portal and the project.

B2 inventory and mapping of Built Maritime Heritage in the Gulf of Morbihan

This demo is conducted by PNRGM. The inventory process takes place in 5 communities in collaboration with the town halls. Information about the inventory and its process were given to the regional council of Brittany but also to all inhabitants of these five communities through newspapers, municipality newsletters and the Park website. In the preparation phase, PNRGM met the main associations and persons acting for the identification and preservation of CH within each community. The PNRGM held weekly offices in the 5 town halls which were announced by the municipalities and the park. So the inventory of CH within these communities was realised in collaboration not only with municipalities but also with local associations and groups related to maritime heritage and the Regional office of inventory of Bretagne. All the inventoried sites are added to the regional inventory run by Bretagne Regional Council. During the inventory process at least 20 people were met and the Brittany Regional Inventory Service is now a partner involved in the PERICLES project.

B3: Tangible CH and landscape in land planning, urbanisation and marine spatial planning

This demo is related to the deliverable 5.1 and 5.2 and was conducted by UBO in collaboration with the PNRGM. Both partners identified the main administrations and persons to meet and

interview. 10 persons working in the main administrations (Architecte of Batiments de France, Regional Direction of Culture Affairs (DRAC) Regional Direction of Environment and Management of housing (DREAL), District Direction of Territories and Sea) were interviewed. Further, a regional meeting with all cultural and maritime administrations is planned for the 19th of November to bring all administrations and territorial authorities to discuss together the issue of maritime heritage and its preservation. This will be the first time, on a Brittany scale, that all these administrations will be brought together to discuss this complex issue together. From the material gathered through interviews it appears that more integration of policies related to CH is needed. All invited participants were informed about the dates of the meeting by email at the beginning of July. Scientists working on the same theme and members of the scientific board of PNRGM will also be invited to attend this meeting.

B4: Preserving and promoting the heritage of Brittany seaweed tradition

This demo is conducted by UBO in collaboration with the Departmental Fisheries Committee of Finistère and the Association of Seashore Seaweed Harvesters and will be fully developed in the second year of the project. The objectives of the demo were presented to seaweed harvesters during a meeting of the Association. The chair of the Association participated in the first international knowledge exchange workshop held in April 2019. The results of this demo (e.g. written and oral sources, photos, etc. in form of exhibition) will be made available to the Association of Seaweed Harvesters and the eco-museum of seaweed harvesting based in Plouguerneau town. Seaweed harvesters and the eco-museum will be invited to contribute to PERICLES portal by adding their information as part of the project-wide citizen sciences campaign.

B5: Social History of women in fisheries and shellfish farming

This demo is scheduled to start properly in 2020 but it was presented and discussed with the Regional Shellfish Committees of Finistère and Morbihan. Following these discussions, it was decided that it will be more profitable to the sector if this action focuses on women/wives of shellfish farmers involved in diversification activities e.g. welcoming tourists/children at the farm to whom they present the oyster culture, oyster tasting, etc. For this demo we plan to organise two regional workshops with women practising and not practising diversification activities because the exchange of experiences between them will contribute to improving skills and knowledge and will help other women to develop such activities necessary to increase the income of these families. The objectives of this action will be presented at the annual Oyster farming Faire of Vannes to be held on the 9 and 10 October 2019.

The PNRGM in collaboration with the Regional Committee of Shellfish farming of South Brittany and the Fisheries Committee of Morbihan district, with the scientific support of UBO-PERICLES team have submitted a project to the local Fisheries Local Action Group (EMFF). The objective is to realise the history of shellfish farming and fisheries in the Gulf of Morbihan first to keep the memory of this CH but also to promote these two jobs to young generations, mainly maritime high schools students. The material gathered by this action will result in a travelling exhibition that will be made available to shellfish and fisheries organisations,

communities, schools and tourism offices. The exhibition will be presented at the next annual faire of oysters farming in Vannes in 2020.

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3.3 Denmark

The Danish case region has three subcases, the three coastal localities of Ærø, Slettestrand and Vilsund, in which we are doing specific (inter)activities with a range of stakeholders. Alongside this, we have defined four demo projects that are primarily thematic in character. In practice this means that one locality can be relevant for one or more of the demos, e.g. each subcase/locality will end up having its own mixture of relevance to the demos.

The key methods and tools identified for the Danish case region stakeholder engagement are mediated stakeholder participation, oral histories, visual ethnography/visual problem appraisal, arts-science collaboration and SWOT analysis. In general, the key cultural heritage stakeholder groups found in the Danish case region include: (i) policy makers and planners (e.g. municipalities); (ii) individuals/groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage (e.g. fisheries actors); (iii) citizens and local communities (local community associations, local port and beach communities, schools); (iv) actors and other businesses exploiting cultural heritage (e.g. museums and tourism actors). The engagement with stakeholders is described by each subregion.

3.3.1 Stakeholder engagement

Ærø

The first DK case, Ærø demo (also linked to D4: Maritime heritage and tourism interactions), involves collaboration with the Marstal Søfartsmuseum and Ærø island schools (VUC/HF Fyn; Marstal Skole; Ærø Friskole). In addition to the intrinsic value of strengthening locals' understanding and appreciation of CMCH, one aim of the Ærø demo activities is to strengthen and deepen the use of maritime heritage for tourism, expanding from historical focus (e.g., on the historical period of masted sailing ships) to more recent history and current day, thus the collaboration with the Maritime Museum and the schools.

Another main focus of this work is the development of a place-based education program which will also link to tourism. Place-based education (PBE) immerses students in local heritage, cultures, landscapes, opportunities and experiences, using these as a foundation for the study of various subjects such as language arts, mathematics, social studies, science and media. PBE emphasizes learning through participation in service projects for the local school and/or community.

At VUC/HF Fyn, school-wide, there will be an events weekend in the beginning of 2020 with a focus on Maritime Culture. Each subject will use its own curriculum and end up with a presentation. More specifically, Media will have 5-6 groups conduct interviews surrounding maritime cultural heritage on different thematic lines (e.g., gender, life of a mariner). The final products will include photos and short documentary films for exhibition at the Marstal

Søfartsmuseum in either the summer or autumn of 2020; these will also be made available via the mapping portal.

Other planned exhibitions and events by the schools include: a monument made of fishing nets and hawsers, enlarged tattoos drawn on the football match with chalk, writing and reading poetry, and investigating how is history is used to create a united identity and community.

Work in this subregion and related demos co-produces knowledge with local stakeholders via the school children and staff. The schools interact directly with community stakeholders through the research process as well as through the public exhibitions and activities. Through work in this region we will also engage with the broader public through the public events, exhibitions, as well as through social media posts (including vimeo, or youtube)

Slettestrand

The Slettestrand case looks at the building and restoration of wooden clinker craft boats at Han Herred Sea-boats (Han Herred Havbåd) and its symbiotic relationship with the small-scale fishers and their community in the neighboring Thorupstrand. Han Herred Sea-boats is one organisation in the area, working with the Centre for Sustainable Lifemodes and the Thorupstrand Guild of Coastal Fishers (Thorupstrand Kystfiskerlaug) to build on the connections these communities have to fishing, namely the use of low-impact gear and landing the vessels on the beach. In this case study we examine the knowledge and craftmanship required in the wooden clinker craft boat building specifically and the challenges in maintaining and inheriting this knowledge. This case is linked to two Danish demos D3: Knowledge transfer of boat building skills for local development, and D4: Maritime heritage and tourism interactions.

Field research in this subregion will start fully in the autumn 2019 through winter/spring of 2020. The intention is to actively engage the three central organizations named above in a process of co-production. In addition, Vester Thorup Højskole, one of Denmark's traditional continuing adult education entities will also be engaged as part of the research and co-production in addition to other boat building schools. The hope is to provide research results and feedback to these organizations and the local government (Jammerbugt kommune) and potentially the national Danish CH and rural development authorities. These organizations are central gatekeepers to this case and will be important collaborators, potentially co-authoring scientific articles or popular press articles on PERICLES' findings. There is a small museum as part of the boat building workshop and thus some of the results of PERICLES may be of interest for exploitation.

Vilsund

The Vilsund subcase looks at the potential role of coastal and maritime CH in local development processes, in particular in building collaboration and strategies to deal with it. The Vilsund region, of the western Limfjord in North Denmark, is experiencing a transition in development perspectives. The Vilsund area is home to local community stakeholders, in

particular 'Samarbejdsforum Vilsund' (Collaboration Forum Vilsund) and 'Søsportscenter Vilsund' (Vilsund Watersports Centre), who are interested in adapting to contemporary conditions by increasing the use of their maritime and coastal landscape qualities for recreational, tourism and sports purposes, however also for broader purposes of rethinking their place identity. The case involves collaboration with the above-mentioned two organisations, the Municipality of Thisted, the Municipality of Mors, and local museums in Thisted and Mors with the purpose to develop a local 'Blue growth planning process' that takes into account and applies CH perspectives more actively than is currently the situation in the area.

The potential of using maritime and coastal CH elements in a local development context was introduced and discussed in a local public meeting (100+ citizen participants) in Vilsund already on 21st March 2018, before the official start of the PERICLES project. This led to the agreement, that the two local collaboration boards 'Samarbejdsforum Vilsund' and 'Søsportscenter Vilsund' should act as interface with AAU researchers in the further development of activities. This led to the inclusion of AAU researcher Carsten Jahn Hansen into the Advisory Board for 'Søsportscenter Vilsund'. Søsportscenter Vilsund' is closely related to 'Samarbejdsforum Vilsund', and together the two collaboration boards function as an interface for developing further engagement between AAU and local community stakeholders. Engagement activities will include semi-structured interviews to be held in September-October 2019, as well as a stakeholder meeting planned for October 2019 intended to inform future interaction and potential future activities. Therefore, there is a strong element of co-producing stakeholder engagement in this area. We also plan to communicate planned activities and outcomes through local social networks thereby using these to broaden stakeholder participation.

In terms of the four Danish demos, the Vilsund subcase is particularly informative and useful for demo D1: Integration of CH into development and Blue Growth plans/strategies in transboundary decision making. It acts as a case of studying various forms of transboundary perspectives – across government levels (vertical), between sectors and same-level authorities (across a municipal border), between disciplines and types of knowledge, between different local actors, etc. Also, Vilsund plays an important part in D4: Maritime heritage and tourism interactions, as local stakeholders are interested in increasing the use of their maritime and coastal landscape qualities for recreational, tourism and sports purposes. Finally, in relation to D2: Using CH for resilience and adaptation in port and landscape transitions, Vilsund will serve as an upcoming example with yet unexplored potentials for using CH in port and landscape transitions.

3.4 Estonia

The Estonia case region focusses on Pärnu Bay and the Kihnu and Ruhnu islands in the Gulf of Livonia which are important areas for sectors such as heritage, tourism and fisheries. Stakeholder engagement in this area is mainly based on work being done by project partners on the demos E1: Integrating cultural heritage into marine spatial planning and E2: Blue growth and coastal culture: development-heritage interactions, the latter focuses on Kihnu

and Ruhnu islands. Nine organisations that include local municipalities, government and regional authorities, NGOs and heritage groups are stakeholders in this case region. Given the multiple roles played by some of the stakeholders (e.g. the local municipalities are responsible for both tourism and planning), there is some overlap in the different groups each stakeholder can be assigned to.

In 2020, MKA will hold a regional stakeholder workshop in cooperation with NGOs and local municipalities to get feedback and input for project results, to discuss Blue Growth opportunities in the region (demo E2) and to discuss how to visualise and use tangible and intangible maritime cultural heritage in sustainable way.

3.4.1 Stakeholder engagement

Policy Makers and Planners

Stakeholders engaged from this group include governmental, regional and local authorities. The Ministry of Finance is the governmental authority responsible for the planning process, the Kihnu Municiplaity and Ruhnu Municipality also engage with the planning process at a more local level. The local municipalities play an important role in both tourism development and in the planning process. We plan to organise a workshop in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the local municipalities. The workshop itself will be co-produced as the most important topics related to cultural heritage tourism development in the case study area will be defined during a preparatory meeting with these stakeholders. For the project, the municipalities are also directly engaged to collaborate with the local tourism industry and to define Blue Growth sectors in the region during the MSP process.

The regional authorities of The Baltic Sea Region Heritage Committee and the BRHC Working Group on underwater heritage are also engaged in the project and have been since the beginning. We have biannual meetings where the project and case region demos were introduced, and project activities and results (for example results of the interviews, or 3D models and use of them) have been shared. Both stakeholders also have an advisory role and they can bring a more holistic perspective and take a central role to coordinate the development, protection and management of the cultural heritage.

Individuals/groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage

Engaged stakeholders in this group include the Kihnu Marine Society, the Kihnu Cultural Space Foundation and the West-Estonia Tourism NGO who also work in Ruhnu. These stakeholders have a direct impact on the project as their engagement is more practical. They are involved in collecting information, producing a documentary, promoting the project results through their own networks to their audiences as well as to the media and the broader public. West-Estonia Tourism will collaborate on demo E3 as they are themselves partners in a project on Baltic Coastal Hiking, a long distance hiking route which is part of the E9 coastal path. Engagement with Kihnu Cultrual Space foundation is in the early stages but they will participate in the workhsop mentioned above and have shown interest in collaborating on demo E2.

A representative of the Kihnu Marine Society attended the 1st international knowledge exchange workshop (April 2019) and has also participated in an in-depth interview about the Marine Society, their activities and their view of the maritime cultural heritage and its role in the life of the island. We are also working with the Kihnu Marine Society to make a documentary film which will depict the efforts of the Marine Society in building a replica of the stone ship - a traditional type of ship that was very widespread on the island during the 19th century. The documentary will contain interviews, archival footage and boatbuilding processes. We also collaborated on filming work for the documentary which was conducted on a traditional event they organized on August 31st 2019. It was a part of a larger chain of events called the Night of the Ancient Bonfires, which is held at the end of August every year on all the shores of the Baltic Sea, and which commemorates ancient navigation.

Further, as the project progresses, we will engage with MTÜ Liivi Lahe Kalanduskogu which is a voluntary non-profit organization established by the public, private, local socio-economic interests and associations operating in the Pärnu County fishing area. The organisation works to manage the sustainable development of the fishing area and improve the quality of life.

Citizens and local communities

Citizens and local communities are not being engaged directly by MKA, other than through social media, but will be reached in collaboration with the stakeholders described above and through their existing networks. These stakeholders will also be used to disseminate adverts and posters for the mapping portal.

Businesses and other actors exploiting CH

The local municipalities also fall within this group as both tourism and marine planning are within their remit. We are working with both municipalities (Kihnu and Ruhnu) as mentioned above and have also interviewed the deputy head of Kihnu Municipality, who is responsible for entrepreneurship and tourism, about the general status of maritime culture and cultural heritage in the economic and cultural life of the island, the results will feed into demos E1 and E2.

Both the Kihnu and the Ruhnu municipalities will be further engaged through the mapping portal. We will share our results of demo E3: E9 European Coastal Path, with this group of stakeholders who will be invited to share 3D models of shipwrecks and related information through their own channels if they wish to do so.

3.5 Malta

In Malta, stakeholder engagement is in the early stages but has been initiated by contacting heritage experts such as Din l- Art Helwa and Marsaxlokk Heritage, organisations with an interest in cultural and natural heritage such as Fish4tomorrow, the Mediterranean Culinary

Academy, the local council of Marsaxlokk as well as researchers connected to fisheries and tourism. These stakeholders have been contacted to evaluate their interest in the project and in informing the development of the three demo projects for the Maltese region. As the project and demos progress, we intend to broaden our stakeholder engagement to include policy makers from the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Fisheries, groups with interest in promoting and exploiting cultural and natural heritage such as the Malta Tourism Authority, and local citizens.

For this case region it was decided to focus our research on the fishing village of Marsaxlokk in the south of this island as it is an area that is important for cultural heritage and fisheries and is a popular place with locals and tourists. To some extent this will influence the stakeholders that are engaged, and it is likely that not all the stakeholders originally identified at the start of the project will now be engaged or may not be engaged to the same extent as originally envisaged (e.g. other local councils that are not in the same area). We will initiate further stakeholder involvement and co-production by organizing a stakeholder meeting in November 2019. This meeting is intended to bring the stakeholders already engaged together to inform the development of the demo projects, specifically M1 and M3, to discuss issues pertinent to demo M2 and to guide the engagement of new stakeholders. Further stakeholder engagement efforts will range from participation in public events such as the fish festival in Marsaxlokk and organizing workshops in 2020.

Moreover, we also plan to carry out a pilot test with Visual Problem Appraisal (VPA) framework that is currently being developed for the project by Wageningen University. For this, we expect to conduct 5-6 interviews with different stakeholders in relation to cultural heritage, from the fields of fisheries, tourism, policy makers, heritage experts and local citizens. We are also considering the most effective ways in which some of this video material can be made available via the mapping portal.

As stakeholder engagement is ongoing and in the preliminary stages in this case region, here we will describe our intentions for future engagement through the case region demos rather than by stakeholder groups.

3.5.1 Stakeholder engagement

M1: Fishing for recipes. The Fish Festival Mir-Raħal tas-Sajjieda or Festa Ħut

For this demo we plan to add a culinary contest to the existing annual fish festival, which specifically targets local citizens, with the aim of engaging different groups than might normally attend and in a different way. We hope to collaborate with the Malta Culinary Academy, Fish4tomorrow, the fishers' cooperative and local government. These organisations have already been contacted and have agreed to attend the meeting in November for further discussions. We anticipate involving more stakeholders as work progresses, particularly tourism authorities and heritage experts. The demo aims to deal with the challenge of

involving local citizens in heritage practices, making use of the food festival as an existing event.

M2: The stories of the waterfront: Participatory marine heritage transformation: the regeneration project (including from fishing to boating.)

We will start this demo through the stakeholder meeting which will be held in November during which we will bring different stakeholders together to discuss the Marsaxlokk Waterfront Project. The workshop will be organised to facilitate cross sectorial engagement, bringing together stakeholders representing tourism, fisheries, heritage and local communities with different perspectives to discuss the Marsaxlokk Waterfront project. As mentioned above, some stakeholders have already confirmed their participation (Mediterranean Culinary Academy, Fish4tomorrow, local government and the fishers' cooperative). We will also contact policy makers from the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Fisheries, local and national heritage experts from Marsaxlokk Heritage, Heritage Malta and Din l-Art Helwa. The aim is to have a space for dialog and to deal with the challenge of cross sectorial engagement in heritage planning.

M3: Connecting tourists, Cultural Heritage and Natural Heritage: Digitally guided tours in and around Marsaxlokk Bay

In this demo we aim to engage local stakeholders such as fishermen and local residents as well as visitors by implementing the use of the digital tool izi.Travel to capture stories and create itineraries in and around Marsaxlokk, which can then be linked to the mapping portal. Content creators will be organisations such as Nature Trust Malta, heritage experts such as Marsaxlokk Heritage and Din l-Art Helwa as well as local residents and fishermen. We aim to facilitate stakeholders creating the itineraries working together, in a collaboration process that will be discussed and initiated during the stakeholder meeting in November 2019. It is likely that business and actors with interest in promoting and exploiting cultural and natural heritage will be engaged at a later stage.

All the demos mentioned above are ongoing and a stakeholder meeting and workshop will take place in November 2019. This will be the starting point for stakeholder engagement in this case region and with the broader project. We will use the workshop as a co-production event, one that will allow us to gather stakeholder feedback which will influence the case region demo projects outlined above.

3.6 Ria de Aveiro

In the Ria de Aveiro case study region stakeholder engagement began with the PERICLES proposal, with 5 stakeholders sending letters of support for the proposal. Most of the stakeholders engaged in the pre-project stage were policy makers and planners. Once the project started, we created a regional Stakeholder Committee which includes 10 stakeholders from the different groups i.e. policy makers and planners, businesses and other actors exploiting CMCH and individuals/groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage.

As the project has progressed (e.g. through interviews carried out for tasks 4.1., 4.2., 5.2. and 7.9) the number of stakeholders has increased to 25, involving decision-makers, business associations, local associations, citizens movements, practitioners and experts from academia, as well as former fishers, cooks and captains involved in the cod fishing.

In general, local stakeholders have been showing a strong interest and engagement with PERICLES and this involvement will continue and intensify in the coming months, as more joined actions and further interactions are planned to take place, such as a stakeholder workshop on the 24th September (T 4.2.), the Blue School activity planned for 2020 (T 7.6.) and the documentary (T 7.9).

The number of local stakeholders to be engaged in the project is expected to increase in the near future. The operationalization of the portal is expected to allow us to overcome difficulties engaging regional and national authorities. It is also expected that some stakeholders will contribute to the dissemination and exploitation of project results (e.g., Tourism office, and regional authorities).

The number of stakeholders involved in PERICLES in Portugal is expected to increase in line with project progression, namely by their participation on several workshops planned (1 workshop in 2019, and 2 in 2020), by their involvement in the documentary (already ongoing but still at an early stage), with the training courses (2 courses planned for 2020) and with the activities with schools (2 activities planned for the school year 2019/2020). It is also expected that stakeholders' involvement, especially of citizens and local communities, will increase when the portal is operational. We anticipate that linking the portal to stakeholders' existing webpages will give visibility to the project and help citizens upload stories, photos, etc to the portal. Authorities will contribute to the dissemination and exploitation of PERICLES by linking the portal to their webpages.

3.6.1 Stakeholder engagement

Policy Makers and Planners

This group includes stakeholders from different types and that operate at different scales such as Directorate for Culture Heritage (National), Association of Municipalities of Aveiro Region (inter municipal) and municipalities such as Aveiro, Ílhavo, Vagos and Murtosa. Collaboration with these stakeholders is conditioned by the geographical context. The Association of Municipalities of Aveiro Region and the individual municipalities have been involved in several activities (e.g. providing data layers for the portal; interviews in the context of tasks 4.1.; 4.2; and 5.2.). Some municipalities (e.g. Ílhavo) has promoted the involvement of the partner UAVR in several activities related to CMCH, namely in the context of demo P4: Seafood gastronomy, such as "Gastronomia de Bordo", "Festival do Bacalhau", "SKREI project annual meeting". A representative of this municipality participated on the first international knowledge exchange workshop in April 2019. This municipality will also host the second annual international knowledge exchange meeting planned for March 2020.

Engagement of national and regional policy-makers and planers is more difficult, although some of these authorities are part of the Stakeholders Committee and are contacted for interviews and invited to workshops. The difficulty in engaging these stakeholders is because of budget decreases and limited human resources require them to focus on core activities at a national and regional level meaning they are not as aware of local issues.

Individuals/groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage

In the Aveiro case region, this group includes stakeholders from associations (e.g. Confraria do bacalhau, ADERAV and ASPEA), museums and experts from academia. The several museums are managed by local municipalities; e.g. Murtosa Canning Museum managed by the Murtosa municipality, the Saltpan Ecomuseum managed by the Aveiro municipality and the Ílhavo Maritime Museum (MMI) managed by Ílhavo municipality. They have been involved in several activities (e.g. interviews in the context of tasks 4.2 and 5.2.) and some are expected to participate in the regional stakeholder workshop to be held in September 2019 in the context of task 4.2.

The Ílhavo Maritime Museaum (MMI) has a large database on cod fishing activity and has been a key partner as facilitator for contacting former fishers, former cooks and captains for the documentary (WP7).

Associations, such as the Codfish' Brotherhood ("Confraria do bacalhau") and ADERAV (Local Heritage Association), have participated in interviews and workshops. Other associations, such as ASPEA (Portuguese Association of Environmental Education) and the regional delegation of Quercus (National Association for Nature Conservation) will be involved in the September stakeholder workshop. It is also expected that the associations will participate in the two workshops planned for 2020.

The Boat building interpretation center (Moliceiro boat), that is managed by Murtosa municipality, is of key importance for the production of the documentary in the context of T 7.9.

Other stakeholders in this category are academic experts who gave a strong contribution in the context of tasks 4.1. 4.2. and 5.2.

Citizens and local communities

Engagement with this group of stakeholders has started recently. In Portugal there are not the same community groups that exist in some other case regions but there are four groups with an interest in CMCH in the Ria de Aveiro lagoon and all are currently involved in PERICLES.

The "Friends of Ilhavo Maritime Museum", MARIA (Movimento de Defesa da Ria de Aveiro; Ria de Aveiro Potection Movement) and "Aveiro em transição" have been involved in the context of tasks 4.2. and 5.2. and will participate in workshops as part of task 4.2., as well as future workshops.

The new association "YOuth in COnservation of CUltural Heritage" (YOCOCU), are organizing their own project for the "European Heritage Volunteers", and have participated in the context of T4.2, and will be further involved with PERICLES in the context of demo P2: Integrating Ch into coastal tourism: the lagoon traditional boats (moliceiros) from transport to tourism and P3: Salt cultural heritage – from mono to multifunctional anthropogenic landscape.

Schools (secondary education) will also be engaged in the future, as PERICLES will develop planned activities with schools, such as taking part in the "Blue School" initiative, in the context of task 7.5, where we will carry out activities in schools regarding CMCH.

More broadly, we will use our regional stakeholder network to distribute adverts and posters (QR coded) for the mapping portal to enhance participation. In particular, we will seek to gather audio-visual data (old photographs; recorded statements, etc.)

Developers
The Aveiro harbour (APA) is a stakeholder of key importance in the geographic context of the Aveiro lagoon because it is one of the institutions with jurisdiction in the Ria de Aveiro lagoon. This stakeholder has been involved since the beginning of the project, being a member of the stakeholder committee and participating in several activities (e.g. tasks 4.2 and 5.2.), as well as in stakeholder workshops.

The Centre Regional Coordination and Development Commission (Regional) is part of the Stakeholder Committee and is a regional stakeholder that needs to be more involved in the project, as despite the permanent contact involvement has been lacking. It is expected that planned activities such as the workshops, and demonstration of the mapping portal will increase the involvement of this stakeholder.

Businesses and other actors exploiting CH
This group includes stakeholders from different types, such as the Regional Tourism Board, business associations (e.g. Aveiro District Industrial Association, Aveiro Commercial Association, Aveiro Lagoon Association) and companies (e.g. Aveiro Emotions; Cale do Oiro; Aveiro com Paixão; Incrível Odisseia). This group of stakeholders has been involved in several activities such as interviews (for tasks 4.2, 4.2 and 5.2), and some companies are collaborating with the design of training courses and identifying the gaps in the current visiting model for tourist operators (T 7.5.) The engagement will intensify in the coming months with joined actions, such as implementation of the training courses and participation in the regional stakeholder workshop.

3.7 Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and Scotland

In both Northern Ireland and Scotland, stakeholder engagement initially focussed mainly, although not exclusively, on policy actors, planners and heritage professionals, driven in part by the requirements of the project in the first year. However, as the case region demo projects get underway there is now more emphasis on engaging groups with a specific interest in cultural heritage and citizens and local communities. Engagement with these groups is linked to the mapping portal but does not exclusively depend on it as described in more detail below. Engagement with groups that exploit cultural heritage is in the early stages although this will also develop in line with the demo projects and also with work in WP 4 (co-production of a sustainable exploitation framework).

3.7.1 Stakeholder engagement

Policy makers and planners

As work package leaders for WP5 Policy Integration, the majority of QUB's stakeholder engagement to date in Northern Ireland has been directed towards policy makers and practitioners. This has involved engagement with high-level organisations such as the National Trust, the Department for Communities Historic Environment Division, Northern Ireland Environment Link, Heritage Council (Ireland), Galway County Council, Galway City Council and Irish Islands Marine Resource Organisation. Representatives from these organisations that have been engaged cover a range of areas, including museum curation, underwater heritage, heritage conservation, community engagement, marine and environmental policy, planning, and heritage tourism. Central government in Northern Ireland is under-represented, as the Northern Ireland Assembly has been suspended since January 2017 and the civil service is showing reluctance to engage. Engagement with the aforementioned organisations has been in the form of interviews in the first instance, with discussions from these leading to further involvement in the project in some cases.

The plans for future engagement with these groups in particular include building on our relationships with Northern Ireland Environment Link, an umbrella organisation for environmental organisations seeking to influence policy who provide access to a network of relevant groups in the region, and with National Trust Northern Ireland who manage much of Northern Ireland's coastline including many heritage sites and Northern Ireland's World Heritage Site. National Trust Northern Ireland are holding a conference in March 2020 to discuss the social and environmental aspects of over tourism at heritage sites, and PERICLES at QUB are now involved with this at the planning stage.

Work in Ireland has started by making initial contact with this group of stakeholders through the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, the Marine Institute, the Irish Maritime Development Office (Marine Institute), the Heritage Council, Galway County Council and Clare County Council. Engagement with these bodies will continue as work in this case region develops over the coming months.

In Scotland, stakeholders engaged with in this group include organisations responsible for cultural and natural heritage and those responsible for marine planning, efforts to engage umbrella environmental organisations such as Scottish Environmental Link have so far proved unsuccessful. In Scotland, maritime cultural heritage protection is delivered through the National Marine Plan (NMP) led by Marine Scotland, and the associated Regional Marine Plans developed by Marine Planning Partnerships. Currently the Regional Marine Plans for the Clyde and Shetland regions are being developed and we are engaged with both the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership (CMPP) and the Shetland Isles Marine Planning Partnership (SIMPP) in several ways. Members of each sit on our Regional Impact Board, CMPP participated in a regional stakeholder workshop in May 2018 and in the 1st international knowledge exchange workshop and both partnerships are further engaged through demo SI 1: Integrating CH into coastal and maritime spatial planning. While the partnerships developing the regional marine plans are highly engaged with the project, it has been more difficult to engage the local council planners delivering it. Time and budget pressures in both the Argyll and Bute and the Highland Councils have precluded their engagement with the project despite initial input from the Highland Council, although we will continue our efforts to engage them where appropriate. The Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (Western Isles Council) have shown interest in the project and we hope to develop this initial engagement further as the project progresses.

Marine Scotland is the Scottish Government body responsible for the protection of Scottish coastal waters and seas. To date we have had mixed success in engaging with Marine Scotland: a representative from Marine Scotland was interviewed as part of the initial stakeholder engagement work carried out in May 2018 but although there has been communication between members of the PERICLES team and Marine Scotland, it has been difficult to engage with them further although we will continue to prioritise their inclusion through demo SI 1 and work for WP 5 Policy Integration.

Historic Environment Scotland (HES), the main public body responsible for Scotland's cultural heritage, has been heavily engaged with the project from the start. Representatives from HES sit on the RIB, have attended a regional workshop (May 2018) and the international knowledge exchange workshop (April 2019), and have provided input into several project tasks (e.g. T3.3, T4.2, T5.2). We will continue to work with HES for the duration of the project on several aspects of PERICLES including policy, community engagement, risk to heritage, intangible heritage and exploitation.

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), is the public body responsible for Scotland's natural heritage. To date they have been partially engaged with the project, as there is uncertainty as to whether cultural heritage falls within their remit although a representative was interviewed and attended the regional workshop in May 2018 and found it beneficial. However, SNH jointly manage the Isle of Rum as a National Nature Reserve, which is part of demo SI 4: Blue growth and coastal culture: development-heritage interactions, therefore engagement with SNH will increase as work on this demo progresses.

For the cross-regional demo SI 1, we will supplement the interviews with policy and planning stakeholders with a joint workshop to bring these stakeholders together and which will be held in either Belfast, Glasgow or Edinburgh later in the project.

Individuals/groups with a specific interest in cultural and natural heritage
In Northern Ireland, Ulster Transport Museum are working on an on-going basis with traditional boat builders in Northern Ireland and QUB plans to engage with these local groups and individuals through the museum as we progress with our work in the area.

In Scotland the principal stakeholder that we have engaged with within this group to date is the SCAPE (Scottish Coastal Archaeology and the Problem of Erosion) Trust, the trust has expertise in heritage at risk and community initiatives and is represented on our RIB.

Through demo SI 3: Diversity in landings and local food: rejuvenating inshore fisheries, we will engage with local inshore fishers and fishing interest groups (e.g. West Coast Regional Inshore Fisheries Group) as well as with people and small businesses in the supply chain (e.g. fish and chip shops). This part of demo SI 3 will start in January 2020.

We will also use the portal to engage with local heritage organisations (e.g. Friends of Kilbride, Scuba diving groups) or individuals with a specific interest in CH in the case region area.

Citizens and local communities
Engagement with communities and community groups, such as local partnerships and heritage trusts, is only just getting underway. In Belfast, key community groups have been identified and contacted by email to make them aware of the project, provide some preliminary information about it, and inform them that we will be in contact again in the near future with details of how they can be involved. As yet, individuals and citizens have not been contacted, although some key individuals have been identified. The delay was due to unforeseen additional work on deliverables forcing the postponement of case study work commencing, and also due to awaiting the launch of the portal over the summer as engagement was planned to coincide with this. However, we are confident we have sufficient time left over the remainder of the project to sufficiently engage with citizens. In Galway, QUB's case study for SI 4 builds on existing stakeholder engagement activities in Spiddal and Leenane from previous projects.

QUB's future engagement with communities and community groups is a high priority, particularly in the Belfast Port case study (demo SI 2: Exploring maritime industrial Heritage) which is focused on community heritage and the re-establishment of forgotten narratives of Belfast's port heritage to preserve the shipyard identity among the communities it was founded on and enable communities to benefit from exploiting it. This work will be taken forward from September 2019, in anticipation of the mapping portal launch expected in the autumn

In Scotland, engagement with citizens and local communities is to date, largely through local community trusts. Engagement with local communities has started in earnest in the last few months in line with the project development and the start of the case region fieldwork as and will now continue for the duration of the project.

The Oban Communities Trust is active in researching the built heritage of Oban and are eager to engage with the project on the maritime heritage of the area. Preliminary talks have resulted in several ideas for collaboration driven by the Trust, including potentially a joint event which can be held as part of 2020 Scotland's Year of Coast and Waters. We will continue to engage the Trust, and through them individual citizens, in a way that is co-produced by the trust whether this is through workshops, focus groups, by joining their regular heritage 'blether' events or by designing joint events to focus specifically on maritime heritage. We will also use the mapping portal with Trust members and with individual citizens recruited through existing Trust networks. We have also started to engage with the local photography club to explore members' views of coastal and maritime cultural heritage and/or of the project's three conceptual pillars.

Through demo SI 4, we will also be engaging with community groups on the Small Isles (Inner Hebrides) i.e. Rum, Canna, Eigg and Muck. To date, we have engaged with the Isle of Rum Community Trust, representatives from the community on Muck, the Canna Community Association and the Eigg Environmental Action group all of whom have agreed to be interviewed and who will be engaged in informing the focus groups or workshops that will be held on the islands. One of the engaged stakeholders is also a representative of the Small Isles Community Council and the Scottish Islands Federation. We will continue to engage with these stakeholders and the citizens they represent through demo SI 4 by encouraging them to co-producing the focus groups to be held on each of the islands, and the exploitation possibilities for their CH, and through the mapping portal.

In Scotland we are also engaged with the Creative Arts, Technology and Education group in the Templar Arts and Leisure Centre (TALC). This group works with young people to explore certain topics through the arts. Engagement with this group is still in the early stages but youth members were consulted and were interested in collaborating with PERICLES to explore aspects of heritage of their own choice. Discussion with this group is ongoing and has been on how to incorporate heritage into an existing project or whether to apply for external funding to design a new arts project based on maritime heritage.

In the Clyde Region, linked to demo SI1, closely working with the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership, in October we are planning a Deliberative Valuation exercise with a random sample of citizens representing the region, where citizens will be asked to consider the prioritisation of cultural heritage vis a vis other societal concerns within the current draft of the Clyde Marine Plan. We will also undertake mapping via the portal here; we are aiming for the portal to be launched in time for this, but will use paper mapping as a backup that can then be digitised.

More broadly, our stakeholder network will be used to distribute posters and adverts to stimulate engagement with the portal. A prize draw will also be made available. We will also engage with Fort William and Oban High Schools seeking to arrange school classes for youth to engage with the portal.

Developers

In the Scottish case region, fish farming is an important, albeit controversial, industry that is set to expand. We engaged with a locally active aquaculture company at the start of the project, but they were uncertain about their involvement as they were unsure of cultural heritage as an area of interest. We will pursue further engagement with locally active aquaculture companies through demo SI 4 for which we plan interviews and a series of workshops on each of the Small Isles (Canna, Muck, Eigg and Rum).

Businesses and other actors exploiting cultural heritage

Engagement with this group of stakeholders has been primarily through Visit Scotland's regional director for Argyll, who sits on our RIB, although it is anticipated that we will also engage with the regional director for the Highlands region through Demo SI4 and other project work (e.g. on tourism and cultural heritage). We have not yet started to engage with tourism businesses that operate in the area although work with the Community Trusts and on Demo SI4 and WP 4 (e.g. T4.3) will in many cases overlap with business owners, especially on the Small Isles.

As the project progresses, we intend to use the portal to engage with local and regional museums (e.g. West highland Museum, Mallaig Heritage Centre, Oban War and Peace Museum). However, we will not fully engage with all of the 21 museums originally identified as 6 of them are in areas outwith the region we are working in (e.g. in the Outer Hebrides), although we will communicate with them about the Portal. We will also use the portal to engage with other organisations that explicitly promote cultural heritage as well as with other business such as dive boat and kayaking operators.

3.8 The Netherlands (Wadden Sea)

The Wadden Sea case region brings together a broad set of issues that are related to coastal and maritime cultural heritage. It is an UNESCO natural and cultural world heritage site, binding the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. Because of its natural uniqueness, it is an important touristic area, yet at the same time the area is important for a diverse range of human activity (fishing, shipping, oil, sand, agriculture). Fishing for instance, is also of key importance in the Wadden Sea area in both economic and socio-cultural terms. Furthermore, the Wadden Sea ecosystem is continuously changing – due to various local drivers of change, such as pollutants, (reduced) eutrophication, man-made infrastructures, and gas extraction, and drivers related to a more regional or even global scale, such as climate change.

Consequently, the Wadden Sea case region has a broad array of stakeholders. Our engagement strategy has been based on the approach of exploring existing networks by attending conferences such as "Nederland veranderd/t – erfgoed in de leefomgeving 2018" (The Netherlands change – cultural heritage in our living environment), by participating in events such as the annual meeting Wadden Sea Day 2019 which had the theme World Heritage Interpretation. Marloes Kraan gave a lecture at the annual symposium Maritime History in Leeuwarden museum and we worked with bachelor students in a photo elicitation assignment on their Wadden Sea tourist experiences. Also, informal talks and visits have been an important means of engagement. This approach fits well because the Wadden Sea is, in terms of research and researchers, a very crowded place, and it is important to pinpoint and explain one's niche. A major focus for us in PERICLES has been on fishers and fisheries, related to both cultural and natural heritage in the Wadden Sea, because this is the focus in demo W2: Traditional fishing practices and W3: Governance (MSP). Demo W3: refers to the development of the Visual Problem Appraisal (VPA) Framework. VPA methodology demands particularly good framing and careful positioning. We are also considering in what ways video material from the VPA could be made available via the portal.

Demo W1 is about climate change impact and coastal adaptation in the Wadden Sea but given the extent of work for demos W2 and W3, we decided that demo W1 will be a smaller project. Engagement for this demo has been started in a general sense, that is, through informal talks.

Careful planning of engagement in an area which is under much academic scrutiny has been proven to be a delicate balancing act. The already existing networks and upcoming events make it possible to get involved when an opportunity arises but gives us less of a steering position. The start of the case region fieldwork in July marks a change in that two of the three demos have started. In the upcoming months, field research and meetings will be organized, which serve the purpose of feeding into the mapping of fishing heritage practices. More stakeholders, particularly community groups will be involved, also leading to reach out to citizens.

3.8.1 Stakeholder engagement

Policy makers and planners

The group of policy makers and planners includes governmental actors from different levels and organizations. Although the international level is important (UNESCO; EU - DGMARE, DGENV: MSFD, Natura 2000, CFP; trilateral Common Wadden Sea secretariat) we started our engagement in the Netherlands, on national level for example through ministries like the Ministry of Education which entails the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands, Rijkswaterstaat; through provinces (Friesland, Noord-Holland, Groningen), and through municipalities (gemeenten; o.a. de Marne). These contacts were established by participation in diverse meetings and settings, also leading to a promising collaboration with a consultancy

group engaged in the state-initiated "Programma Rijke Waddenzee" (Programme Rich Waddenzee) and with a policy maker from the Netherlands Enterprise Agency. This is particularly important for the VPA Wadden Sea (demo W3) but also relevant for demo W1. Informal talks and formal interviews with researchers and policy makers have taken place amongst others during the fieldwork of 2 master students. Importantly, discussions in these fora also lead us to moving beyond the Netherlands, and to look into the trilateral governance and in forging linkages with the work of the ICES Working Group Social Sciences on social indicators (WGSOCIAL) on the socio-economic valuation of fisheries.

Individuals/groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage

Field visits have been an important means of establishing contact with this group of stakeholders. For example, a visit to Lauwersmeer and anthropological fieldwork and field visits related to fisheries festivals resulted in talks with fishermen and volunteers. See attached impression in the fisheries museum of Zoutkamp during the 'Open Visserijdag'. We also have visited small local museums, such as "'t Fiskerhuske" in Moddergat, but particularly "Het Walvisvaardershuisje" in Texel, have been important entry points. By this engagement with (mainly) volunteers, we are preparing for demo W2 on the mapping of fishery heritage practices in the Dutch Wadden Sea which will also be linked to the Mapping Portal. The field visits are also important input for the development of the VPA framework and for the production of the ethnographic documentary (WP7).

This latter is centred around "Het Walvisvaardershuisje" in Texel. Contact with the two lead stakeholders was strengthened by their engagement in the 1st international knowledge exchange workshop (April 2019). Both are willing to further cooperate with us in an ethnographic documentary and we are currently scripting this activity. Finalisation of the edited film is foreseen to be spring 2020.

Specific for demo W1 we have been doing and supervising field research including informal interviewing with stakeholders in Zoutkamp; a former coastal fishing community in the North of the Netherlands which was closed off the coast when a dike was built to protect the region from floods after a major disaster in 1979. Zoutkamp is representative for the expression and continuation of the culture of fishing communities even when their coastal connection is a story of the past. These stories of fisher people, fisher wives, the shrimp processors, the net

builders and the restaurant owner with fish specialties are highlighting the endurance of fishing community identities.

As the Wadden Sea UNESCO heritage convention and inscription we find a strong foundation in environmental and nature conservation activism it is a challenge to highlight the perspective of fisher people, tourists and entrepreneurs who make a livelihood in the area. This is further aggravated as the Wadden Sea UNESCO heritage boundary is the coastline, and that gives birds and seals a prominent place. We are currently highlighting that our case study area boundaries are beyond the coastline and include (former) coastal communities, farmers and other places. So far, we have an impression that the PERICLES project will allow a substantial contribution to highlight a heritage view on Wadden Sea livelihood activities and thereby strengthen the interest for the involved stakeholders.

Citizens and local communities

Direct engagement with individual citizens has not received much attention yet as this needs to be carefully planned since there are many initiatives and activities in the Wadden Sea area. Local communities have been engaged through stakeholder representatives and spokespeople, mainly related to fisheries. Involvement with other community organizations is to be developed in the coming months, in line with the start of the case region fieldwork and specific application of methods/tools.

Not exclusively about the Wadden Sea but representative for our vision of the project is the production of the film 'Our Sea, Our Heritage'. The film is accessible for downloading and embedding (https://vimeo.com/343258326). The film was produced with the ambition of increasing viewer and stakeholder understanding of the issues and realities of cultural heritage management work in PERICLES case regions. The film compiled a series of short portraits of PERICLES stakeholders who participated in the 1st international knowledge exchange workshop in April 2019.

During exploratory activities for the VPA framework production we met individual stakeholders like Eppo Lukkien; the proud boat owner and captain of the ZK9 who after a boat trip was invited and happily accepted to cooperate with us. We are exploring options of how VPA audiovisual material may be best linked into the portal once available.

Developers

The Wadden Sea case region is full of economic activity and developments, for example mussel farming is part of discussions in the "Programma Rijke Waddenzee" and there is a well-known controversy about gas exploitation. Because these activities already receive attention from other researchers and are at the core of other studies, direct engagement has so far been limited to avoid overlap and stakeholder fatigue.

Businesses and other actors exploiting CH

Engagement with this group of stakeholders which includes organizations working in the tourist sector and the domain of culture/arts has been lined up. We will build on already good contacts with fishers, which are reconfirmed in field visits as described above. In line with project planning, engagement will be intensified when carrying out mapping exercises related to demo W2 in the coming months.

4   Stakeholder groups

PERICLES identifies five different groups of stakeholders to enable effective participation and deliberation that will include specific expertise and interests as well as broad democratic representation. The designated groups are as follows: (i) policy makers and planners, (ii) individuals/ groups with specific interest in cultural and natural heritage, (iii) citizens and local communities, (iv) developers and (v) businesses and other actors exploiting cultural heritage.

It is acknowledged that there is some overlap between the role that each stakeholder may play and the identified groups, for example individuals or groups with specific interest in cultural heritage may overlap with the citizens and local communities group or with people exploiting/promoting cultural heritage; local municipalities may be responsible for both tourism (exploitation) and planning and policy.   For the purposes of this project each stakeholder was assigned to a group according to their role in the case region area and their primary relation to the project.

The policy makers and planners group includes all stakeholders who are involved with policy making relating to cultural and natural heritage and planning whether at the regional or national level. The majority are government agencies operating at the national, regional or local authority levels but this group does also include government advisory bodies that are not themselves government agencies. Areas in their remit are typically those of marine spatial planning, protection of cultural and natural heritage and marine policy which may include aquaculture, marine renewables and fisheries.

Individuals and groups with a specific interest in cultural heritage includes various types of organisation that are involved with cultural heritage and the living heritage activities that will be studied in the demonstrator projects. This group includes stakeholders such as fishers, fisheries associations, heritage associations and trusts and conservation societies. It can also include non-executive local government bodies who do not have an impact on policy or planning.

The group of citizens and local communities is an important one as one of the aims of PERICLES is to develop stakeholder networks across all sectors. This group includes community groups for example community trusts, community alliances, regional federations and schools. Individual citizens will be reached through existing networks such as the community groups and groups of interest, and though targeted engagement through the portal when the citizen science participatory mapping starts.

The developer group includes those stakeholders who are involved in activities that may impact cultural or natural heritage such as companies and alliances involved in aquaculture, marine renewable energy, resource extraction, tourism and infrastructure developments. The group of businesses and other actors exploiting CH includes bodies who specifically promote and exploit the cultural heritage of an area and can include stakeholders such as national and

regional tourism organisations, port and harbour bodies, tourism businesses and artists or experience providers who focus on heritage. It also includes museums, whether they are national, regional or local and whether they are government funded or privately run.

The number of stakeholders engaged within each group so far is depicted in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the engaged stakeholder groups in each case region.
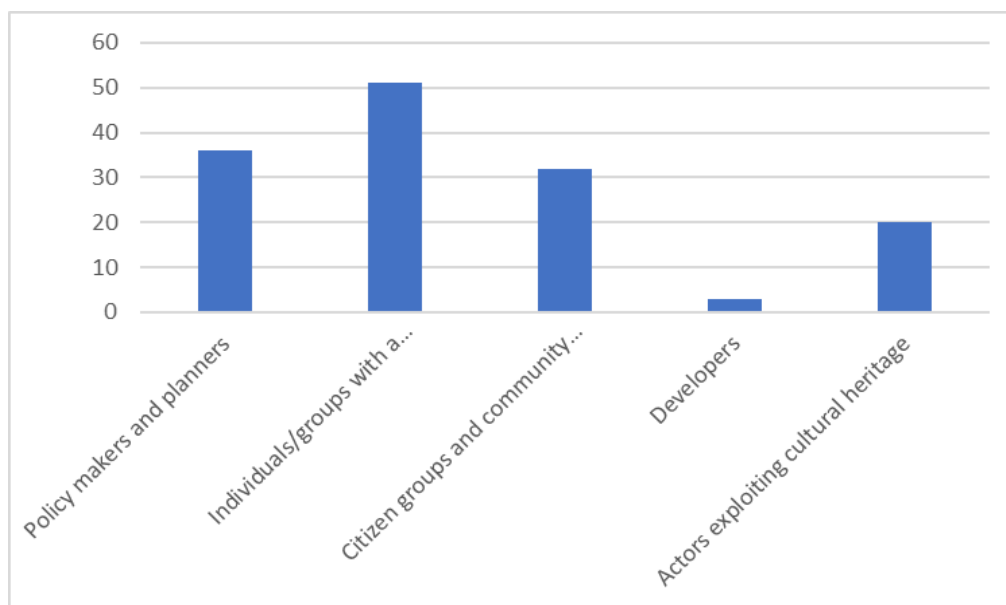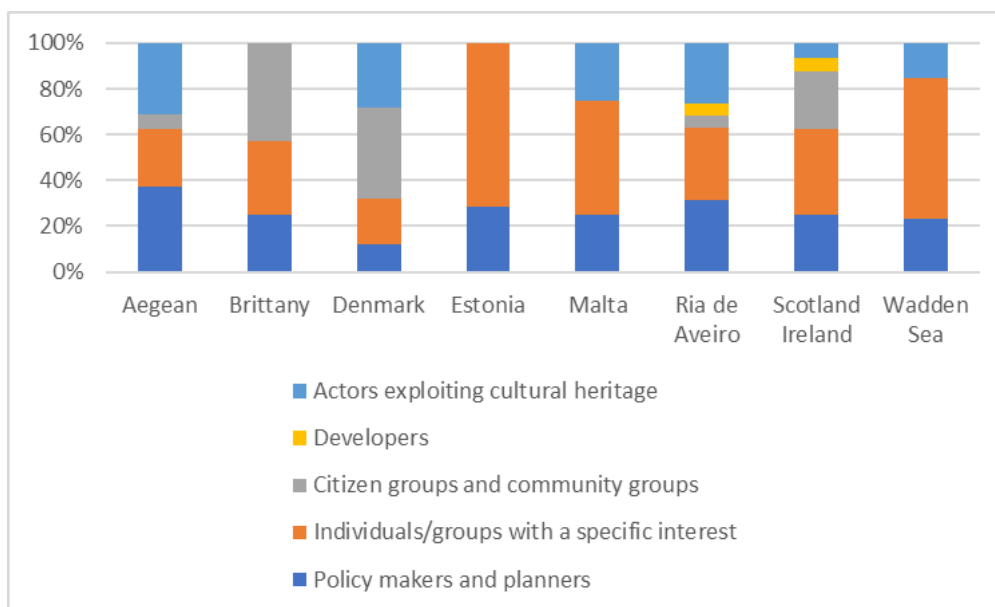
Figure 2: the stakeholder groups

Figure 3: the different stakeholder groups identified in the case region areas

An assessment of the original register of identified stakeholders indicated that more work needed to be done with local communities, although their participation was expected to

increase with the development of case region work including use of the mapping portal, which it has. It can be difficult to engage with local communities as they can lack the resources or the representatives willing to engage effectively with projects like PERICLES. Further it is important to point out that in some case regions communities are much more organised than in others and this is a key factor in explaining the difference in numbers of community groups depicted in Figure 3. Citizen engagement is thus also planned to be direct, such as through the mapping portal, public workshops and school visits as detailed in the previous section. Making local voices heard is central to achieving the aims of WP 6 and the project as a whole, and more focussed effort to include local communities has been made as the case region demo projects started and as other initiatives have developed (e.g. photography collaboration in the Aegean and Scotland), it will continue to increase through citizen science mapping when the mapping portal becomes operational later this year, and will be advertised through social media and our broader stakeholder networks

5   Stakeholder sector

The PERICLES project utilises a broad understanding of cultural heritage and therefore the partners seek to go beyond engaging solely with stakeholders who are involved in marine planning or the management of cultural heritage. We also actively seek to engage those who have traditional ways of life, those whose actions may impact tangible and intangible heritage and those whose livelihoods are based on the heritage or character of a place.

Our case region demonstrator projects investigate diverse issues including but not limited to: fisheries, blue growth, gastrotourism, climate change, adaptation, spatial planning and industrial heritage. Considering this, the register identifies the sectors in which the stakeholders operate, to use as a tool that will allow partners to gauge whether the right stakeholders are being included or whether it is necessary to increase efforts in certain sectors according to the planned demonstrator projects. Figure 4 shows the sectors represented by the engaged stakeholders across the whole project and Figure 5 shows the stakeholder sectors engaged to date in the case regions.
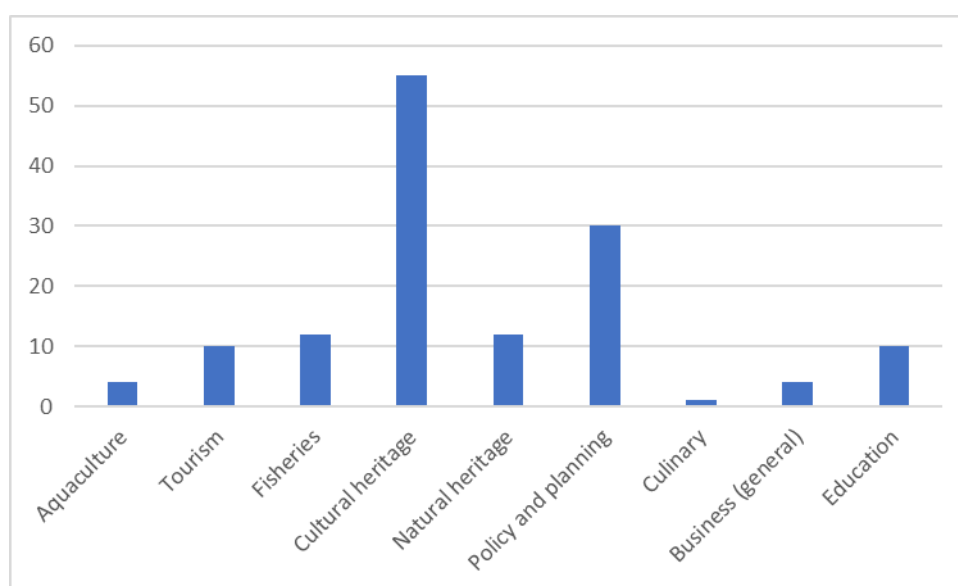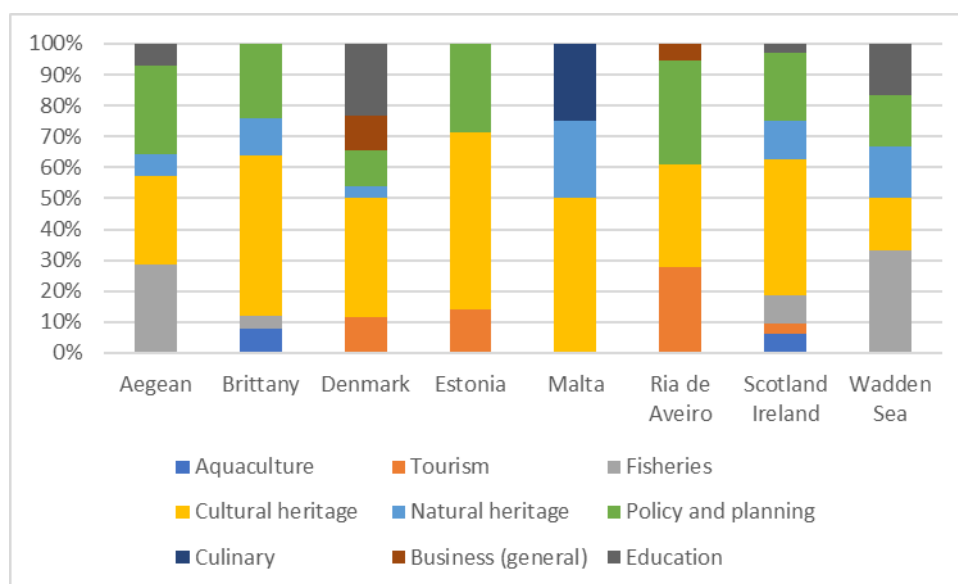

Figure 4: stakeholder sectors

Figure 5: the different sectors engaged in each case region

As can be expected, the cultural heritage sector is dominant with planning also well represented across most case regions. The fisheries sector is also quite well represented as this is included in the project's conceptualisation of living heritage and will also be key sector in a number of the demonstrator projects so representation is likely to increase. Tourism is also likely to increase as the project progresses and the results are shared with bodies who can use them to promote local cultural heritage. As the case regions are diverse, not all sectors identified in Figure 4 will be represented or will play a comparable role across the case regions.

6   Stakeholder type

Through WP 6, the PERICLES project aims to establish a network of stakeholders working at all different levels of civil society. Therefore, this register distinguishes between different types of stakeholders to guide stakeholder engagement to ensure that the project achieves this aim. Stakeholders are grouped into broad categories that distinguish between government agencies and whether these are operating at national or regional scales, non-government organisations, businesses, advisory bodies, museums and educational institutions. The non-government organisation category is used as an umbrella term to refer to all associations, community groups, federations, trusts etc that do not have a government remit but that nonetheless have an interest in any aspect of cultural or natural heritage relevant to the project. The range of stakeholder types is shown in Figures 6 and 7.
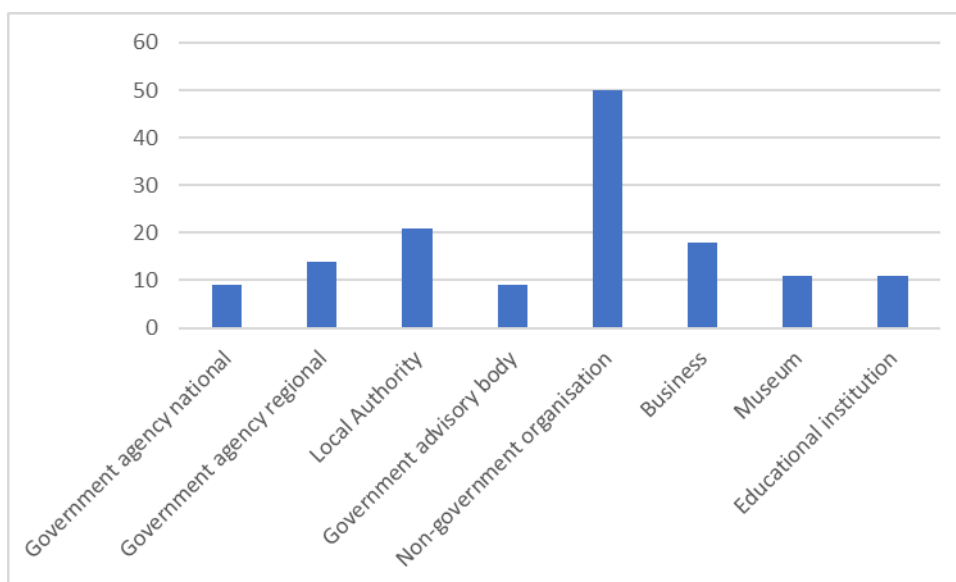

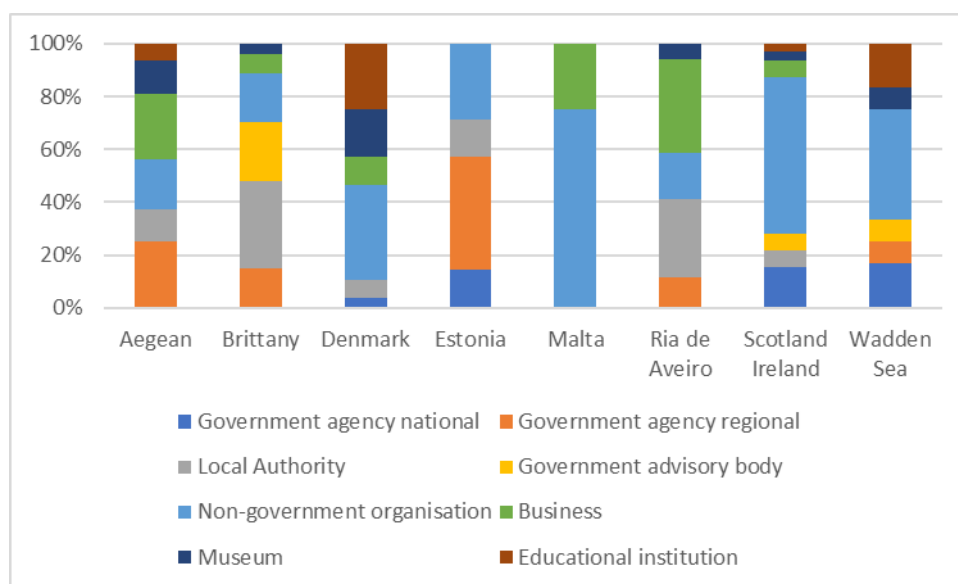Figure 6: types of organisation represented by the identified stakeholders

Figure 7: the project stakeholders in each region by type of organisation

Figure 6 shows that there is a good distribution of organisation types represented even allowing for the fact that this will necessarily depend on how responsibility for heritage and planning is allocated in each case region. Government authorities as a whole (including at the national, regional and local levels) are well represented but do not dominate. As previously described, the non-government organisation type is used as an umbrella term for organisations who have an interest in heritage and planning but who do not themselves have an official remit. Such organisations are well represented in the stakeholder register in its current iteration and in all of the case regions. The involvement of educational institutions has increased since the start of the project and may continue to do so if they are willing to participate in regions where they are yet to be engaged.

7 Conclusions and Outlook

This updated version of D6.1 shows that stakeholder identification is being refined and engagement is increasing as the project progresses. The register will continue to be used as a tool to guide future stakeholder engagement and to ensure that all groups are represented as appropriate across the project. However, it is expected that the relative distribution of stakeholder groups, sectors and types between the regions will necessarily differ according to local contexts.