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

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Abstract:

This deliverable will contain brief information about the project website and intranet as well as the establishment of Science-Impact Advisory Board (SIAC).

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1   Introduction

This document describes deliverable D3.2 "portal data layer summary" and is closely related to deliverable D3.1 "Interactive online CH mapping portal", which describes the portal development and the full background behind it.

2   Summary of Map Layers

All consortium partners have been involved in searches to identify key secondary data layers that will be added to the portal. Two mechanisms are identified: 1) static upload of data to our portal; and 2) data stored elsewhere that will be dynamically pushed/pulled to/from our mapping server. For the latter, we will rely on EMODNET (www.emodnet.eu), which provides an extensive array of data. We have identified the following information available via EMODNET at the European scale:

Cultural heritage
- Lighthouses
- Shipwrecks
- Submerged archaeology and landscapes
- Maritime museums
- UNESCO world heritage

Physical geography
- Bathymetry
- Geology
- Coastal migration
- Coastline erosion
- Sea level change

Environment
- Natura 2000 Protected areas
- National designations
- ICZM

Fisheries and aquaculture
- Fisheries and aquaculture product consumption
- Employment in fisheries and aquaculture by country
- Aquaculture: Finfish production
- Aquaculture: Shellfish production
- FAO/ ICES fishing zones

- Stocks by fishing zone
- Organisations and Councils
- Fisheries local action groups
- Regional fisheries management organisations

Energy
- Ocean energy facilities
- Ocean energy projects
- Ocean energy test sites
- Wind farms

Other human activities
- Aggregate extraction

Additionally, a wide variety of relevant layers have been identified for the PERICLES case regions (Table 1). These were identified through the following main mechanisms: expert knowledge and past project use; national portals; consultation of key stakeholders; and web searches.

Layers were classified into three sets of background layers: geographic layers, human activities (e.g. fishing, aquaculture, transport economic data, etc.), and natural heritage (e.g. designations of protected areas, biodiversity, landscape character assessments); and cultural heritage layers.

Cultural heritage includes, for example, wrecks, lighthouses, monuments, historical maps, architectural heritage, traditional boats, and museums. An important finding is that only for the Brittany region were intangible heritage layers identified, including sea songs, traditional crafts and religious heritage. This highlights that much of Europe remains uncharted in terms of intangible cultural heritage. However, there were also some regions where built CH was under-mapped; notably in Malta, where there for example appears to be no openly accessible data on wrecks.

The full list of map layers consulted are listed in an online spreadsheet, available from:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1CmcG-hniwP5mJX39YBJXmqUkcageE8lX5aZh92KBsfE/edit?usp=sharing

Final selection of layers for inclusion and categorisation will await results from WP2, so that it can be informed by conceptual review of our understanding of cultural heritage, and definition of the PERICLES three pillars framework relating to space, place and identity; risk and resilience; and deliberative and participatory governance.

Table 1 Map layers per case region

	Aegean	Aveiro	Brittany	Estonia	Malta	Scotland-Ireland	Denmark	Waddensea	TOTAL
Geographic layers	16	3	19	2	5	3	20	4	72
Cultural Heritage	1	5	28	3	1	12	8	1	59
Natural Heritage	5	2	18	2	4	5	22	3	61
Human activities	3	1	32	1	6	13	20	6	82
TOTAL	25	11	97	8	5	25	70	14	255