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MSP-MED | Pan-Eastern-Med Conference on Land-Seascape

Athens, Greece

20 June 2022 9:30 am





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MSP-MED | Pan-Eastern-Med Conference on Land-Seascape

Patrizia Falcinelli
Ambassador of Italy to Greece

Greetings





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Emanuele Papi

Director of the Italian Archaeological School of Athens

Greetings





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Efthimios Bakogiannis

General Secretary of Spatial Planning and Urban Environment,
Hellenic Ministry of the Environment and Energy

Greetings





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Landscape: a Maritime Perspective

Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the Council of Europe
Landscape Convention





Co-funded by the European
Maritime and Fisheries Fund

MSP-MED | Pan-Eastern-Med Conference on Land-Seascape

20th of June 2022, Athens (9.30 am EEST)

This broad event is organized to allow the sharing of knowledge and best experiences between EU Member States and Non- EU Countries of the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The event will be the occasion to consider the dimensions of landscape and seascape in the region and their interactions with other uses in Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management. The conference wishes to bring together institutions and experts from Italy, Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Cyprus, Lebanon and Israel offering the opportunity to present a specificity and a best practice while exchanging on broader assets of marine management. The event will be live streamed on the Youtube channel: *MSPMED International Events* - www.youtube.com/channel/UChPvBu25ukulJv8NnNnP2Yw.

Landscape: a maritime perspective

Maguelonne Dejeant-Pons

Executive Secretary of the Council of Europe Landscape Convention

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*Ici, l'image de la mer, mouvante, illimitée,
Sur fond d'or où les flots s'ourlent d'écume blanche.*

Virgile, L'Enéide, VIII 671-731

I. The Council of Europe Landscape Convention

and Seascape

II. The Council of Europe Landscape Convention

*and the Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament
and of the Council of 23 July 2014
establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning*

I. The Council of Europe Landscape Convention and Seascape

... the entire territory, “whether on land, water or sea”



Scope

The Convention states that Parties wish to provide “a **new instrument devoted exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes**”.

It applies to the **entire territory of the Parties** and covers natural, urban and peri-urban areas, *whether on land, water or sea*.

It concerns **remarkable landscapes**, and also **ordinary or everyday landscapes and degraded areas**.

Landscape is recognised irrespective of its perceived value, since all forms of landscape are crucial to the **quality of the citizens' environment** and deserve to be considered in landscape policies.

Philosophy

The member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

... Aware... of the importance of the landscape at global level as an essential component of human being's surroundings;

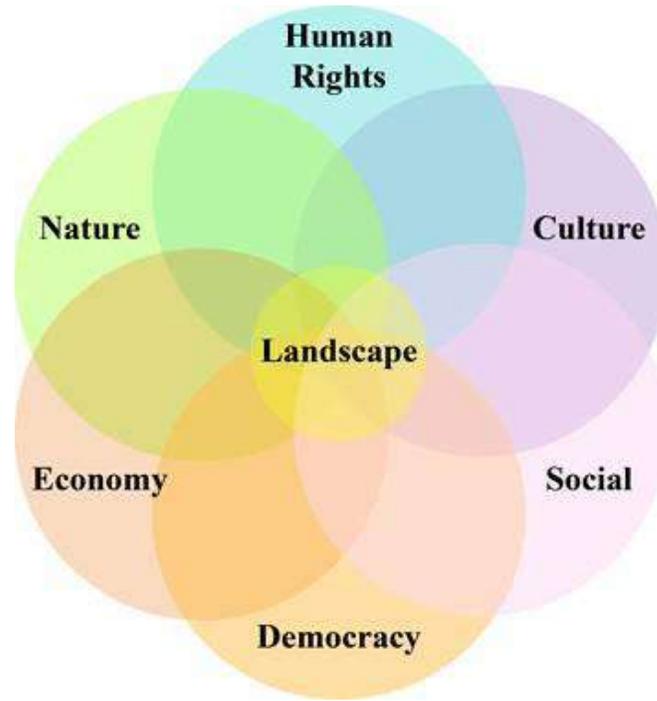
The landscape

... has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation;

.. contributes to the formation of local cultures and ... is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity;

... is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in urban areas and in the countryside, in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas;

... is a key element of individual and social well-being and ... its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.



*“The landscape flower” – Council of Europe
Design Adrien D.*

Why?

The **developments** in agriculture, forestry, industrial and mineral production techniques, together with the practices followed in town and country planning, transport, networks, tourism and recreation **and**, at a more general level, changes in the world economy, have in many cases accelerated the **transformation** of landscapes.

The Convention expresses the Member States' concern to achieve **sustainable development** based on a **balanced and harmonious relationship** between social needs, economic activity and the environment.

It aims to respond to the public's wish to enjoy **high quality landscapes**.



© Diana Pavlova

Definitions

“Landscape” means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

“Landscape policy” means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes.

“Landscape quality objective” means, for a specific landscape, the formulation by the competent public authorities of the aspirations of the public with regard to the landscape features of their surroundings.

“Landscape protection” means action to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity.

“Landscape management” means action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes.

“Landscape planning” means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes.



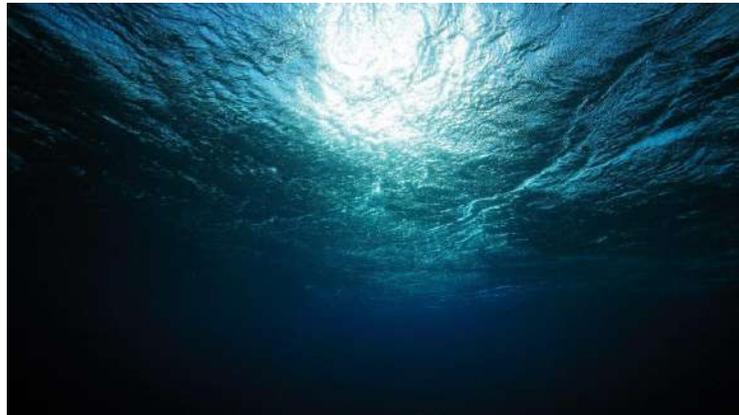
Aims

National level:

to promote **protection, management and planning of landscapes**

International level:

to organise **international co-operation on landscape issues.**



Commitments for Parties

National level

- **Legal recognition of landscape** as constituting an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity
- **Establishment and implementation of landscape policies** aimed at landscape protection, management and planning
- **Establishment of procedures for the participation** of the general public, local and regional authorities and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies
- **Integration of landscape into regional and town planning policies** and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies, with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape.

- **Awareness-raising:** increasing awareness among the civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them.
- **Training and education:**
 - training for specialists in landscape appraisal and landscape operations;
 - multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sector and for associations concerned;
 - school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values that the landscape has and the issues raised by its protection, management and planning.
- **Identification and evaluation:** mobilising those concerned in order to reach a better knowledge of landscape, guiding the work of landscape identification and evaluation through exchanges of experience and methodology between the Parties.
- **Setting landscape quality objectives:** defining landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation.
- **Implementation of landscape policies:** introducing policy instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.

International level

- International policies and programmes

To co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension in international policies and programmes, and to recommend, where relevant, the inclusion of landscape considerations in them.

In particular :

- to render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects;**
- to promote the exchange of landscape specialists for training and information purposes;**
- to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention.**

- Transfrontier landscapes

To encourage transfrontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes.

Monitoring the implementation of the Convention

Information System on the Convention

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2013\)4](#) of the Committee of Ministers to member states recommends that States Parties to the Convention:

- use the Information System with its glossary, in the framework of their co-operation, and co-operate to develop it;
- continue to exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention in order to promote knowledge of landscapes and landscape policies, in view of enhancing the quality of people's lives, taking care of their surroundings.



▶ Albania		▶ Lithuania	
▶ Andorra		▶ Luxembourg	
▶ Armenia		▶ “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	
▶ Austria		▶ Malta	
▶ Azerbaijan		▶ Republic of Moldova	
▶ Belgium		▶ Monaco	
▶ Bosnia and Herzegovina		▶ Montenegro	
▶ Bulgaria		▶ Netherlands	
▶ Cyprus		▶ Norway	
▶ Croatia		▶ Poland	
▶ Czech Republic		▶ Portugal	
▶ Denmark		▶ Romania	
▶ Estonia		▶ Russia	
▶ Finland		▶ San-Marino	
▶ France		▶ Serbia	
▶ Georgia		▶ Slovak Republic	
▶ Germany		▶ Slovenia	
▶ Greece		▶ Spain	
▶ Hungary		▶ Sweden	
▶ Ireland		▶ Switzerland	
▶ Iceland		▶ Turkey	
▶ Italy		▶ United Kingdom	
▶ Latvia		▶ Ukraine	
▶ Liechtenstein			



CORTE COSTITUZIONALE


La Costituzione
della
Repubblica Ita
liana
I diritti fondamentali della
persona, della libertà e dell'ordine
pubblico sono valori, della Costituzione
e del Presidente della Repubblica
L. 11/01/1992

Sentenza 71/2020

Giudizio GIUDIZIO DI LEGITTIMITÀ COSTITUZIONALE IN VIA INCIDENTALI

Presidente *CARTABIA* - Redattore *CAROSI*

Camera di Consiglio del 12/02/2020 Decisione del 12/02/2020

Deposito del 24/04/2020 Pubblicazione in G. U. 29/04/2020

Norme impugnate: Art. 53 della legge della Regione Calabria 29/12/2010, n. 34.

Massime: 42660 42661 42662

Atti decisi: ord. 107/2019

Massima n. 42660

Titolo

Usi civici - Norme della Regione Calabria - Usi civici che insistono su terre destinate alla realizzazione dei piani di sviluppo industriale - Prevista cessazione - Violazione della tutela del paesaggio nonché della competenza legislativa esclusiva statale in materia di ordinamento civile - Illegittimità costituzionale.

5.4.– Proprio l'onerosità delle trasformazioni, assunte nel rispetto del dettato legislativo, è in grado di salvaguardare il patrimonio d'uso civico nel suo complesso, poiché le riduzioni o modificazioni della sua consistenza possono ben essere compensate dall'acquisizione – con identico vincolo – di altre aree.

Infatti, la legislazione statale in materia, fin dalla legge n. 1766 del 1927, consente l'acquisizione di terre a vocazione collettiva, sulle quali viene a essere automaticamente impresso il vincolo della tutela paesistico-ambientale.

Sotto quest'ultimo profilo occorre, poi, considerare che la tutela paesistico-ambientale non è più una disciplina confinata nell'ambito nazionale; ciò soprattutto in considerazione della Convenzione europea del paesaggio, adottata a Strasburgo dal Comitato dei Ministri del Consiglio d'Europa il 19 luglio 2000 e ratificata con legge del 9 gennaio 2006, n. 14, secondo cui il concetto di tutela collega indissolubilmente la gestione del territorio all'apporto delle popolazioni. In questa prospettiva la cura del paesaggio riguarda l'intero territorio, anche quando degradato o apparentemente privo di pregio. Da ciò consegue inevitabilmente il passaggio da una tutela meramente conservativa alla necessità di valorizzare gli interessi pubblici e delle collettività locali con interventi articolati, tra i quali, appunto, l'acquisizione e il recupero delle terre degradate.

È stato già affermato che tale fenomeno si inquadra in un «processo evolutivo diretto a riconoscere una nuova relazione tra la comunità territoriale e l'ambiente che la circonda, all'interno della quale si è consolidata la consapevolezza del suolo quale risorsa naturale eco-sistemica non rinnovabile, essenziale ai fini dell'equilibrio ambientale, capace di esprimere una funzione sociale e di incorporare una pluralità di interessi e utilità collettive, anche di natura intergenerazionale» (sentenza n. 179 del 2019).

6.– In definitiva, la norma regionale censurata si pone in contrasto con il precetto di cui all'art. 9 Cost. e invade la competenza legislativa esclusiva dello Stato nella materia dell'ordinamento civile di cui all'art. 117, secondo comma, lettera l), Cost. e ne va, di conseguenza, dichiarata l'illegittimità.

Restano assorbite le ulteriori censure proposte dal giudice rimettente.



**Modifiche agli articoli 9 e 41
 della Costituzione in materia
 di tutela dell'ambiente**

A.C. 3156-A



X V I I I L E G I S L A T U R A
 d o s s i e r

ARTICOLO 1

Articolo 1
(Modifica all'art. 9 della Costituzione)

Costituzione <i>Testo vigente</i>	Costituzione <i>Testo modificato da A.C. 3156</i>
[...]	
<i>Articolo 9</i>	<i>Articolo 9</i>
La Repubblica promuove lo sviluppo della cultura e la ricerca scientifica e tecnica.	La Repubblica promuove lo sviluppo della cultura e la ricerca scientifica e tecnica.
Tutela il paesaggio e il patrimonio storico e artistico della Nazione.	Tutela il paesaggio e il patrimonio storico e artistico della Nazione.
	Tutela l'ambiente, la biodiversità e gli ecosistemi, anche nell'interesse delle future generazioni. La legge dello Stato disciplina i modi e le forme di tutela degli animali.

L'articolo 1 aggiunge un comma all'articolo 9 della Costituzione, che al secondo comma già riconosce quale compito della Repubblica la tutela del paesaggio e del patrimonio storico e artistico.

Il nuovo terzo comma è specificamente dedicato ai profili ambientali ed è suddiviso in due periodi:

Finalità della modifica, sulla base di quanto emerso nel corso dei lavori parlamentari, è in primo luogo quella di dare articolazione al principio della tutela ambientale, ulteriore rispetto alla menzione della "tutela dell'ambiente, dell'ecosistema e dei beni culturali" previsto dall'articolo 117, secondo comma della Costituzione - introdotto con la riforma del Titolo V approvata nel 2001 - nella parte in cui enumera le materie su cui lo Stato abbia competenza legislativa esclusiva.

Al primo periodo, accanto a quella dell'ambiente, si attribuisce alla Repubblica anche la tutela della biodiversità e degli ecosistemi. Sempre al primo periodo, viene introdotto un riferimento espresso all' "interesse delle future generazioni", espressione inedita nel testo costituzionale.

ARTICOLO 1

L'ambiente è qui inteso nella sua accezione più estesa e 'sistemica': quale ambiente, ecosistema, biodiversità.

La formulazione da svolgimento e sviluppo ad orientamenti di tutela affermati dalla Corte costituzionale in via interpretativa, allorché rilevassero ai fini delle disposizioni costituzionali vigenti.

La tutela degli ecosistemi richiama la competenza legislativa dello Stato, di cui alla lettera s) del secondo comma dell'articolo 117.

In particolare, la tutela del "paesaggio" costituzionalmente sancita dall'articolo 9 è stata declinata dalla giurisprudenza costituzionale come tutela paesaggistico-ambientale con una lettura 'espansiva'.

In tale prospettiva l'ambiente si configura non come mero bene o materia competenziale bensì come valore primario e sistemico.

La Corte ha altresì fatto riferimento (nella sentenza n. 179 del 2019) ad un "processo evolutivo diretto a riconoscere una nuova relazione tra la comunità territoriale e l'ambiente che la circonda, all'interno della quale si è consolidata la consapevolezza del suolo [di questo si trattava, in quel giudizio, ndr.] quale risorsa naturale eco-sistemica non rinnovabile, essenziale ai fini dell'equilibrio ambientale, capace di esprimere una funzione sociale e di incorporare una pluralità di interessi e utilità collettive, anche di natura intergenerazionale".

In questa prospettiva la cura del paesaggio riguarda l'intero territorio, anche quando degradato o apparentemente privo di pregio", aggiunge la sentenza n. 71 del 2020 - la quale sottolinea altresì che "la tutela paesistico-ambientale non è più una disciplina confinata nell'ambito nazionale", soprattutto in considerazione della Convenzione europea del paesaggio (adottata a Strasburgo dal Comitato dei Ministri del Consiglio d'Europa il 19 luglio 2000 e ratificata con legge n. 14 del 2006), secondo la quale "il concetto di tutela collega indissolubilmente la gestione del territorio all'apporto delle popolazioni" (dovendo "il paesaggio da una tutela meramente conservativa alla necessità di valorizzare gli interessi pubblici e delle collettività locali con interventi articolati", tra i quali, in quel caso, l'acquisizione e il recupero delle terre degradate).

Su questa evoluzione interpretativa della tutela, da paesaggistica (dunque morfologica, visiva, culturale) ad ambientale (costitutiva, valoriale, comunitaria), è intervenuta altresì la riforma del Titolo V, modificativa dell'articolo 117, secondo comma della Costituzione.

In tale ambito è stata introdotta la previsione della "tutela dell'ambiente e dell'ecosistema, tra le materie riservate alla potestà legislativa esclusiva dello Stato (con attribuzione invece della "valorizzazione" dei beni ambientali alla potestà concorrente delle Regioni).

[Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States for the implementation of the Convention](#)

Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 on the guidelines for the implementation of the Convention

Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)4 on the Convention Information System of the Council of Europe and its glossary

Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)8 on promoting landscape awareness through education

Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)7 on pedagogical material for landscape education in primary school

Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)8 on the implementation of Article 9 of the Convention on transfrontier landscapes

Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)7 on the contribution of the Convention to the exercise of human rights and democracy with a view to sustainable development

Recommendation CM/Rec(2018)9 on the creation of public funds for landscape

Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)7 on Landscape integration in policies relating to rural territories in agricultural and forestry, energy and demographic transition

Recommendation CM/Rec(2019)8 on Landscape and democracy: public participation

Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)9 on Landscape and responsibility of stakeholders for sustainable and harmonious development

Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)10 on Town planning and landscape

Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)11 on Landscape and agriculture

Recommendation CM/Rec(2021)12 on Integration of the landscape dimension into sectoral policies

22nd Council of Europe Meeting of the Workshops for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (Seville, Spain, 14-15 March 2019),

“Water, landscape and citizenship in the face of global change”

Council of Europe, European Spatial Planning and Landscape Series, 2019, No 116

22nd COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEETING
OF THE WORKSHOPS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

22^E RÉUNION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
DES ATELIERS POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE
LA CONVENTION EUROPÉENNE DU PAYSAGE

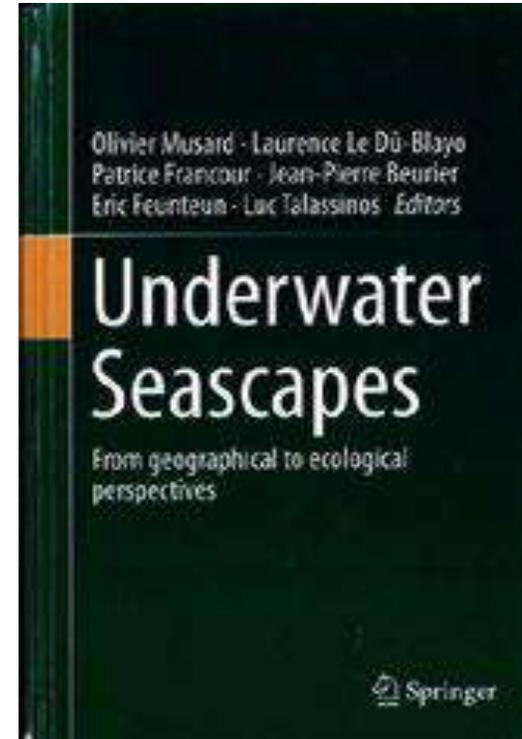
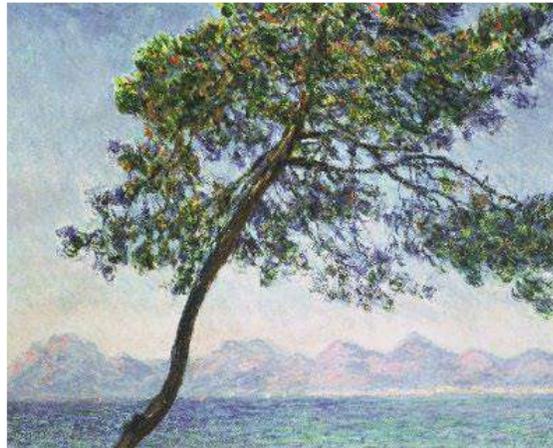


*“Water, landscape and citizenship
in the face of global change”*
*« Eau, paysage et citoyenneté
face aux changements mondiaux »*

Proceedings / Actes

European spatial planning and landscape, No. 116
Aménagement du territoire européen et paysage, n° 116

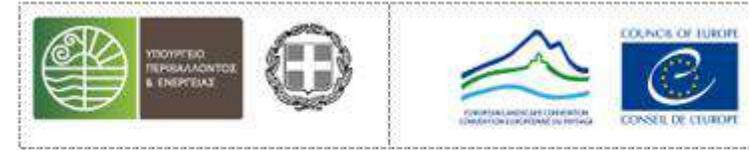
Seville, Spain, 14-15 March 2019
Séville, Espagne, 14-15 mars 2019



**National Symposium on the implementation
of the Council of Europe Landscape
Convention in Greece**
and Forum of the National Selections of the 6th
Session of the Landscape Award of the Council
of Europe
**Kastraki Kalampaka, Trikala, Greece, 6-8 April
2022,**

**“The landscape as a reflection and project of
civilisation”**

**Council of Europe, European Spatial Planning
and Landscape Series, [2022, No 125](#)**



**COUNCIL OF EUROPE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE
LANDSCAPE CONVENTION**

*NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
IN GREECE*

and

*FORUM OF THE NATIONAL SELECTIONS OF THE 6TH SESSION OF
THE LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE*

The landscape as a reflection and project of civilisation



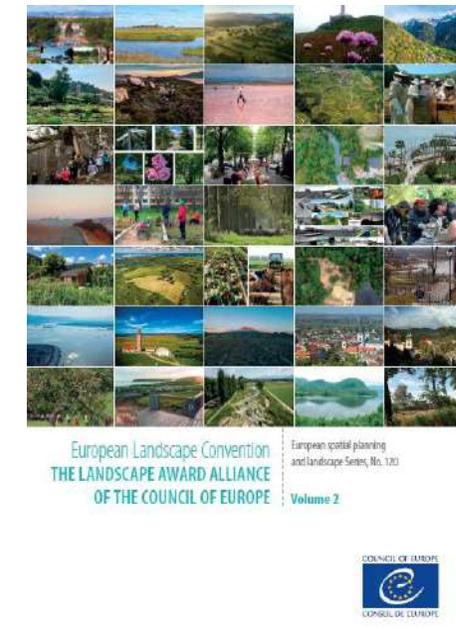
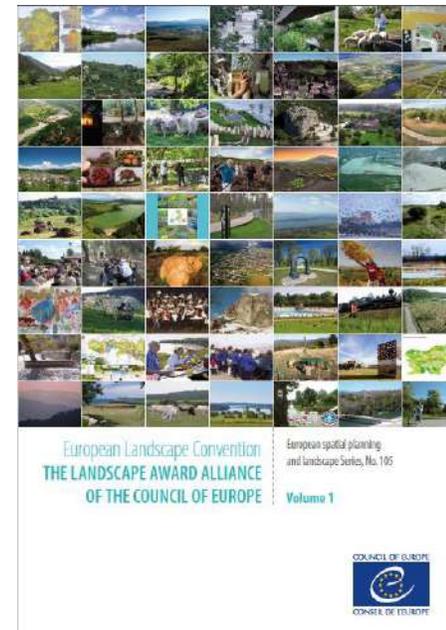
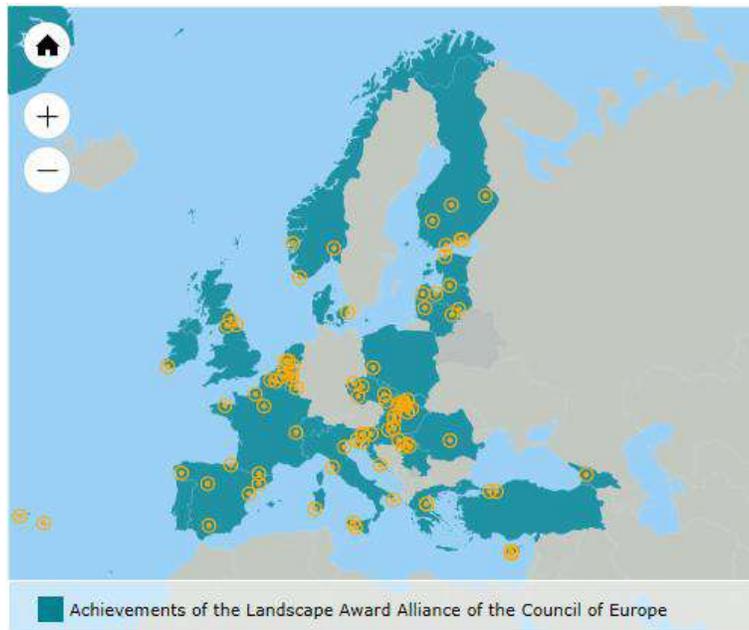
**Kastraki Kalampaka, Trikala, Greece
6-8 April 2022**

– PROGRAMME –

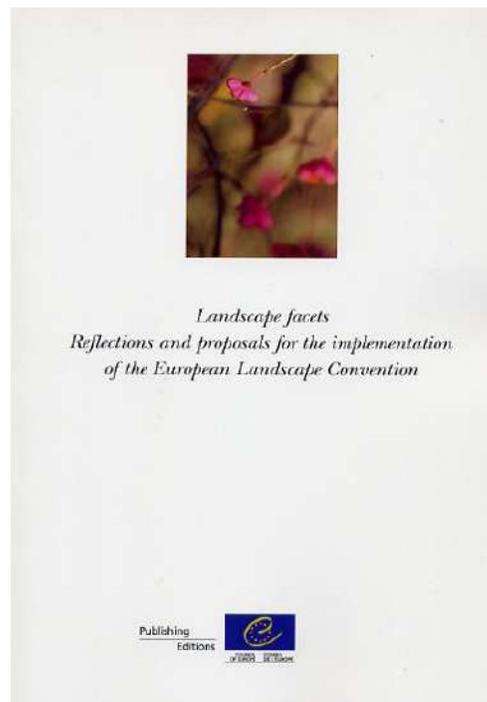
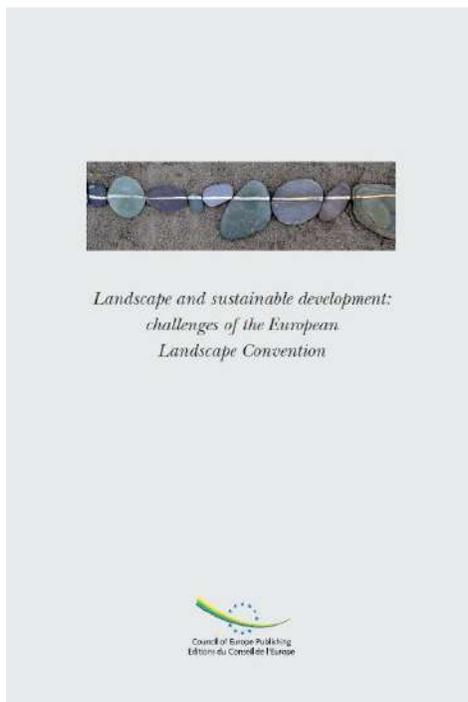
[Landscape Award Alliance](#) of the Council of Europe

The Committee of Ministers adopted the Resolution [CM/Res\(2017\)18](#) on the Landscape Award Alliance of the Council of Europe.

It gathers the exemplary achievements presented by the Parties to the Convention, showing that it is possible to promote the territorial dimension of human rights and democracy by improving the landscape features of people's surroundings.



Publications



Landscape dimensions



Reflections and proposals
for the implementation
of the European
Landscape Convention

Landscape education activities for primary schools: [Pedagogical booklet](#)

**Landscape education activities for primary schools:
Pedagogical booklet, Council of Europe Landscape
Convention, European Spatial Planning and
Landscape Series, 2021, No. 121.**

Council of Europe Landscape Convention
**LANDSCAPE EDUCATION ACTIVITIES
FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS**
Pedagogical booklet

Linguistic versions:

[Arabic](#) | [Armenian](#) | [Bulgarian](#) | [Croatian](#) | [English](#) | [Estonian](#) | [Finnish](#) | [French](#) | [Greek](#) | [Hungarian](#) | [Italian](#) | [Latvian](#) | [Lithuanian](#) | [Polish](#) | [Norwegian](#) | [Portuguese](#) | [Romanian](#) | [Russian](#) | [Serbian](#) | [Spanish](#) | [Swedish](#) | [Turkish](#)



Web and paper versions are also available for order on the Council of Europe Online Bookstore (publishing@coe.int)

The International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe, on 20 October



- 2017 - Landscape at local level
- 2018 - Landscape and education
- 2019 - Landscape and water
- 2020 - Landscape integration in sectoral policies
- 2021 - Landscape strategies
- 2022 – Landscape and **health**

II. The Council of Europe Landscape Convention

and the Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning

... A combination of rights



States involved

Parties to the Council of Europe Landscape Convention (40 ratifications)

Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, North Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Signatory State: Malta.

Opened to the accession of non-European States since 1st July 2021
(date of the entry into force of the Protocol amending the European Landscape Convention - [CETS No. 219](#)).

Member States of the European Union (27)

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Aims

“Ecosystem approach” (Directive)...

with a “landscape approach” (Convention)

Recommendation [CM/Rec\(2008\)3](#) on the *guidelines for the implementation of the Convention*

- A. Consider *the territory as a whole***
- B. Recognise *the fundamental role of knowledge***
- C. Promote *awareness***
- D. Define *landscape strategies***
- E. Integrate the *landscape dimension* in territorial policies**
- F. *Integrate* landscape into sectoral policies**
- G. Make use of *public participation***
- H. Achieve *landscape quality objectives***
- I. Develop *mutual assistance and exchange of information***

Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the *assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment* (Text with EEA relevance)

(16) **For the protection and promotion of** cultural heritage comprising urban historical sites and **landscapes**, which are an integral part of the cultural diversity that the Union is committed to respecting and promoting in accordance with Article 167(4) TFEU, **the definitions and principles developed in relevant Council of Europe Conventions, in particular** the European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of 6 May 1969, the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe of 3 October 1985, **the European Landscape Convention of 20 October 2000**, the Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society of 27 October 2005 **can be useful. In order to better preserve** historical and cultural heritage and **the landscape, it is important to address the visual impact of projects, namely the change in the appearance or view of the built or natural landscape and urban areas, in environmental impact assessments.**

3) Article 3 is replaced by the following:

‘Article 3

1. The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of a project on the following factors:

- (a) population and human health;
- (b) biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC;
- (c) land, soil, water, air and climate;
- (d) material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape;
- (e) the interaction between the factors referred to in points (a) to (d).

2. The effects referred to in paragraph 1 on the factors set out therein shall include the expected effects deriving from the vulnerability of the project to risks of major accidents and/or disasters that are relevant to the project concerned.’;

Conclusion

A thoroughly modern concept, landscape combines all four elements of sustainable development: natural, cultural, social and economic.

A unique setting and meeting place for populations, landscape is a key factor in the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of individuals and societies.

A source of inspiration, it takes us on a journey, both individual and collective, through time, space and imagination.

Any government wishing to implement the principles of good governance needs to give due emphasis to landscape in its national and international policies.

Contribution to meet the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14:

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development ...

with a landscape dimension...

*...Concerned to achieve **sustainable development based on a balanced and harmonious relationship** between social needs, economic activity and the environment (Preamble of the Convention).*



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MSP in the EU Mediterranean



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Maritime and Fisheries Fund

Overview of MSPMED Actions & Goals of the Event

Pierpaolo Campostrini

Director CORILA and Project Coordinator of MSPMED:





Co-funded by the European
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A cultural-based approach to Maritime Spatial Planning

Results and reflections from the MSPMED project

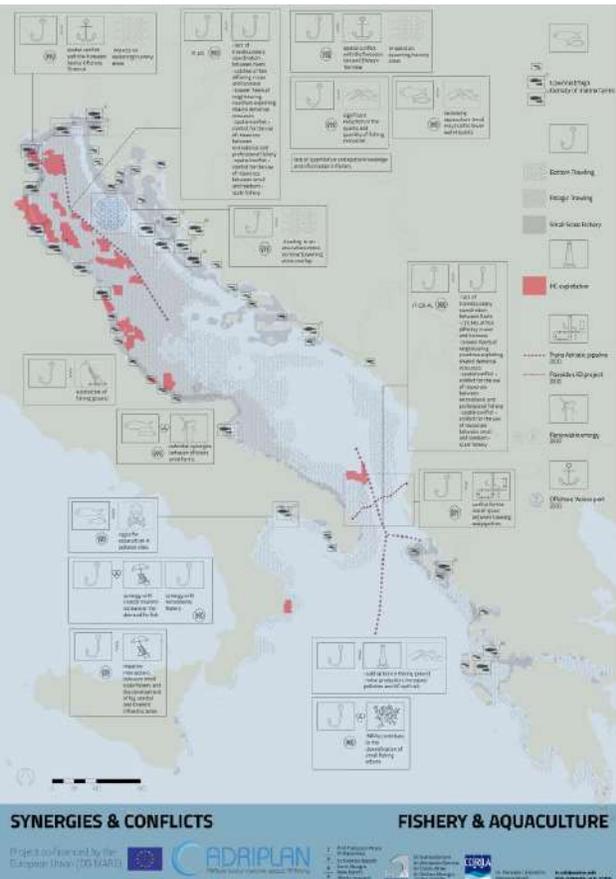
Pierpaolo Campostrini

MSPMED Coordinator



Maritime Spatial Planning

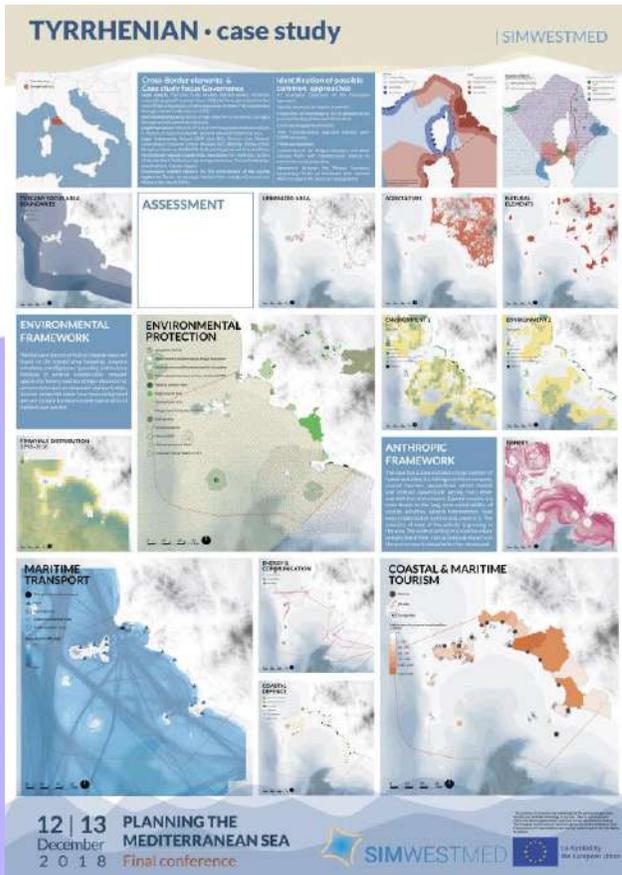
"Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) is a comprehensive and strategic process to analyse and allocate the use of the sea areas to minimise conflicts between human activities and maximise benefits, while ensuring the resilience of marine ecosystems." (IOC-UNESCO)



The EU, with the MSP Directive of 2014, identified this kind of planning as key to contribute to the effective management of maritime activities and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, promoting an **Ecosystem-based approach**

Maritime Spatial Planning

MSP directive asks to consider all the possible «uses» of the sea: fishing & aquaculture, transport, energy, tourism, security, but also nature protection and underwater cultural heritage.



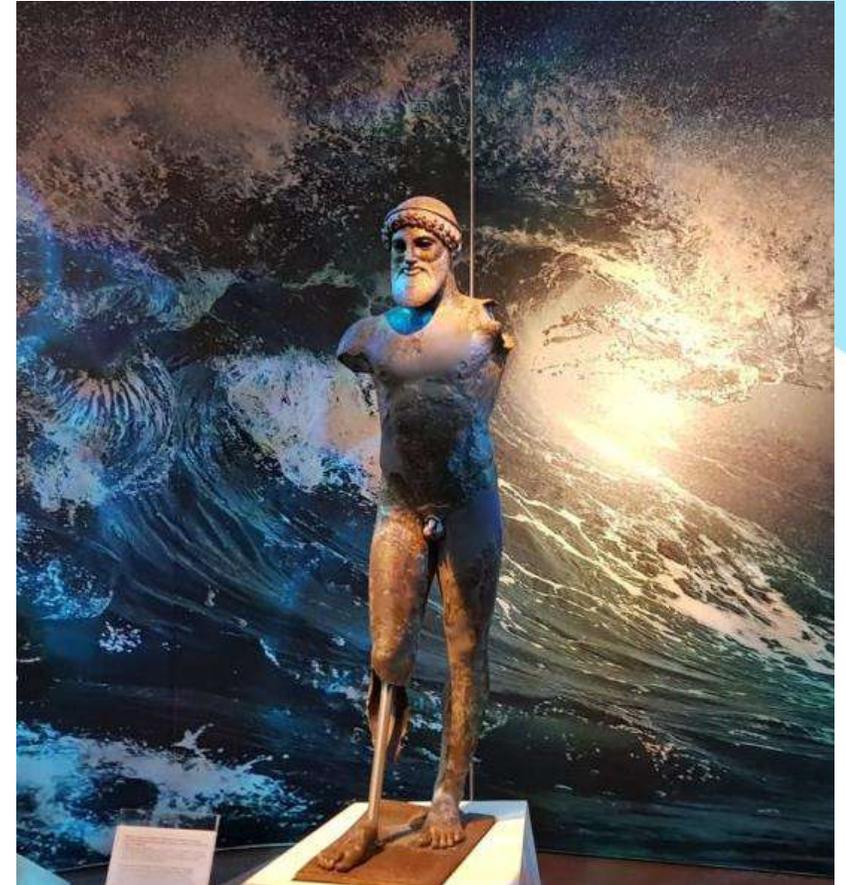
The word «landscape» is NOT mentioned explicitly

EU Member States are requested to implement a Plan, for all the marine waters in their jurisdiction, that respects the requirements of the directive, in terms of ecosystem-based approach, land-sea interaction, stakeholder engagement, transboundary cooperation.

Maritime Spatial Planning

MSP has important objectives in **natural** and **economic** terms, but cannot ignore the relevance of the cultural and also spiritual services offered by the sea.

These aspects are key, not only because of the tourism sector, but also for the **cultural heritage value**, that is part of the **identity of the populations** living in the territories facing to the sea. The proper consideration of CH will finally improve the «**social cohesion** of Member States», as in the art.3 of the directive.





Towards the operational implementation of MSP
in our common Mediterranean Sea

MSPMED is a European project
aiming at supporting national
maritime plans of Member States
facing the Mediterranean Sea and
enhancing international cooperation
for the coordination of Sea
management in the basin.

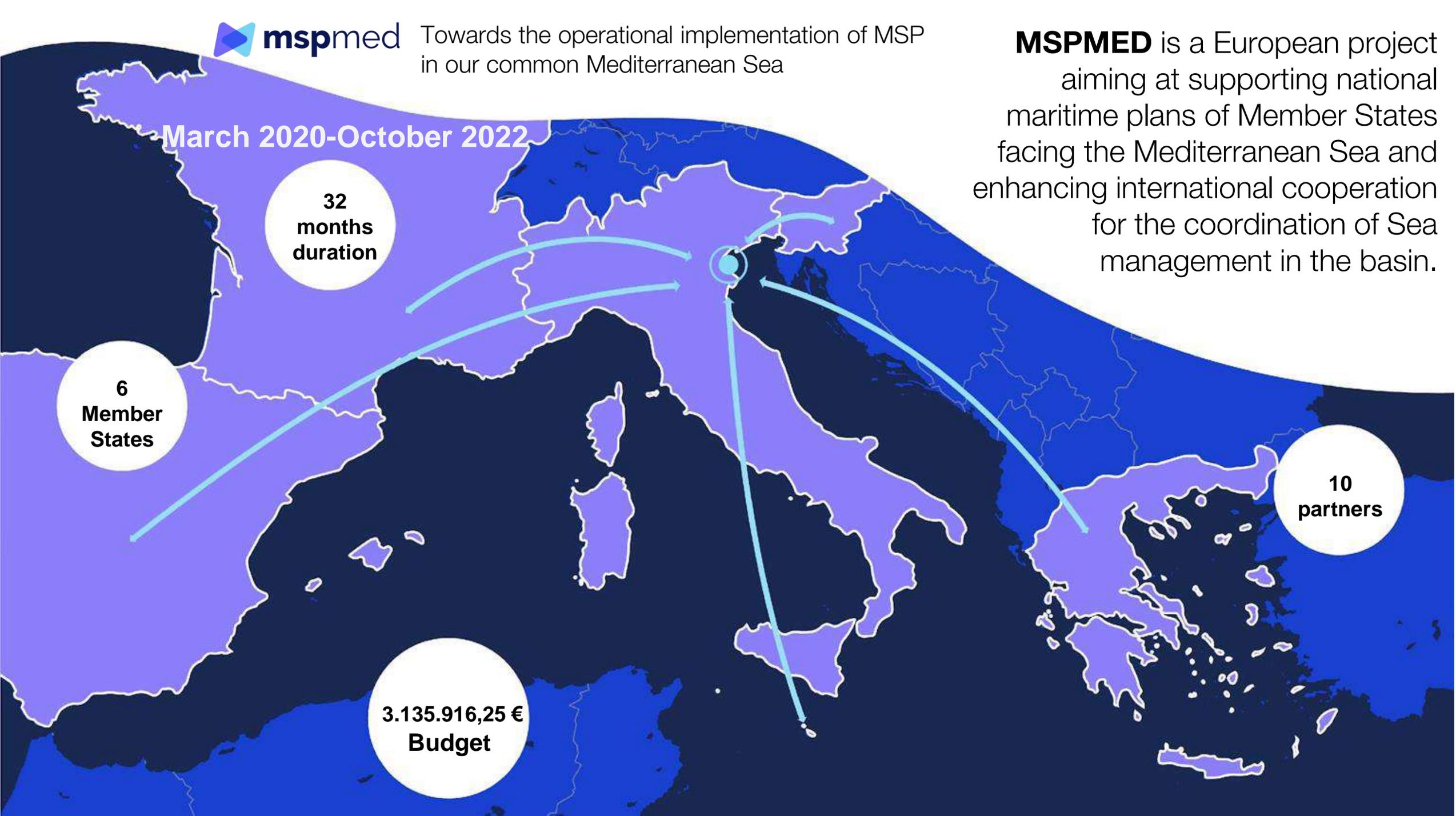
March 2020-October 2022

32
months
duration

6
Member
States

3.135.916,25 €
Budget

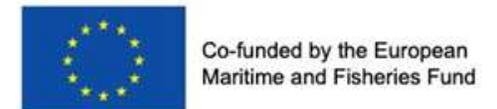
10
partners



The Consortium

▷ 10 Partners from 6 Member States

A Consortium of partners from six Member States participate in the project, they are: CORILA, the project Coordinator, IUAV, CNR-ISMAR (Italy), OFB, Shom (France), IEO (Spain), YEPEN, UTH (Greece), RRC Koper (Slovenia), PA (Malta).



The Project objectives

▷ *General objectives*

- The overarching objective of the project is to facilitate the MSP Directive implementation, by supporting the establishment of coherent and coordinated maritime spatial plans across the Mediterranean Region.
- At national level, the actions of the project concur in creating a better coordination between national and regional authorities, thus enhancing the efficiency of national plans.
- The knowledge shared among countries during meetings will produce, in a whole, a more harmonized way of approaching MSP in the Mediterranean.

The MSP-MED results so far

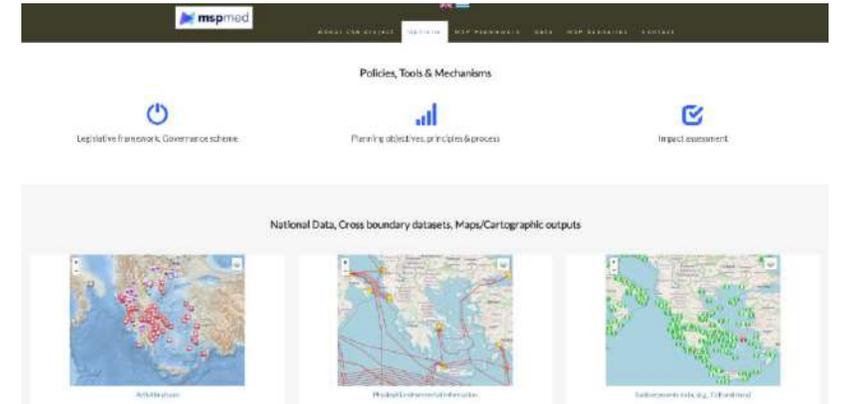
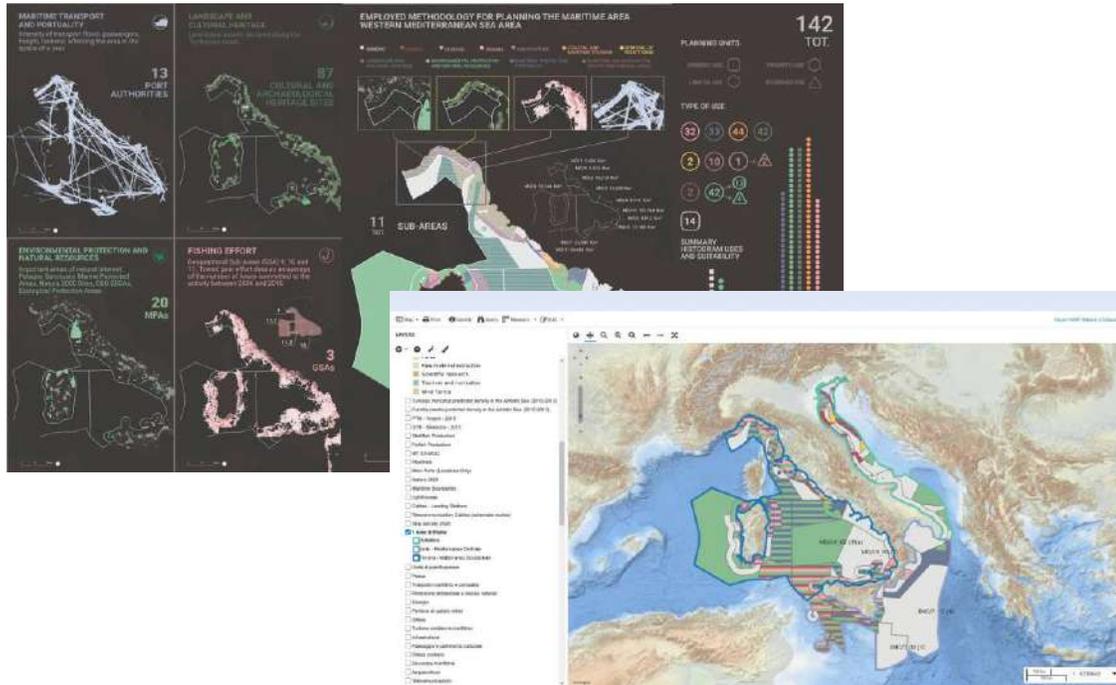
June 2022

- Support to the 6 National Plans, in different forms, e.g. datasets and map creations, stakeholder involvement.
- >10 meetings and events with national stakeholders
- 6 Technical Workshops on Key Enabling Factors for MSP
- Social media campaigns and dissemination material to raise awareness on MSP and Ocean Literacy
- 1 dedicated edition (Adriatic) of the MSP Challenge Simulation Platform
- 1 joint event with MSP Platform on Marine Multi-use in the Mediterranean
- Transboundary cooperation for the identification of common issues and creation of data tools
 - 1 Trilateral Event on Ramogepol Area: France-Italy-Monaco

The main findings so far are a contribution to a common planning approach with broader harmonization consequences on very different coasts and waters that share, however, a great number of similarities and shared cross-border issues (e.g. cultural heritage, touristic flows, pollution, environmental risks etc.)

The MSP-MED results so far

Examples of National supports



ITALY

- Data use & sharing: consolidation of national Geoportal
- Writing of Vision and strategic objectives
- Planning: specific objectives and vocations
- Methodology and indicators for monitoring and adapting the Plan identification.

GREECE, Governance support:

- Steps for the Procedure of Establishing National Spatial Planning Strategy for Maritime
- Stakeholders involvement in MSP procedure
- Steps in the Procedure of Establishing Maritime Spatial Planning in Greece
- Steps for the Procedure of Establishing Maritime Spatial Frameworks
- Online interactive MSP platform

The MSP-MED results so far

Cross cutting tasks: KEFs

Objectives: Promote harmonised MSP implementation and share best practices

5 Technical workshops involving project partners and competent authorities on several main MSP topics (Key Enabling Factors) :

Administrative frameworks and governance

Stakeholder engagement

Data availability and sharing

Ecosystem Based Approach

Land-Sea Interactions

Deliverables : workshop reports with visual minutes (living documents)

IN SPAIN THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF MSP IS DEFINED BY THE ROYAL DECREEE 363/2007, WHICH IS THE POLICY DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW 14/2010 FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT. BOTH WISH TO IMPLEMENT THE DIFFERENT APPROACHES AND INCLUDE MPAs AND AREAS WITH HIGH ECOLOGICAL VALUE FOR HABITATS AND SPECIES.

THE PROCESS: DEFINE MPAs FROM EACH MARINE DEMARCATION, COLLECT DATA AND INFORMATION FROM MPAs MANAGEMENT PLANS. PLANS WILL INCLUDE A COMPILATION OF USES AND ACTIVITIES REGULATED BY DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT PLANS APPROVED FOR EACH MPAs

IN MALTA THE EBA ANALYSIS IS LEGALLY REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIETAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS. IT IS LED BY THE ICZM APPROACH SEA IS CARRIED OUT ON THE OVERALL PLAN, BY THE SAME ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING. POST SPED 2015 THE NATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAMME IS IN PLACE HOWEVER ENHANCED COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT ENTITIES IN CHARGE OF MSP IS NEEDED AND EVEN IF THE MANAGEMENT IS ADAPTIVE THE ECOSYSTEM ASPECT IS OUTPACED BY DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES.

IN FRANCE THERE IS LACK OF SPATIALIZED DATA, THERE IS THE NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE REAL COSTS OF A DEGRADED ENVIRONMENT AND THE QUANTIFICATION OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS. DATA SHOULD COME FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES AND BECOME RELEVANT FOR DECISION MAKING AND COMMUNICATION.

IN A FEW WORDS: EBA IN ANALYSIS HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN DIFFERENT WAYS, ANCHORING IT TO CONSERVATION POLICIES BUT WITH DIFFERENT STRENGTHS, HOWEVER SUPPORTING GES EVERYWHERE IS A DIFFICULT CHALLENGE. COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION AMONG DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES IS A KEY FEATURE TO FACE THE CHALLENGES.

The infographic includes several hand-drawn illustrations: a map of Spain with blue boxes indicating marine areas, a map of Malta with a blue box, a map of France with a blue box, a small map with two question marks, and a drawing of a multi-limbed alien-like creature.

Pan-Eastern Mediterranean

Importance of MSP cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean

The need for a meeting on MSP involving EU and non-EU countries is needed to strengthen cooperation in this field.

The Mediterranean Sea is surrounded by 22 countries, only 8 of which are members of the European Union. This translates into a great complexity in terms of maritime uses and cooperation in planning. That is why the MSPMED project established the **Work Package 4: Cooperation among Member States and with Third Countries.**



Land and Seascape

The need for a new approach

Completely **new uses** of the sea appeared in the last decades: giant passenger ships and huge number of small recreational vessels, artificial structures for energy (fossil fuel extractions and wind farms), underwater parks, aquaculture farms.

They create the possibility of **new human perceptions** and therefore of **new landscapes**.

Therefore, we must consider perceptions occurring:

- from **Land to Sea**,
- from **Sea to Land**,
- from **Sea to Sea**,
- **Underwater**.



Land and Seascape

A topic for transboundary cooperation

Today, we are here to join forces and ideas to assess how the value of the landscape in the sea can be preserved, while the Blue Economy may continue growing to meet the needs of the Mediterranean region.

Some open questions:

- **What specific notion of "landscape" can be applied at sea, which is clearly not "territory" and in which there are no "villages"?**
- **Should we re-think the value of cultural heritage and landscape at sea, to meet new «blue» uses?**
- **How landscape and new «blue» uses can co-evolve for improving a longlasting sustainable development?**



Pan-Eastern Mediterranean Values

Importance of MSP cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean

The Countries in the **Eastern Mediterranean** share several common MSP related issues and challenges, for instance: possible exploitation of submarine natural gas and oil resources, environmental conservation, sustainable fisheries and management actions, the need for cooperation in the sector of safety at sea.

They share also an amazing **landscape** that makes their shores the most appreciated of the world in terms of tourism, and what is perhaps more, a **millenary cultural heritage, which characterize the identity of their populations.**



Are we ready for a new MSP cultural-based approach?

Ακρον Σούνιον



www.mस्पmed.eu



Co-funded by the European
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Overview of EU Member States' Advancement in MSP and Landscape Integration into Plans

Stella- Sofia Kyvelou
East Med MSP Focal Point



Introducing cultural values and a landscape/seascape policy in MSP

Stella Sofia Kyvelou, Professor, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences,
Eastern Mediterranean Sea-basin expert, MSP Assistance Mechanism (European MSP
Platform)

The Assistance mechanism for implementation of MSP - European MSP Platform

A service for Member States to share relevant knowledge and experiences on Maritime Spatial Planning.

www.msp-platform.eu

Since its inception, the AM MSP's role is to support the Member States and DG MARE in the Implementation of the MSP Directive.

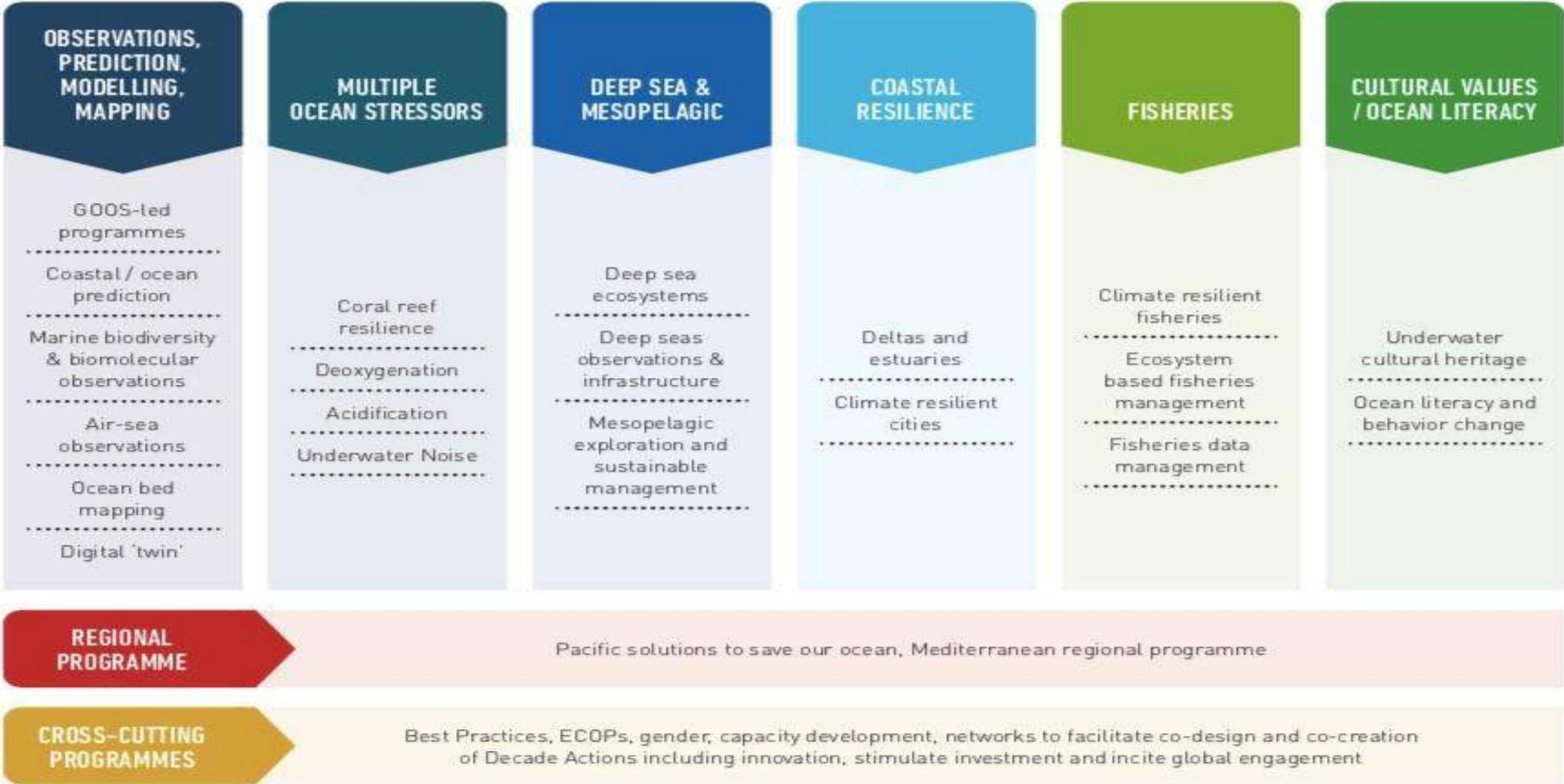
Organised recently the MSP Stakeholders Meeting in Brest, 14 & 15 June 2022



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Cultural values-Ocean literacy, main theme in the Ocean Decade programmes

Figure 2: Main themes addressed by endorsed Decade programmes.



Relevant studies by the Assistance Mechanism (European MSP Platform)

A recently published by the EC handbook on UCH in MSP

AUTHORED BY STELLA KYVELOU AND YVES HENOCQUE, ed. CHRIS McDOUGALL

1. Introduction
Why, What and for whom?

2. UCH in MSP,
solutions and
recommendations

CHAPTER 1.
MSP

CHAPTER 2.
MCH and UCH

CHAPTER 3.
ECONOMIC
VALUATION OF
UCH

CHAPTER 4.
UCH in National
MSPlans

CHAPTER 5.
UCH and the Multi-
use Concept

CHAPTER 6.
How to integrate
UCH in MSP, steps
to follow

CHAPTER 7. Key
Challenges, further
research and a
vision

CHAPTER 8.
Recommendations

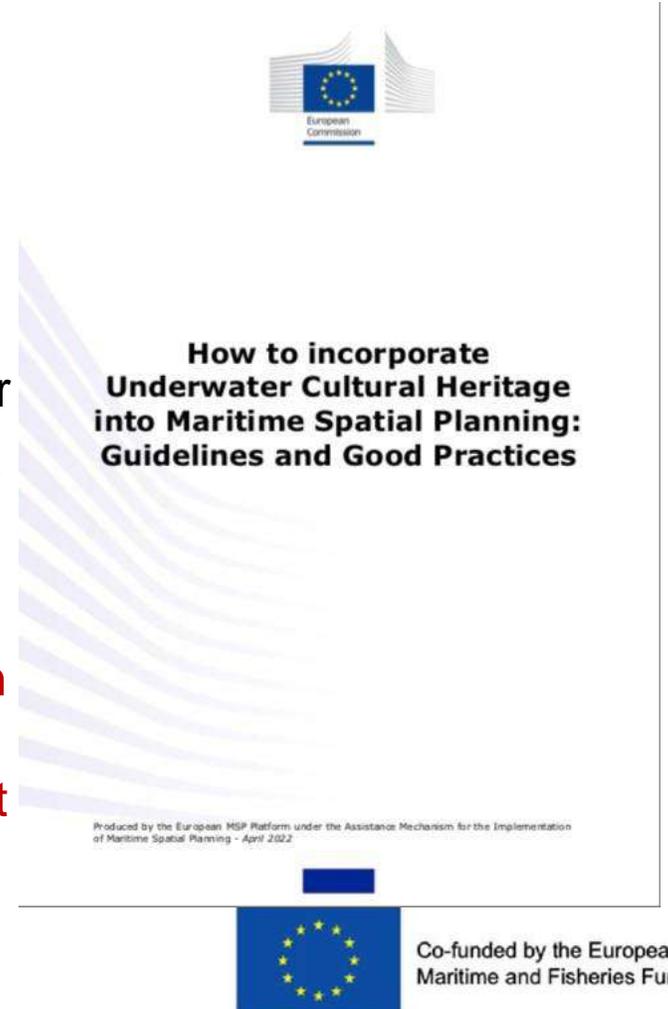
Short key messages of the «UCH in MSP» study (1)

A recently published by the EC handbook on UCH in MSP, AUTHORED BY STELLA KYVELOU AND YVES HENOCQUE, ed. by CHRIS McDOUGALL.

- Marine space is gradually shifting away from something simply to be protected from exploitation and degradation towards a place of opportunity and investment;
- Each sea basin has its own history and culture characterised by either strong cooperation efforts (e.g., the Baltic Sea) or rather fragmented when it comes to the possibility of achieving common plans (e.g., the Mediterranean).
- Understanding, recognising, and utilising Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) as a sensitive asset in the marine space and reconciling its preservation and promotion within the sustainable blue economy perspective is a real challenge.
- MSP has to address the principle of the sea as ‘common’, which means balancing priorities amongst multiple users, who all have a right of access and use over the same area.

Short key messages of the «UCH in MSP» study (2)

- MSP is about the relationship between people (society) and the sea. This is also the relationship that maritime archaeologists try to understand from a historical perspective. Thus, the MSP process can benefit from an understanding of the historic environment including engagement with coastal and maritime archaeologists.
- MSP, under **an integrated place-based approach**, creates more opportunities for MUCH to receive greater attention in terms of protection and management. Such an approach is considered ideal for tackling the growing competition among sea uses, while mitigating the pressure inflicted by these uses on nature and culture.
- The tangible and intangible cultural values/heritage associated with the sea continues to be neglected in MSP due to inherent difficulties in defining and highlighting cultural values, but also in connecting them to specific places to allow a place-based approach to planning (Gee et al, 2017).



Short key messages on UCH by UNESCO

Humans have always interacted with the ocean. Underwater cultural heritage is the memory of this relationship and is what connects us with the ocean;

Underwater cultural heritage needs to be preserved to understand our past relationship with the ocean and forecast our future with it ;

Underwater cultural heritage and its natural environment form one indivisible ecosystem. Damaging one puts the other at risk ;

Underwater cultural heritage is irreplaceable. Ocean productivity should not jeopardize its long-term protection ;

Underwater cultural heritage is a major contributor to the Blue economy. When sustainably managed, it can support the economic development of local communities.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

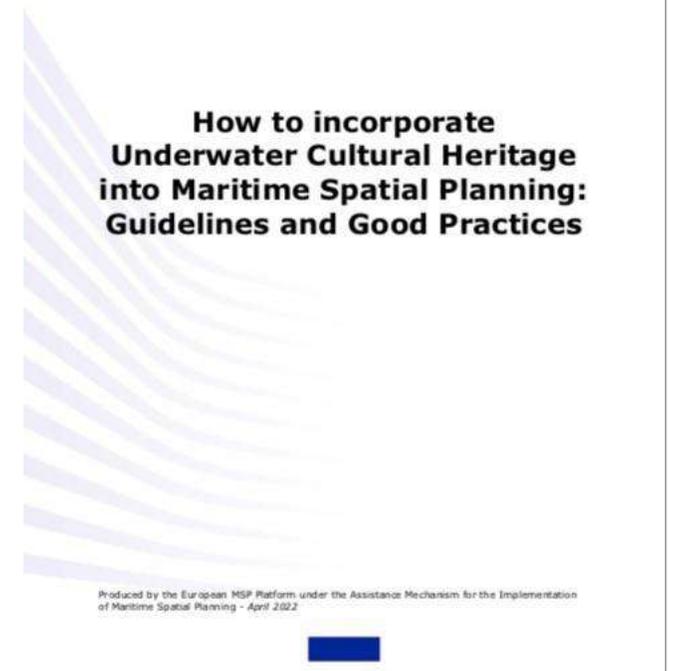
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF
THE UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY
BODY

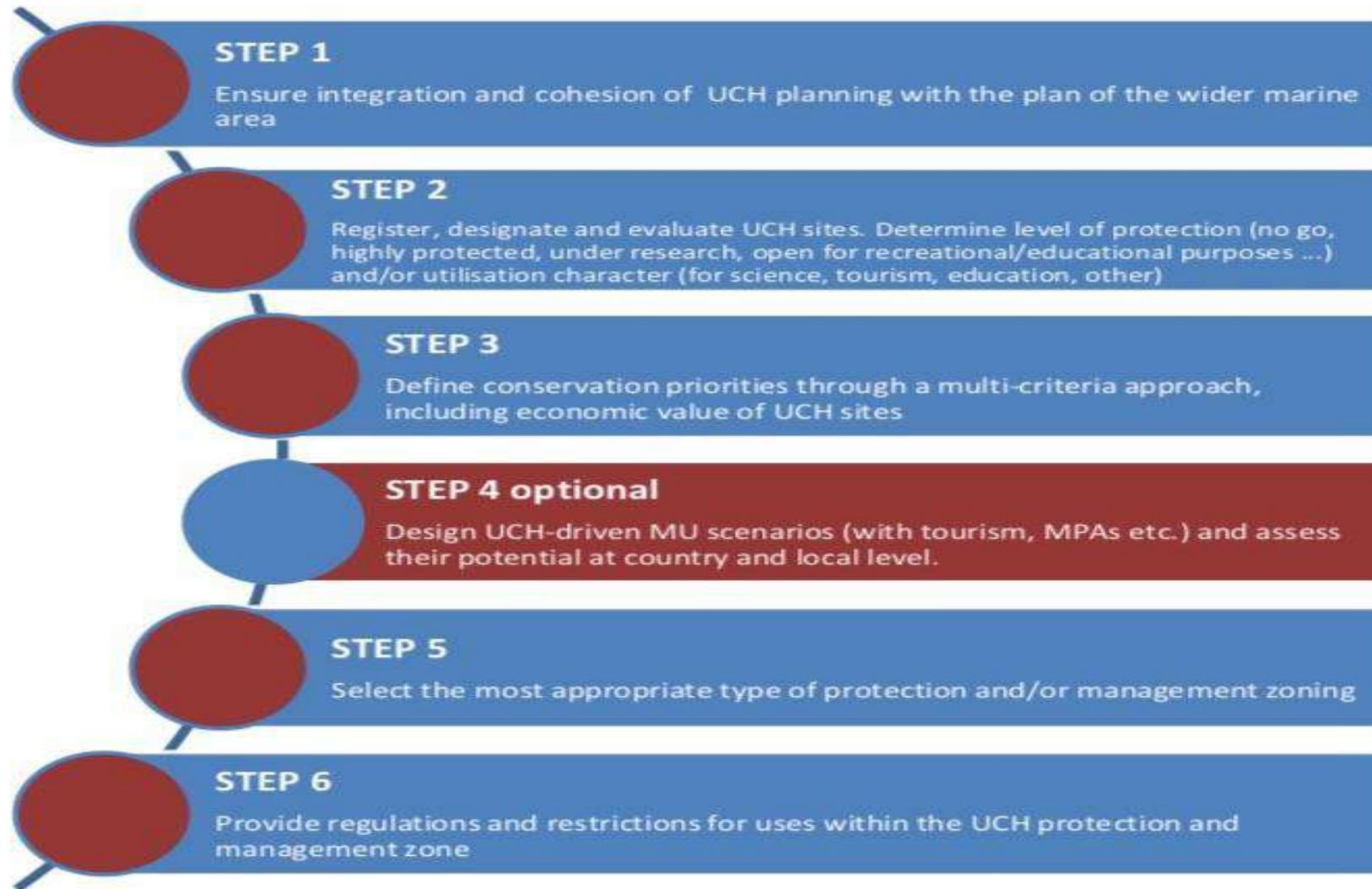
6 May 2022 (P.M.) and 7 May 2022
(A.M.) Tunis, Tunisia

Recommendations from an MSP perspective (1)

- Maritime Archaeology can be seen as an environmental concern. Archaeological material is also a 'habitat' and can provide an important ecological resource.
- Within the MSP process, MCH/UCH should be considered as a **very relevant use to promote the Multi-use concept in the marine space**, with multiple benefits for society, the economy and the environment.
- Through MSP, planners can explore UCH as a component of multifunctional sites;



Proposal of a 6-step methodology for the incorporation of UCH in MSP implementation



Recommendations from an MSP perspective (2)

Sharing knowledge and experience

- Identify and visualise the UCH resources of each sea-basin, for potential use by planners, decision-makers, and creative industries;
- Disseminate good practices, e.g “Code of Good Practice for the Protection of the Underwater Heritage of the Baltic Sea”, among MSP planners and other groups in maritime sectors;

Supporting the work

- Make data widely available and provide opportunities for people using participatory procedures and tools (e.g., PPGIS). Increase seabed surveying with an archaeological component in advance of making plans.
- Maritime planners need archaeologists for guidance and archaeologists need to be prepared to provide such assistance in a collaborative way.

MSP policies and decision-making

- “Supplementary Planning Documents” to support maritime plans merits serious consideration.
- There is a clear scope to incorporate UCH within the assessment of Good Environmental Status (GES), and therefore within Maritime Strategies.

Planning processes

- There is a need for maritime heritage managers.
- Local government archaeological officers should be mobilised and encouraged to engage in Maritime Spatial Planning

The «landscape» in the ICZM Protocol

Landscape in the Barcelona Convention

- Initially, MSP is not expressly mentioned in the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean. However, **spatial planning of the coastal zone is considered an essential instrument for** the implementation of the Protocol.
- One of the main objectives of ICZM is to “facilitate, through the rational planning of activities, the sustainable development of coastal zones by **ensuring that the environment and landscapes are taken into account in harmony with economic, social and cultural development**” (art. 5).
- Planning is recalled also in other articles of the Protocol, as in the case of articles dealing with the protection of **wetlands, estuaries and marine habitats (art. 10) or the protection of coastal landscape (art. 11)**.



MSP and terrestrial spatial planning (TSP)

- legal status as **terrestrial spatial planning**
- linked to the **management of coastal zones (ICZM)**
- ICZM is defined by the Protocol as a *“dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time **the fragility of coastal ecosystems and landscapes**, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts.” (ICZM Protocol, art. 2f).*

“Increased and uncoordinated exploitation of maritime space and marine resources may impact sustainable development, **while changes in land and sea use, urbanisation and mass tourism threaten cultural assets and landscapes** and may fragment natural habitats and ecological corridors.”
(**Territorial Agenda 2030**)

Landscape is just as important for marine planning as for terrestrial planning

Opening the discussion about Marine Quality Landscape/Seascape Plans

Benefits

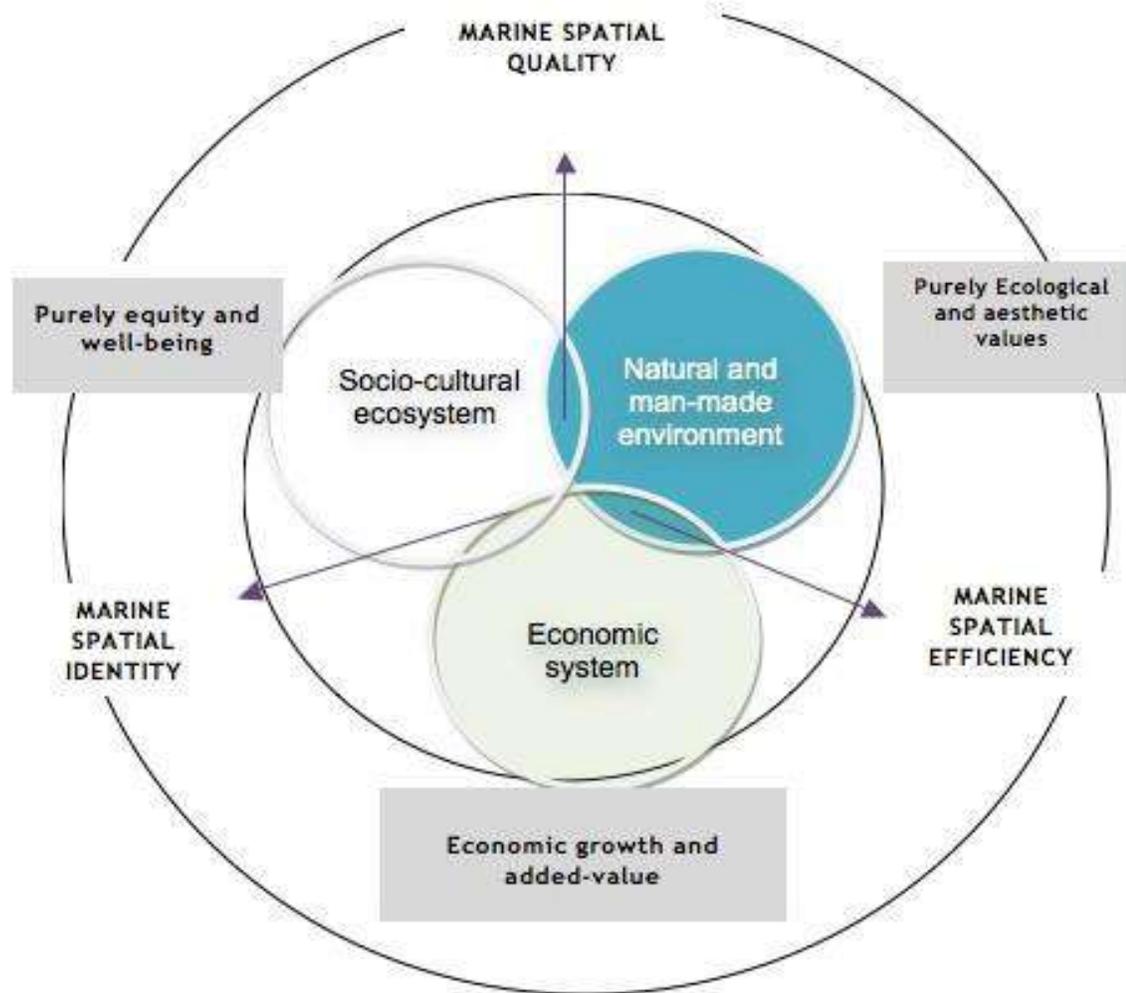
- **will certainly enrich MSP with social and cultural considerations (the missing layers)**
- **will add coherence, identity and quality to Maritime Spatial Plans.**
- **will enhance transboundary cooperation in MSP processes also on a sea-basin level.**

Challenges

- how to reconcile/balance the development of blue economy with landscape/seascape preservation.
- how to upgrade the economic value of “naturally and culturally significant areas” in order to make conservation and enhancement of landscape/seascape quality a priority in MSP.
- how to combine a landscape/seascape policy with a climate-informed MSP.

Investigating “maritime cohesion”

(Kyvelou & Ierapetritis, 2019)



3 components	20 sub - components
Marine Spatial Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multifunctional use of space Co-use & co-management of activities High productivity-Economic growth Resource efficiency Internal connectivity External accessibility Intensity of use Stimulation of local businesses Maritime clusters
Marine Spatial Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize Environmental impact Creative and smart solutions Shared understanding Creating synergies Mutual learning between marine sectors Informed stakeholders' engagement High quality landscapes/seascapes Ethical issues, food security, energy supply Intensity versus density
Marine Spatial Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tangible and intangible Cultural heritage Landscape quality Landscape resources Local coastal/inular communities

A Marine Landscape Architect/Planner ?

- The demand for **specific training** in the preparation and implementation of marine planning has shown itself to be quite significant on a global scale (Gissi and Suarez de Vivero, 2016).

In this context

- Designing effective education and training in Marine Landscape Planning, with regard to **Accesible Underwater Cultural heritage Sites- Landscapes**
 1. The professional certification of a **Marine Landscape architect/planner** should be envisaged...



Thank you! Grazie! ¡Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazie!
شكرًا



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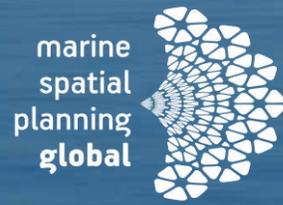
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MSP, Marine Management and Strategies in Non-EU countries

Michele Quesada Silva

IOC-UNESCO: Overview and Findings of the MSP Global Initiative





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Overview and findings of the MSPglobal Initiative

Michele Quesada da Silva
IOC-UNESCO



MSProadmap

2017-2021

- Joint Roadmap to accelerate Maritime/Marine Spatial Planning processes worldwide, adopted by the European Commission and IOC-UNESCO during the 2nd International Conference on MSP.
- Priority actions:
 - Transboundary MSP
 - Sustainable blue economy
 - Ecosystem-based MSP
 - Capacity building
 - Mutual understanding



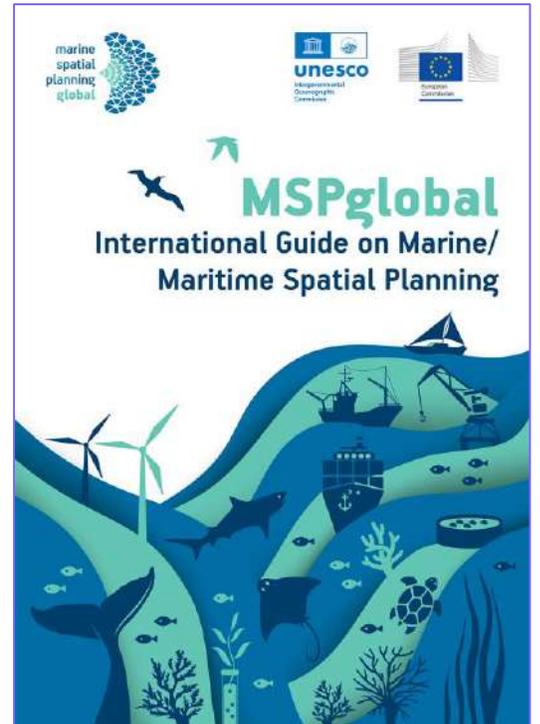
MSProadmap target: Support the achievement of covering at least 1/3 of the global maritime areas under national jurisdictions with marine spatial plans by 2030.

MSP Roadmap achievements, incl. MSPglobal

MSPglobal Initiative: Nov 2018 - Oct 2021

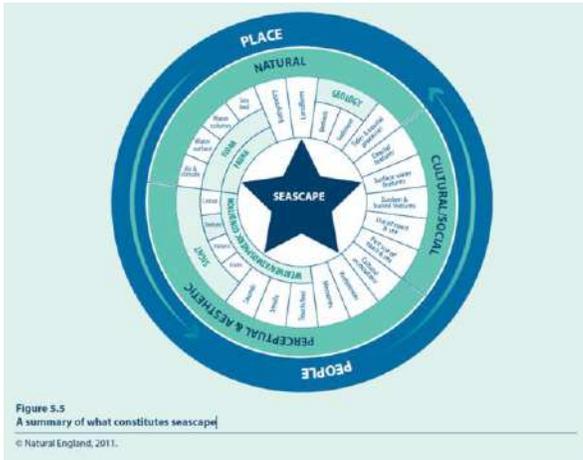
- About 5,000 stakeholders (+140 countries)
- About 150 activities
- 2 regional roadmaps on MSP
 - Western Mediterranean
 - Southeast Pacific
- +20 publications
- **New guide on MSP (EN, ES, FR, AR)**

- **MSPglobal Experts from Eastern Mediterranean:** Andrej Abramić (HR), Ant Türkmen (TR), Celia Vassilopoulou (GR)
- **MSPglobal Youth Ambassador:** Vera Noon (LB)



MSPglobal International Guide on MSP

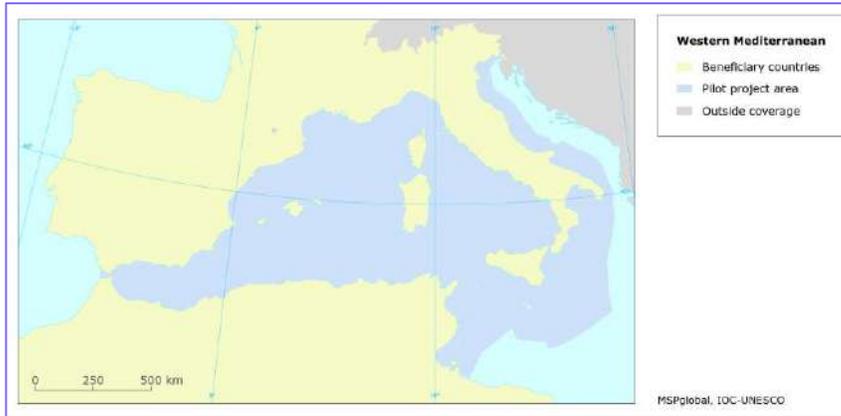
Landscape/Seascape & Cultural Heritage



- Sector needs and challenges: “MSP could ensure better **conservation of tangible heritage** through the use of buffer zones or specific measures while encouraging synergies through tourism activities.”
- Vision – e.g. Israel: “implementation of integrative governance that is ecologically balanced and participatory, the sustainable use of marine resources, **the enhancement of the marine landscape and heritage** (...)”
- Assessment: “**Socially important areas** can be mapped taking into account different criteria, such as **cultural values** (...) **aesthetic/seascape values**”
- Assessment – e.g. England: “**Seascape character assessment (SCA)** is a method for assessing, characterising, mapping and describing the relationship between people (culture), place (natural environment) and how that informs the setting for everyday life. Seascape character assessment has been used in MSP to inform and tailor policies and decisions about where certain infrastructural projects can be located”
- Scenario – e.g. WestMED pilot: “In an integrated scenario, aquaculture will be developed in suitable places regarding technical and ecological limitations as well as far from touristic areas in order **to avoid landscape disturbance.**” / “Wind energy (...) will also be located far from touristic coastal areas in order to avoid landscape disturbance.”

MSPglobal Initiative

Western Mediterranean Pilot



Beneficiary countries

Algeria*
France*
Italy*

Libya
Malta*
Mauritania

Morocco*
Portugal
Spain*
Tunisia*

Main objectives:

- Increase **cooperation** between EU and non-EU Member States
- Formulate **regional recommendations** in line with the WestMED Initiative
- Strengthen **institutional capacities**
- Increase **awareness among decision-makers** concerning the importance of MSP in the context of the sustainable blue economy
- Explore the **links between MSP and ICZM** and contribute to a better understanding of similarities and differences between the two concepts

Capacity development + Tools + Recommendations

Note: Underwater Cultural Heritage = complete data gap

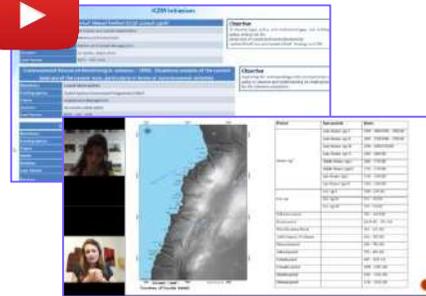
Beyond MSPglobal pilots: *Eastern Mediterranean*

Co-funded by other partners

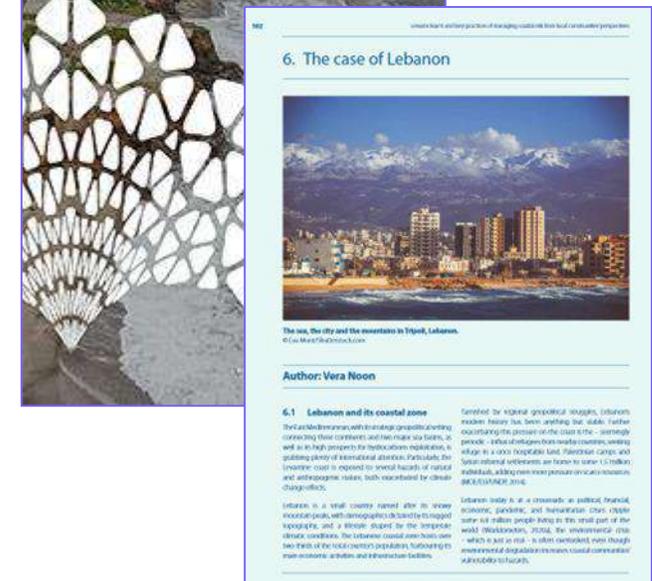
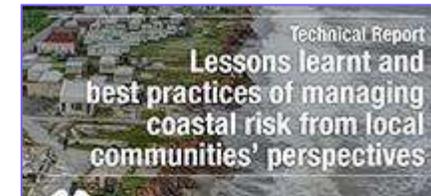
Capacity development

- **Apr 2019:** Joint training UNEP PAP/RAC and IOC-UNESCO
- **Nov 2020:** National meeting in Lebanon
- **Nov 2020:** Regional meeting in Levant and PERSGA (incl. speakers from Lebanon and Egypt)

Note: + participation as speaker in several MSP-related regional events, such as those organized by MSPMED

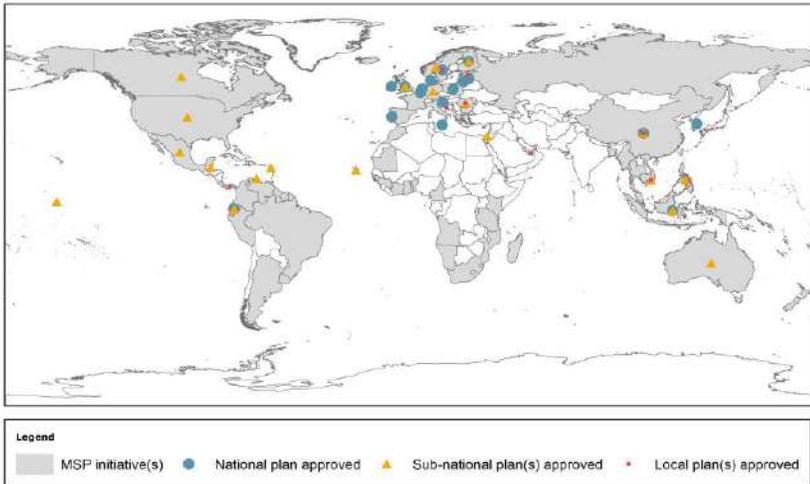


Tools



MSP around the world

Current status



Disclaimer: The illustrative map does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNESCO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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2020 IOC survey + other sources -> Pilot State of the Ocean Report:

- **About 100 countries/territories** have MSP initiatives (from early stages to plan review)
- IOC-UNESCO identified **more than 300 MSP initiatives** (both government-led processes and pilot exercises)
- **38 countries have approved plans** (national, sub-national and/or local scale)
- Most of completed plans are in Europe due to the EU MSP Directive, but **progress is happening in all continents**

Eastern Mediterranean:

Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Italy, Slovenia

Updated MSP Roadmap

2022-2027

- To be officially launched during the 3rd International Conference on MSP (save the date Nov 2022)
- Actions to be implemented through new MSP project + partnerships
- E.g., MSP Challenge/MSPglobal training network on MSP (Government of The Netherlands + IOC-UNESCO + European Commission + 12 partners, incl. PAP/RAC)





Thank you! Grazie! ;Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazzi! شكراً



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MSP, Marine Management and Strategies in Non-EU Countries

Marina Markovic

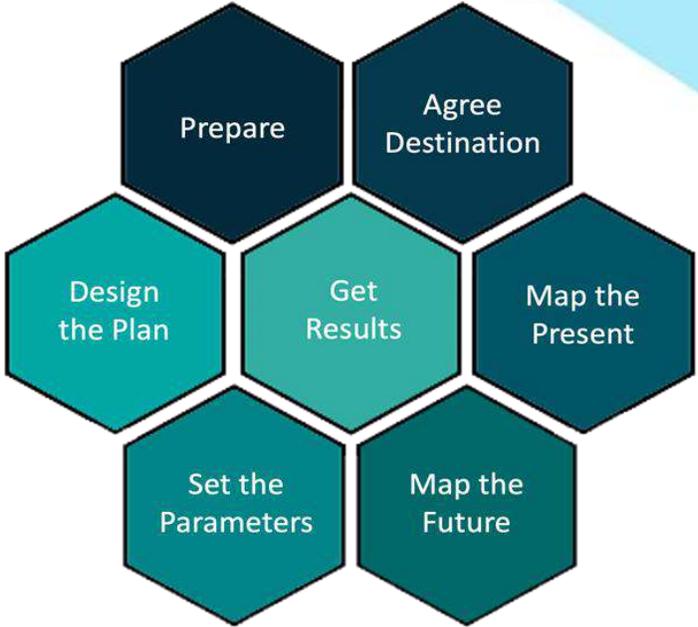
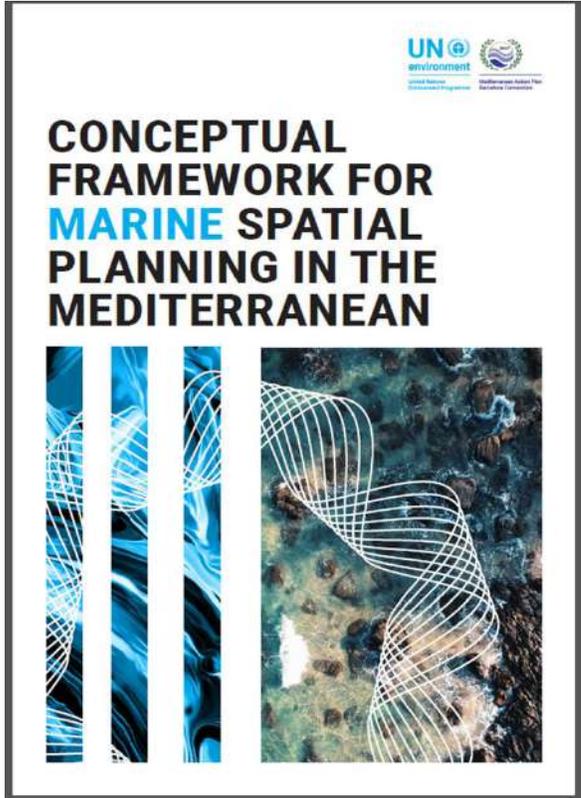
PAP-RAC: Eastern Overview

Also with Regard to the Coastline and ICZM

MSP, coastline and ICZM in the Eastern Med

Marina Markovic,
UNEP/MAP – PAP/RAC

MSP in the Mediterranean legal context



www.msp.iczmplatform.org

MSP in the Mediterranean

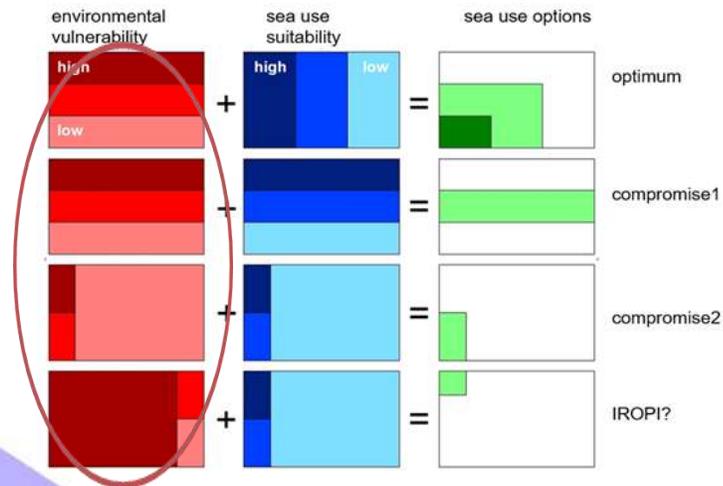
▷ Ecosystem approach

IMAP



EO8 – Coastal ecosystems and landscapes

MSP



Ecosystem-Based Management and Marine Spatial Planning

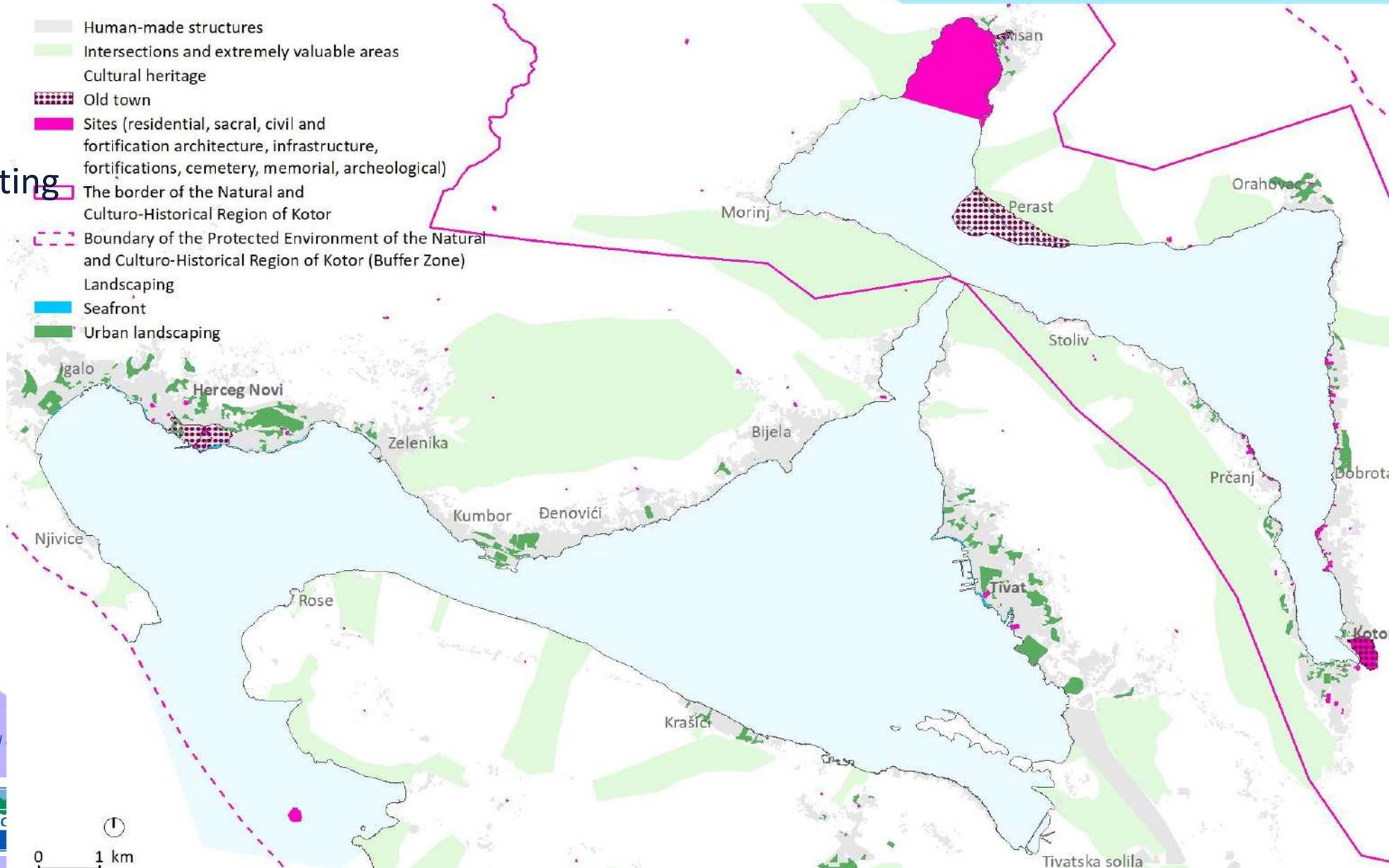
Coastal landscapes and seascapes

▷ MSP Montenegro

Coastal landscape assessment details – existing

Assessment of physical disturbance:

- 100 m zone
- Coastline

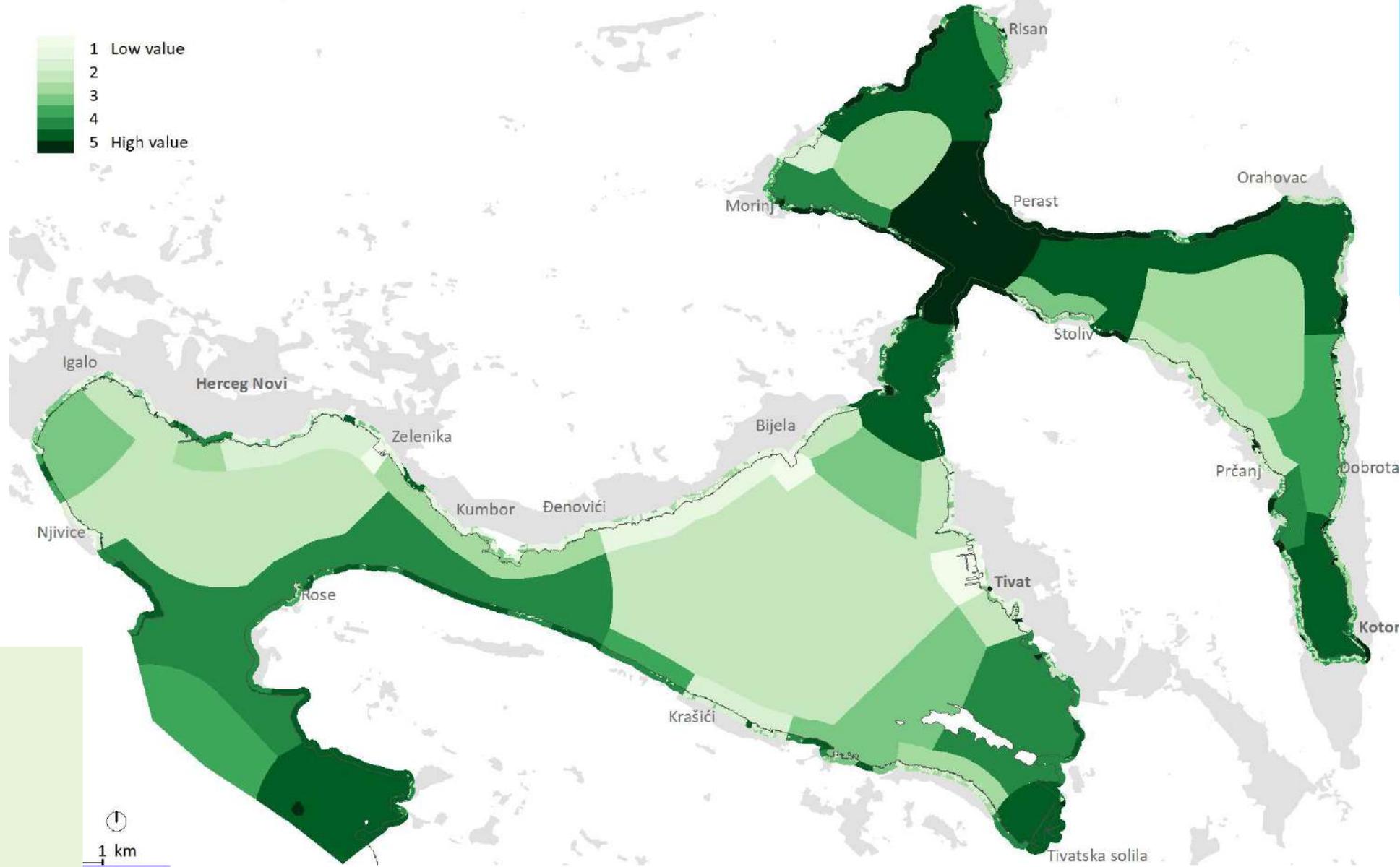


Ecosystem-Based Management and Marine Spatial

Coastal landscapes and seascapes

MSP Montenegro

Value assessment	Criteria
1 Very low value	Industrial, port and degraded areas where culture/natural elements have been lost. Maritime zone in front of degraded areas and ports.
2 Low value	Settlements and tourist zone areas without peculiarities, public space and green areas or containing inappropriate scale and typology. Built or undeveloped coastline. Maritime zone in front of urbanized areas and the middle of the bay.
3 Moderate value	Areas of intertwined natural and cultural landscapes and small settlements. Areas where cultural elements are present but not preserved or are indistinct, natural areas with less biodiversity. Settlements and tourist zone areas with a larger share of green areas and with areas of harmonious scale and typology. Partly natural coastline. Maritime zone in front of these areas.
4 High value	Areas with recognizable, distinct, preserved characteristics. Natural areas with greater biodiversity and conservation levels, areas with a prominent cultural landscape, examples of a specific combination of landscape elements. Areas which reflect great visibility of space, interesting views. Naturally preserved coast. Sea surface extending from green intersections, bay transition areas, bay surface areas, areas of significant views.
5 Very high value	Exceptional areas with special, prominent characteristics and/or symbolic significance - natural (areas of interesting relief forms) or culturally conditioned preserved landscape (dry stone walls, terraces, docks, traditional olive groves), including areas of historic urban and rural area. The sea surface that surrounds these areas, straits, naturally preserved bays, and areas of the most significant views.



Assessment criteria:

- Natural conservation
- Diversity
- Spatial order
- Harmony
- Symbolic value

Coastal landscapes and seascapes

▷ MSP Montenegro

MSP regimes: preservation and development of landscape features

State and pressures assessment



Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention



- Important cultural heritage sites and their immediate environment
- Important coastal sites
- Open areas and exceptionally valuable landscapes
- Wider areas of important marine environment protection

Coastal landscapes and seascapes

MSP for Montenegro



ADRIATIC



Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention





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Coffee Break!

See you at 11:30





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Land and Seascape: A Preliminary Reflection on Cultural Heritage in Maritime Spatial Planning



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Planning for Land and Seascape: An Introduction

Francesco Musco

University Iuav of Venice, Head of Research



Planning for Land and Seascape: An Introduction

20th June 2022, Athens

Prof. Francesco Musco

The Planning Dimension

▶ *MSP Directive*

Planning and landscape are interconnected and inseparable, this apply also to the planning of sea portions.

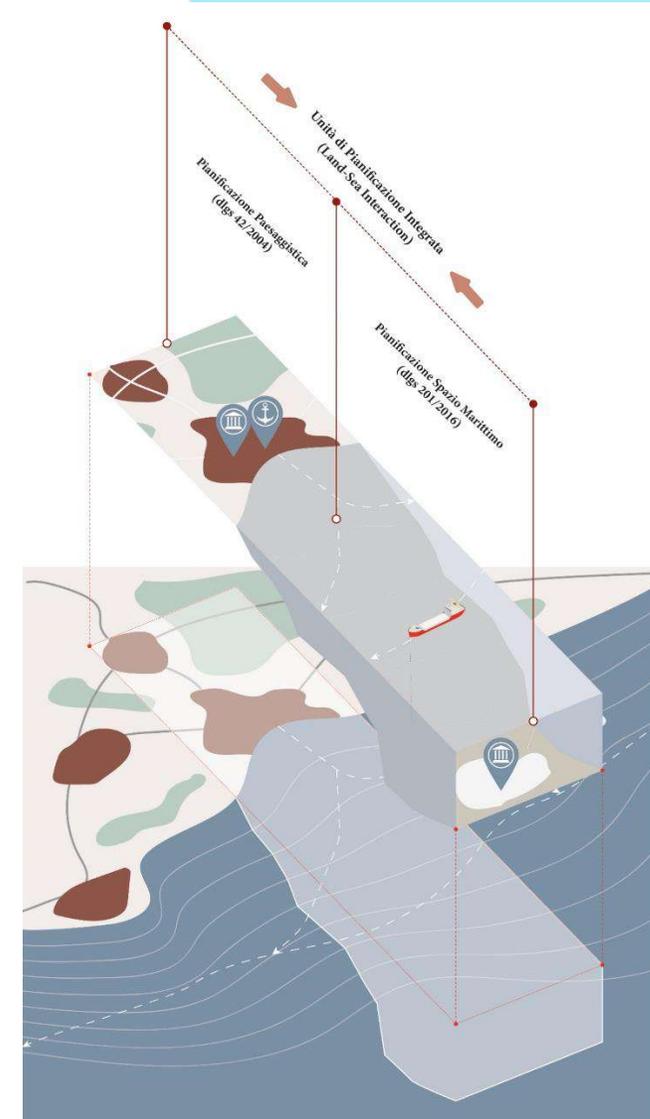
In order to promote the sustainable use of maritime space, maritime spatial planning should take into account land-sea interactions [...] the fragility of coastal ecosystems, erosion and social and economic factors. Maritime spatial planning should aim to integrate the maritime dimension of some coastal uses or activities and their impacts and ultimately allow an integrated and strategic vision.

MSP Directive 2014/89/EU

The Spatial Dimension

► Land-sea interaction

Land-sea interaction (LSI) can be defined as a “complex phenomenon that involves both natural processes across the land-sea interface, as well as the impact of socio-economic activities taking place in the coastal zone.”



Different perspective and regulation

► *From Land to Sea*

Planning, through regulations helps defining the landscape based on different objectives



Asinara protected area



Adriatic coast

Different perspective and regulation

▷ *From Sea to Sea*

Planning the maritime space, by assigning prioritization of uses similarly shapes “new” landscapes or defines use of existing ones. And this also considering under-exploited underwater spaces.



Aquaculture



Extraction rig

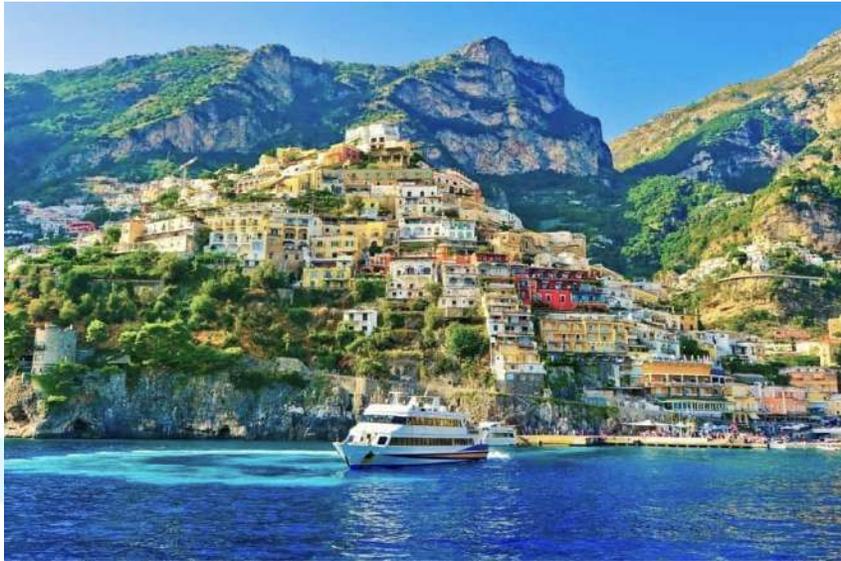


Offshore Wind farms

Different perspective and regulation

▶ *From Sea to Land*

Regulations applying to the coast helps protect historic sites or develop new human habitats that reflects new cultures and uses.



Positano, Amalfi Coast, Italy



Benidorm, Spain

Different perspective and regulation

Underwater space

Maritime spatial planning as a regulation tool for the underwater space



Natural seabed & Habitat



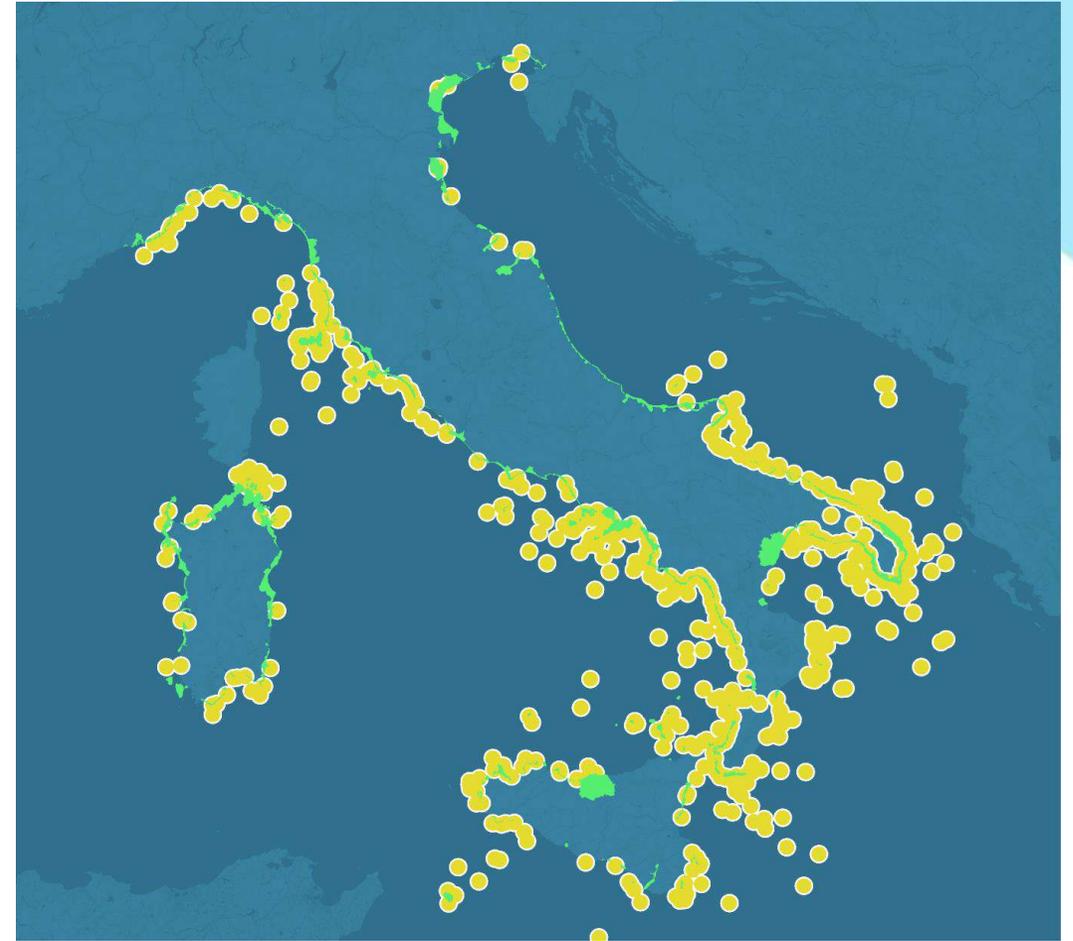
Underwater Cultural Heritage

Building experience

▷ *Cross-collaborative approach*

IUAV, CORILA and CNR-ISMAR have built a strong expertise in Maritime Spatial Planning with several European projects that led to the formation of a scientific board able to support the Italian Maritime Spatial Planning process.

Landscape and **Cultural Heritage** were considered as transversal principles over the other sectors and activities involved.



European Projects of National Interest

Main European initiatives and projects for the development of MSP in the Mediterranean and preparatory to the national process

ADRIPLAN - EMFF (2013-2015)

Objectives:

To provide a commonly agreed approach to cross-border MSP in the Adriatic-Ionian region, considered as a whole and more specifically through two Focus Areas:

- (1) Northern Adriatic Sea;
- (2) Southern Adriatic/Northern Ionian Sea.

Countries involved:

Croatia
Greece
Italy
Slovenia



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European projects of national interest

Preliminary to the national process

SUPREME - EMFF (2017-2018)

Objectives:

- Support the implementation of maritime spatial planning in EU Member States in their marine waters in the Eastern Mediterranean, including the Adriatic, Ionian, Aegean and Levantine Seas
- Launch and implement concrete cross-border MSP initiatives between Member States in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Countries involved:

Croatia
Greece
Italy
Slovenia



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NORTH ADRIATIC • case study

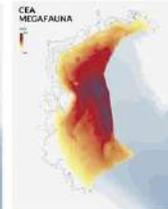
| SUPREME

ANALYSIS

The analysis was carried out through the support of tools such as cumulative effects and the marine environment (CEA) and the cumulative impacts (MUC). The stakeholders involvement and the past experiences on the area allowed the identification of key issues for sustainable environment management.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT ASSESSMENT | CEA

CEA Cumulative effects of 15 MSFD pressures, generated by 9 human uses on 422 marine components listed both individually and jointly.

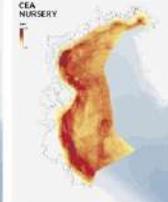


MARITIME USE CONFLICTS | MUC

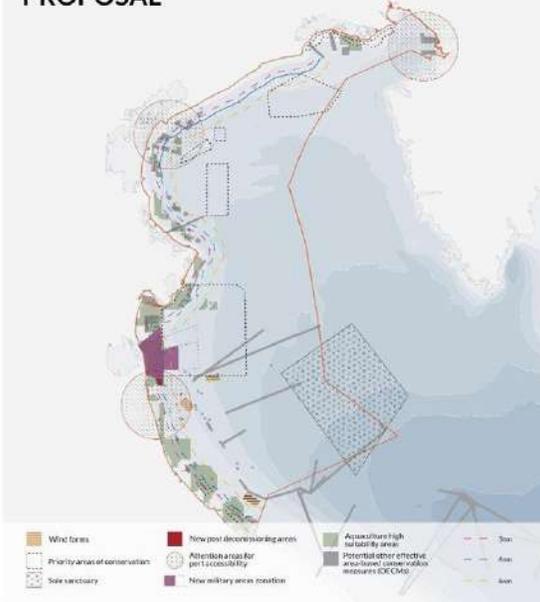
Started from COEXIST Project, MUC analysis includes 101 pairs of human uses listing the potential conflicts score according to the attribution of each use.

PROPOSAL

The plan proposal for the case study is composed by a series of planning measures: Managing conflicts and synergies from spatial transport; Finding space for aquaculture; Supporting sustainable fisheries; Identifying priority areas for conservation to control conflicts and synergies between coast use and the environment; Identifying areas for renewable energy production; the case of offshore wind in Emilia Romagna Region (ER); Reducing conflicts between military areas and fishing to ER; Supporting strategic pathways using the case of oil and gas pipelines decommissioning in ER.



PROPOSAL

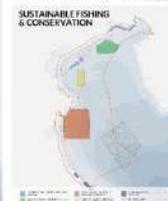


- Wind zones
- Priority areas of conservation
- Sea sanctuary
- New port decommissioning areas
- Attention areas for port accessibility
- New military areas location
- Areas with high natural value
- Potential other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM)
- Sea
- Area
- Sea



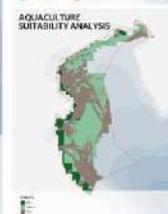
MULTI USE & ATTENTION AREAS

Managing conflicts and synergies from maritime transport, traffic, port activities, search activities, spatial conflicts between military areas, fishing, and transport activities measures for military areas; identifying areas for renewable energy production off-shore wind in Emilia Romagna Region; sea offshore decommissioning and repurposing strategic opportunities for marine and activities development, potential artificial reef ecosystem, ship professional fishing, implementation marine coastal and monitoring.



SUSTAINABLE FISHING & CONSERVATION

Displacement 'Sea Sanctuary' limitation of fishing activity to reduce impact on military areas; spatial and temporal measures covering activity within it and in the Veneto and Emilia Romagna regions; Marine spatial identification through Marine for conservation area identification; identification of potential OECM, contributing to conservation goals; Dynamic ocean management (DOM) for adaptability protection in the entire area.



FINDING SPACE FOR AQUACULTURE

Promotes of synergy with other sectors; finding OECM suitable protection as an identification of suitable areas to allocate new farm and port infrastructure; assessment of the suitable areas; high potential will be suitable for the activity; to ensure a multi-system approach, which consider the expected marine growth; the coastal management plans, conflicts with other uses (not to military, tourism and traffic); Reduce and prevent the loss of harvest; Reduce the potential of bycatch.

NORTH ADRIATIC • case study

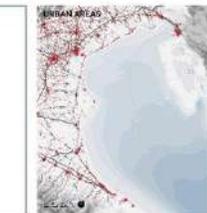
| SUPREME



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

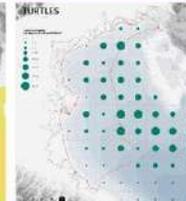
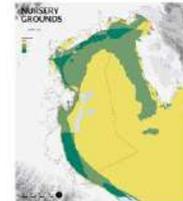
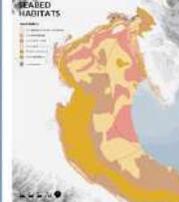
The North Adriatic case study comprises about 13.6 % (2376 km²) of inland waters, 47.2 % (7743 km²) of Italian territorial waters, and 50.2 % (8790 km²) of continental shelf area until the median line. It includes the Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto and Emilia Romagna regions' coastal waters. Multi-level competences (of the States, Regions and Municipalities) overlap in the coastal area and in territorial waters.

ASSESSMENT



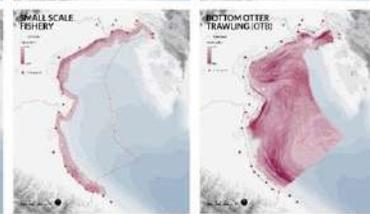
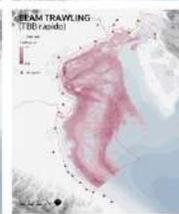
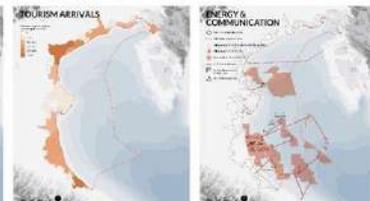
ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

The case study coasts are relatively low, smooth and regular, and are crossed by numerous rivers. Predominantly sandy - muddy sediments, interspersed by habitats of attraction, as meadows beds and coraligenous outcrops. Pelagic species of priority for conservation, as marine mammals and sea turtles, inhabit the case study waters. Nursery grounds of species of commercial importance are widely distributed in all the case study area.



ANTHROPIC FRAMEWORK

The North Adriatic is one of the most congested area of the entire Med. High number of activities are present and represent the main economic income of the coastal areas, as maritime transport, fishing, sea recreation, aquaculture, and coastal tourism. The intensity of most of the activities is growing in the area. There is the need to further understand the interactions between activities, their potential transboundary implications, as well as impacts on the environment.



12 | 13
December
2018

PLANNING THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Final conference



12 | 13
December
2018

PLANNING THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Final conference



European Projects of National Interest

Preliminary to the national process

SIMWESTMED - EMFF (2017 - 2018)



Objectives:

- Support the implementation of maritime spatial planning in the EU Member States;
- To launch and pursue concrete and cross-border initiatives of MSP between Member States.

Countries involved:

France
Italy
Malta
Spain

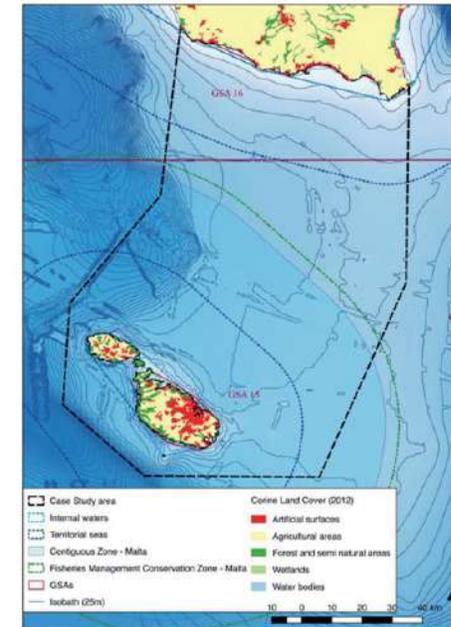


Figure 1. Case study area



Co-funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

STRAIT OF SICILY - MALTA • case study | SIMWESTMED

ANALYSIS Part 1 Planning the maritime space

Analyses carried out on cumulative effects on the marine environment (CEA) and conflicts among uses (MUC), through the Toolset4GP Modelling Framework. Updated open source software suite providing multi-criteria tools for maritime spatial planning.

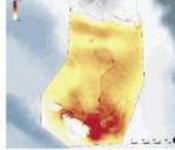
CUMULATIVE EFFECT ASSESSMENT | CEA

Cumulative effects of 15 MSPD pressures, generated by 9 human uses on 32 marine components tested both individually and jointly. High impacts along Maltese coasts and in proximity of Sicilian ports, in presence of highly sensitive habitats. Medium-high in Italian waters, mainly due to intense trawling activities.

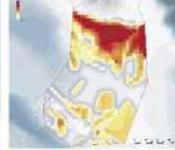
Cumulative Effect Assessment
CEA analysis TOTAL



CEA MARITIME TRANSPORT



CEA TRAWLING



CEA COASTAL - MARITIME TOURISM



CEA POSIDONIA - CYMODOCEA



CEA NURSERY HABITATS



MARITIME USE CONFLICTS | MUC

From COEXIST Project, MUC analysis includes 10 layers of human uses, testing the potential conflict score according to the variables of each use. Highest conflicts in the Northern Maltese coast, high concentration of uses and large protected areas. In Italian waters, conflicts mainly concentrated in port areas and around the oil fields.

Maritime Use Conflicts MUCTOTAL



Spatial extension of the key issues



Fisheries

Impacts of trawling and overfishing of main commercial fish stocks require a shared transboundary cooperative management of fish resources and the enforcement of well-established protected areas.

Maritime traffic

Intense and potentially increasing east-west commercial traffic, mainly by container shipping, with linked conflicts with other local and north-south traffic and several environmental concerns (e.g. marine litter, water pollution, introduction of non-indigenous species, underwater noise, oil spills from possible accidents). Present and future demand for bunkering areas in Maltese waters may generate conflicts with other uses.

Coastal Maritime and Tourism

Potentials for further development of GMPT are high both in Malta and in Sicily, with different characteristics and challenges for sustainability. Synergies with heritage and naturalistic tourism, enhancement of protected areas, with reduction of trawling efforts, fostering small scale fisheries (e.g. fish tourism).

Environmental protection

Conservation actions on the high heterogeneity in benthic communities that are the object of specific conservation policies. A wide and transboundary managed area should be taken in account to protect high valuable species, such as seagrasses and sea turtles. Potential conflicts for space could arise with several activities.

Oil & Gas

Possible expansion of operations could lead to serious conflicts with other sectors for space competition and environmental impacts on ecosystems and protected species.

Aquaculture

Careful identification of new zones for aquaculture is needed, considering potential conflicts with other uses (e.g. tourism, fishing, navigation), environmental impacts and synergies.

KEY ISSUES

Results and stakeholder's engagement were used to identify key issues in the area, potential conflicts and synergies among the present uses, and to develop recommendations.

KEY ISSUES

Results and stakeholder's engagement were used to identify key issues in the area, potential conflicts and synergies among the present uses, and to develop recommendations.

Part 2 REGULATING MARITIME USES

Directive 2014/89/EU does not define how MSP plans are to be implemented. With an MSP plan setting a strategic framework for maritime waters up to 25nm already in place in Malta, and in the absence of more detailed subsidiary plans, its implementation is primarily through restriction of project proposals for development of the Maltese governance structure for MSP. In its early stages and affecting MSP beyond the 12nm is a challenge. A desk study looked at the consent process carried out by Malta for the development of the Malta-Ragusa power cable and compared it with

the procedures covered by the Regulations on guidelines for Trans-European energy infrastructure - related to Projects of Common Interest (PCI). The main findings indicate: - Lacunae in administrative procedures, particularly related to skills capacity in evaluating potential impacts of projects on existing and potential maritime uses. - In the absence of MSP plans, the identification of transboundary issues may merit more attention than solely through the EIA process. - More detailed policy guidance is necessary to facilitate decision making on project proposals;

The Manual of Procedure as required by the PCI regulations may be a useful template to consider for improving transboundary co-operation on MSP for both plan formulation and decision making on transboundary projects. This part of the Case Study confirms that clarity in MSP governance is essential for implementation at both national and transboundary contexts.

STRAIT OF SICILY - MALTA • case study | SIMWESTMED



ASSESSMENT



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The SIMWESTMED case study is focused on the Malta - Sicily maritime waters, bordering the south of Sicily and the north of the Maltese Islands. The study area (17400 km²) features portions of sovereign, territorial and international waters, continental shelf areas, Malta's Continental Zone and Malta's Fisheries Management Conservation Zone (FM CZ).

URBAN AREAS



INDUSTRIAL AREAS



AGRICULTURAL AREAS



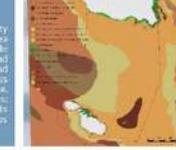
HYDROGRAPHY + DESALINATION PLANTS



ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

The Strait of Sicily is a biodiversity hotspot. The case study area (maximum depth 1500m) hosts valuable marine components, as R. cuneirostris and C. rosalia fish along both Maltese and Sicilian coast of areas, pelagic species of particular interest (e.g. the area as marine mammals and sea turtles). High density of essential fish habitats (EFH) of fish and invertebrates species with commercial interest.

SEABED HABITATS



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



ANTHROPIC FRAMEWORK

The Sicily-Malta Channel is one of the most important sea routes in the Med, both numerous and intensive activities (e.g. fisheries, tourism) that are expected to increase in the next years (e.g. hydrocarbon extraction). There is a need to better understand the interconnections between activities, their potential transboundary implications, as well as impacts on the environment.

FISHERY



AQUACULTURE



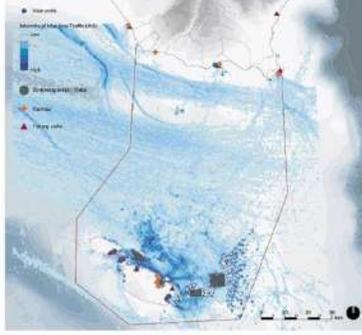
COASTAL - MARITIME TOURISM



COASTAL TRENDS



TRANSPORT



TOURISM STAYS



CARGO TRAFFIC (AS)



PASSENGER TRAFFIC (AS)



12 | 13
December
2018

PLANNING THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Final conference



12 | 13
December
2018

PLANNING THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Final conference



European Projects of National Interest

Preliminary to the national process

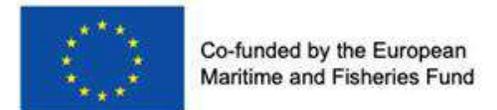
PORTODIMARE - ADRION (2018 - 2020)

Objectives:

- Create a common platform (Geoportal) for data and information related to coastal and marine areas of the Adriatic-Ionian Region
- Integrate existing databases, portals and tools developed by previous EU funded projects (e.g. ADRIPLAN), local and national administrations and other initiatives.

Countries involved:

Croatia
Greece
Italy
Slovenia



European projects of national interest

Educational

ECOMED MARINE - ERASMUS+ (2019-2021) MARINE Education and COmmunication network on the MEDiterranean

Objectives:

Improve research and cooperation within the Mediterranean region in the field of sustainable management of marine and coastal areas through the development of innovative communication and education strategies. Three editions of an intensive course on MSP, one for each country involved, a MOOC and a guidebook are among the main outputs.

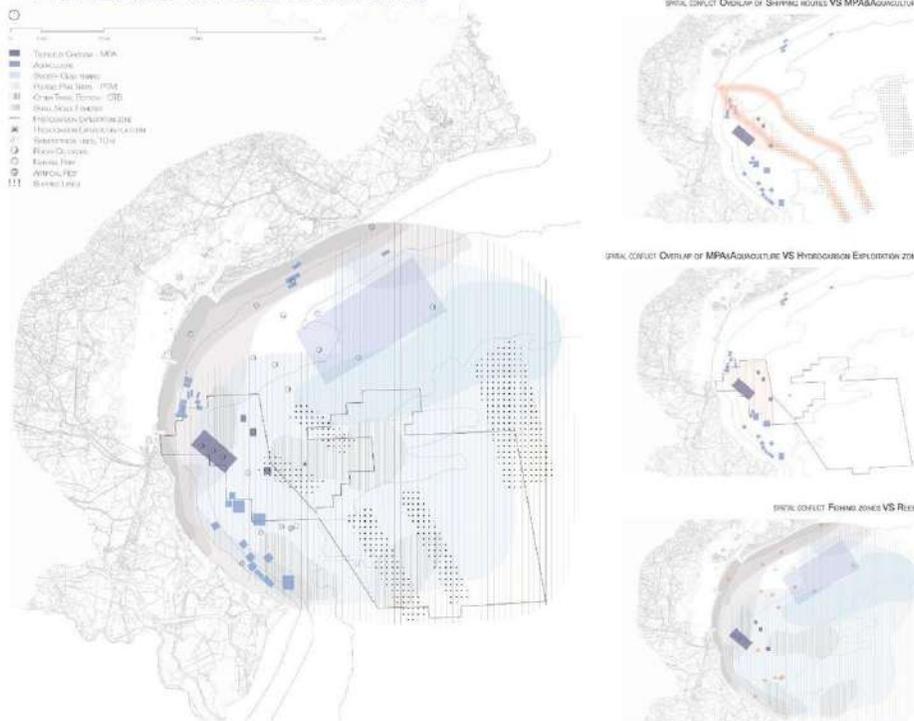
Countries involved:

Italy
France
Greece





ANALYSING NORTH ADRIATIC SEA FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE



SPECIAL MEASURE: OVERLAP OF SHIPPING ROUTES VS MPA&AQUACULTURE



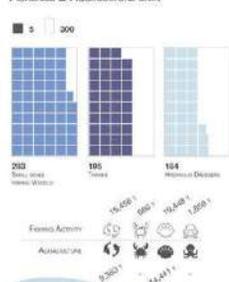
SPECIAL MEASURE: OVERLAP OF MPA&AQUACULTURE VS HYDROGEN EXPLOREMENT ZONE



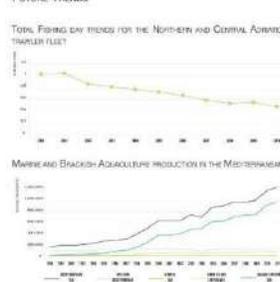
SPECIAL MEASURE: FISHING ZONES VS REEF



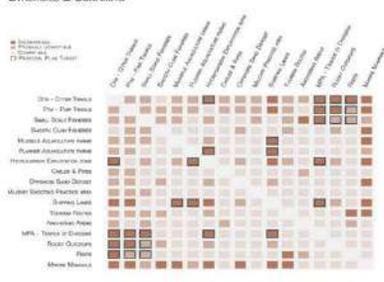
FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE DATA



FUTURE TRENDS



SYNERGIES & CONFLICTS



PLANNING PROPOSAL FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE

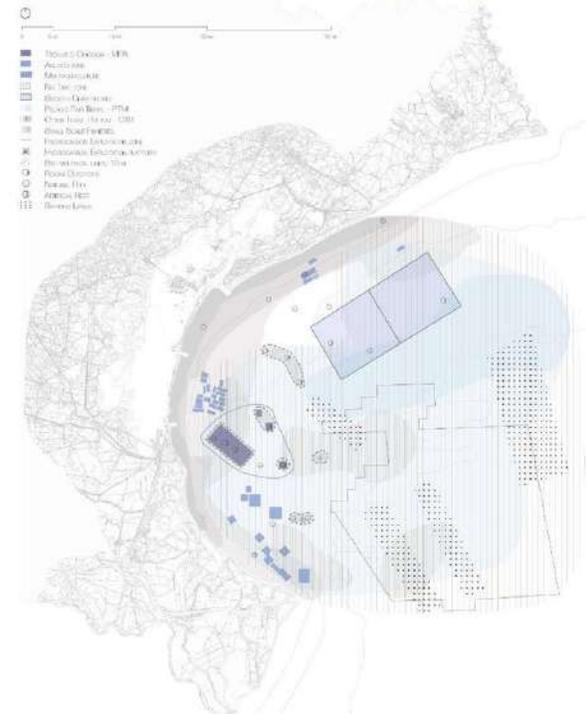
SPECIAL MEASURE: DIVERSION OF SHIPPING ROUTES



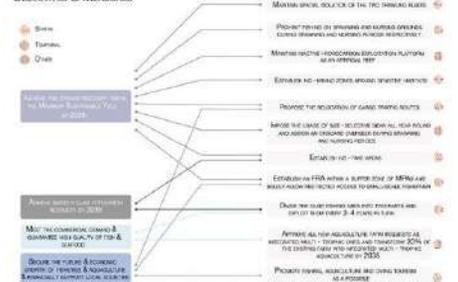
SPECIAL MEASURE: ESTABLISHMENT OF NO-MIXING AREA



SPECIAL MEASURE: ESTABLISHMENT OF NO-TAKE AND FISHERIES RESTRICTED AREAS

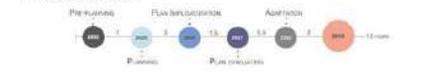


OBJECTIVES & MEASURES



GOAL

ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY OF FISHERIES INDUSTRY AND AQUACULTURE IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER USES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF BLUE GROWTH



STAKEHOLDERS



A glimpse into the future

 *The future of MSP in Europe, new projects*

CORILA-IUAV-CNR will participate in three new EMFAF projects starting in 2022:

- MSP-GREEN exploring how MSP contributes to the European Green Deal
- REGINA-MSP with the aim of improving coordination between governing bodies.
- REMAP with the goal of filling data gaps useful for MSP.

These are opportunities to explore and give relevance to cultural aspects of MSP, especially landscape and underwater cultural heritage, in the framework of ecological transition and evolving governance.



Thank you! Grazie! ¡Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazzi! شكراً



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Landscape Diversity in Maritime Spatial Planning in Greece

Harry Coccossis
University of Thessaly



Land and seascape: a preliminary reflection on cultural heritage in Maritime Spatial Planning

Harry Coccossis

**University of Thessaly
Greece**

- Spatial planning considerations
- Broadening perspectives-MSP
- Looking at Landscape and Seascape
- East Mediterranean Region
 - Heritage richness and diversity
 - Spatial planning concerns
 - Institutional arrangements
- Challenges and Opportunities

SPATIAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- Basic principles, rules and priorities for the development of human activities, infrastructure and urban centers/settlements
- Need to identify goals, objectives and strategy (actions) towards desirable outcomes
- Need to link planning and management, meaning long-term perspectives and medium-term adaptation changes on the basis of spatial particularities in terms of characteristics, structure and dynamics
- Need for scale and space/place specific responses, governance and societal mobilization (awareness, participation, action) managing the particular character of places and areas

BROADENING PERSPECTIVES

- From local to regional and supra-local level considerations
- From land-use controls to territorial (urban and regional) planning
- Linking development and territorial planning: spatial planning
- Incorporating environmental protection and management
- From land to sea
 - Integrated coastal area management
 - Maritime spatial planning

TERRITORIAL PLANNING, ICZM AND MSP

Strong interdependence

...but..

Boundaries are fuzzy

Depth (fourth dimension) and fluidity

Time frame dynamics/seasonality

Questions about

- Implementation and objectives of planning
- Appropriate policy tools
- Institutional context (structure and dynamics)

Need to consider such interaction in policy making allowing for linkages and flexibility

MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

- Conceptual challenges
 - Key characteristics
 - Dynamics/evolution
- Spatial scale relevance
 - Multi-scale relevance
- Local/supra-local concerns
- Stakeholder interest mix and conflicts
 - Awareness, responsiveness and mobilization

- Policy context gaps, rigidity and fluidity
- Need for a vision for maritime areas adopting a strategic approach for development and management recognizing and protecting the specificity and diversity of key natural ecosystems, features and resources as well as sea dependent human activities
- MSP is rather a framework, a frame of reference with goals, objectives and broad priorities and guidelines within which special purpose plans and programs are expected to be developed
- ... a tool for initiating a continuous, proactive and adaptive process of resource management of coastal areas, a tool for harmonizing policies and multi-level decision-making affecting coastal resource management

SEASCAPES AND LANDSCAPES

A matter of human and societal values:

- Landscapes are essential parts of our natural and cultural heritage
- Important for past memories, contemporary living and future expectations
- Managing and preserving such heritage is a priority and a challenge
- Seascapes
 - Need for land/seascape planning and management as element of spatial and environmental planning and development
 - Need for efficiency and effectiveness

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN-OUR REGION

- Richness and diversity both in cultural and natural heritage
- Richness and diversity in contemporary living
- Sharing spatial development patterns and linkages
- Sharing perspectives and spatial planning arrangements

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Lifestyle and societal changes
- Climate change: threats, vulnerability and risks
- Blue and green economy
- Sea use priorities and conflicts
- Seascape management
- Spatial planning is a key policy framework

Key features

- a rational decision-making process
- management based on consultation and broad participation
- balancing development and protection needs
- the adoption of a vision for seascape areas



Thank you! Grazie! ;Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazzi! جرازي



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Italian Perspective on Landscape

Rocco Rosario Tramutola

Italian Ministry of Culture, Head of Landscape Protection



MSP: cultural heritage and landscape

the role of the Ministry of Culture in the Maritime Spatial Planning

Rocco Rosario Tramutola
Landscape protection department

landscape plans in Italy

landscape planning structure

The Code of cultural heritage and landscape establishes a collaboration between the Ministry and the regions, for the definition of guidelines and criteria concerning the activities of landscape protection and enhancement, as well as planning and management. The Regional Landscape plans ensure that the whole territory is adequately known, protected, planned, and managed according to the different values expressed by the specific contexts. They also define areas with homogeneous landscape characteristics and peculiar aspects as well as establishing regulations based on specific quality objectives.

landscape plans

2022

Regions with newly devised plans currently in force:

Piedmont
Friuli Venezia Giulia
Tuscany
Apulia
Sardinia
Lazio



- Co-planned with the Ministry
- Not co-planned with the Ministry
- Special autonomy in the field of landscape planning
- Drafting of the Regional Landscape Plan still in progress
- Provincial Landscape Plans approved after the Urbani Code
- Regional Landscape Plan approved after the Urbani Code



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The role of the Ministry of culture within MSP

▷ *cultural heritage and landscape protection and enhancement*

The ministry of culture has taken part in the technical committee for Maritime Spatial Planning, together with many other bodies including the Ministry for infrastructure, IUAV University, CORILA and CNR (national research centre). According to the guidelines (D.P.C.M. 1st December 2017), the MSP plans should include in the planning process the protection and enhancement of landscape aspects. The ongoing work conducted by the committee has mainly aimed at taking into account the presence of a diffused cultural heritage, both above and under water, and the “sea-land interactions” generated across the coastal landscape.

data collection

- Phase 1 of the work aimed at a concise, yet accurate description of the environmental system and of the uses of each area. The result, accompanied by the basic thematic maps has shaped the Strategic environmental assessment Preliminary report, which is now at its final stage of evaluation.
- Central and local offices of the Ministry have been involved to gather all the relevant information concerning cultural heritage.

data collection

▷ *at central level*

Shapefiles of the landscape assets:

Buildings and Areas of Notable Public Interest (art. 136)

Areas Protected by Law “by virtue of their landscape interest” (art. 142)

- **coastal territories** (letter a)
- **zones of archaeological interest** (letter m)

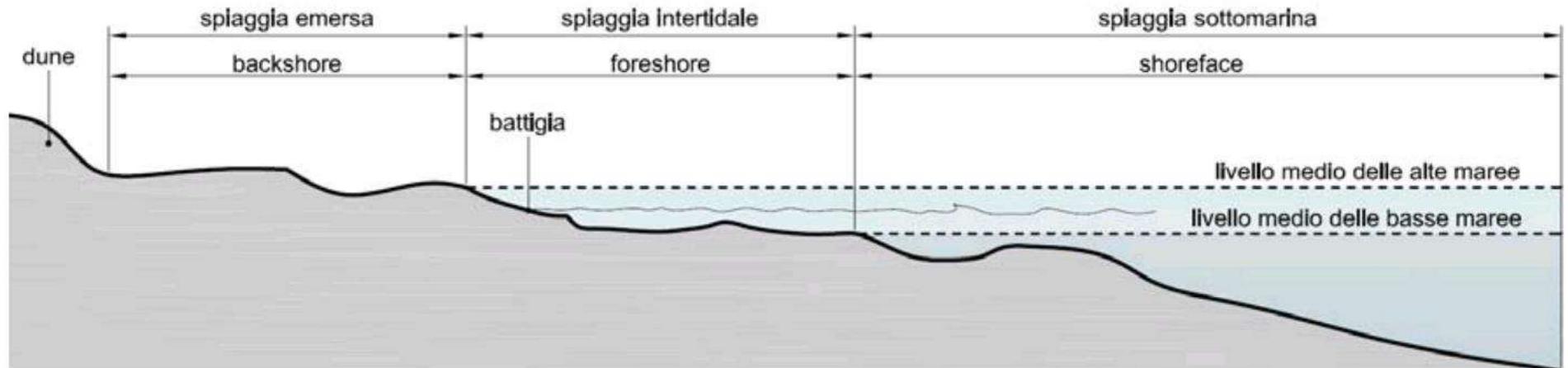
Underwater archeological heritage (Archeomar / Archeomar 2 projects)

Identification of «Alerts» for security reasons

code of cultural heritage and landscape

▷ *LEGISLATIVE DECREE n. 42 of 22 January 2004*

Article 142: Areas Protected by Law
“by virtue of their landscape interest”:
a) coastal territories including a
swath of land to a depth of 300 mt
from the waterline, as well as land
raised above the sea level.



«sitap»

data

Developed in 1996, SITAP is a web-gis tool aimed at managing, consulting and sharing national landscape protection constraints data. The system is in the process of being updated and enhanced.

Ministero della cultura

DGABAP **MIC**

sitap

cerca un comune

Presentazione

Cartografia di base

Vincoli D.Lgs.42/2004 c.d. "decretati"
[artt.136, 157, 142 c. 1 lett. M]

Introduzione

- VINCOLI
- Vincoli ex artt. 136 e 157: STATALI
- Vincoli ex artt. 136 e 157: REGIONALI
- Vincoli ex art. 142 c. 1 LETT. M

Vincoli D.Lgs. 42/2004 c.d. "ope legis"
[art. 142 c. 1, esc. lett. E, H, M]

Introduzione

- Aree di rispetto coste e corpi idrici
- Montagne oltre 1600 o 1200 metri
- Parchi
- Boschi
- Zone umide
- Zone vulcaniche

«archeomar»

data

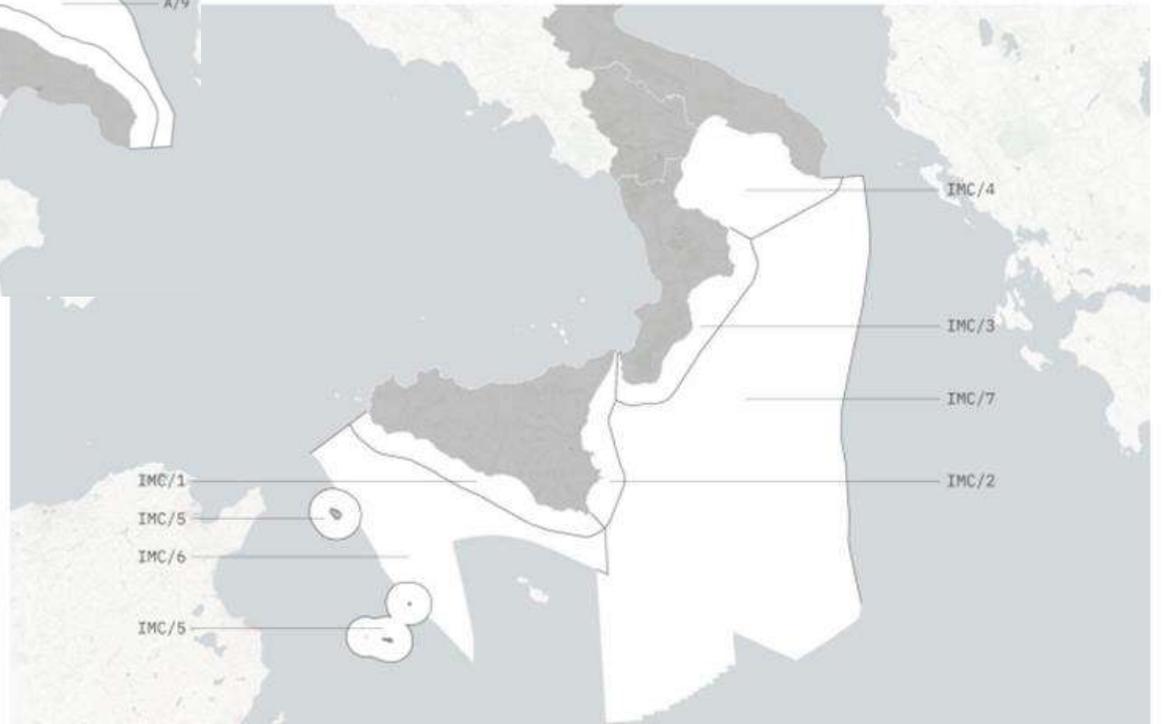
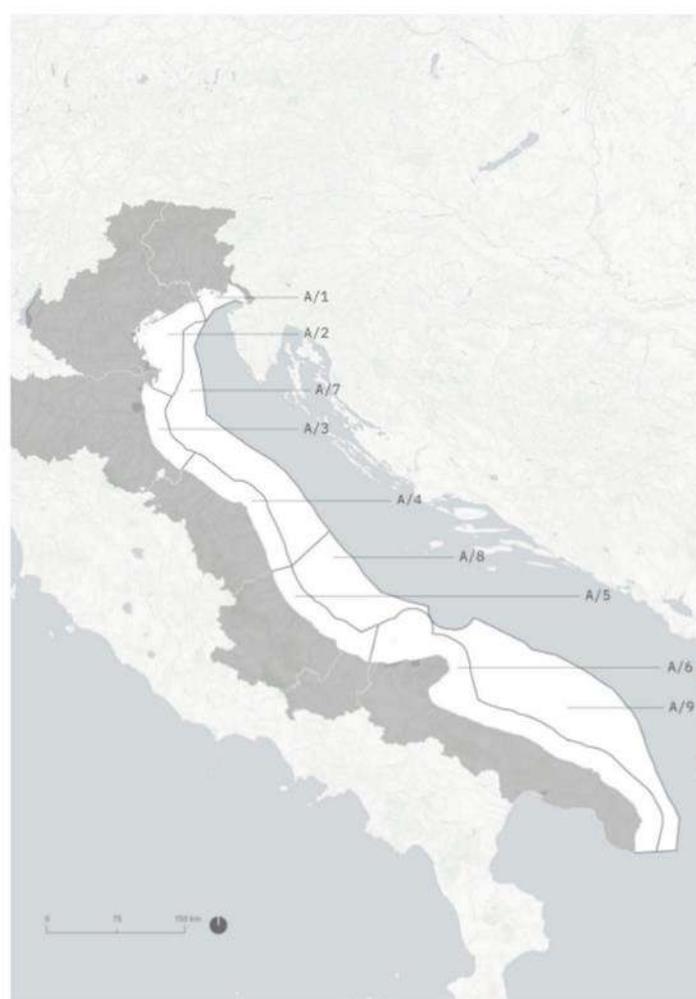


Since 2004, the Archeomar project has been carrying out a systematic survey of the underwater cultural heritage of Campania, Basilicata, Calabria and Apulia

subcommittees

*Tyrrhenian – West Mediterranean
Adriatic
Ionian – central Mediterranean*

In 2019, three subcommittees have been created within the main Committee



data collection at local level

▷ 45 local offices – Superintendencies and Parks have been involved

landscape assets:

- data from the regional landscape plans, regulations concerning the coastal geographical area (landscape quality objectives, directives, requirements),
- sets of restrictions and criteria for the evaluation of the compatibility of different uses with the safeguard of the values protected by each constraint



data collection at local level

▷ 45 territorial offices – Superintendencies and Parks have been involved

archeological assets:

- decrees issued by port authorities for the protection of underwater heritage,
- protected marine areas (Ministry of environment) – Underwater archeological sites (Parco di Baia, Parco di Gaiola),
- archeological risk map (Central institute for restoration, 1909-2003)
- protected cultural heritage information system



data collection at local level

▶ 45 territorial offices – Superintendencies and Parks have been involved

A report has been sent from each local office, with data, texts, sources, and maps concerning the activities, the ongoing and expected trends, especially regarding policies, strategies, in force and upcoming plans, in addition to relevant projects.

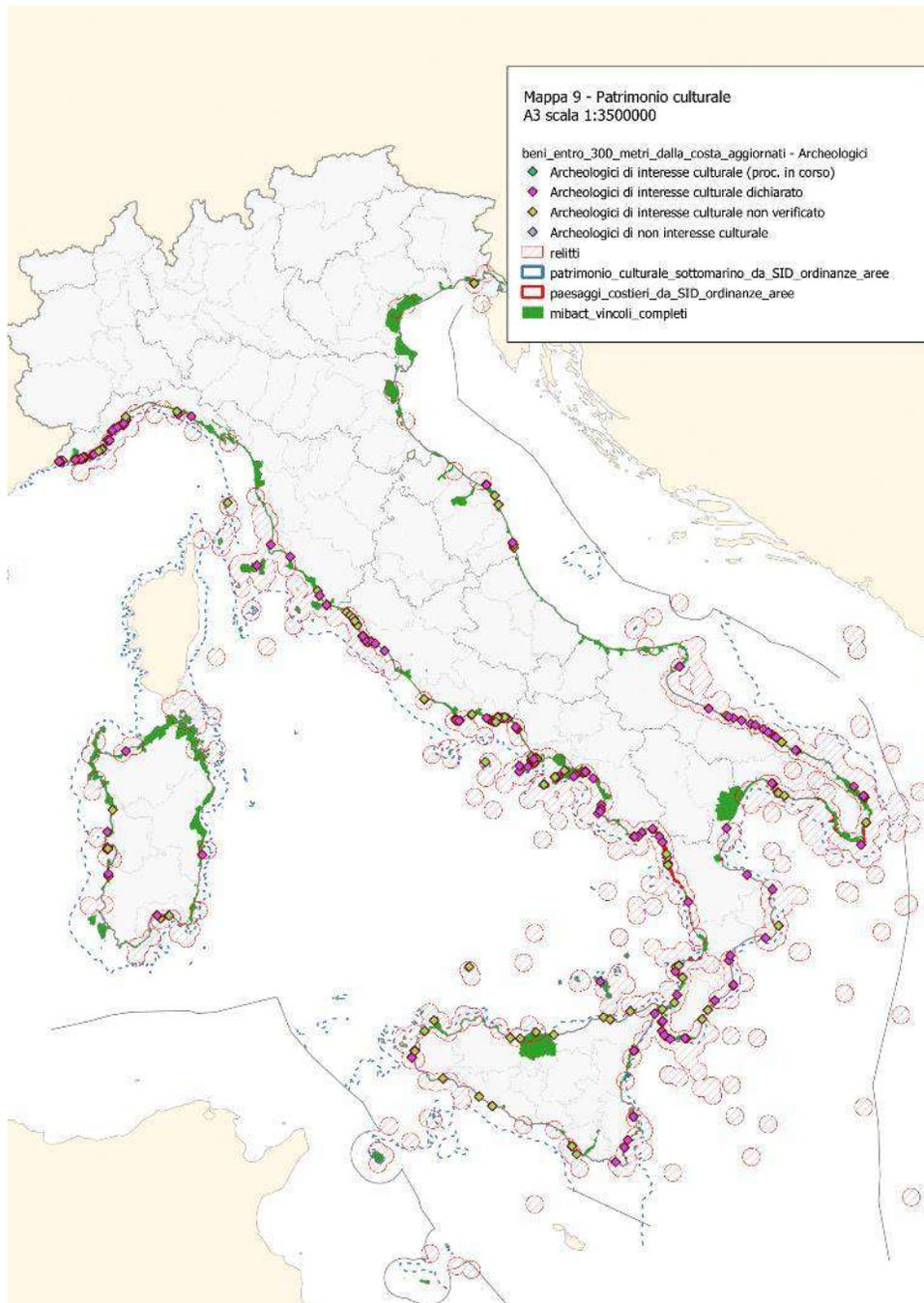
Area: ...
Intervento: ...
Attività: ...
Sostegno: ...
Monitoraggio: ...
Valutazione: ...

Area: ...
Intervento: ...
Attività: ...
Sostegno: ...
Monitoraggio: ...
Valutazione: ...

Area: ...
Intervento: ...
Attività: ...
Sostegno: ...
Monitoraggio: ...
Valutazione: ...

cultural heritage map

results of the data collection

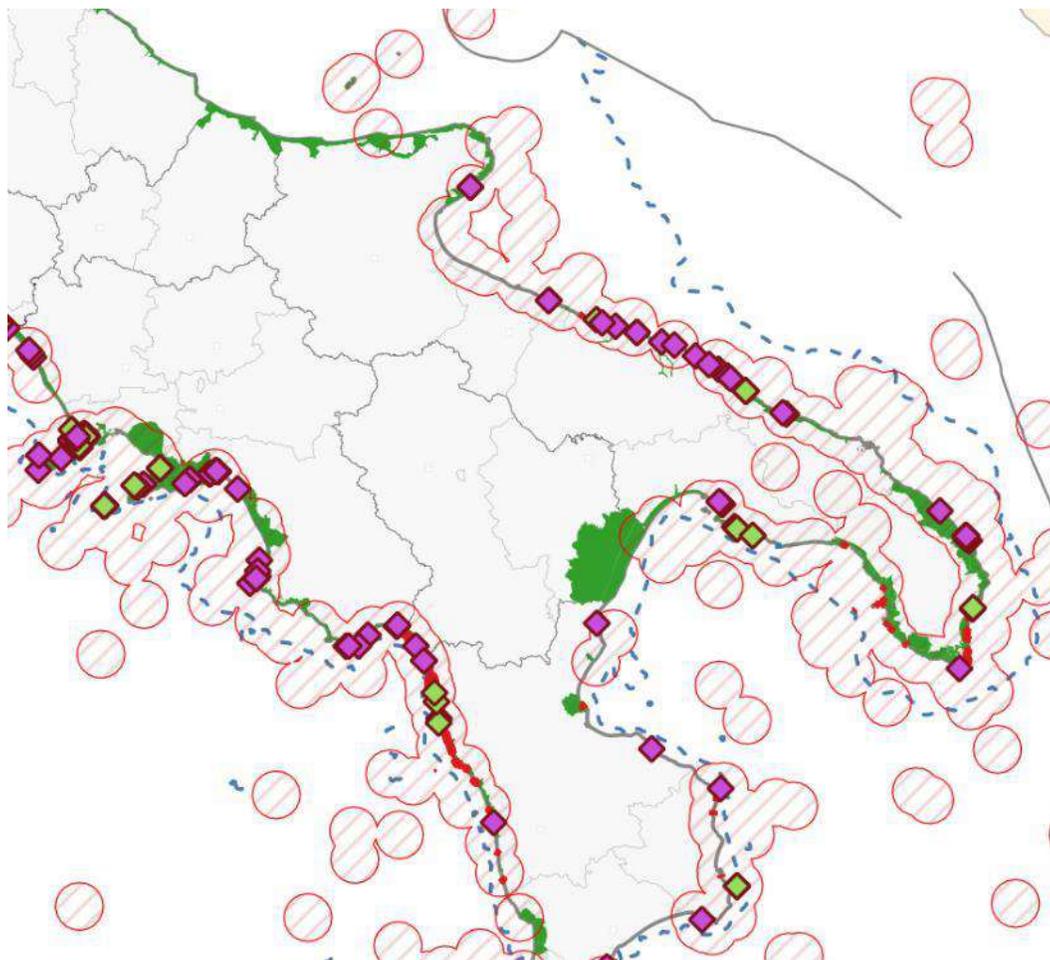


Mappa 9 - Patrimonio culturale
A3 scala 1:3500000

- beni_entro_300_metri_dalla_costa_aggiornati - Archeologici
- ◆ Archeologici di interesse culturale (proc. in corso)
 - ◆ Archeologici di interesse culturale dichiarato
 - ◆ Archeologici di interesse culturale non verificato
 - ◆ Archeologici di non interesse culturale
- relitti
- patrimonio_culturale_sottomarino_da_SID_ordinanze_aree
- paesaggi_costieri_da_SID_ordinanze_aree
- mibact_vincoli_completi

cultural heritage map

results of the data collection



Mappa 9 - Patrimonio culturale
A3 scala 1:3500000

beni_entro_300_metri_dalla_costa_aggiornati - Archeologici

- ◆ Archeologici di interesse culturale (proc. in corso)
- ◆ Archeologici di interesse culturale dichiarato
- ◆ Archeologici di interesse culturale non verificato
- ◆ Archeologici di non interesse culturale

relitti

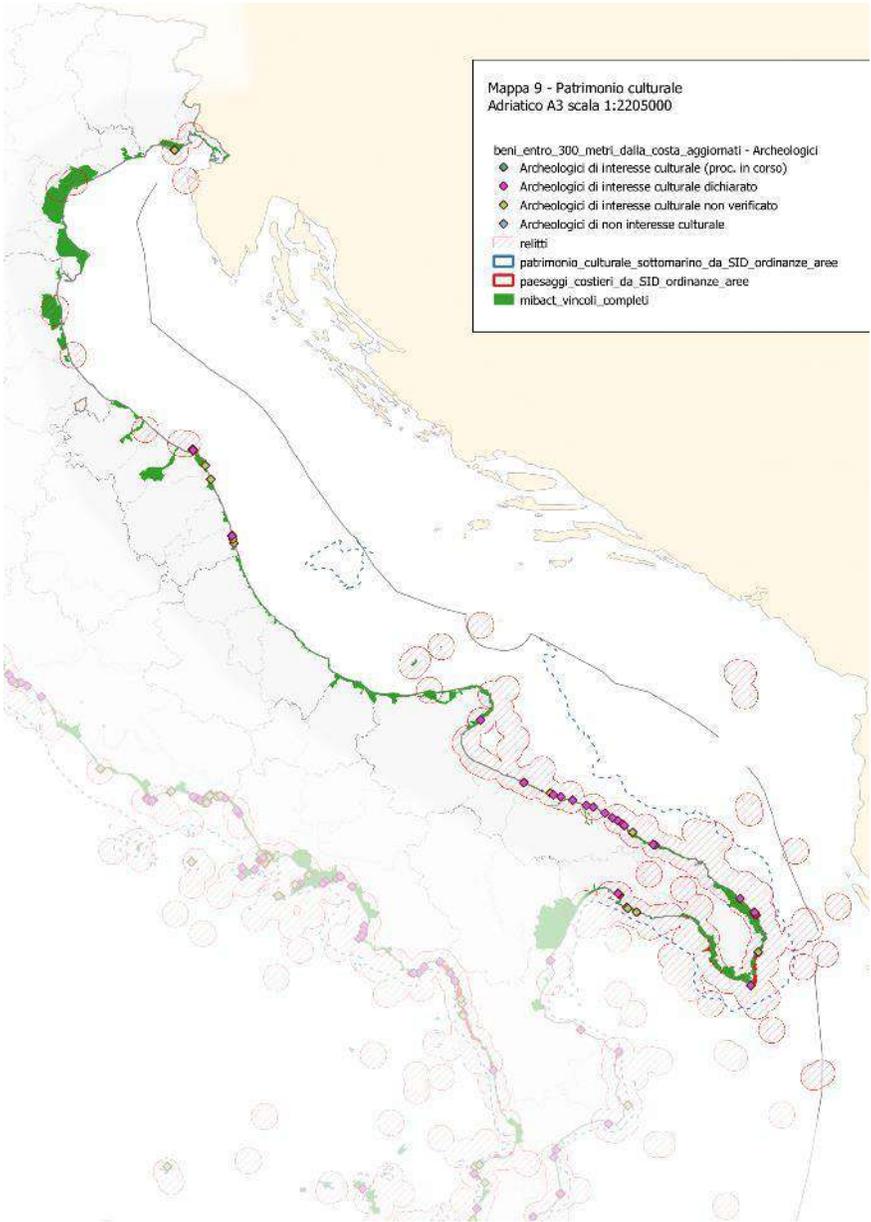
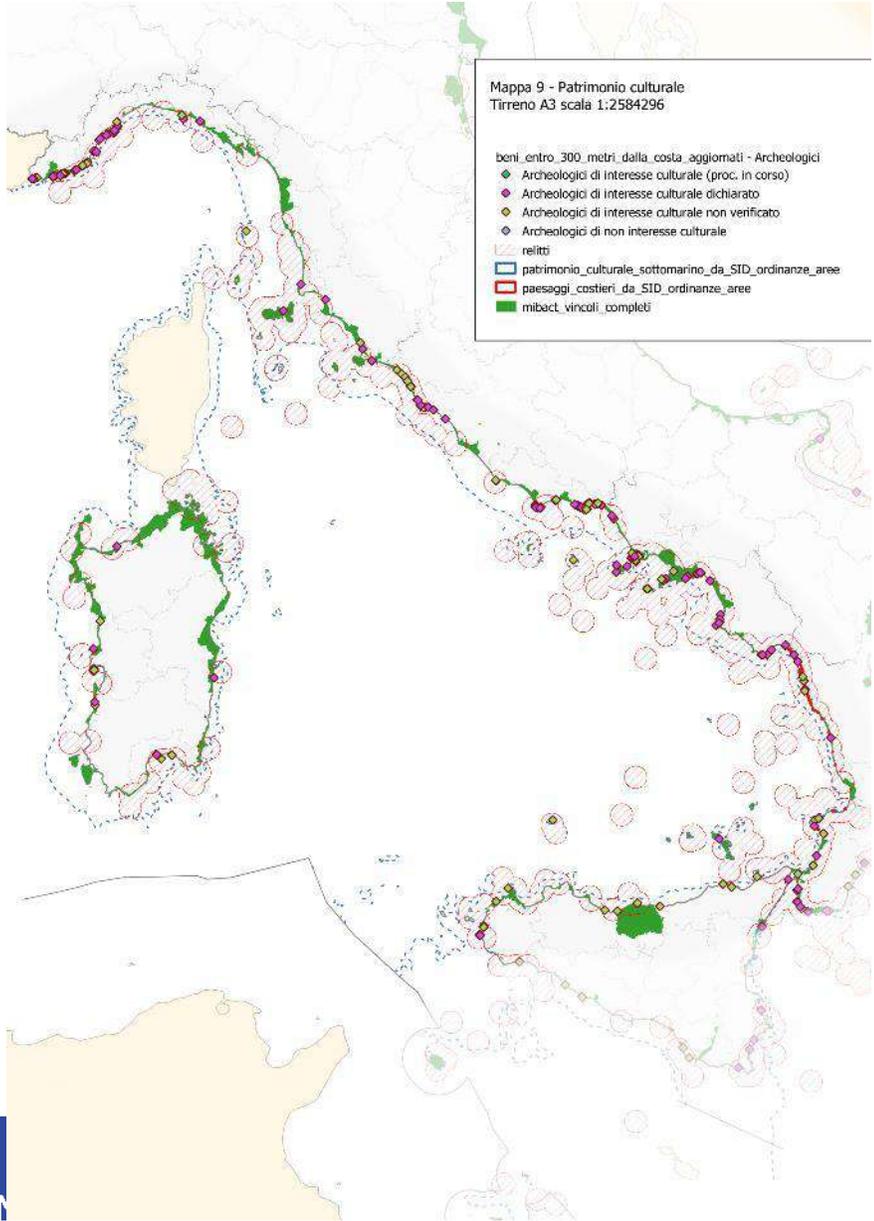
patrimonio_culturale_sottomarino_da_SID_ordinanze_aree

paesaggi_costieri_da_SID_ordinanze_aree

mibact_vincoli_completi

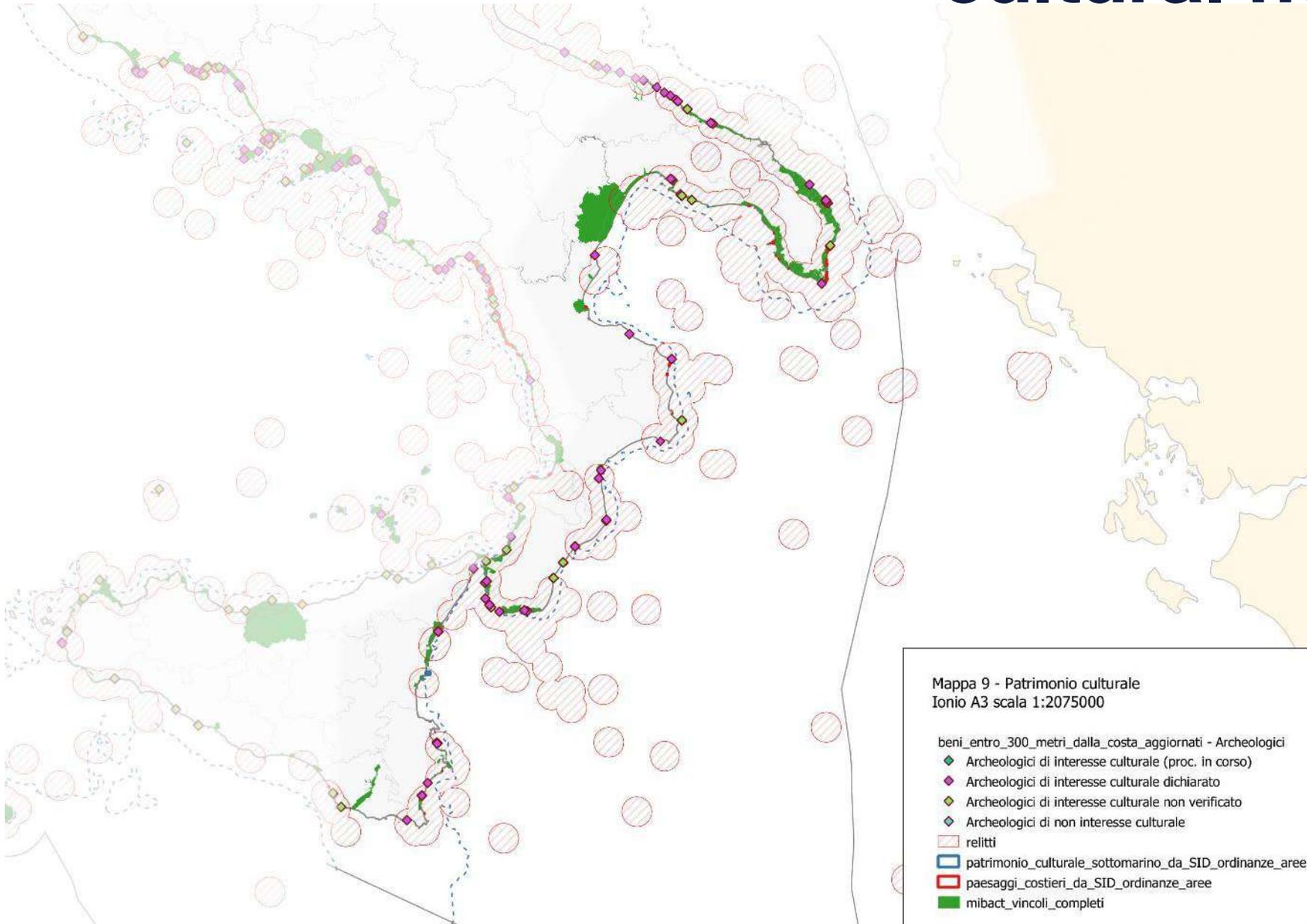
cultural heritage map

*Tyrrhenian
Adriatic
sea*



cultural heritage map

*Ionian
sea*



conceptual contributions

the object of the plan

the object of the plan,
originally matching the
mere maritime area has
been extended
towards the land on
the whole national
territory at least for the
300 meters buffer area
protected by Italian
regulations

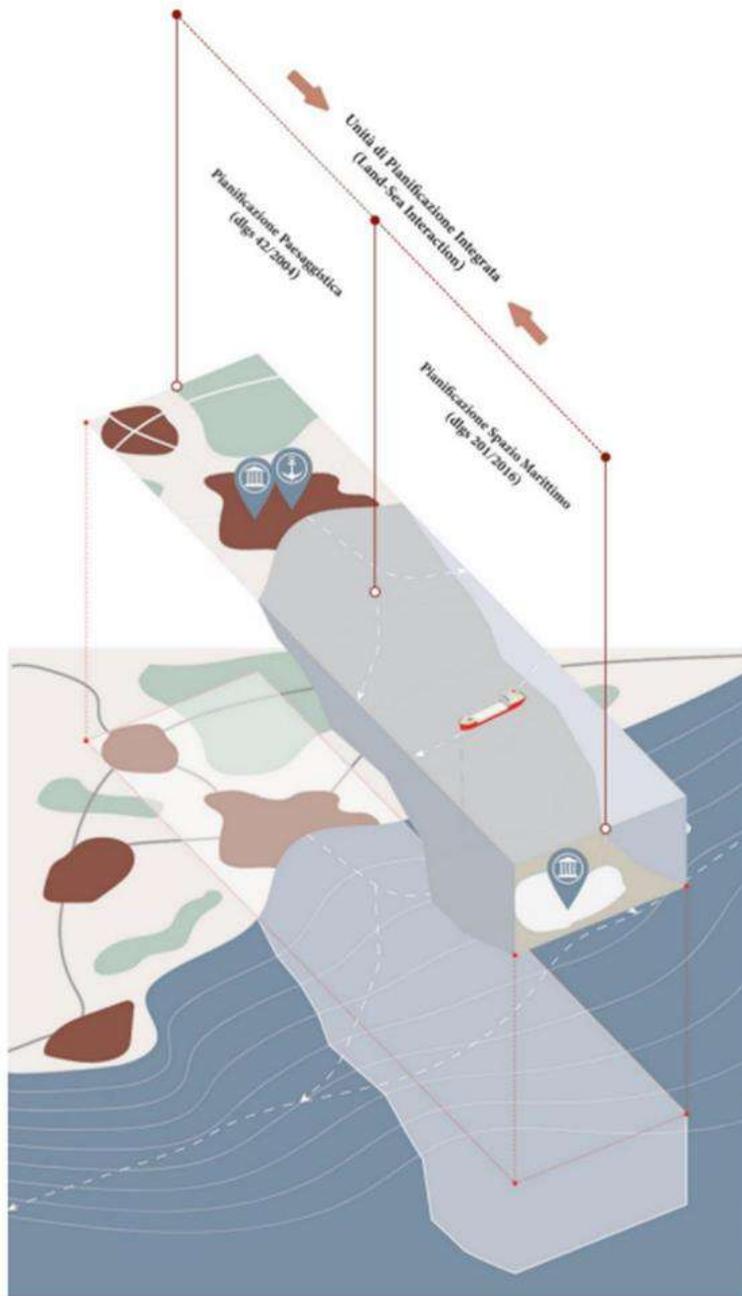
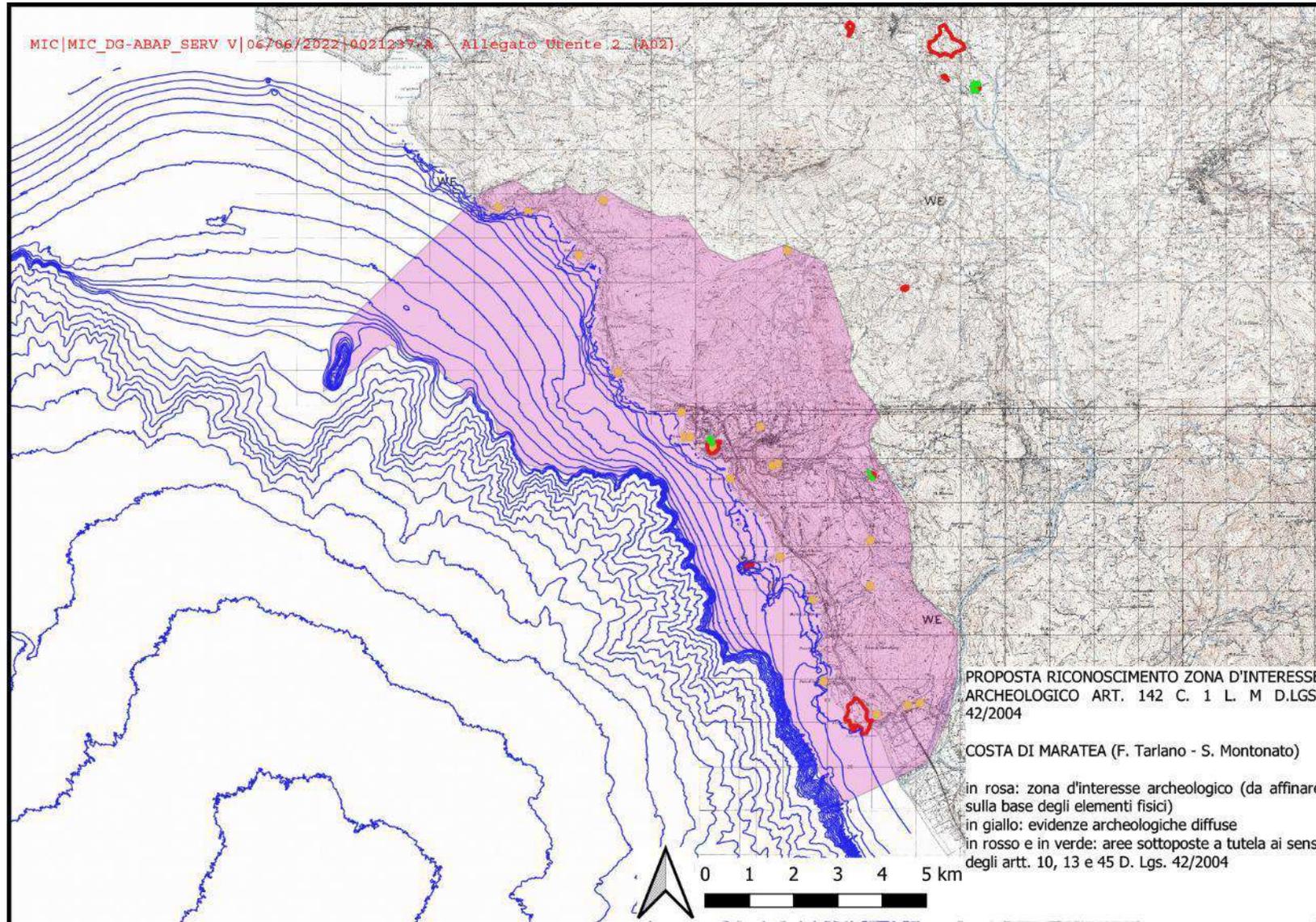


Figura 4 Concept dell'unità territoriale costiera

conceptual contributions

sea-land interactions

this recent proposal for a new area of archeological interest in Maratea, Basilicata, shows the importance of the integrated sea-land approach



conceptual contributions

landscape as the result of action and interaction of natural and human factors



- the historical terraced landscapes (Costiera Amalfitana, Cinque Terre,



- the «trabucchi», traditional fishing stilt houses

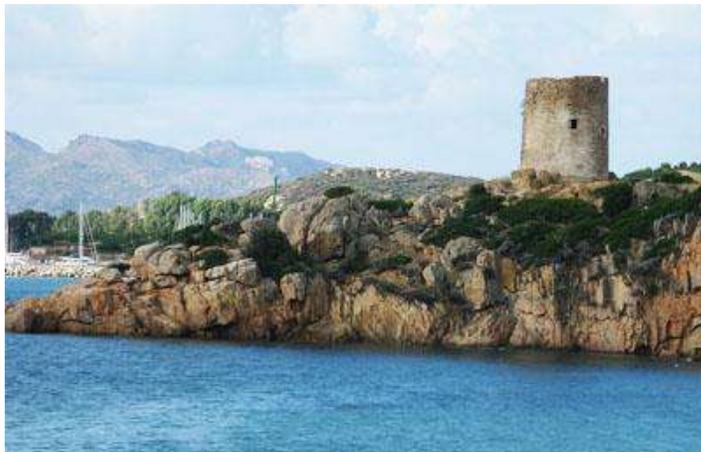
the importance of identifying and protecting the specific human activities which take place in the coastal areas and shape them, has often been highlighted by the ministry

conceptual contributions

cultural heritage and landscape



- the coastal watchtower system



the example of the coastal watchtower system, in some cases dating back to the middle ages, is especially widespread in southern Italy. It embodies the concepts of intervisibility and of the connection between different territorial scales

conceptual contributions

Landscape as a transversal value

Landscape and environment can't be regarded as functions but rather as transversal values, although in some cases, such as archaeological areas, a specific use can obviously be determined. Our intention is to allow landscape values to emerge throughout the plan



U.P.	TPO - Usi Prioritari (P), Riservati (R), Limitati (L) e Generici (G)	Modificazioni per l'attribuzione tipologica	Altri usi	Particolari considerazioni sugli altri usi	Elementi rilevanti per l'ambiente e il paesaggio e il patrimonio culturale
02	Uso Portuario (P) - Paesaggio e patrimonio culturale (PP) - Turismo (G)	Area ad alta valenza turistica, paesaggistica e naturalistica. Presenza di aree ad alto valore naturale (DPC-ZPS) a terra e/o a mare.	*	*	Le linee di indirizzo per la gestione e la salvaguardia delle aree costiere contenute nel PPS sono relative ai soli ambiti costieri ove vi è la presenza di aree ZPS per le quali vigono il rispetto delle misure di conservazione previste e di eventuali loro modifiche ed integrazioni.

conceptual contributions

potential conflicts - challenges

When identifying the uses of the Planning Units the ministry has highlighted that **sea-land interactions and underwater cultural heritage potential interferences** had to be carefully examined

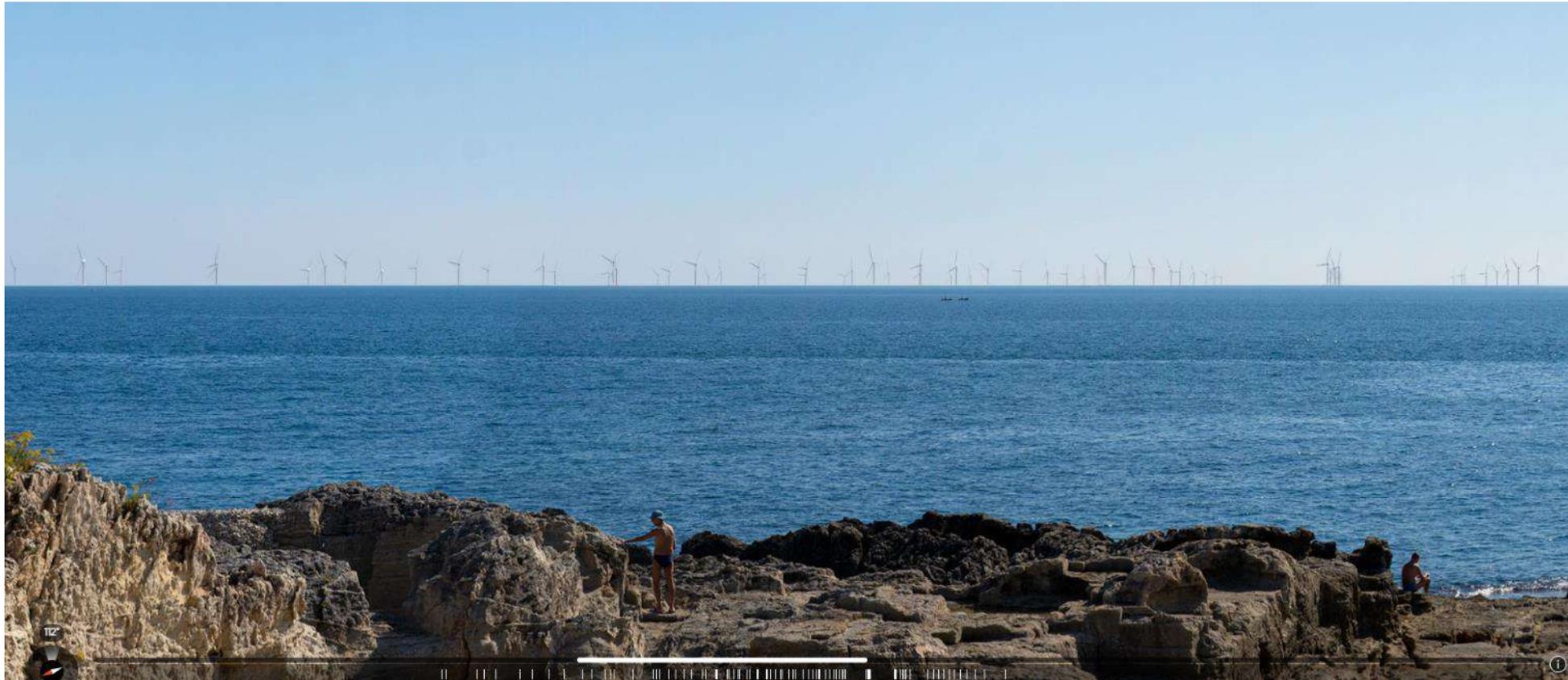
- By way of example:

Objective OS.3 regards the development of renewable energy production plants, and in particular **offshore wind farms**

In the case of inadequate positioning of the offshore wind farms, due to the dimensions of new generation wind turbines, both the views from protected landscape areas on the coast, even at a great distance, and the potential underwater archaeological assets could suffer a negative impact

conceptual contributions

potential conflicts - challenges



conceptual contributions

potential conflicts - challenges

landscape planning-MSP relationship

Landscape plans are the current higher level of planning in the Italian regulations, so the coming into force of the MSP as an overarching tool could generate a discrepancy in the hierarchy order. The issue has been tackled by trying to include in the early phases all the relevant information contained in the existing landscape regional plans and to integrate the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage and landscape in the planning process.

contributions

objectives

Suggestions from local offices:

Objective:

To limit **coastal erosion**, in order to protect tourism, infrastructure, cultural heritage and landscape.

coastal erosion
and

marine strategy

are the object of two interministerial working parties, strictly connected to MSP



contributions

objectives

Suggestions from local offices:

Objective:

To monitor and limit

illegal construction in coastal areas





Thank you! Grazie! ¡Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazzi! جرازي



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Topic 1

Values of Landscape and Cultural Heritage



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Land-Seascape and Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece

Evgenia Lagiou

Hellenic Ministry of the Environment and Energy

**MSP-MED | Pan-Eastern-Med Conference on Land-Seascape,
20th of June 2021, Italian Archaeological School of Athens**

“Land-Seascape and Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece”

Evgenia Lagiou
Hellenic Ministry of
Environment and Energy

“Making Sense of the Seascape”

"the whole network of sailing routes, old as well as new, with ports and harbors along the coast" and "an important part [...] is **immaterial**, cognitive or indicator". [Christer Westerdahl 1992]

Jan Paul CRIELAARD : Making Sense of the Seascape

" Places acquire meaning when they are spoken about and named"

in Greece, the places were named

through ...their connection with stories and myths

...their inclusion as landmarks in a **memory-based itinerary**

.... the early literature: the Homeric epics

the creation of the **memory-scapes**

memory-scapes appear to have been part of **narrative maps** useful for local-scale itinerary

"from island to island and from landmark to landmark"

In this way the knowledge of the sea and short sea sailing routes is founded on the basis of **a collective memory**

Protected Areas in Greece

13 administrative Regions
12 have parts of the maritime space,

4 Island's Regions : Ionian Islands Region-14 inhabited islands,
North Aegean Region -9 inhabited islands,
South Aegean Region -48 inhabited islands
Region of Crete

the big number of islands and islets...

In the Aegean Archipelago alone they reach about the number of 2.800 representing 17% of Greek territory

This hybrid land-sea coexistence creates on the one hand the conditions of increased vulnerability to climate change and erosion and on the other hand creates the conditions for the emergence of important terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems

National Protected Areas

- Framework Law for the Environment (Law 1650/86)
- Law 3937/2011 on the conservation of biodiversity
- Law 4685/2020, the National System of Protected Areas :
 - Biodiversity Protection Areas
 - National Parks
 - Wildlife Shelters
 - Protected Landscapes and Protected Natural Formations

European Network of Protected Areas NATURA 2000

Greece has included a total of 446 sites in the Network:

- 265 sites as Sites of Community Importance (SCI)
- 207 areas as Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

The two categories of areas overlap.

Total area of Natura 2000 land areas: 36,000 sq.km.

Total area of Natura 2000 areas at sea: 23,000 sq.km.

International Protected Areas

- Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)
- World Heritage Sites (UNESCO)
- Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO, Man and Biosphere)
- Specially Protected Areas (Barcelona Convention)
- Biogenetic Stocks (Council of Europe)
- Areas awarded the European Diploma (Council of Europe)

Landscape in the Greek legal system

1950 Law 1469/1950 about landscapes of particular natural beauty (ΤΙΦ)

1975 The Constitution of 1975-1986/2001 gives new impetus to the protection of the environment, establishing it as a value protected by the Constitution and an obligation of the State.

1986 Law 1650/1986 on the protection of the environment

1999 Law 2742/1999 “Spatial planning and sustainable development” implies a definition of the landscape.

2001 Law 3937/2001 on the conservation of biodiversity

2008 General Framework for spatial planning and sustainable development

2008 Special Frameworks for RES, Tourism, and Industry set out the need to establish a landscape policy

2010 **Ratification of the European Landscape Convention by Law 3827/2010**

2018–2019 Embedment of Landscape planning to Regional Spatial Plans for 12 Greek regions

2018 Law 4546 on Maritime Spatial Planning makes reference to coastal landscapes, linking with Integrated Coastal Zone management (ICZM)

2020 Law 4759 on Modernization of urban and spatial planning legislation

Land-Seascape and Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece

Greek landscape in Regional Spatial planning – Implementation of the Council's of Europe Convention

Ministerial Decision 10106 (AAP 45/2011) on the **integration of the Principles of the European Landscape Convention in Regional Spatial Planning**

Special Landscape Studies for the 12 Regions of the country, except the Attica Region for which the directions of the Athens Attica Master Plan (2014) apply.

Identification and Assessment of the landscapes -in 4 landscape zones value:

1. Landscape Zones of International Value,
2. Landscape Zones of National Value,
3. Landscape Zones of Regional Value,
4. Demarcation of Particularly Degraded Landscapes.

Maps scale 1: 250,000 “Natural Environment, Cultural Heritage and Landscape”

General policies and guidelines specifically for the protection, promotion and sustainable management of the landscape

Landscape quality objectives for each landscape area to ensure that any development project is compatible with achieving these objectives

Suggestions for minimizing the pressures that alter the landscape and suggesting proposals for policies and management measures that should be specialized in spatial and urban planning

Ministry of Environment and Energy is responsible for the implementation of the Convention, the establishment of a landscape policy and the inter-ministerial coordination for landscape issues in the Territory.

Ministry of Culture and Sports: marine antiquities and the intangible cultural heritage

Land-Seascape and Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece

The emergence of the Sea scape - marine natural and cultural heritage

Issues of terminology:

regions of the mainland:

- *closed seascape-lagoons,*
- *wetlands and delta landscapes,*
- *coastal landscapes,*
- *coastal landscapes,*
- *island landscapes*

island regions:

Seascape



Piperi islat

Land-Seascape and Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece

The emergence of the Sea scape - marine natural and cultural heritage



Santorini island <http://www.greekscapes.gr>



**National marine
Park of
Alonissos**



Co-funded by the European
Maritime and Fisheries Fund

Land-Seascape and Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece

The emergence of the Sea scape - marine natural and cultural heritage



Lemnos island



Fourni complex <https://www.visitgreece.gr/>

Land-Seascape and Cultural Heritage in Spatial Planning in Greece

The emergence of the Sea scape - marine natural and cultural heritage

Delos island

<https://contemporaryheritage.neon.org.gr>





Thank you! Grazie! ¡Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazzi! شكراً



Co-funded by the European
Maritime and Fisheries Fund



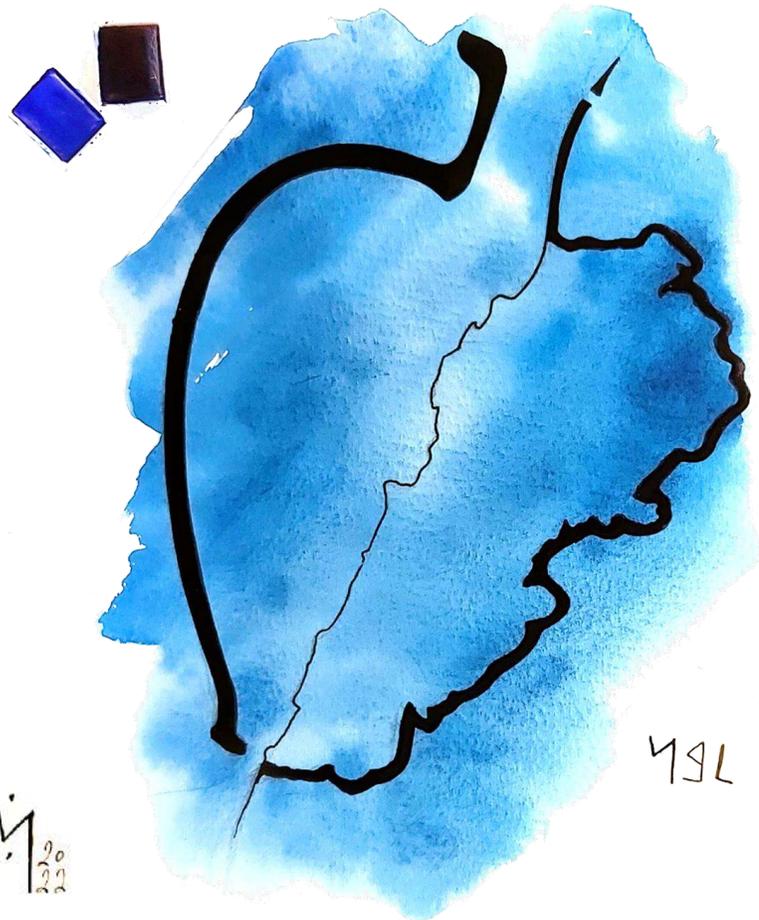


Co-funded by the European
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A Lebanese Perspective

Vera Noon
Marine Planners - Acteon





LEBANON'S MARITIME IDENTITY BETWEEN CULTURAL & NATURAL HERITAGE

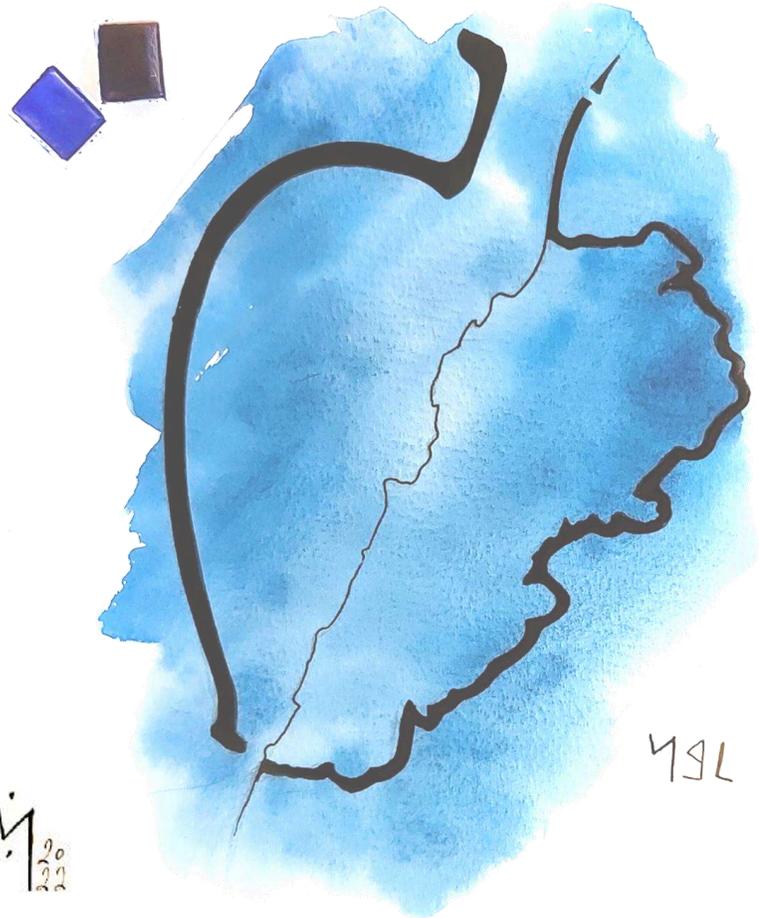
MSP-MED |
PAN-EASTERN-MED CONFERENCE ON LAND-SEASCAPE

PRESENTED BY: VERA NOON

CONTENTS



- **The Mediterranean perspective:** *A visual journey through landscape, seascape & maritime cultural heritage*
- **The Lebanese perspective:** *Status quo and Anfeh case study*
- **Way forward:** *Risks and opportunities*

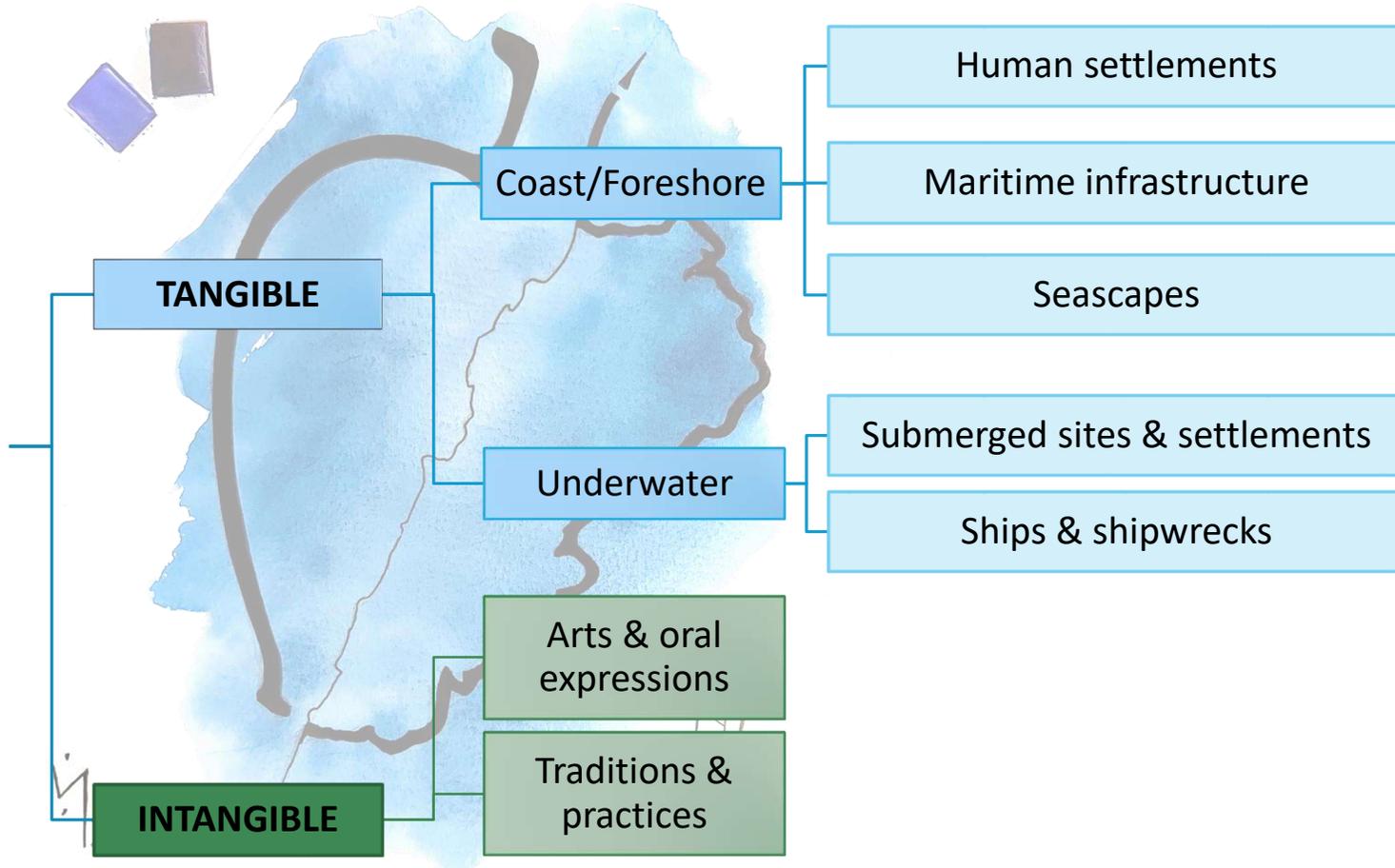


The Mediterranean perspective : *A visual journey*

NATURAL, MAN-MADE LAND/SEA SCAPES
TANGIBLE, INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

Some key concepts...

MARITIME / UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE (MCH)



LANDSCAPE/ SEASCAPE:

- **Physical** origins + Layers of **human** presence.
- A **living** synthesis of people & place
- Vital to local and **national identity**.

(NOON, 2020)

Let's play!



◀◀◀
A

▶▶▶
B



CROATIA

LEBANON



LEBANON

CYPRUS



SLOVENIA

LEBANON



CYPRUS

LEBANON





CYPRUS



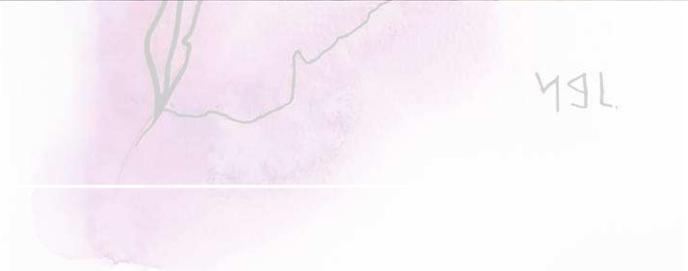
LEBANON



SPAIN

LEBANON

CYPRUS



GREECE



LEBANON





LEBANON



GREECE



CYPRUS



LEBANON

LEBANON

CYPRUS





LEBANON



GREECE

LEBANON



SLOVENIA



LEBANON



FRANCE



BEIRUT - LEBANON

AYIA NAPA - CYPRUS



TYRE - LEBANON



BATROUN - LEBANON





Heritage values:

Historical, symbolic, spiritual, aesthetic, social values ...



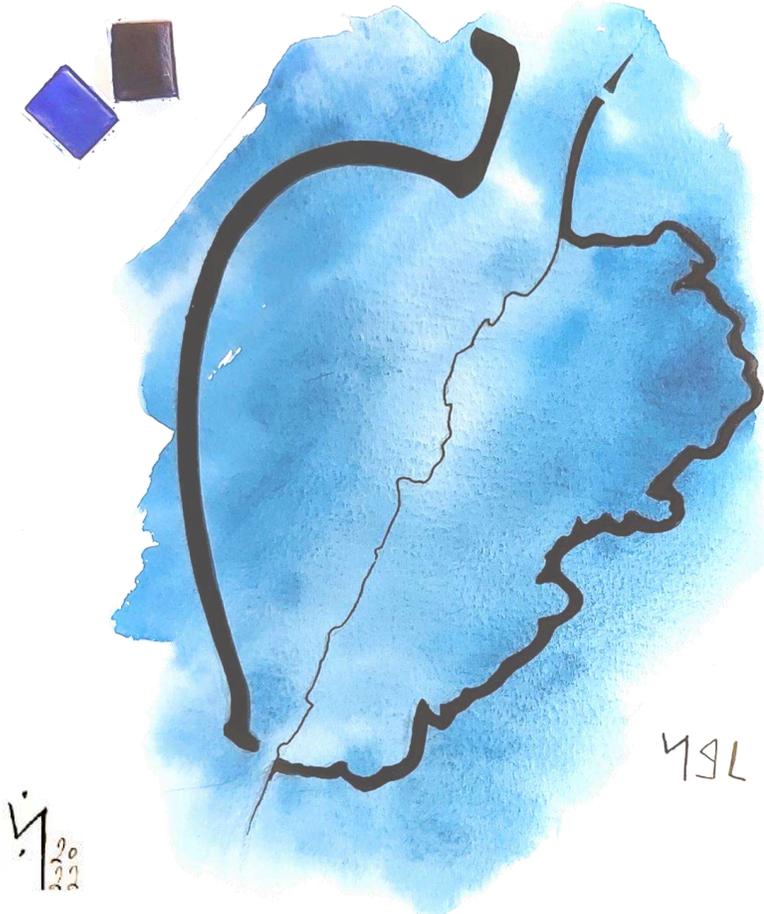
<https://creativech-toolkit.salzburgresearch.at/heritage-values-creative-and-socio-economic-uses/>

+ Economic values!

- Cultural and creative businesses
- Tourism
- Urban and regional regeneration
- Education and vocational training
- Citizen cultural participation
- Soft location factors: Quality of life, historical depth, cultural identity, sense of belonging.

>> Significance assessment!

- To set **priorities**
- To make **management** decisions
- To create/ preserve **collective memory**



The image shows a watercolor-style map of Lebanon in shades of blue. A thick black line outlines the country's borders. There are some handwritten notes: '75L' on the right side and '2022' at the bottom left. Two small colored squares (blue and black) are in the top left corner.

The Lebanese perspective : *Status quo and case study*

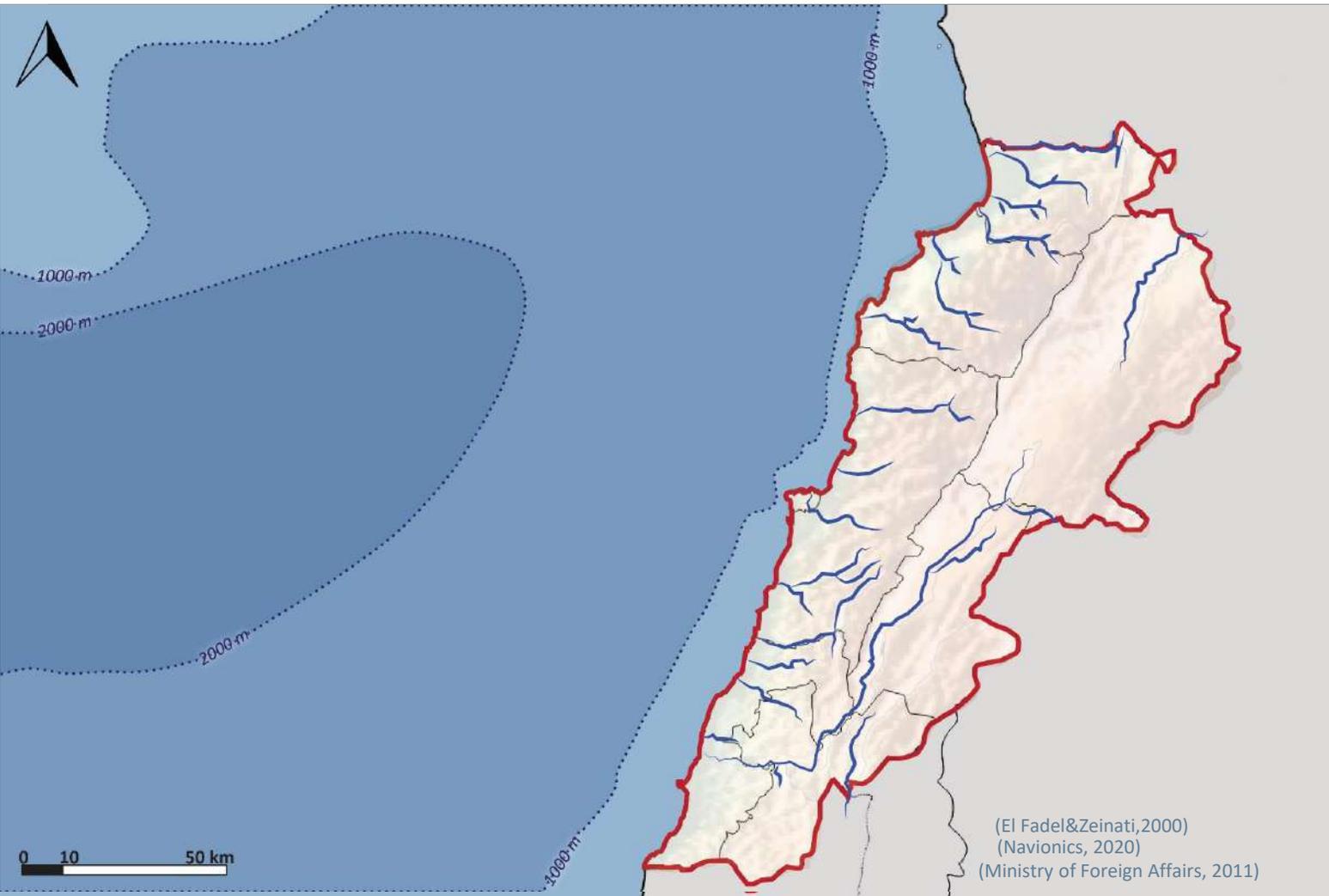
ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

USES AND ACTIVITIES

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

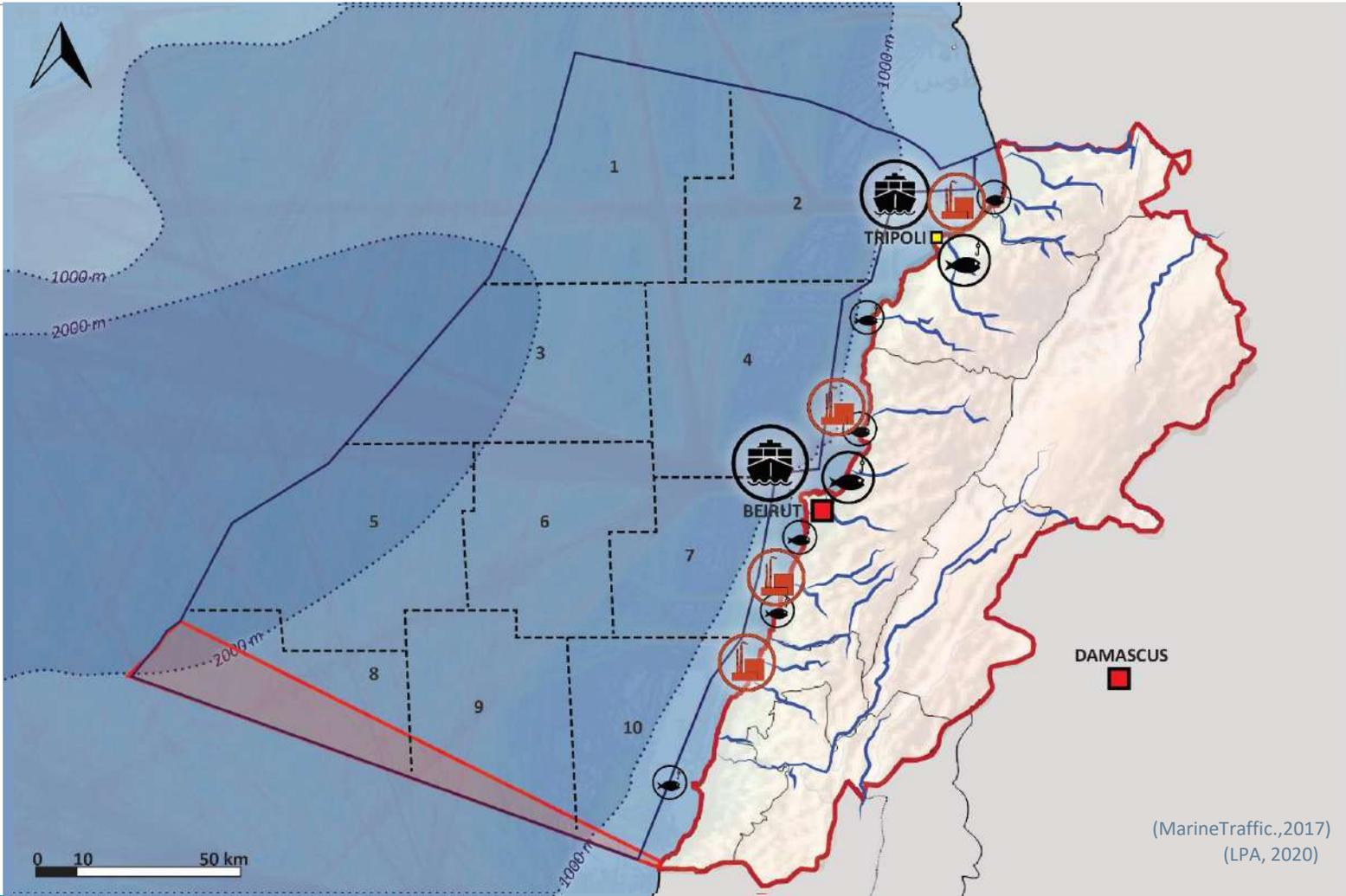
ANFEH PROJECT : A CASE STUDY

Lebanon: *Geophysical features*



(El Fadel&Zeinati,2000)
(Navionics, 2020)
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2011)

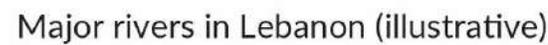
Lebanon: *Coastal uses and activities*



(MarineTraffic.,2017)
(LPA, 2020)

Lebanon: *Marine/Coastal protected areas*

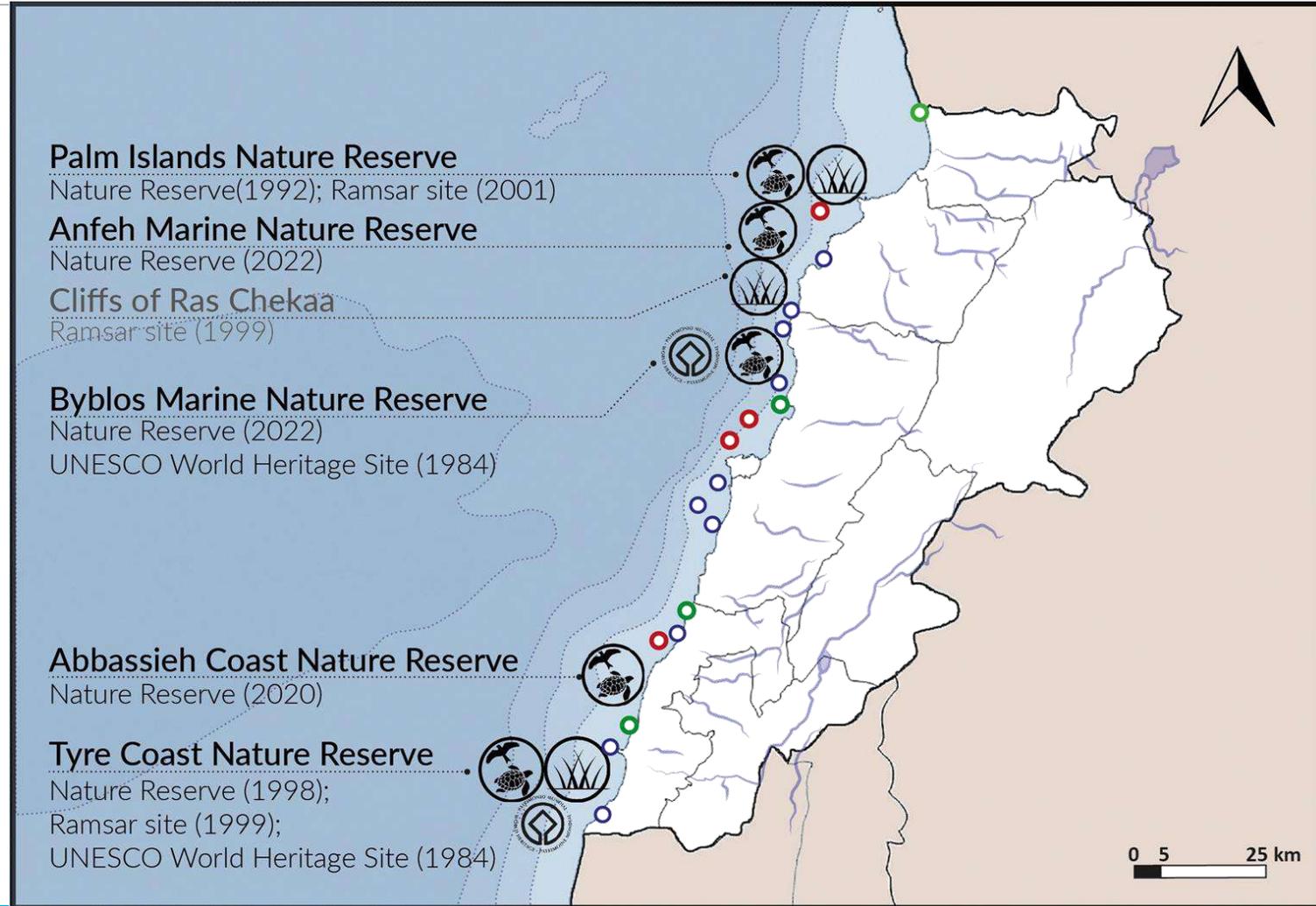
Legend:

-  Existing Marine Protected Areas
-  Proposed Marine Protected Areas
-  Proposed Marine Protected Areas: Canyons
-  Proposed Marine Protected Areas: Estuaries
-  Existing Designated RAMSAR coastal wetlands
-  Coastal UNESCO World Heritage Sites
-  Major rivers in Lebanon (illustrative)



→ **MarEA project survey: MPAs and MCH**

<https://form.jotform.com/221592485051354>



Lebanon:

Institutional framework for CZM

National Agencies:

- Internal Security Forces,
- General Security,
- Lebanese Customs,
- State Security,
- Civil Defense,
- Fire brigades on coastal cities
- Municipalities of coastal cities and villages

Affiliated ministries:

- Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- Ministry of Energy and Water
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of the Environment
- Ministry of Public Health
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Economy and Trade
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Petroleum Sector Administration
- Interim Committee for the Management and Investment of the Port of Beirut...
- **Private sector:** marine companies, fishermen, sailors, owners of ships, boats and cruise boats...

	Planning	Water Resources Management	Ports and Marine Transport	Urban Planning & Zoning	Standards & Legislation	Enforcement	Project Financing & Execution	Cultural Heritage	Biodiversity/ Marine Environmental Protection	Wastewater Discharge	Awareness & Guidance	Solid Waste Management	Sampling & Monitoring	Forests	Hazardous Waste Management	Issuing Permits	Public Maritime Domain
M. of Environment																	
M. of Public Works & Transport																	
Port of Tripoli/ Port of Beirut																	
M. of Industry																	
M. of Energy & Water																	
M. of Interior & Municipalities																	
Municipalities																	
Council for the Development & Reconstruction																	
M. of Public Health																	
M. of Agriculture																	
M. of Tourism																	
M. of Culture																	

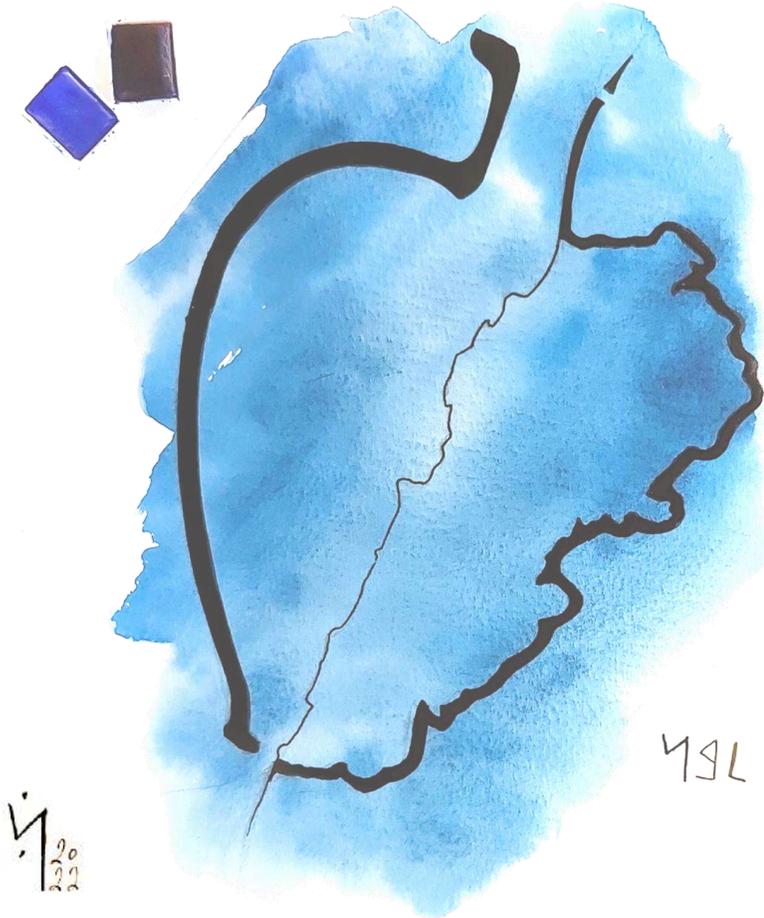
(MRCZM-IOE-UOB, 2014)

Anfeh case study:

Holistic Conservation and Management
of the tangible and intangible Heritage of Anfeh
(North Lebanon)

NADINE PANAYOT

CURATOR, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM ;
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF PRACTICE, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND ARCHAEOLOGY –
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT





Anfeh project:

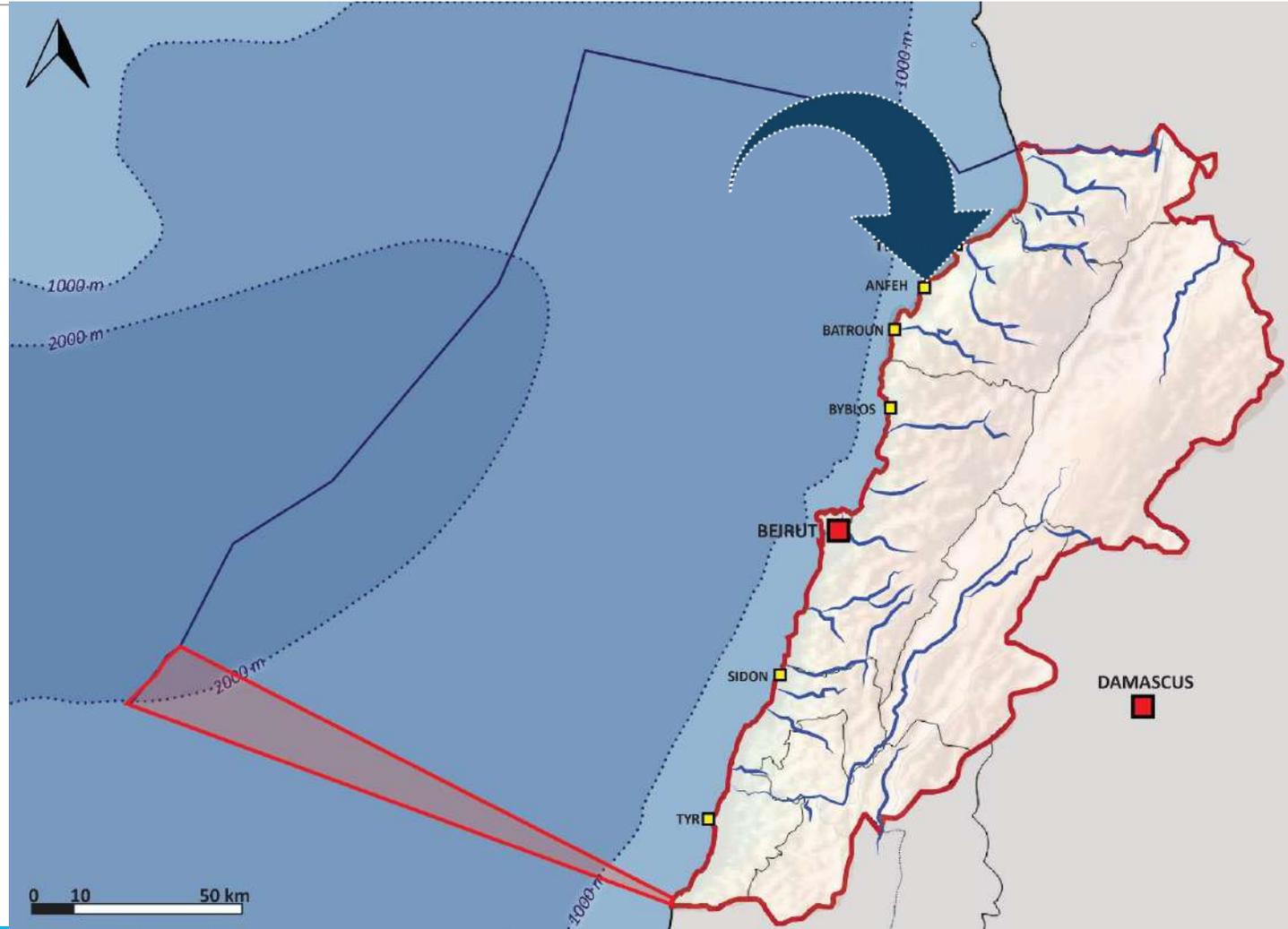
The supporting institutions

- The Ministry of Culture; Directorate General of Antiquities
- The Municipality of Anfeh
- The Parish of Anfeh
- The UNDP
- The Association for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon (SPNL)
- The Association for the restoration of the medieval Frescoes of Lebanon (AREFML)
- The Sorbonne University
- The Honor Frost Foundation (HFF)
- The American University of Beirut
- Last but not least, the University of Balamand (UOB)

Anfeh: *contextualization*



Greco-Roman and Medieval vestiges are scattered all around the 400 m long promontory



Anfeh:

Environmental features

Anfeh's identity lies not only in its cultural and historical background but also its natural features:

- Remarkable Quaternary and Holocene periods geological data
- Vermetid reefs forming the peninsula,
- A very rich coastal/ intertidal biodiversity.



20
22

43L

Anfeh: *Socio-Economic setting*

SALT EXTRACTION USING EVAPORATION PONDS:

The “White Gold” of Anfeh

(Traditional activity negatively affected by import export policies applied in the 90s)



Anfeh: *Socio-Economic setting*

FISHING PRACTICES: **ARTISANAL AND FAMILY BASED**

Main source of income for local community

A second ethnographic campaign and a field school were conducted to collect the lived experiences and contemporary understandings of both tangible and intangible maritime heritage

V
20
22

43L



Fishermen port smashed between large beach resorts



Anfeh:

Limits of land survey – since 2010

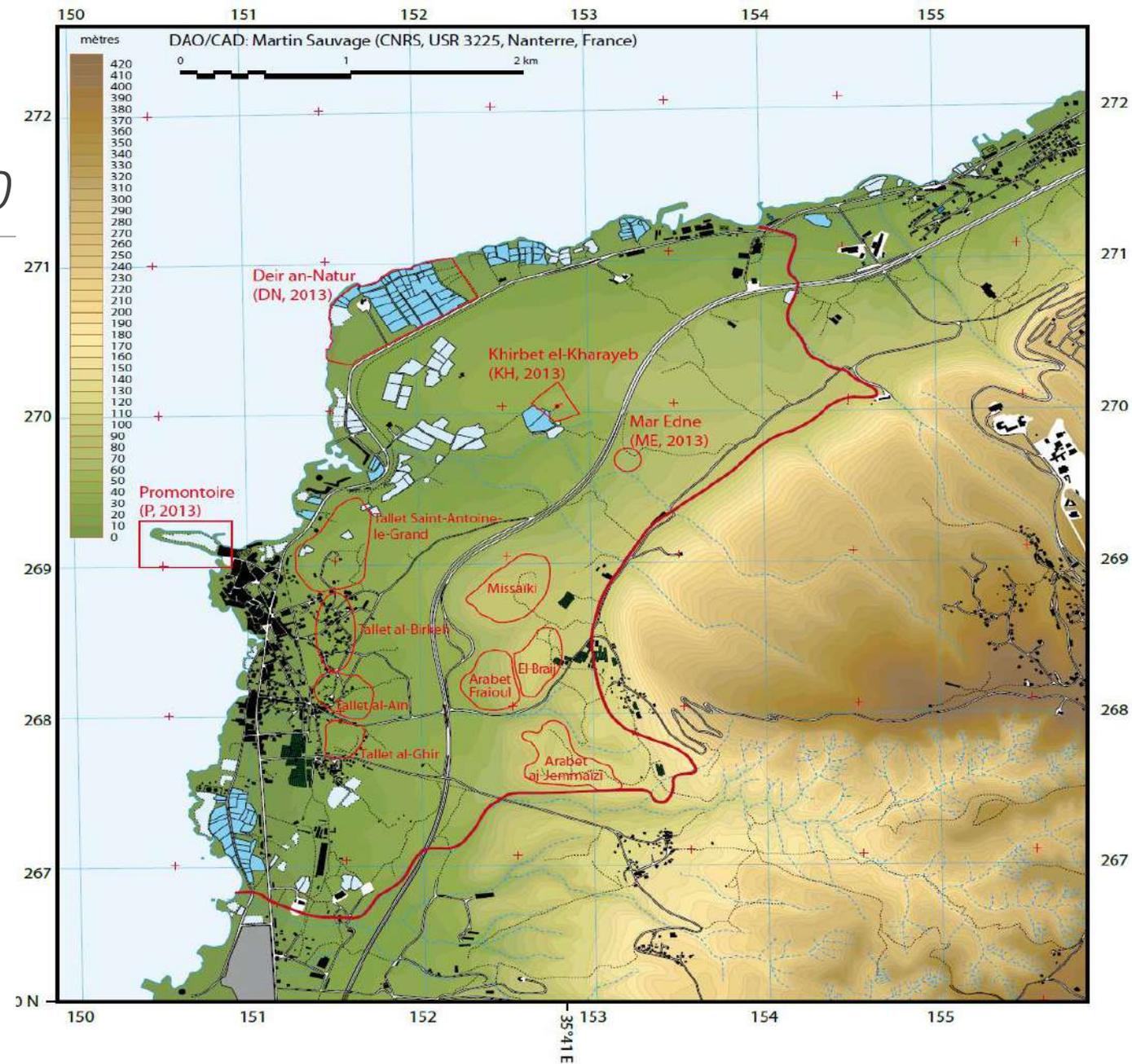
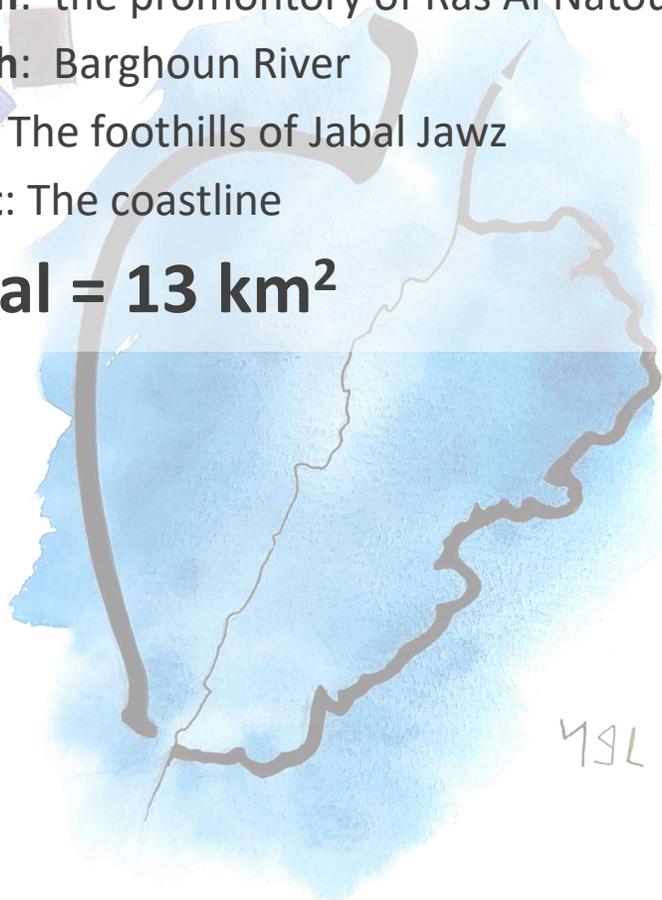
North: the promontory of Ras Al Natour

South: Barghoun River

East: The foothills of Jabal Jawz

West: The coastline

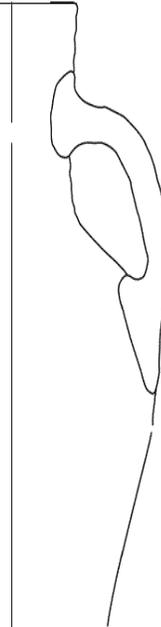
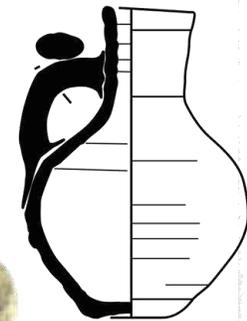
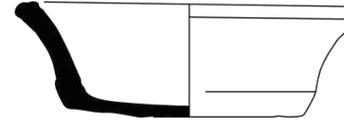
Total = 13 km²



Anfeh:

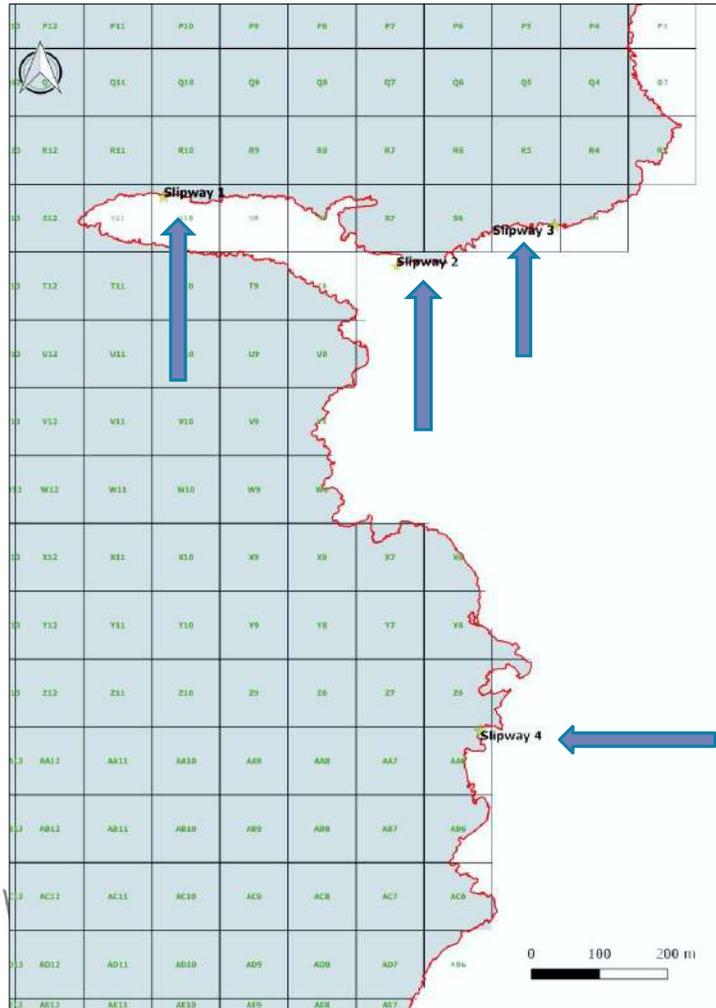
The medieval fortress findings

Medieval fortress' pavement were also uncovered as well as the whole process of **wine making**.



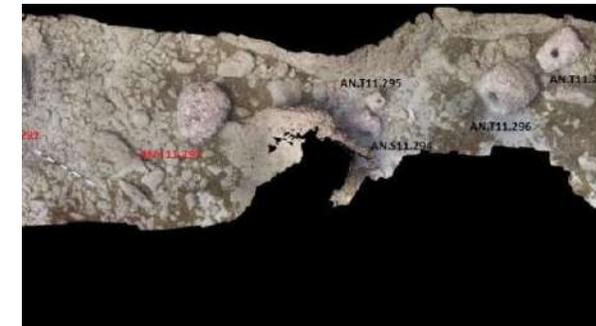
Anfeh:

Wine transport, export and maritime access to the sea



- Access to the coast from the sea also entails **anchoring** one's boat.
- Studying the anchorage locations was an essential part of the investigations at Anfeh in order to understand **how people accessed to and from the coast**.
- The **underwater investigations** localized 58 anchors of different types, varying in weight from 9 to 300 kg, spanning nearly 5000 years.

Location map of the 4 identified slipways/ramp



Anfeh: *Strategizing the site's conservation*

- Building trust and awareness with the local population since 2012
- Locals helping archaeologists : *“be an archaeologist for a day!”*



In Celebration of the **International Museum Day 2015** organized by the International Council Of Museums (ICOM), under the theme: **Museums For a Sustainable Society**



The Department of Archaeology & Museology and the Ethnographic Museum at The University Of Balamand cordially invite you to the opening of the exhibition:

Anfeh Unveiled One Step at a Time
Archaeology, Fauna and Flora, Salt Production, and Fishing Practices for a Sustainable Future



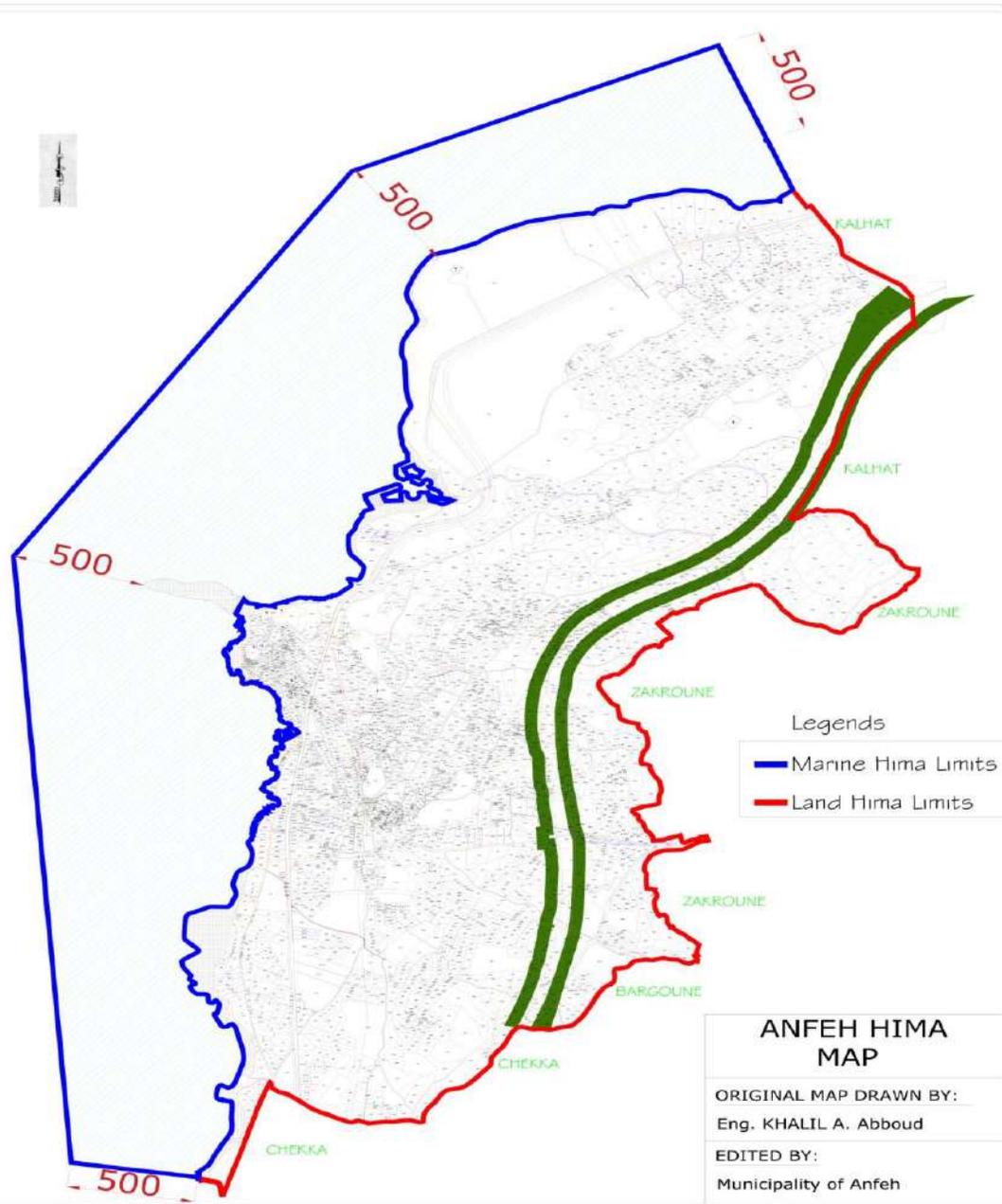
Date: May 7th, 2015 at 4:00 pm. The exhibition will run through May 14th, 2015
Venue: Exhibition Hall, Zakhem Building, The University Of Balamand, Al-Kurah



Anfeh: *Involving local communities*

September 22, 2017

The municipal council of Anfeh signed the **Hima** accord with the SPNL (Association for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon).



Hima means “protected area” in Arabic;

it is a **community-based** approach used for the conservation of sites, species, habitats, and people in order to achieve the sustainable use of natural resources.



Anfeh:

Some of the Hima achievements

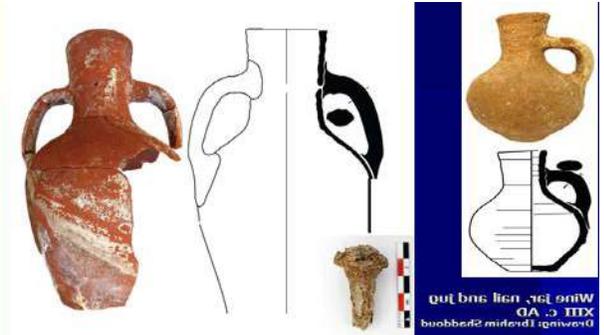
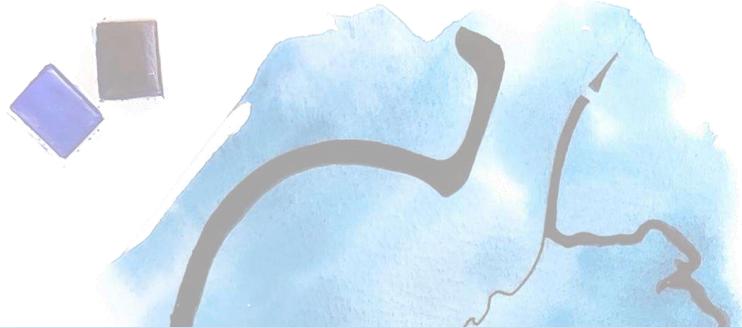
- **December 2017:** Signing with the NGO: Save.Energy.Plant.Trees, the planting of 2000 trees donated by USAID.
- **January 2018,** the signing of the “Marine *Hima* Anfeh” (Marine Protected Area) for an area that covers the waters of Anfeh.
- **February 2018:** Commissioning the Institute of The Environment (IOE), to conduct a study on the fisheries of Anfeh; Which facilitated the management of the angling sector and controlling abusive fishing practices.
- **February 2018:** consulting with a Landscape Architect for the development of a new Master plan for the town to be approved by the DGU.
- **Since August 2018:** Negotiations with an International cosmetic Company based in the UK to buy the salt produced in Anfeh at a fair price, allowing the jumpstart traditional salt extraction again. In July 2019, Sales have officially started.
- **January 2019:** Monitoring of the sea urchins re-growth on the seashores of Anfeh.
- **Capacity building** through the Homat el Hima Program (the protectors of the protected area)
- Refurbishing the **Fishermen’s port** with UNDP funds.
- And last but not least, we have organized 2 running events in Anfeh in partnership with BMA.



Anfeh:

Establishment of an eco museum? (UNDP)

- Preserving Anfeh' cultural identity and natural heritage
- Educational platform
- Involving the locals
- Preserving/ supporting historical traditions, artisanal activities and local produce



Anfeh: *Proposed touristic trails.*



Anfeh: *UNESCO Heritage site?*



- Reappropriation of locals' own heritage
- Turning it to a dynamic space
- Implementing a bottom up approach
>> Circumventing corruption!
- Transition to sustainable practices and economic growth
- Registered on the UNESCO indicative list! (2019)



Mass celebration on August 15, 2016.
© Anfeh Worldwide Facebook page

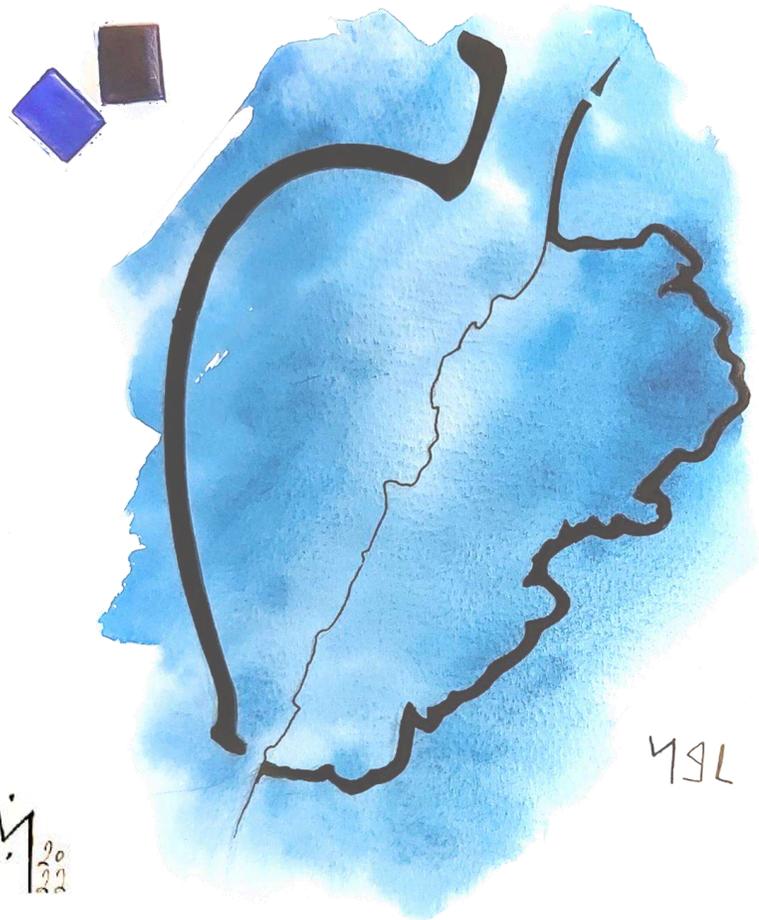


Anfeh:

Relevance of the study



- Literary and archeological evidence as well as ethnographic practices
>> *inherent **connections** that the town had, and still has, with the sea.*
- Interdisciplinary project which is growing organically :
>> *Natural and Cultural heritage consideration in sustainable development*
- A need for archaeologists to integrate into their research the promotion of eco-tourism and sustainable development projects
- **Holistic approach** that guides conservation methods
- SDGs 2030!



A glance to the future: Risks and opportunities

Risks to coastal/cultural heritage sites

Natural :

- Climate change impacts
- Extreme weather events
- Erosion ...

Man made:

- Climate change (acidification, sea level rise...)
- Illegal/ unregulated **urbanisation** of the coast
- Pollution (land based AND sea based)
- Intrusive human activities (fishing, dredging, mass tourism ...)

▪ **Conflict**

(Reeder & Myers, 2015); (Perez & Alvaro, 2016); ([UNESCO, 2017](#)); (Noon, 2020)



Opportunities :

Previous and ongoing multidisciplinary activities



- **Meeting on MSP and Blue Economy in Lebanon** (MSP Global– Nov 2020)
<https://www.mspglobal2030.org/events/online-meeting-on-msp-and-sustainable-blue-economy-in-lebanon-en/>
- **Report on coastal risks and hazards in Lebanon** (UNESCO IOC – 2020)
<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000378081.locale=en?fbclid=IwAR1c7K-pj9GWC4U7bDviloOIfxA3tYEKsPbZsOi5WarBHMzdKHjvsipWaWY>
- **Meeting on Blue skills/jobs/careers in Lebanon** (UfM – 2021)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=nr7QgPMEI_0
- **MCH projects in Lebanon** (Honor Frost Foundation - ongoing) :
<https://honorfrostfoundation.org/grants-awarded/research-grants/lebanon/hff-lebanon-team/projects/>
- **MarEA project for the MENA region** (Ongoing):
<https://marea.soton.ac.uk/team/>
- **ICZM in Lebanon** (IOE/MoE - pending):
Draft Law awaiting ministerial / parliamentary approval
- **Lebanese maritime strategy** : “Integrated Maritime Concept of Lebanon”
EU funded (EUIBMLBN3) + LAF (Ongoing expert consultations)

Future prospects



- Oil & Gas?
- Mediterranean cultural routes? [\(Graf & Popesku, 2016\).](#)
- Multi use?



Stay positive!

Email: Vera.b.n@hotmail.com

Vera Noon    



Co-funded by the European
Maritime and Fisheries Fund

The Croatian Approach to Landscape and to MSP

Vesna Marohnić Kuzmanović

Head of Service for Strategy and other Spatial Planning
Documents of State Level





Ministry of Physical Planning
Construction and State Assets
Spatial Development Institute



Co-funded by the European
Maritime and Fisheries Fund

The Croatian approach to landscape and MSP

Vesna Marohnić-Kuzmanović



Landscape Protection System

Legal Frame

European Landscape Convention, 2000, Florence

Act on Ratification of the European Landscape Convention (OG-IA 12/02, 11/04)

General commitment

The entire territory of Croatia is a landscape – both landscape and seascape – and must be perceived as a property of the greatest national interest.

Basic legal frame

Environmental Protection Act

Nature Protection Act

Act on the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Property

Physical Planning Act

Unlike the environment, which is the external surroundings, the landscape does not exist outside and without human perception.

Landscape Protection System

Basic Legal Frame

Environmental Protection Act ⇒ landscape as an essential component of people's surroundings which ensures the preservation of **landscape diversity**

Nature Protection Act ⇒ ensures the conservation of significant and characteristic features of landscape which are **essential for wild species**

Act on the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Property ⇒ protects the landscape as a cultural property based on **historical characteristic structures**

Physical Planning Act ⇒ elements of the landscape are **protected by spatial plans on all levels**, and the Spatial Development Strategy determines development of Landscape Basis of the Republic of Croatia

Education

Faculty of Architecture

Faculty of Agriculture

Faculty of Science - Geography

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science

Landscape Protection System

Landscape definition

Environmental Protection Act ⇒ certain area as perceived by the human eye, the character of which is the result of the interaction between natural and human factors and which represents an essential component of the human environs, an expression of the diversity of common cultural and natural heritage and the basis of the area's identity

Nature Protection Act ⇒ an area whose feature is the result of the interaction of natural and/or human factors

Act on the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Property ⇒ no definition of landscape

Physical Planning Act ⇒ no definition of landscape

Landscape Protection System

Physical Planning System (1)

Legal frame:

Physical Planning Act

Overall commitment to landscape protection in the goals of physical planning (Art. 6):

creating high-value built areas with respect for the specifics of particular units and developing green infrastructure while respecting the natural and urban landscape and cultural heritage, and especially arranging tourist areas in the coastal and mainland areas while protecting the coastal zone from construction

Landscape Protection System

Physical Planning System (2)

Special measures for landscape in protected coastal area (PCA = coastal cities and municipalities) (Art. 46)

- planning in PCA must:
 - provide preservation and restoration of endangered areas of natural, cultural-historical and traditional values of the coastal and coastal landscape
 - encourage the natural regeneration of forests and indigenous vegetation
 - provide the development of infrastructure by protecting and preserving the value of the landscape

Further restrictions in the coastal area within 1000 m from the shoreline (restricted area) (Art. 49)

- outside the built areas, tourist and sports facilities that include construction can be planned in areas of lesser natural and landscape value, in a way that:
 - they respect the landscape features in size and height
 - accommodation buildings are at least 100 m from the shoreline
 - the construction of a building plot does not exceed 30%, and at least 40% of the area of each building plot is covered by natural or cultivated greenery
- camps are planned with an appropriate evaluation of the existing vegetation, original coastline layout and landscape values, in a way that:
 - the construction does not exceed 10%, and at least 40% of the area is covered by natural or cultivated greenery
 - accommodation units are not firmly connected to the ground
- outdoor sports and recreational playgrounds outside the construction area can be planned in areas of lesser natural and landscape value, in a way that:
 - buildings seize a maximum of 4% of the scope
 - at least 30% of the scope is covered by natural or cultivated greenery

Landscape Protection System

Nature Protection – Protected Areas (1)

**Legal frame:
Nature Protection Act**

Protection category	Management level	Proclamation
strict reserve	state and county	Government
national park	state	Croatian Parliament
special reserve	state/county/local	Government
nature park	state	Croatian Parliament
regional park	county	county representative body
natural monument	county/local	county representative body
significant landscape	county and local	county representative body
forest park	county/local	county representative body
park architectural monument	county	county representative body

Spatial plans for national and nature parks are mandatory (state level plans)

Landscape Protection System

Nature Protection – Protected Areas (2)

**Legal frame:
Nature Protection Act**

- national parks (8)
- nature parks (12)*
- regional parks (2)
- strict reserves (2)
- significant landscapes (81)

Source: Spatial Development Strategy (2017)

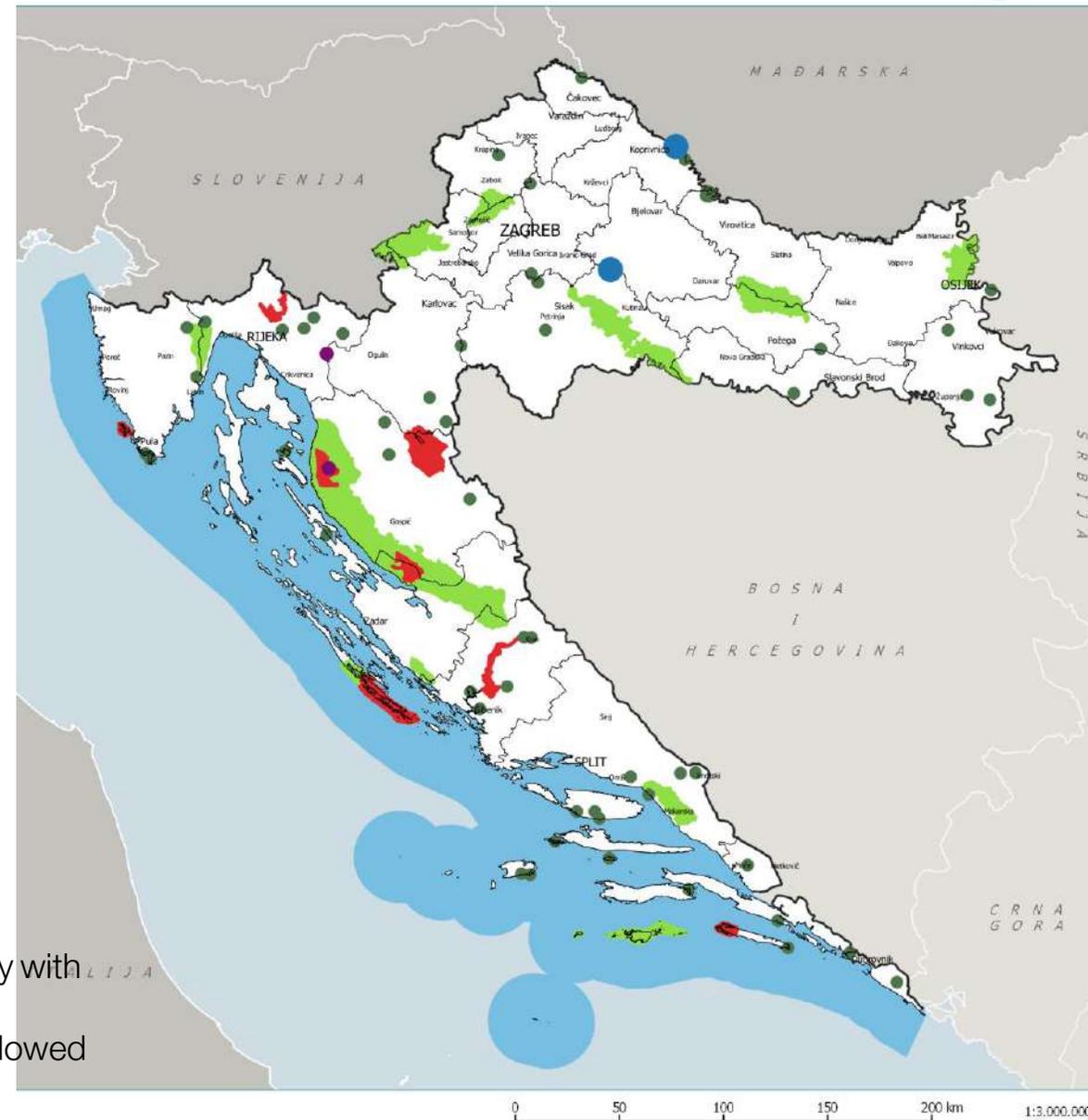
* Dinara Nature Park was proclaimed in 2021

Significant landscape

(IUCN category V. – protected landscape/seascape)

= a natural or cultivated area of great landscape value and biodiversity/geodiversity with preserved unique features characteristic of a particular area

- interventions and activities not violating the characteristics of proclamation are allowed



Ministry of Physical Planning
Construction and State Assets
Spatial Development Institute



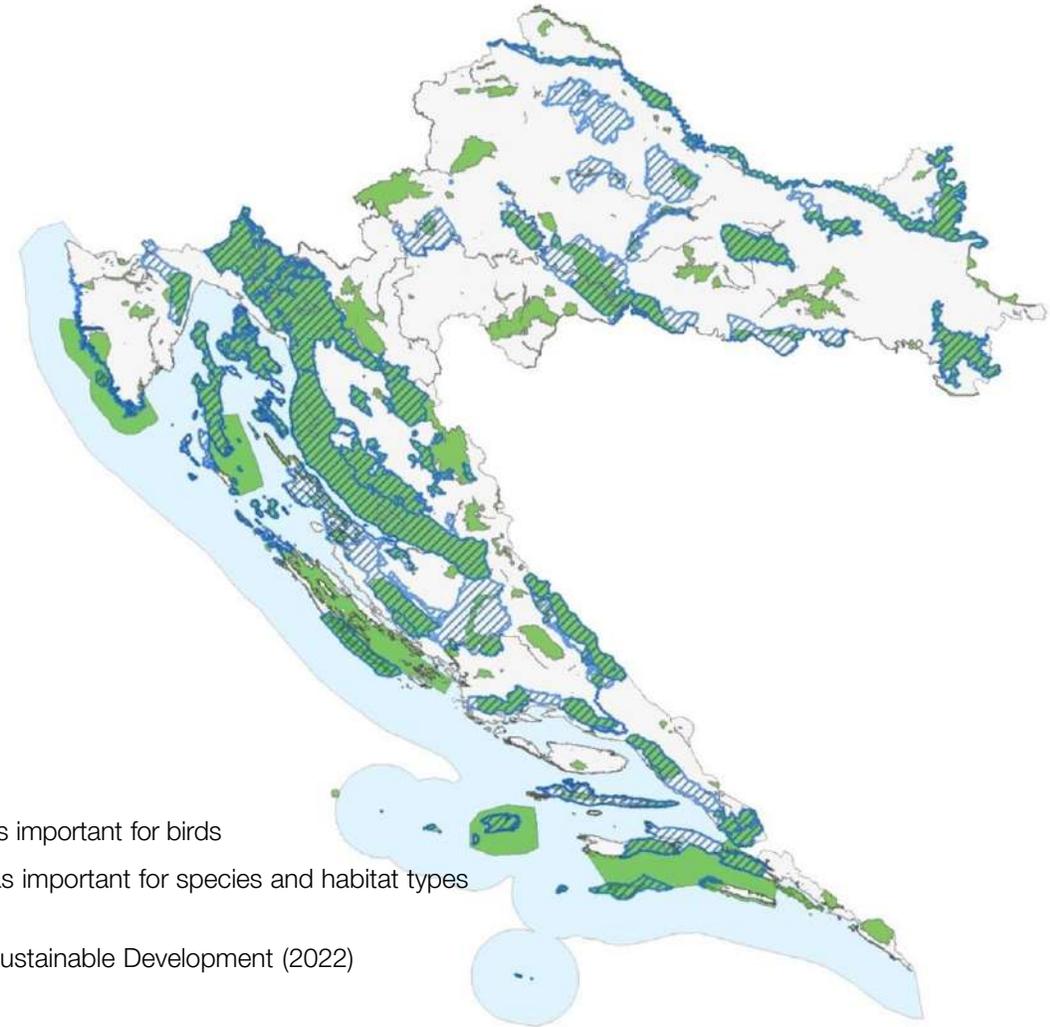
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Landscape Protection System

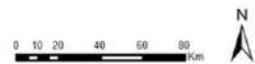
Nature Protection – NATURA 2000

**Legal frame:
Nature Protection Act**

The Ecological Network of the Republic of Croatia (NATURA 2000) covers about 37% of the land area and 16% of the coastal sea



Source: Ministry of Sustainable Development (2022)



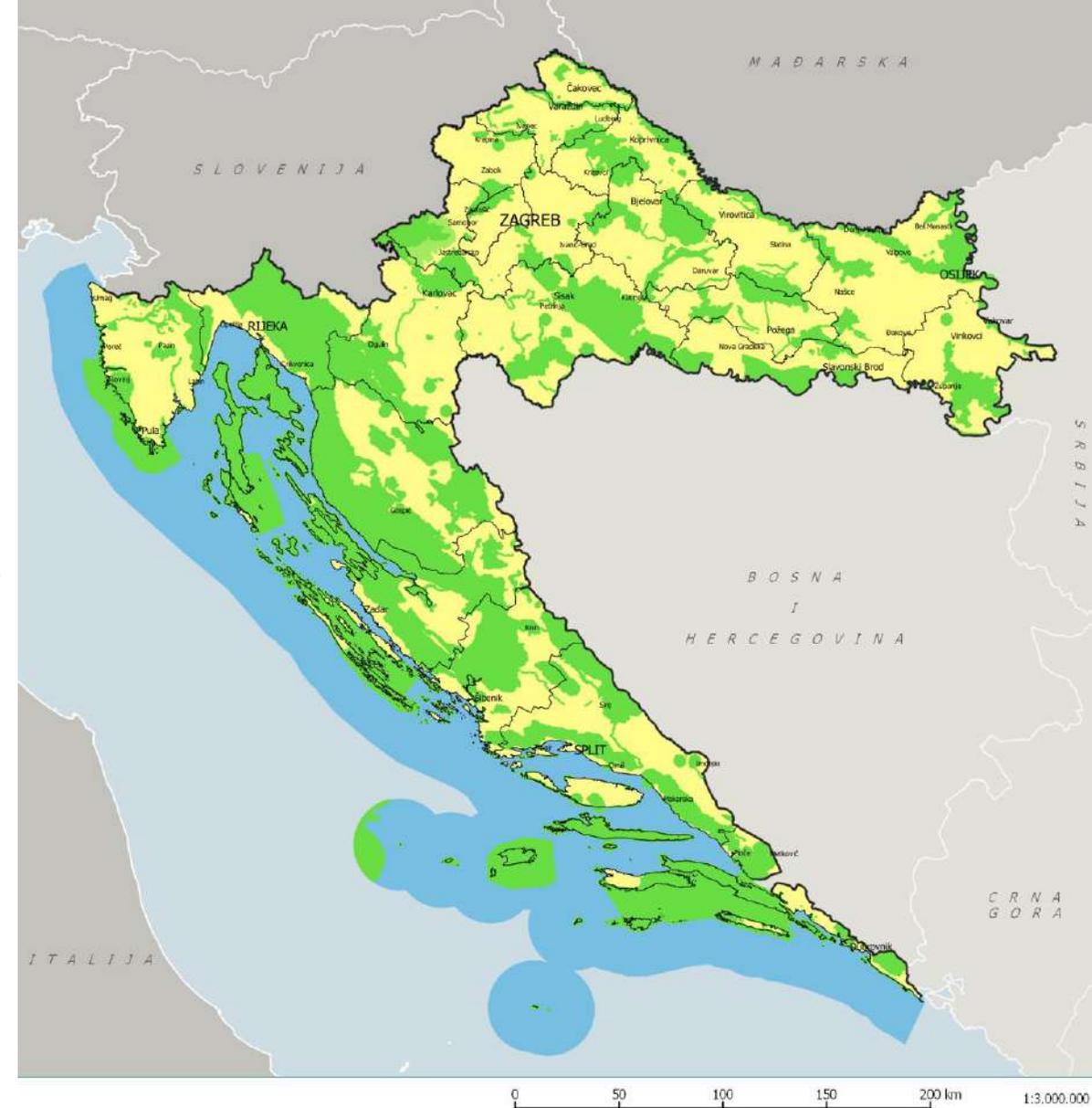
Landscape Protection System

Nature Protection – protected / unprotected areas

Attention should be paid to unprotected ordinary landscapes that occupy most of the territory of the Republic of Croatia, which have been cultivated for centuries as agriculture, and today are mostly neglected and overgrown with wild vegetation.

- Protected areas
(Protected nature areas and ecological network Natura 2000)
- Land areas
outside the system of protection
- Marine areas
outside the system of protection

Source: Spatial Development Strategy (2017)



Landscape Protection System

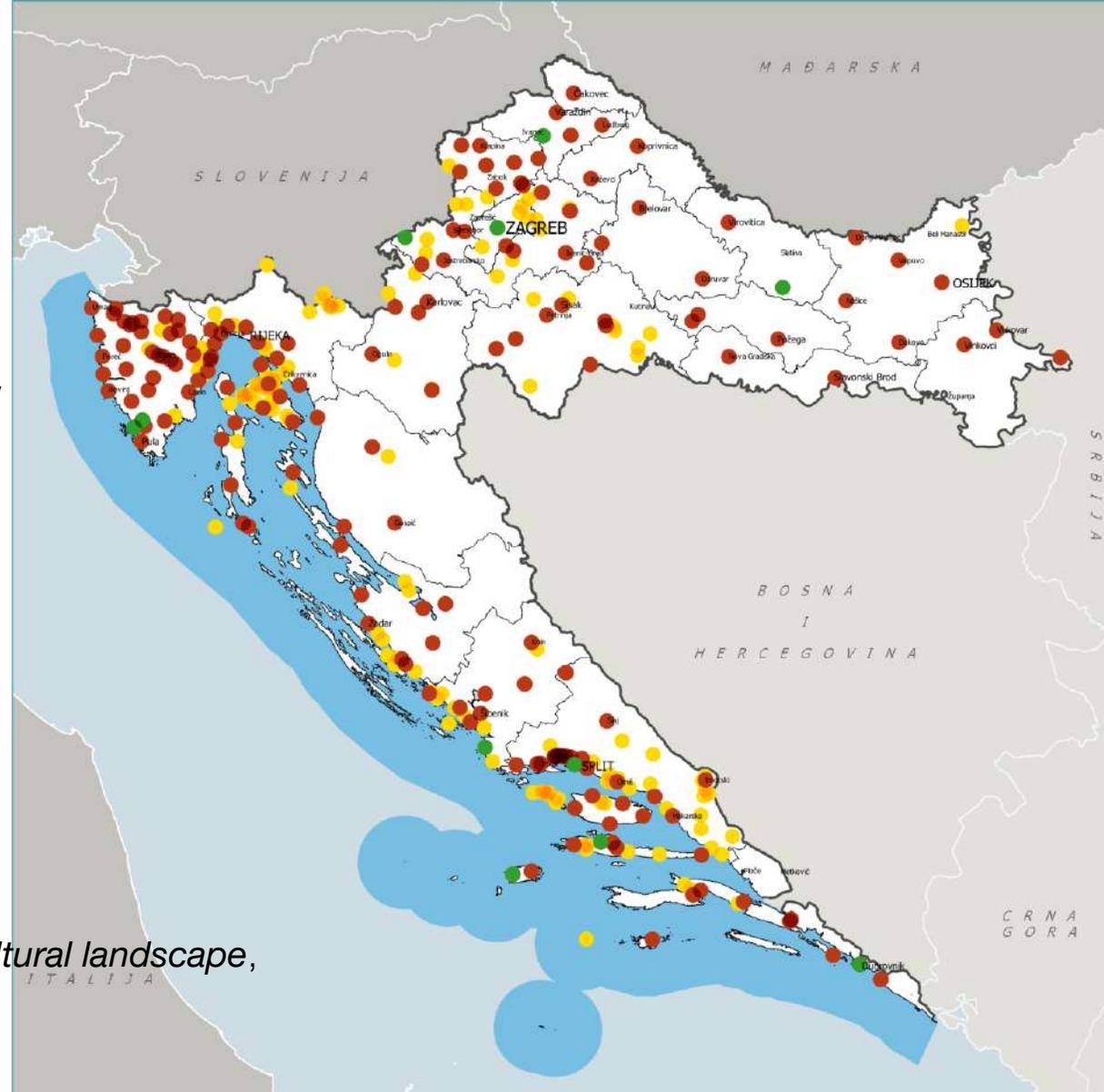
Protected cultural areas

Legal frame:
Act on the Protection and Conservation of Cultural Property

- protected urban cultural-historical entities
- protected rural units
- cultural landscapes

Source: Spatial Development Strategy (2017)

The phrase *cultural landscape* is often identified with the *historical cultural landscape*, just as the terms landscape and environment are very often identified, although they are fundamentally different.



Landscape Protection System

Protected cultural landscapes

◆ **Cultural landscapes**
(in Register of Cultural Properties)

Coastal zone:

Dubrovnik – Island of Daksa

Fažana – Brijuni isles

Komiža – Palagruža isles

Primošten – Bucavac

Split – Marjan peninsula

Stari Grad - Island of Hvar, inscribed on
UNESCO's List of World Heritage Sites in 2008

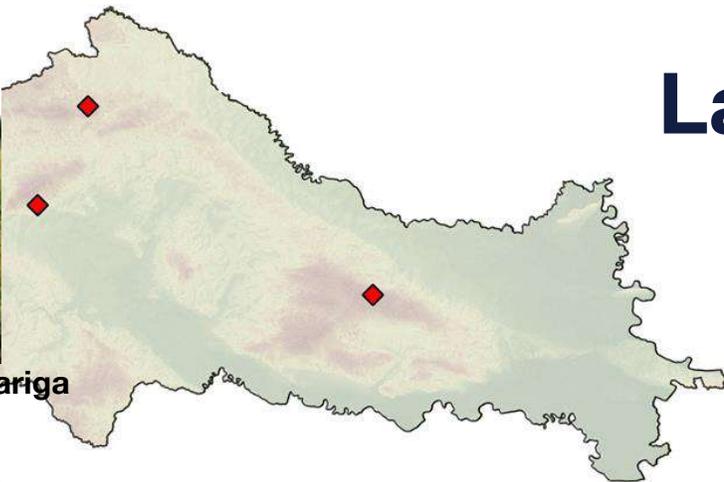
Vodnjan – fortification system Paravia- Barbariga

Source: Landscape – Factor of the Spatial
Development Strategy (Expert basis)



Fortification system Paravia- Barbariga

Brijuni isles



Bucavac

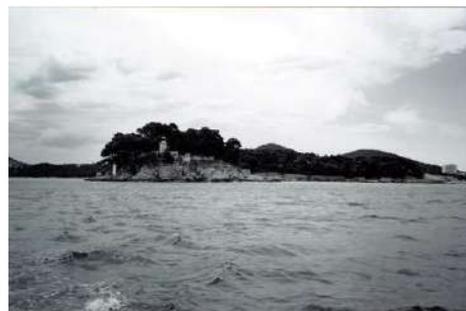


Marjan peninsula

Stari Grad



Island of Daksa



Palagruža isles



Landscape Protection – Steps to Integration

*Physical Planning Strategy Expert Basis (1997) –
Content and Methodological Background for Croatian Landscape Basis*

Spatial planning basis for integral protection of natural and created values and identity of the landscape

- developed in cooperation of professionals in the fields of:
 - spatial planning,
 - nature and environmental protection,
 - protection of cultural heritage,
 - relevant scientific and expert projects

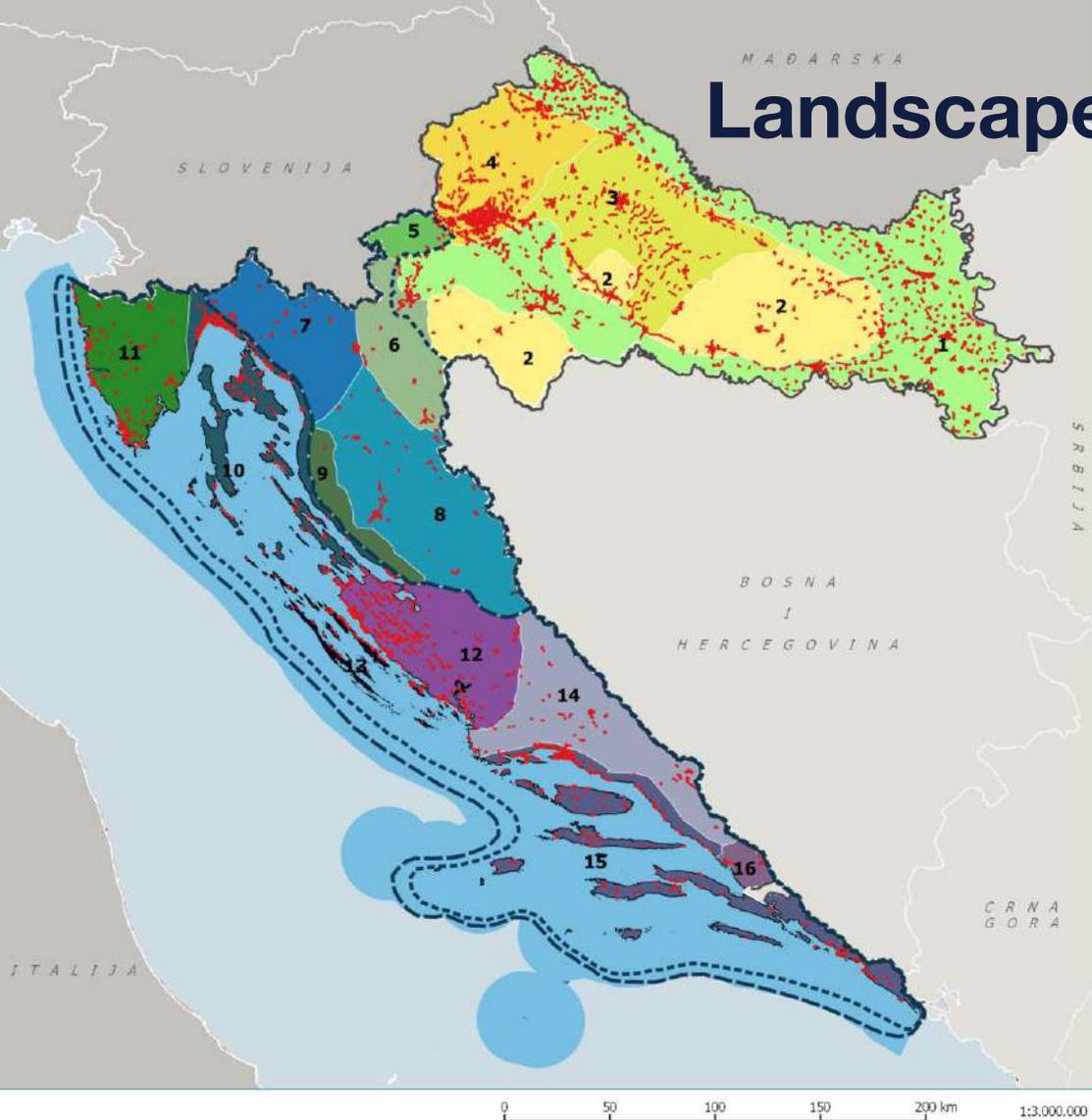
Main components of the Study:

1. identification / recognition (description and classification) of landscapes
2. landscape valuation
3. assessment of the sensitivity or threat to the landscape (human activities or natural processes)
4. recommendations for the use and protection of the landscape



Landscape Protection – Steps to Integration

Landscape Regions – Expert Basis (1995)



- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ■ 1. Plains of Northern Croatia | ■ 9. Top area of Velebit |
| ■ 2. Pannonian mountains | ■ 10. Kvarner-Velebit area |
| ■ 3. Bilogora-Moslavina Area | ■ 11. Istria |
| ■ 4. North-Western Croatia | ■ 12. Northern-Dalmatian plateau |
| ■ 5. Žumberak and Samoborsko gorje | ■ 13. Zadar-Šibenik archipelago |
| ■ 6. Kordun plateau | ■ 14. Dalmatinska zagora |
| ■ 7. Gorski kotar | ■ 15. Coastal area of Central and South Dalmatia |
| ■ 8. Lika | ■ 16. Lower Neretva |
| | ■ Built area |
| | --- Adriatic area |
| | --- Karst area |

Sources:

I. Bralić, 1995, *Krajobrazna regionalizacija Hrvatske s obzirom na prirodna obilježja* (Landscape regionalization of the Republic of Croatia according to natural features)

Built areas: Information system EEA (Corine Land Cover)

Landscape Protection – Steps to Integration

*Spatial development Strategy Expert Basis (20177)
Landscape – Factor of the Spatial Development Strategy*



Seascape – an area of land, coast, and sea where the interaction of man and nature over time created recognizable features, which includes:

- sea and adjacent land and sea border areas,
- views from land to sea and from sea to land, along the coastline



https://mpgi.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/dokumenti/Prostorno/StrategijaPR/Studija_Krajolik_07-2014.pdf

Landscape Basis of Dubrovnik-Neretva County (2016)

Results of the study:

- valuable natural and cultural landscapes defined in the existing spatial plan largely coincide with valuable landscape areas identified in the study
- the amendments to the plan determine a number of measures for the preservation of landscape values:
 - for cultural landscapes in agrarian use, further construction should be prevented, and construction should be directed to interpolations within the built structures of settlements
 - traditional cultivation and larger areas under vineyards and olive groves as a specific image of the southern Dalmatian landscape are emphasized
 - afforestation measures in the agrarian landscape of non-indigenous species are allowed only in for the purpose of erosion protection measures
 - construction in the coastal area is limited
 - avoiding construction on prominent relief elevations
 - significant views are protected from obstruction by larger construction (eg. wind farms)
 - the laying of infrastructure along the natural relief morphology is directed

Typological classification of landscape



Landscape Protection – Steps to Integration

Ongoing Process

- development of the new Landscape Basis of the Republic of Croatia, as determined in the Spatial Development Strategy
 - the integral process of landscape recognition, taking into consideration both anthropogenic and natural influence
 - special attention should be paid to urban landscapes that change rapidly due to intensive construction, both inland and on the coast
 - setting guidelines to develop detailed characterization at regional / county and local level
 - areas for more detailed research should be proposed, such as high-sensitivity landscapes (coastal and marine landscapes) or areas exposed to development pressures

SEASCAPE CHALLENGES

Coastal, island and sea landscapes have:

- strong reflection of the land / sea contact,
- high visual exposure and
- open views from coast to sea, from sea to coast and along the coast



Wind power plant, Senj



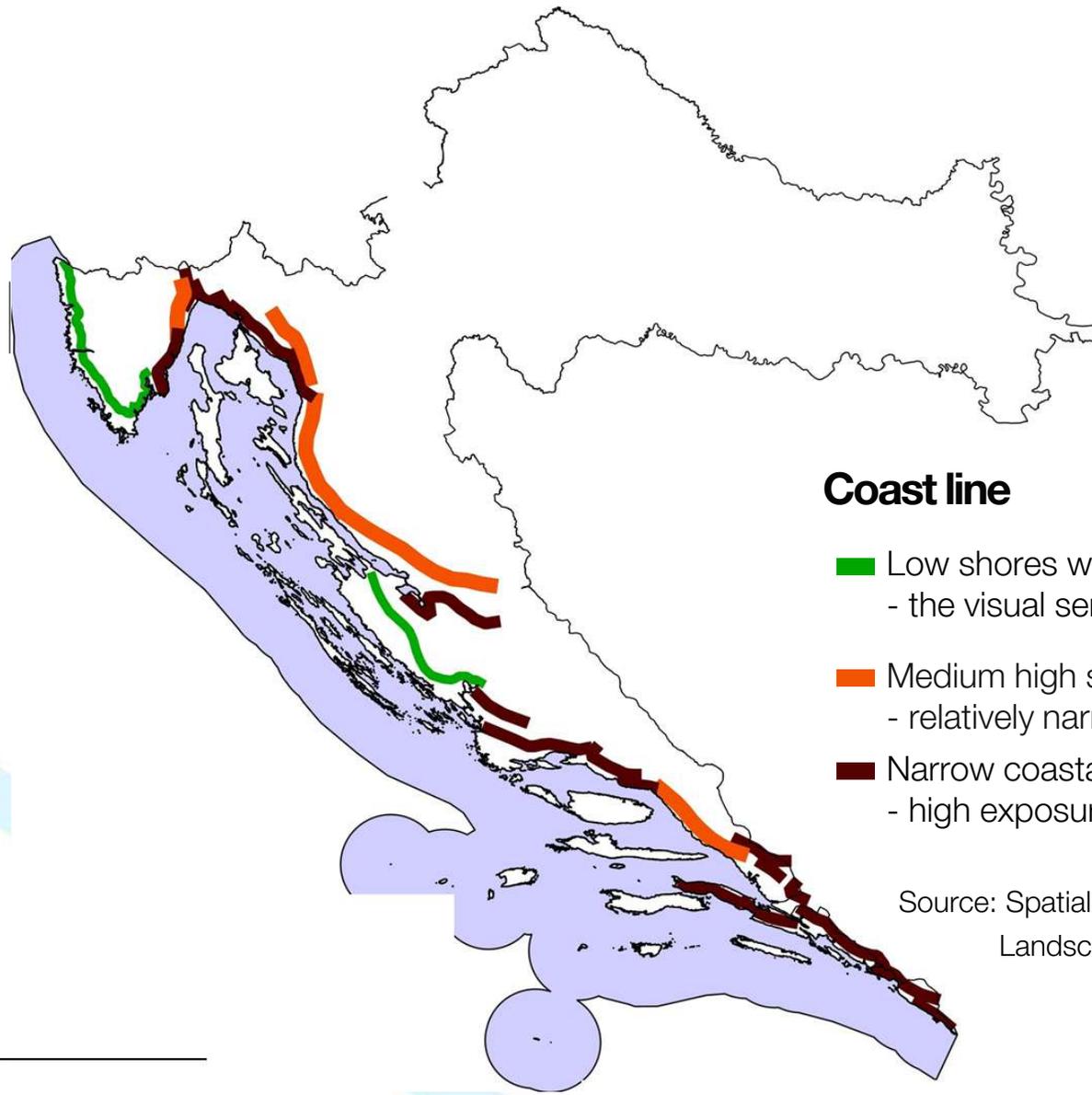
Platform in the North Adriatic



Solar power plant, Island of Vis
3.5 MW, 5.5 ha

Visual sensitivity of the coastal zone

SEASCAPE CHALLENGES



Coast line

- Low shores with a deep coastal belt
- the visual sensitivity dispersed into the depths
- Medium high shores
- relatively narrow and exposed visually sensitive coastal belt
- Narrow coastal belts below high mountain massifs
- high exposure, sensitivity reduced due to inaccessibility

Source: Spatial development Strategy Expert Basis (20177),
Landscape – Factor of the Spatial Development Strategy



Thank you! Grazie! ¡Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazzi! شكراً



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Lunch Break!

See you at 14:30





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Topic 2

From Land to Sea and from Sea to Land



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Coastal Cities Heritage and Development

Rotem Trivizki,
Tel-Aviv Municipality

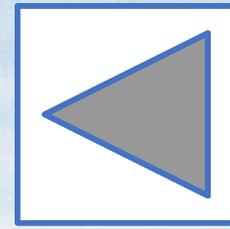


ATARIM

Shaping urban coastline with innovative design

Yaron Klein & Rotem Trivizki
the Pan Eastern Mediterranean Conference
2022

Film



ميناء يافا
נמליפו
JaffaPort

OLD JAFFA
יפו העתיקה

PARK
HATACHANA

מרינה תל-אביב
TEL-AVIV MARINA

ידיד המזרח
VARID HAMIZRACH

PORT
OF TEL AVIV

What is it?

THE BLUE SPACE

We explored for
answers

LIGHTHOUSE

The Tel-Aviv Yaffo's strip
Development Center



1

Research and
Development

2

Business Models
and Profitable
Initiatives

How did we
make it happen?

**A WORLD OF
POSSIBILITIES**

Environment, research,
community, energy, and more

TAKING ACTION

Beta site for blue economy



With Whom?

IMPACT

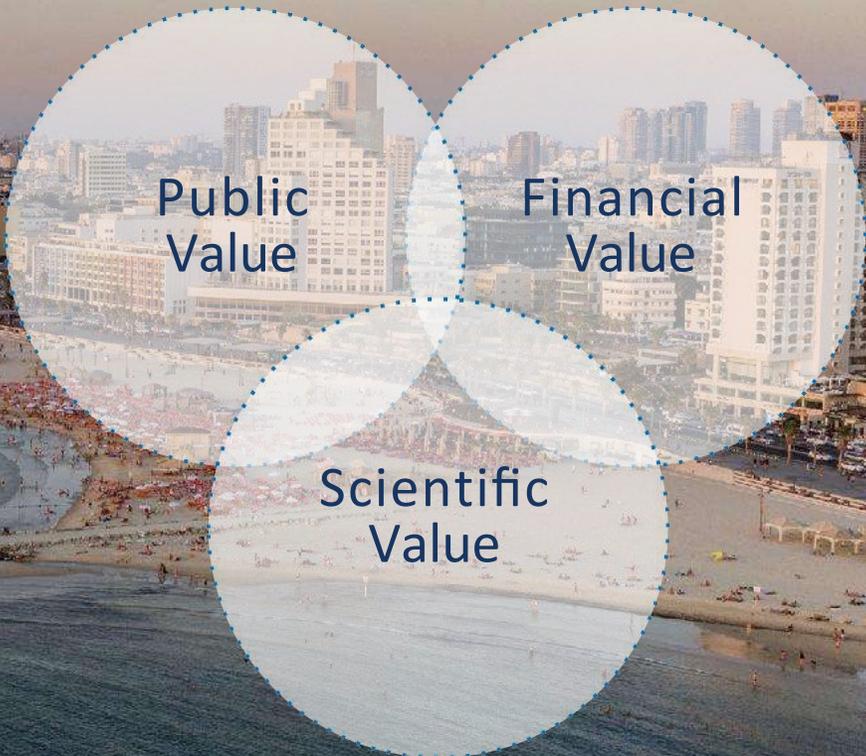
**OUR STRENGTH IS
IMPLEMENTING
INNOVATIVE IDEAS**

100 KW station at Jaffa Port

The first net-zero energy public space

Results

Maximizing the city strip's potential as a financial, public and scientific asset



WITH WHOM?

- THINK GLOBAL, ACT LOCAL
- IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE COASTLINES
- STRONG NETWORK AND COLLABORATION



**SEE YOU ACROSS THE
TEL AVIV - YAFO COASTLINE**

www.atarim.gov.il



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Slovenian Expertise on Coastal Landscape

Etbin Tavcar

Head of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of
Slovenia (Piran unit)





LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPE

ASPECTS RELATED TO MSP SLOVENIA

Etbin Tavcar

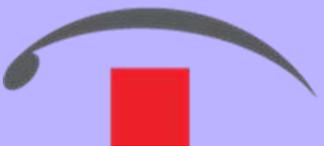
*Institute for the Protection of
Cultural Heritage of Slovenia*



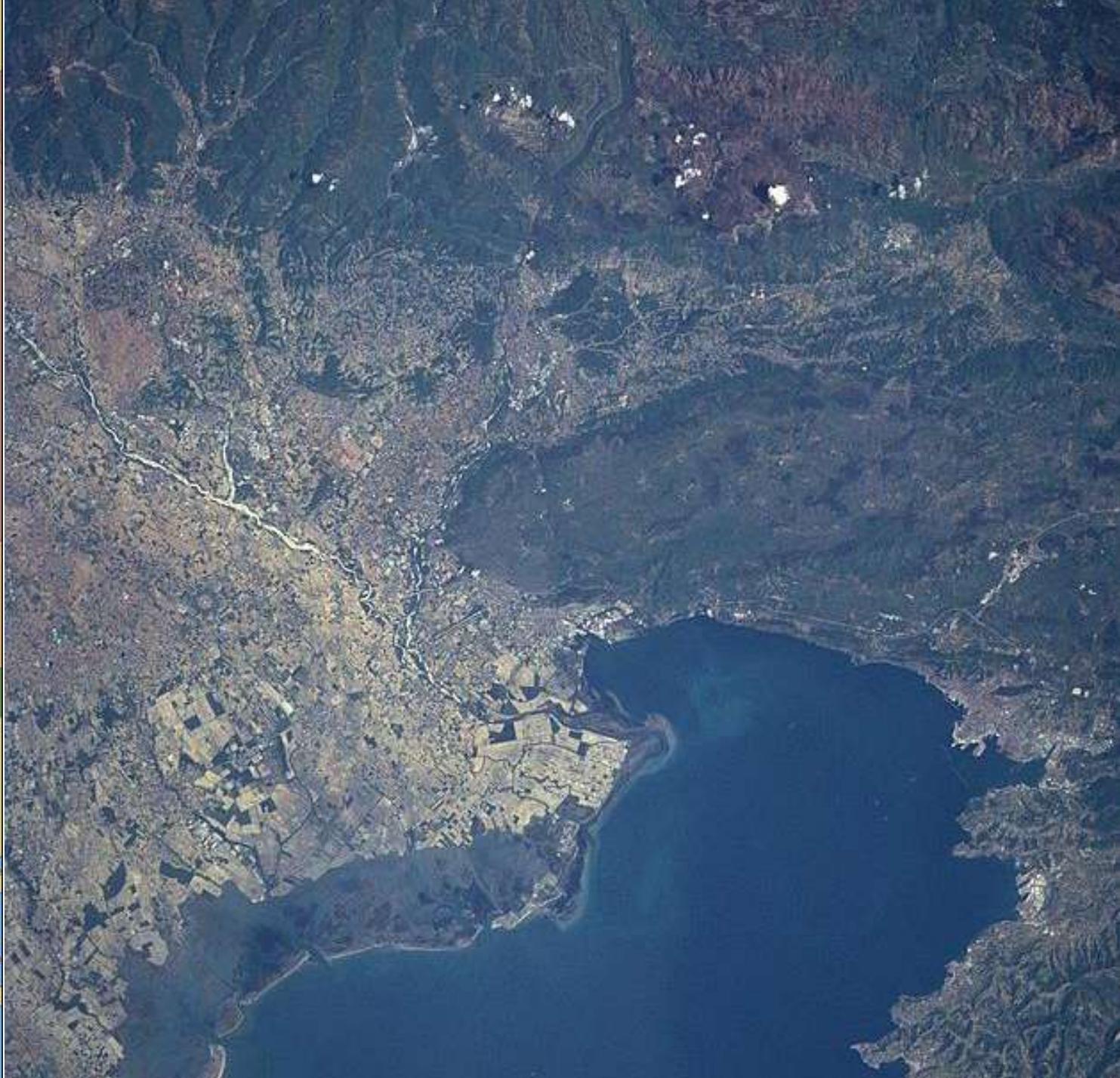
LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPE ASPECTS RELATED TO MSP SLOVENIA

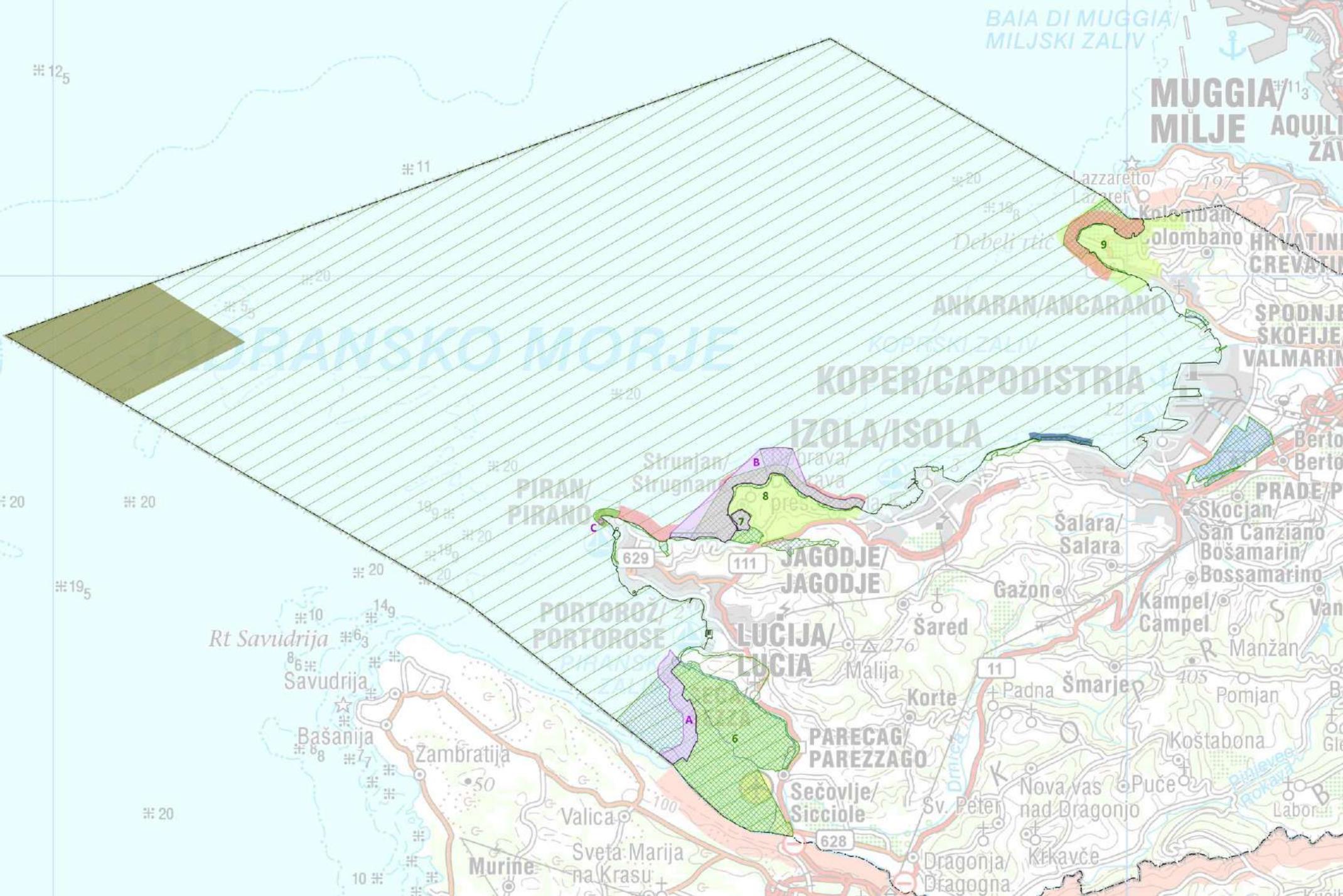
The Slovenian Sea is a part of the northern part of the Adriatic Sea, which belongs to the Mediterranean Sea. In this environment, man is traditionally associated with the sea, which has a high social significance. Maritime, fishing and salt-making have developed here over the centuries, and in recent decades, especially tourism. MSP Slovenia refer to the territorial sea and the coastal zone. As a matter of fact coastal zone is a kind of intersection between the landscape and the seascape, which is formed by natural cliffs, coastal settlements and cultural landscapes. Due to the special aesthetic, natural and cultural importance of coastal landscapes and the sea, they are included within MSP Slovenia as protected areas.

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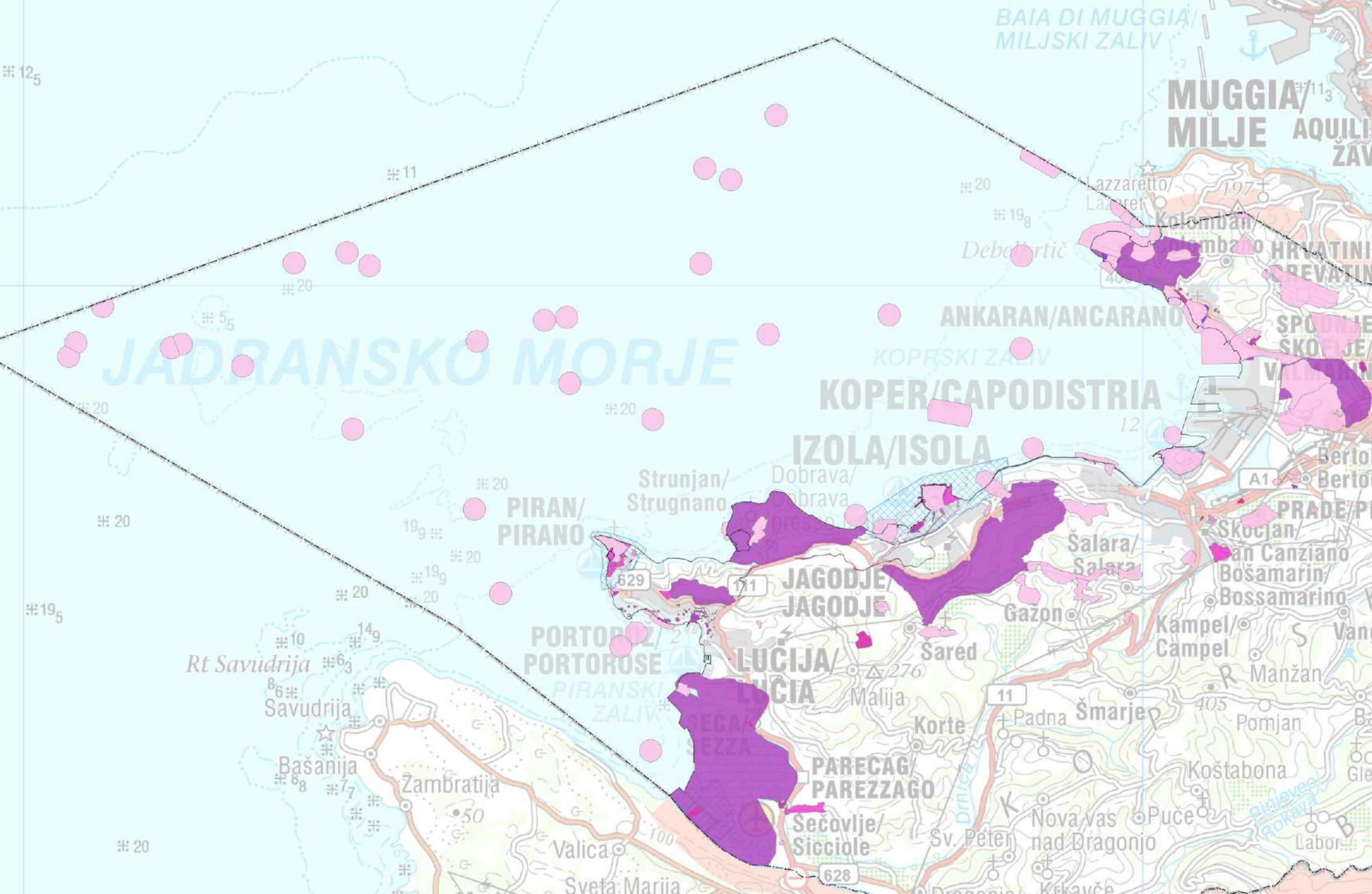




POMORSKI PROSTORSKI PLAN

Karta 8: OBMOČJA OHRANJANJA NARAVE

- LEGENDA**
- območje načrtovanega varovanja detritnega dna
 - območje pozidavne
 - načrtovano prostorsko varovanje naravnih delov
 - morskega ozebla
 - A: načrtovano ohranjanje narave ob območju izliva reke Dragone
 - B: območja načrtovane brlne varovanja
 - C: načrtovano varovanje peščene sipine ob pristani Punt
 - ekološko pomembna območja (EPO)
 - Natura 2000
 - Zavarovalna območja
 - Škocjanski zalok
 - 6: Krajski park Sočoveljske soline
 - 7: Krajski park Strunjan (Naravni rezervat Strunjan-Stijazaj)
 - 8: Krajski park Strunjan (Naravni rezervat Strunjan)
 - 9: Krajski park Debeli rtič
 - Naravni spomenik št. Madona v Piranu



POMORSKI PROSTORSKI PLAN

Karta 12: OBMOČJA VARSTVA NEPREMIČNE KULTURNE DEDIŠČINE

- LEGENDA**
- svetle rjave kvadrati: vrstne kulturne dediščine (evrov)
 - temno rjave kvadrati: stavbe
 - modre kvadrati: drugi objekti in naprave
 - rumene kvadrati: parki in vrtovi
 - svetlo modre kvadrati: spomeniška dediščina
 - svetlo rjave kvadrati: stavbe s parki ali z vrtovi
 - temno modre kvadrati: naselbinska dediščina



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kulture dediščine Slovenije















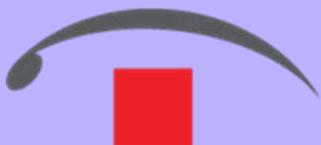


LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPE ASPECTS RELATED TO MSP SLOVENIA



Cultural landscapes are areas characterized by a balance of natural and created values. They were maintained by man with his continuous presence through several generations. And they mostly still are. In the past, the countryside was rural, and river or even stream deltas were usually converted into salt pans.

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kulturne dediščine Slovenije



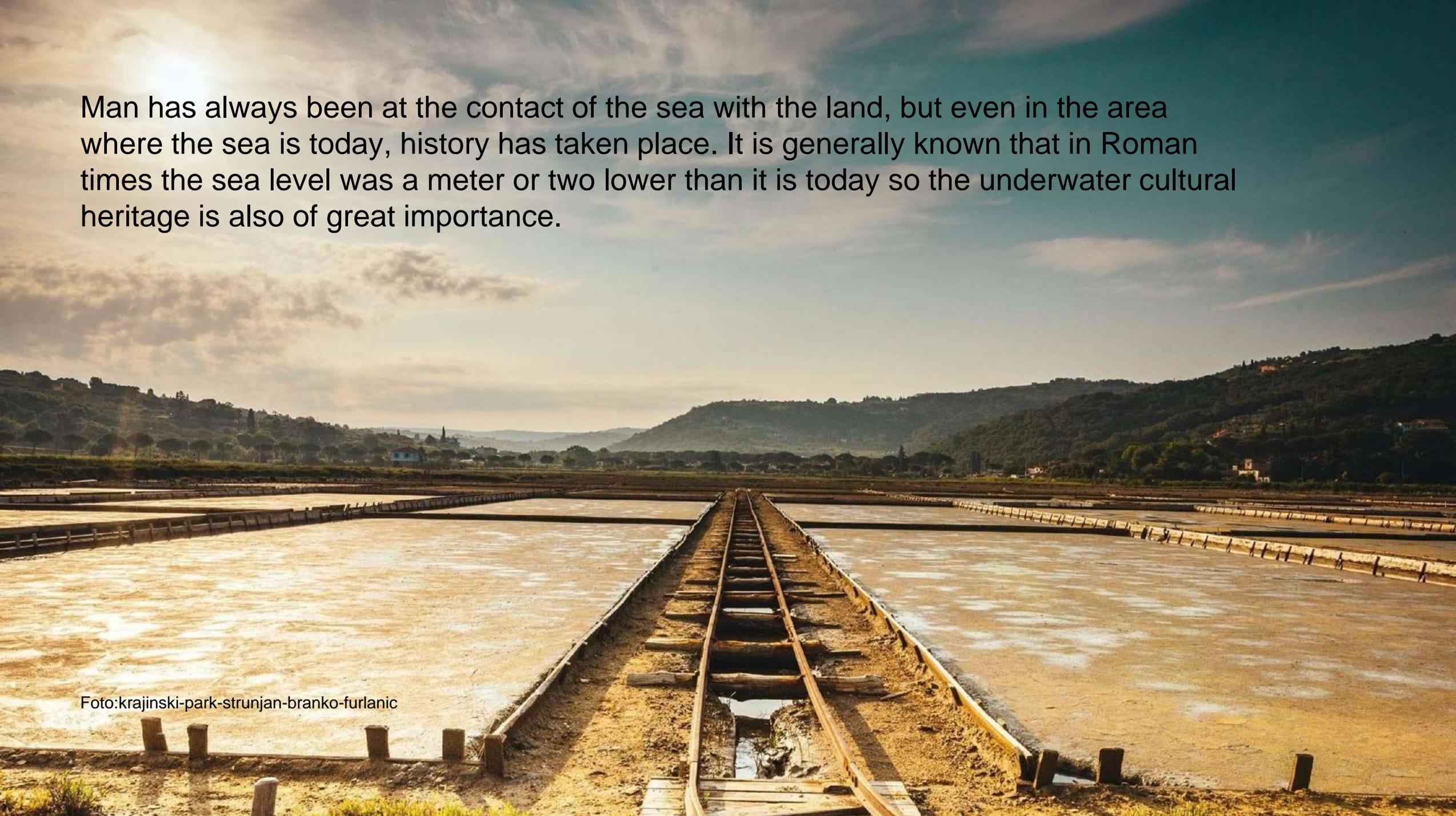
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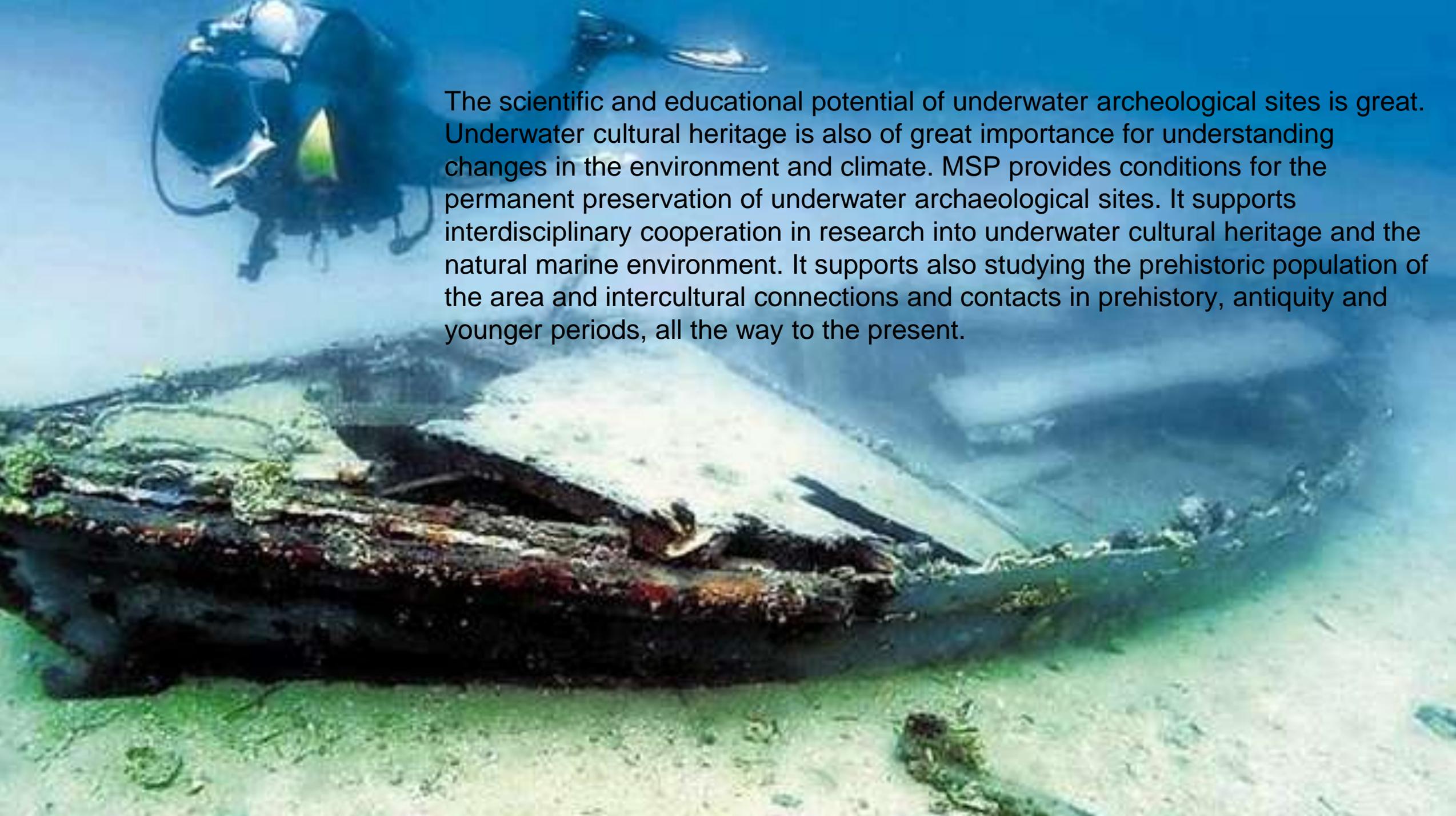




Man has always been at the contact of the sea with the land, but even in the area where the sea is today, history has taken place. It is generally known that in Roman times the sea level was a meter or two lower than it is today so the underwater cultural heritage is also of great importance.

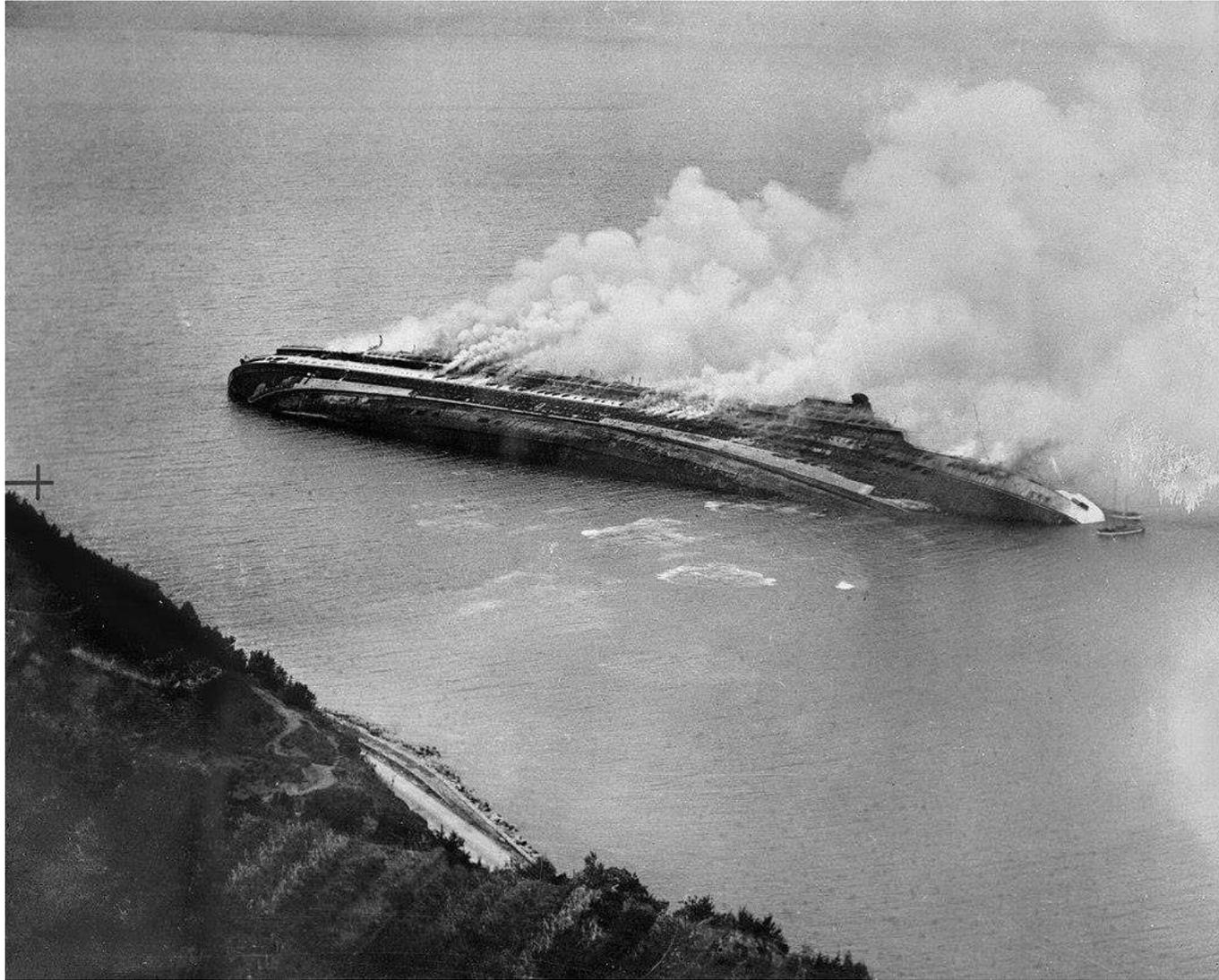
Foto:krajinski-park-strunjan-branko-furlanic

A long, narrow wooden pier or walkway extends from the foreground into a large, shallow body of water, possibly a lagoon or bay. The water is a muddy, brownish color. The pier is made of wooden planks and has a central channel. In the background, there are rolling hills and a small town with a church spire. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The overall scene is a coastal landscape.



The scientific and educational potential of underwater archeological sites is great. Underwater cultural heritage is also of great importance for understanding changes in the environment and climate. MSP provides conditions for the permanent preservation of underwater archaeological sites. It supports interdisciplinary cooperation in research into underwater cultural heritage and the natural marine environment. It supports also studying the prehistoric population of the area and intercultural connections and contacts in prehistory, antiquity and younger periods, all the way to the present.





The Piran salt pans were built in the 9th century. They include the smaller Strunjan salt pans and the largest Sečovlje salt pans. The cultural heritage of the Piran salt pans reflects the millennial work of salt workers. Of the once numerous salt pans in the Gulf of Trieste, only Sečovlje and Strunjan have been preserved, which is why the Piran salt pans are even more important. The Sečovlje and Strunjan salt pans are the only ones operating in Slovenia and the only salt pans in this part of the Adriatic where they still produce salt and maintain the traditional handicraft production process.

The Sečovlje salt pans are one of the few landscapes that can be traced back continually to at least 700 years, and the oldest sources date back to the 9th century. We attribute a special landscape value to the southern half of the Sečovlje salt pans, called Fontanigge, which are the only ones that have preserved the medieval character of the former Old Piran salt pans. They are also a specialty on a wider scale, as there are not many similar landscapes in the world that boast such a rich tradition of hand-picking salt.

A worrying fact is that they have been abandoned for almost fifty years, thus endangering part of the Sečovlje salt pans. With the abandonment of saltworks at Fontanigga, a fragile and sensitive relationship of involvement in space has begun, as renaturation processes lead to the inevitable collapse of the cultural landscape system.

The millennial tradition of salt production in the Sečovlje salt pans has created an exceptional landscape, which is the result of harmonious and sustainable coexistence between man and nature. Centuries of knowledge are hidden in the system of salt fields, canals, flows, locks, windmills and saltworks houses. Tangible heritage is the result of this knowledge.

Conclusions:

- MSP defines the different types of heritage. Cultural heritage is a unique, irreplaceable wealth that needs to be protected and preserved.
- MSP promotes the sustainable use of heritage and permanently preserves protected values and their social significance.
- MSP promotes sustainable development, preservation of cultural heritage and protection of the environment without endangering future generations.

Sources:

<httpswww.dnevnik.si>
<httpswww.google.comsearchq=izola&tbmC>
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httpsupload.wikimedia.orgwikipediacommons_eebIWM_C4622_Rex_under_attack.jpg
Personal archive
Archive ZVKDS, OE Piran

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For ending some more landscape/seascape touches ...

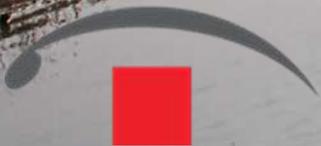


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Topic 2

From Sea to Sea: New Opportunities



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Marine Cultural Heritage and Cultural Uses

Barbara Davidde

Italian Ministry of Culture,
Head of Italian National Superintendence for
Underwater Cultural Heritage



Marine cultural heritage and cultural uses

Barbara Davidde
Director of the National Superintendency for Underwater Cultural Heritage
Ministry of Culture
Taranto (Italy)

2001 Unesco Convention for the protection of UCH

▷ *National Superintendency for Underwater Cultural Heritage*

2010

On April 8th 2010 the Convention on the protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage has come into force in Italy through the Law number 157 on October 23rd 2009

2020

On February 5th 2020 the Decree of the President of the Council of the Ministers number 169 on December 2nd 2019 has come into force and was established the Soprintendenza Nazionale per il patrimonio culturale subacqueo- National Superintendency for Underwater Cultural Heritage, based in Taranto. The activity of the Superintendency has begun on December 2020

National Superintendency for Underwater Cultural Heritage

Protection



Cataloguing

Research

Conservation
In situ Conservation

Enhancement

Main ongoing Projects

▷ *National Superintendency for Underwater Cultural Heritage*

- National Plan for the study, cataloguing and georeferencing of the underwater cultural heritage
- Interoperability: National Risk Map- UCH / National GIS UCH
- Maritime Spatial Planning
- Skerki Bank Project -International cooperation in international waters –UNESCO 2001 Convention UCH
- ESAC: Euromediterranean Seascapes Archaeology Center

Main ongoing Projects

▷ *National Superintendency for Underwater Cultural Heritage*

- Early –Archaic wreck Project in the Otranto Channel: study; restoration, conservation and exhibition
- CREAMARE Project. Linking creativity, culture and media technologies in the transnational co-production of digital interactive products for the communication of maritime and underwater cultural heritage
- Musas Project: Museums of Underwater Archaeology
- Amphitrite Project: Underwater Archaeology for all in digital Marine Parks

National Plan

▷ for the study, cataloguing and georeferencing of the Underwater Cultural Heritage



The Risk Map

▶ The Risk Map provides the vulnerability sheets of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

The screenshot shows the 'Carta del Rischio' web application. The header is dark blue with the title 'Carta del Rischio' and 'Direzione Generale Sicurezza del Patrimonio Culturale'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Home, Accesso Cartografia, Accesso a Vincoli in Rete, Informazioni, Documentazione, Contatti, and Logout. The main content area has a navigation menu with 'Beni Culturali', 'Vulnerabilità/Rischio', and 'Area Utenti'. A dropdown menu is open under 'Vulnerabilità/Rischio', showing 'Beni Immobili', 'Beni Subacquei', and 'Centri Storici'. The user profile in the top right indicates 'Utente: Barbara Davide' and 'Profilo: Schedatore limitato'. The main text describes the 'Carta del Rischio' as a system for assessing the risk of damage to immovable cultural heritage, based on a statistical approach. It lists two risk factors: Individual Vulnerability (V) and Territorial Hazard (P).

Beni Culturali ▾ **Vulnerabilità/Rischio** ▾ **Area Utenti** ▾ *Utente: Barbara Davide*
Profilo: Schedatore limitato

Beni Immobili ▶
Beni Subacquei ▶ "nio" è un sistema informativo, comprensivo anche di una componente territoriale (SIT), di supporto scientifico e amministrativo agli Enti preposti alla tutela del patrimonio culturale.
Centri Storici ▶

Carta del Rischio, messo a punto dall'Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (ICR) è un sistema di sperimentazione e ricerca sul territorio, per la conoscenza del rischio di danno dei beni immobili.

Comprende un sistema di banche dati, alfanumeriche e cartografiche, in grado di esplorare, sovrapporre ed elaborare informazioni sui potenziali fattori di rischio che investono il patrimonio culturale.

Per la costruzione del modello di rischio è stato adottato un approccio statistico, sulla cui base i singoli beni sono valutati come "unità" di una "popolazione statistica" di cui si mira a valutare il livello di vulnerabilità e quindi di rischio.

I Fattori di Rischio sono stati suddivisi in:

- Vulnerabilità Individuale (V), ossia una funzione che indica il livello di esposizione di un dato bene all'aggressione dei fattori territoriali ambientali
- Pericolosità Territoriale (P), ossia una funzione che indica il livello di potenziale aggressività di una data area territoriale, indipendentemente dalla

The Risk Map



Scheda Analitica Manufatti Archeologici Sommersi (SAMAS)

ICR – Nucleo per gli Interventi di Archeologia Subacquea

Il bene sommerso è un caso particolare di beni immobili/mobili con alcuni campi specifici. Ha una struttura informativa analoga a quella dell'anagrafica dei beni immobili soprattutto archeologici con alcune integrazioni relative ai beni mobili; prevede una scheda di vulnerabilità analoga a quella classica per i beni immobili con parti strutturali, danni, impianti (e relativi allegati).

Si seguito si descrive la struttura informativa della scheda nell'ordine da seguire per una corretta compilazione.

Occorre compilare nell'ordine le seguenti parti tra loro in relazione gerarchica (padre-figlio):

- Bene subacqueo
 - Scheda subacquea
 - Parte o elemento della scheda subacquea
 - Scheda biologica
 - Parte scheda biologica (collegabile anche al campionamento)
 - Danno
 - Campionamento
 - Danno

http://www.cartadelrischio.beniculturali.it/file_info/Guida%20alla%20Compilazione%20della%20Scheda%20Subacquea.pdf

The Risk Map

Accesso Cartografia

Accesso a Vincoli in Rete

Informazioni

Documentazione

Contatti

Logout

Inserimento Bene Subacqueo (ID:)  **SOPRINTENDENZA NAZIONALE PER IL PATRIMONIO CULTURALE SUBACQUEO**

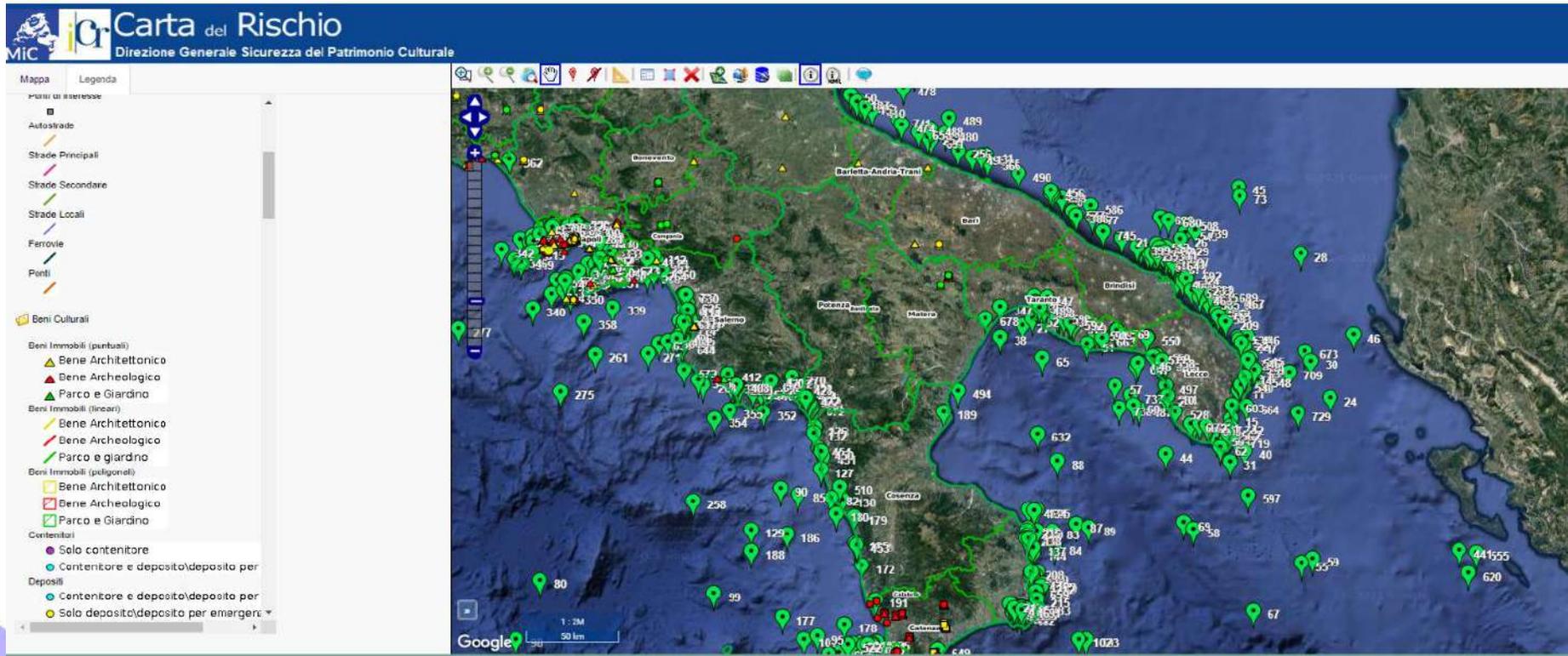
Localizzazione | Anagrafica | Infrastrutture-Rischio | Altre Informazioni | Geolocalizzazione | Allegati | Dati Archeologici

Approfondimenti Archeol.

Regione (*)	Seleziona Regione	Località	Inserisci Località
Provincia	Seleziona Provincia	Indirizzo	Inserisci Indirizzo
Comune	Seleziona Comune	Posizione	Seleziona Posizione
Collocazione Specifica	Inserisci Collocazione Specifica	Altra Localizzazione	Inserisci Altra Localizzazione
Quota/Profondità Minima (m)	Inserisci Profondità Minima (m)	Quota/Profondità Massima (m)	Inserisci Profondità Massima (m)

(*) Campi Obbligatori [Genera PDF](#) [Salva](#) [Invia a VIR](#)

The Risk Map



~ 1000 Underwater Sites

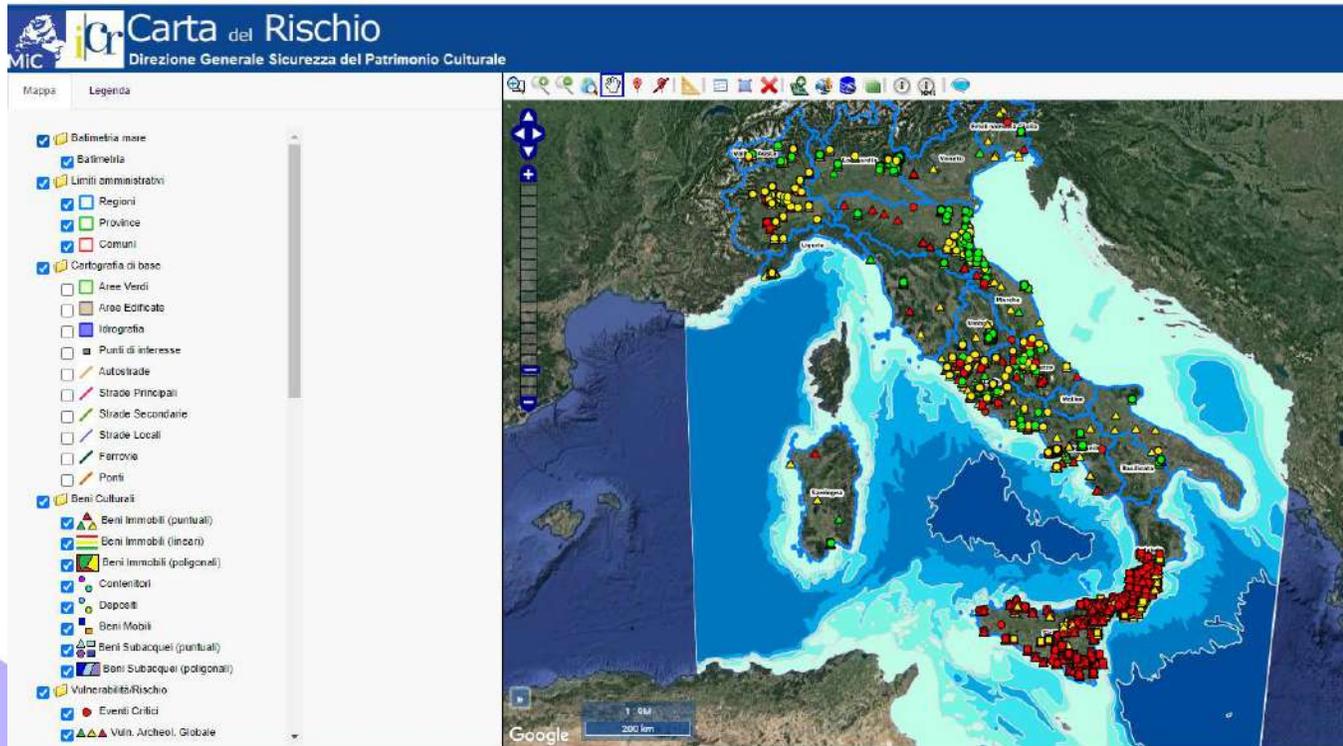


SOPRINTENDENZA NAZIONALE PER IL
**PATRIMONIO
CULTURALE
SUBACQUEO**



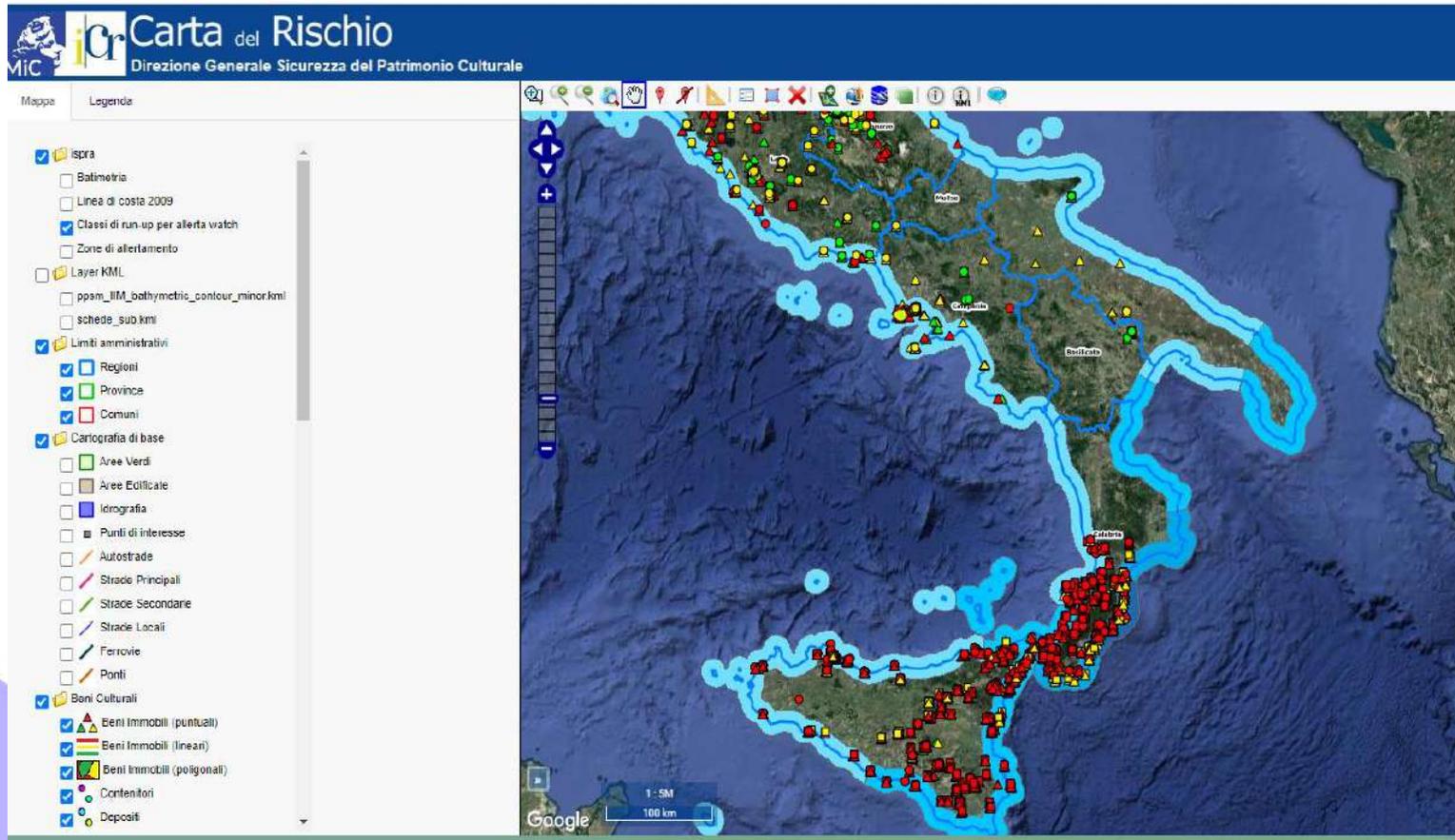
Co-funded by the European
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The Risk Map



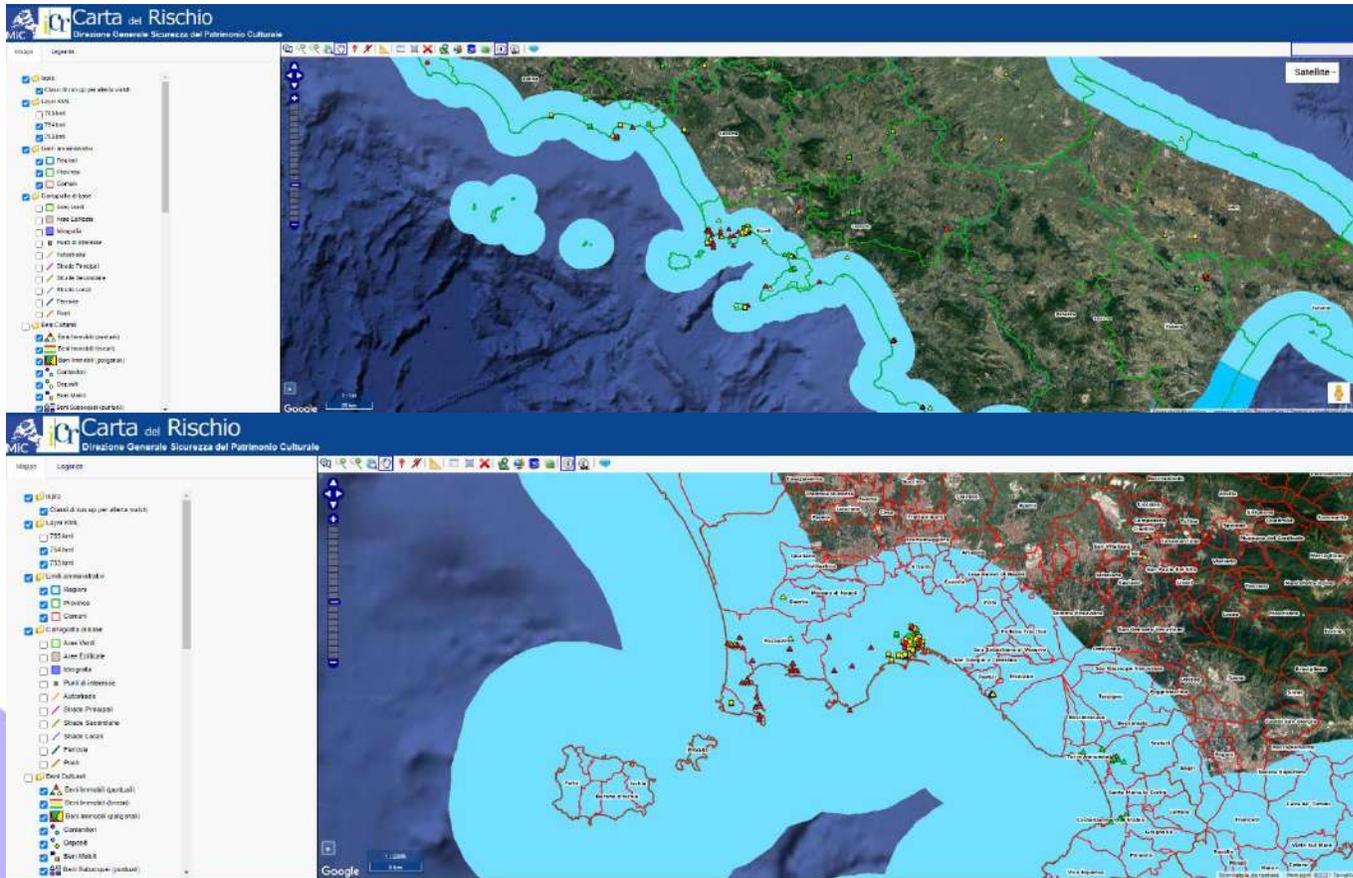
The interoperability processes make it possible to represent the areas of the territory as a function, of the bathymetry of the sea, for example, to characterize its depths (source Geoportale Nazionale and ISPRA)

The Risk Map



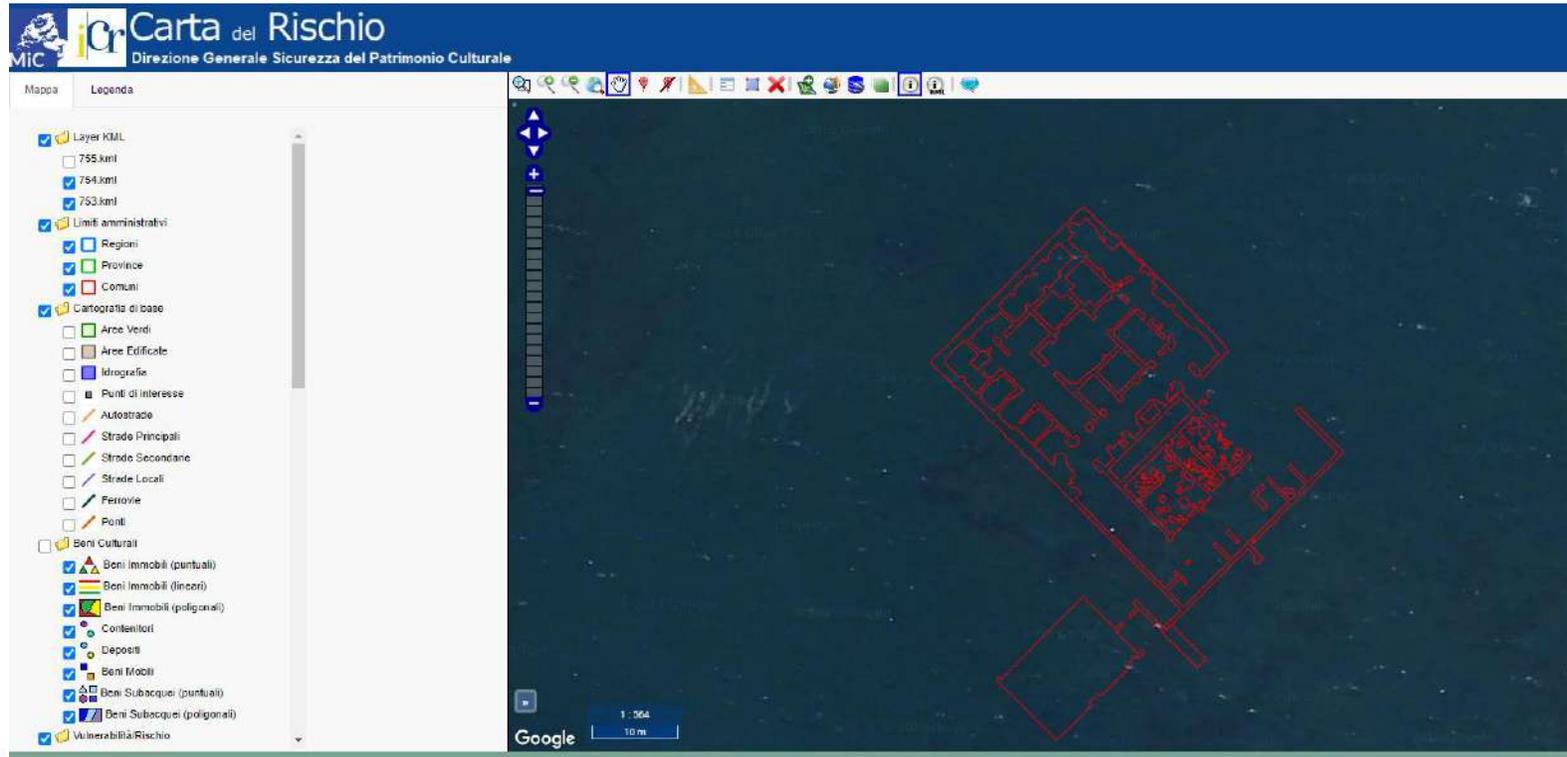
We can superimpose the tsunami scenario, Run-up per alert watch (ISPRA), with our architectural and archaeological Cultural Heritage on land and under the sea

The Risk Map



Tsunami Risk: the foreseen scenario is one of particular territorial aggression

The Risk Map





RICERCA

- ▶ BENI
- ▶ **BENI SUBACQUEI**
- ▶ CONTENITORI
- ▶ SITI UNESCO
- ▶ ATTI AMMINISTRATIVI
- ▶ SEGNALAZIONI
- ▶ GEOGRAFICA

UTENTE

- ▶ CAMBIA PASSWORD

GESTIONE

- ▶ LISTA GRUPPI BENI IMMOBILI
- ▶ LISTA GRUPPI BENI MOBILI
- ▶ LISTA GRUPPI CONTENITORI
- ▶ BACHECA
- ▶ DATI SIGEC IN LAVORAZIONE

STATISTICHE / DOCUMENTAZIONE

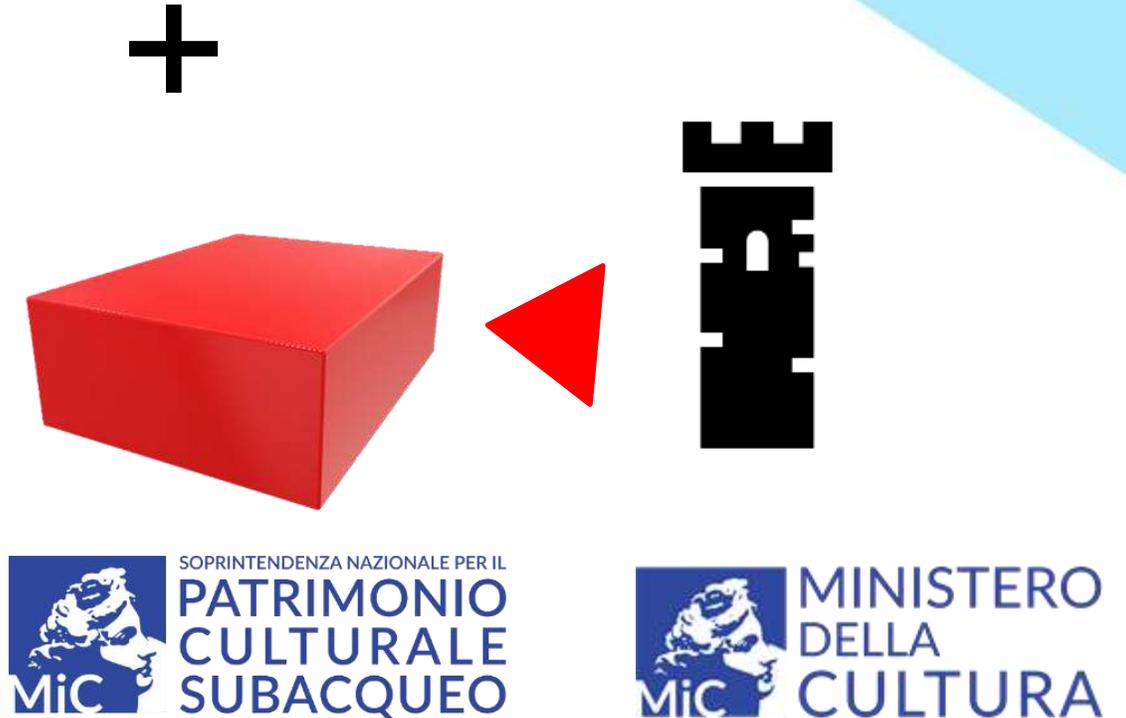
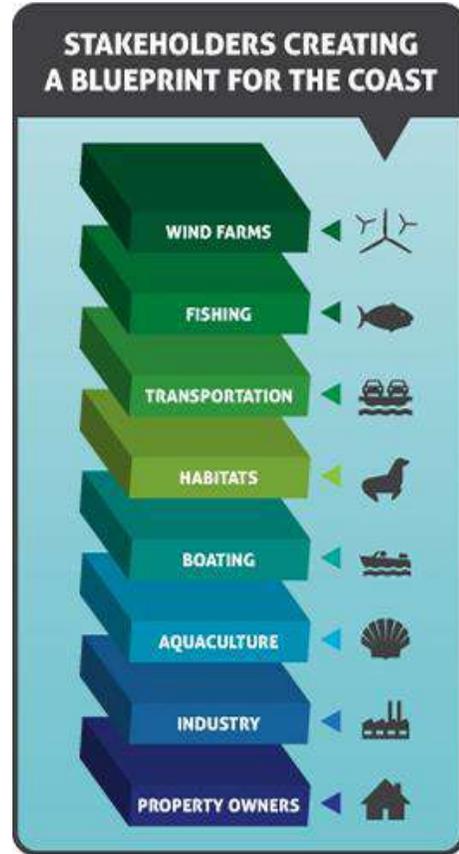
- ▶ REPORT TOTALE TIPO BENE
- ▶ REPORT TOTALE TIPO SCHEDA
- ▶ REPORT IMMOBILI
- ▶ REPORT BENI
- ▶ REPORT ANAGRAFICHE BENI
- ▶ REPORT TOTALE ATTI AMMINISTRATIVI
- ▶ MANUALE UTENTE

ANTEPRIMA	CODICE	DENOMINAZIONE	TIPO SCHEDA	TIPO BENE	LOCALIZZAZIONE	ENTE COMPETENTE	ENTE SCHEDATORE	CONDIZIONE GIURIDICA	OPERAZIONI
	61	VARESE piroscavo	Siti archeologici	relitto	Puglia Taranto Taranto presso Taranto			proprietà stato	
	53	P.Penne 2	Siti archeologici	relitto	Puglia Brindisi Brindisi Lido Granchio Rosso - Punta Penne Nella zona di mare antistante il lido Granchio Rosso, a circa 120 m dalla riva.			proprietà stato	
	45	PALATINO nave da carico	Siti archeologici	relitto	Puglia Brindisi Brindisi a 30-31 miglia da Brindisi per 50 gradi			proprietà stato	
	65	CARLO DEL GRECO motonave	Siti archeologici	relitto	Puglia Taranto Taranto Capo S. Vito 15 miglia ca a S di Capo S. Vito			proprietà stato	
	64	P.Cavallo	Siti archeologici	relitto	Puglia Brindisi Brindisi Capo di Torre Cavallo Nelle acque antistanti di Capo di Torre Cavallo			proprietà stato	
	511	Coop-ex 19	Siti archeologici	relitto	Puglia Brindisi Brindisi			proprietà stato	
	15	Marina di Novaglie	Siti archeologici	relitto	Puglia Lecce Alessano Marna di Novaglie Nelle acque di Marina di Novaglie			proprietà stato	



Maritime Spatial Planning

▷ *National Superintendency for Underwater Cultural Heritage*



Maritime Spatial Planning

▷ The maritime cultural landscape is a result of interaction between human processes on the coastal surface over time and the environment, which includes sea, coastal line and land

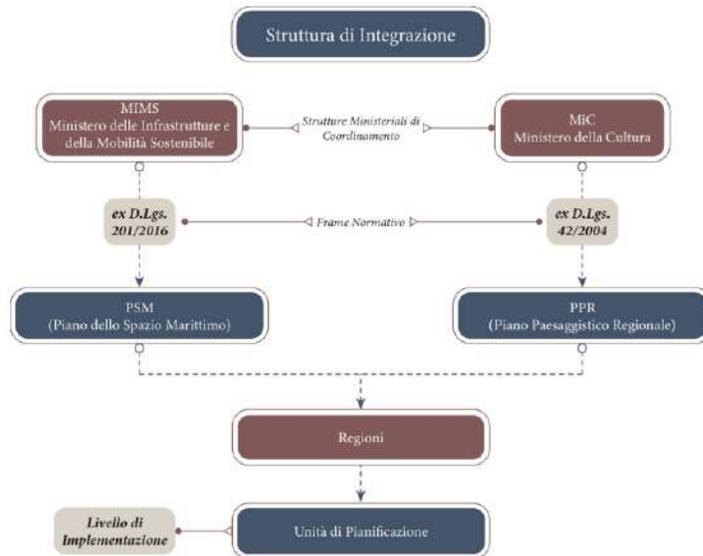
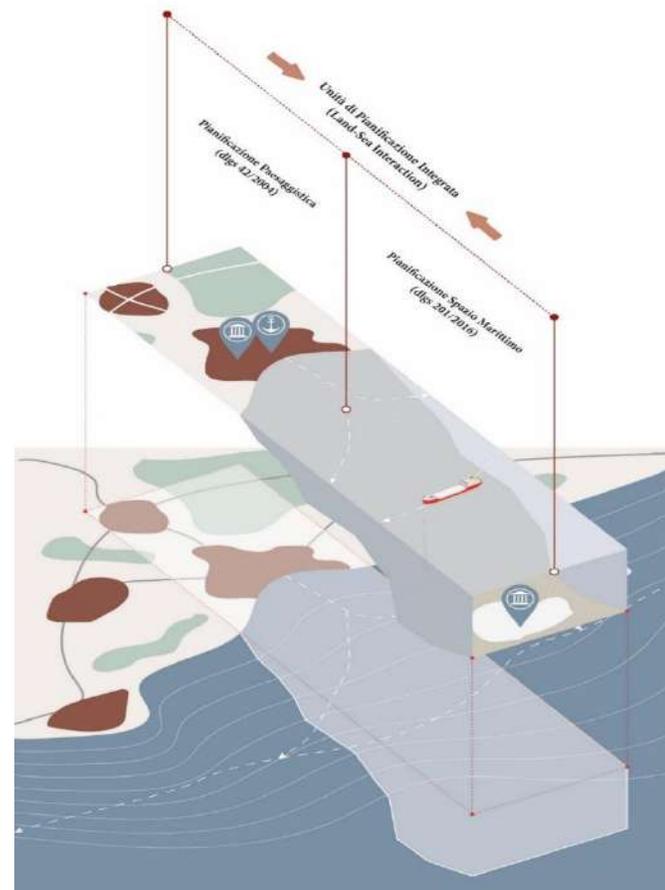
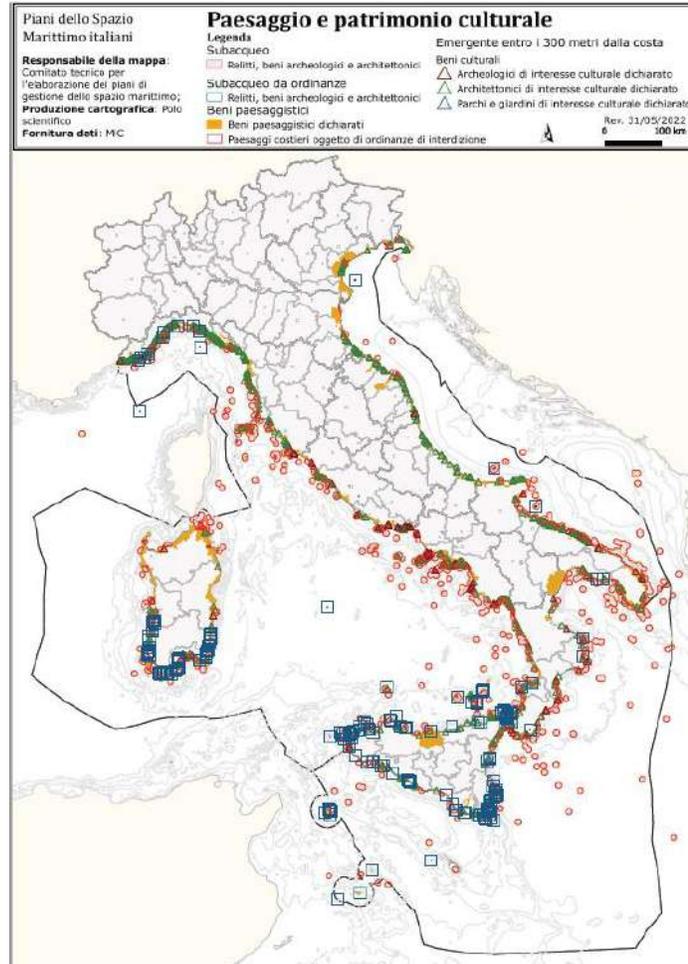


Figura 1 - Struttura di integrazione Interministeriale



Maritime Spatial Planning

▷ *National Superintendency for Underwater Cultural Heritage*



Maritime Spatial Planning

▶ *Protection*



**Preventive
Archaeology**

Pipelines, submarine
cables, wind turbines,
port infrastructures

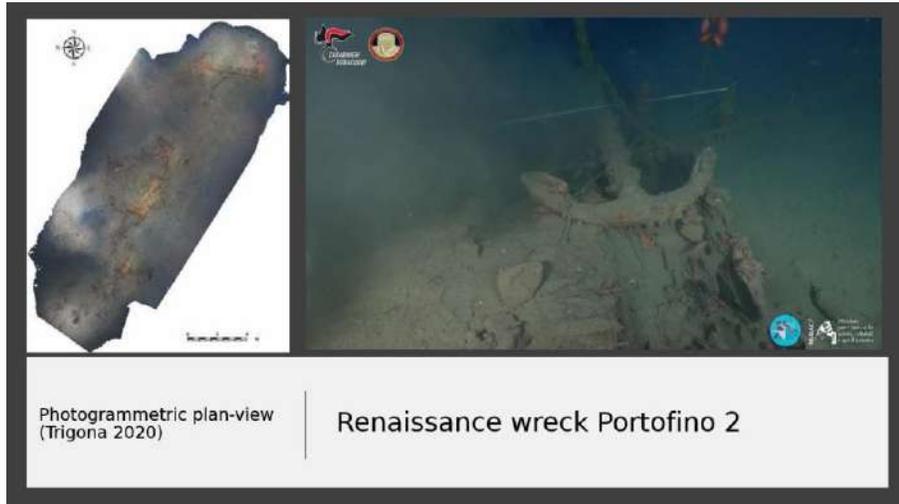
Maritime Spatial Planning

▶ *Protection*



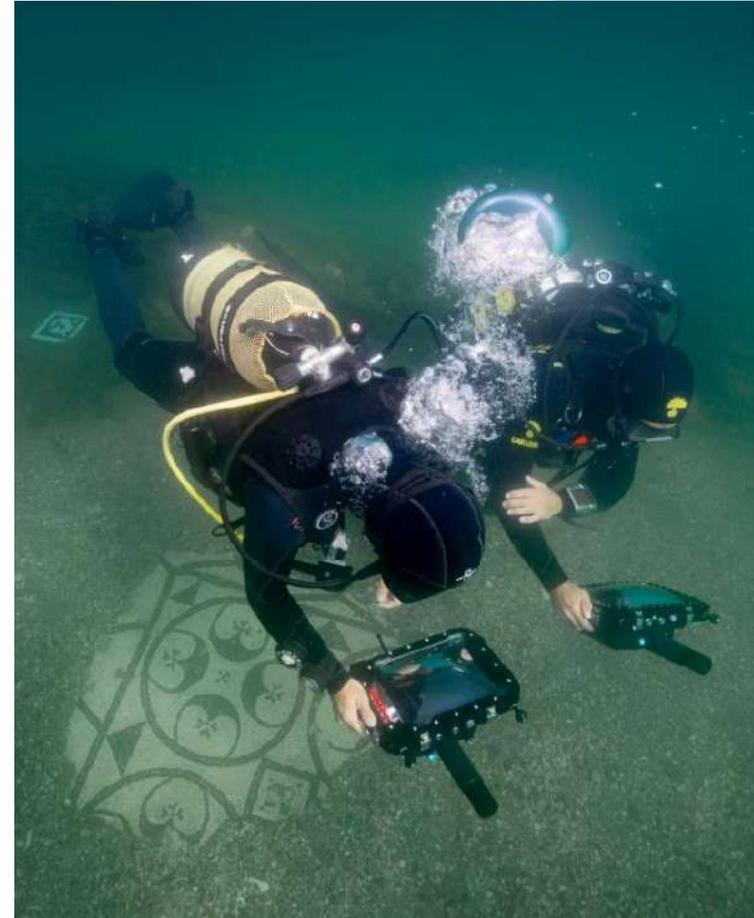
Maritime Spatial Planning

► *Protection*



Maritime Spatial Planning

▶ *Management Promotion and enhancement*



Maritime Spatial Planning

▷ *Monitoring – New technologies – Internet of Underwater things*





Thank you! Grazie! ¡Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazzi! جرازي

Barbara Davidde: e-mail: barbara.davidde@beniculturali.it



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<https://www.patrimoniosubacqueo.it>

<https://www.instagram.com/patrimoniosubacqueo/>

<https://www.facebook.com/patrimoniosubacqueo/>





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Maritime and Fisheries Fund

Legal Frame and Perspectives for the Protection and the Accessibility of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in Greece.

Dimitrios Kourkoumelis -Rodostamos,
Deputy Director of the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities,
Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities



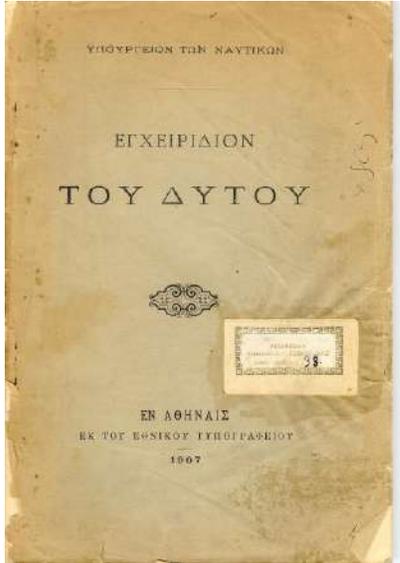
Co-funded by the European
Maritime and Fisheries Fund

Legal framework and perspectives for the protection and the accessibility of the underwater cultural heritage in Greece

Dr Dimitrios Kourkoumelis-Rodostamos,
Deputy Director of the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities



Legal framework and perspectives for the protection and the accessibility of the underwater cultural heritage in Greece



1907



1945



1943



1970



2017



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Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities



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Legal framework and perspectives for the protection and the accessibility of the underwater cultural heritage in Greece



The Titan shipwreck (1st c. BC), 1953



The Albenga shipwreck (1st c. BC), 1961



The "Mentor" (1802) shipwreck excavation 2019



The Uluburun shipwreck (Recent Bronze Age), 1987



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THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE IN GREECE

- THE ARTICLE 24 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC
- SPECIFIC LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE
IN GENERAL
- MINISTERIAL DECISIONS CONCERNING SPECIAL ISSUES
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE UCH
- 1976 CREATION OF THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY FOR THE UCH
THE EPHORATE OF UNDERWATER ANTIQUITIES



UNDERWATER HERITAGE IN LOSC

Article 303 (paras. 1-3)

Archaeological and historical objects found at sea

1. States have the duty to protect objects of an archaeological and historical nature found at sea and shall cooperate for this purpose.
2. In order to control traffic in such objects, the coastal State may, in applying article 33, presume that their removal from the seabed in the zone referred to in that article without its approval would result in an infringement within its territory or territorial sea of the laws and regulations referred to in that article.

Mariano J. Aznar Gómez, Professor of
Public International Law at the University
Jaume I de Castellón (Βαλένθια).



Legal framework and perspectives for the protection and the accessibility of the underwater cultural heritage in Greece

The 2001 UNESCO CONVENTION on the « Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage »

Obligation to Preserve Underwater Cultural Heritage -

States Parties should preserve underwater cultural heritage and take action accordingly. This does not mean that ratifying States would necessarily have to undertake archaeological excavations; they only have to take measures according to their capabilities. The Convention encourages scientific research and public access.

In Situ Preservation as first option -

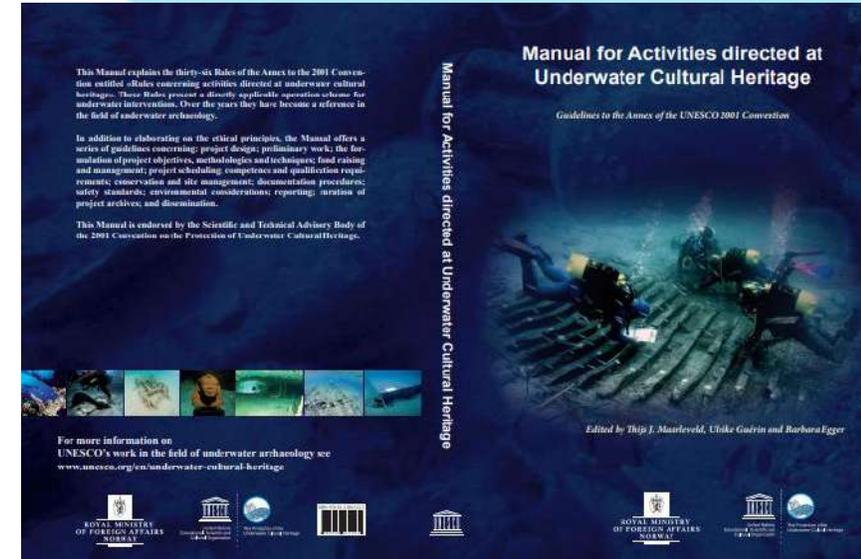
The *in situ* preservation of underwater cultural heritage (i.e. in its original location on the seafloor) should be considered as the first option before allowing or engaging in any further activities. The recovery of objects may, however, be authorized for the purpose of making a significant contribution to the protection or knowledge of underwater cultural heritage.

No Commercial Exploitation -

The 2001 Convention stipulates that underwater cultural heritage should not be commercially exploited for trade or speculation, and that it should not be irretrievably dispersed. This regulation is in conformity with the moral principles that already apply to cultural heritage on land. It is not to be understood as preventing archaeological research or tourist access.

Training and Information Sharing -

States Parties shall cooperate and exchange information, promote training in underwater archaeology and promote public awareness regarding the value and importance of Underwater Cultural Heritage.



A material approach UCH definition and General principles

UNCLOS	2001 CONVENTION
UCH definition	
No definition of Archaeological and historical objects	All traces of human existence having a cultural , historical or archaeological character which have been partially or totally under water, for at least 100 years



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Ministry of Culture and Sports
Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities



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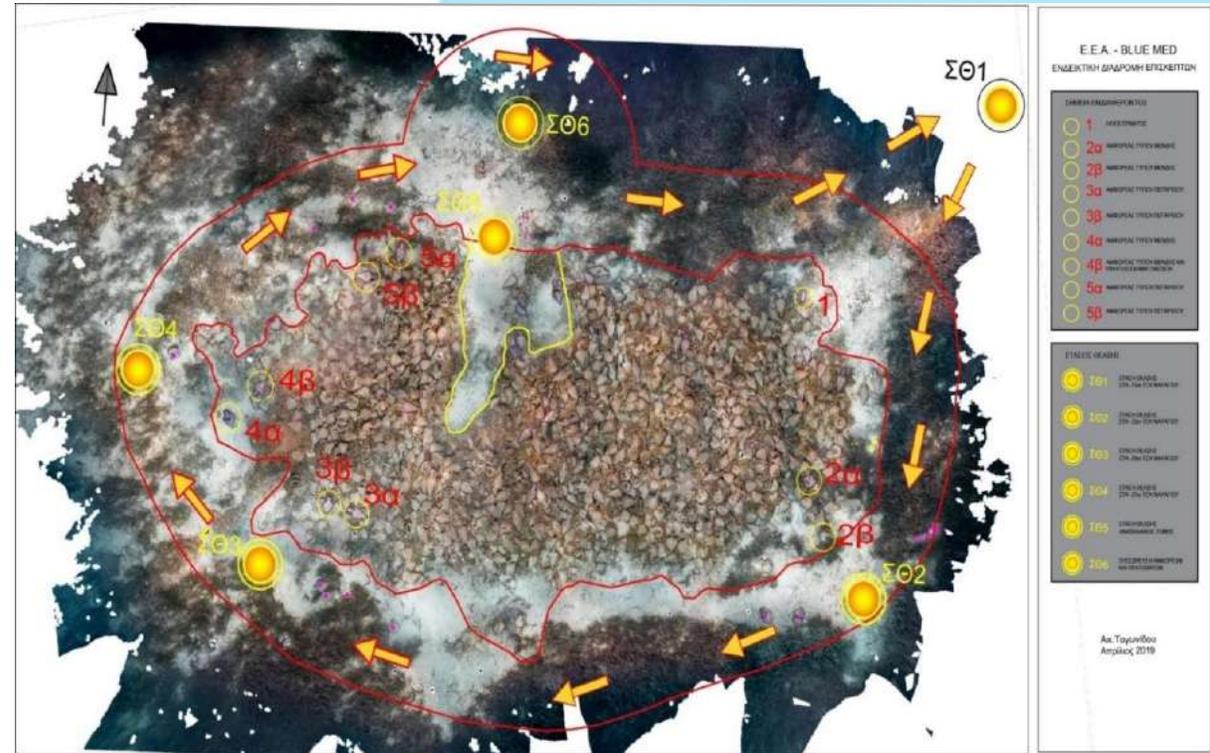
The UCH is vulnerable and ephemeral



THE UNESCO 2001 CONVENTION



The classical shipwreck near Peristera island - Alonissos (North Sporades)



- ❑ around 425 B.C, 23-27m depth
- ❑ Amphorae that form a mound 25x12x3m
- ❑ Since August of 2020, the shipwreck is the *first accessible underwater site in Greece* for recreational divers
- ❑ Knowledge Awareness Center in Alonissos offers Virtual Diving to the site



Legal framework and perspectives for the protection and the accessibility of the underwater cultural heritage in Greece



HMHS Britannic



S/S Burdigala



S/S ARTEMIS PITTA



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Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities



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Article 2 - Objectives and general principles

...

10. Responsible **non-intrusive access** to observe or document in situ underwater cultural heritage shall be encouraged to create public awareness, appreciation, and protection of the heritage **except where such access is incompatible with its protection and management.**

A legal framework with mainly two directions according to the article 2.10 of the 2001 Convention:

Accessibility of the UCH must not be the main issue...

Accessibility of the UCH must be the **FINAL** issue





Thank you! Grazie! ;Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazzi! شكراً



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Seascape and Maritime Cultural Heritage in Cyprus

Popi Chrysostomou

Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Transport, Communications and
Works, Republic of Cyprus





REPUBLIC OF
CYPRUS

Seascape and Maritime Cultural Heritage in Cyprus



DEPARTMENT
OF ANTIQUITIES



**POPI TH. CHRYSOSTOMOU, PHD
ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICER
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES, CYPRUS**

**MSP MED/PAN EASTERN MED CONFERENCE
ON LAND-SEASCAPE
20 JUNE 2022, ATHENS**



Documented Terminal Pleistocene Archaeological Sites in Cyprus



Akamas
Aspros



Nissi
Beach

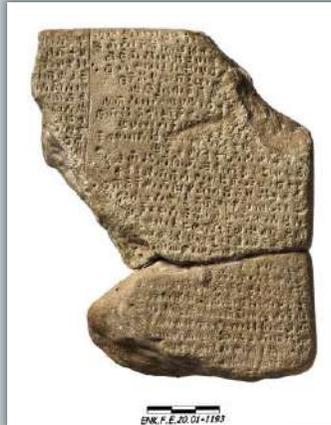


Akrotiri
Aetokremmos





Eastern Mediterranean Maritime Trading Networks



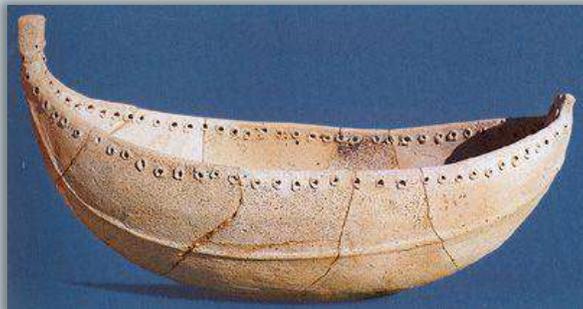
*Cypro-Minoan
inscription,
clay tablet,
1650-1050 BC,
Enkomi, Cyprus*



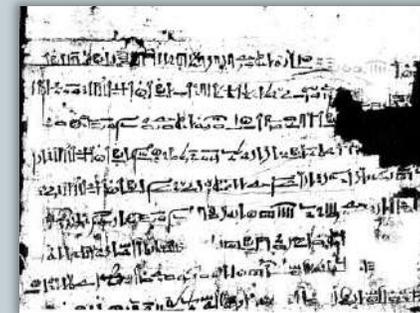
*Cypriot ingots,
Uluburun shipwreck,
14th c. BC, Turkey*



*Warrior of the
'Sea Peoples,'
ivory game box,
12th c. BC,
Enkomi, Cyprus*



*Model of boat, 1650-1050 BC,
Kazafani, Cyprus*



*The story of Wenamun,
papyrus (1190-1077 BC),
Egypt*



Coastal City-Kingdoms



МНС: 33.91707629 Г. ПЛ: 35.16179668
Щака 1-9028

Salamis: city and port



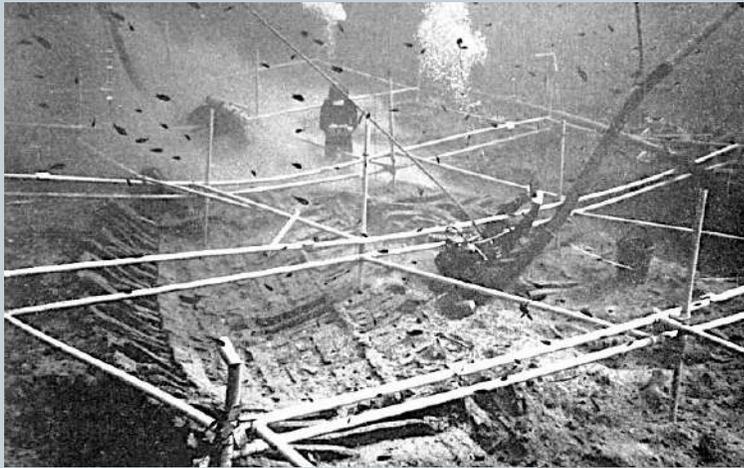
Phoenician shipyard, Kition



Fish piscines, ancient Lambousa

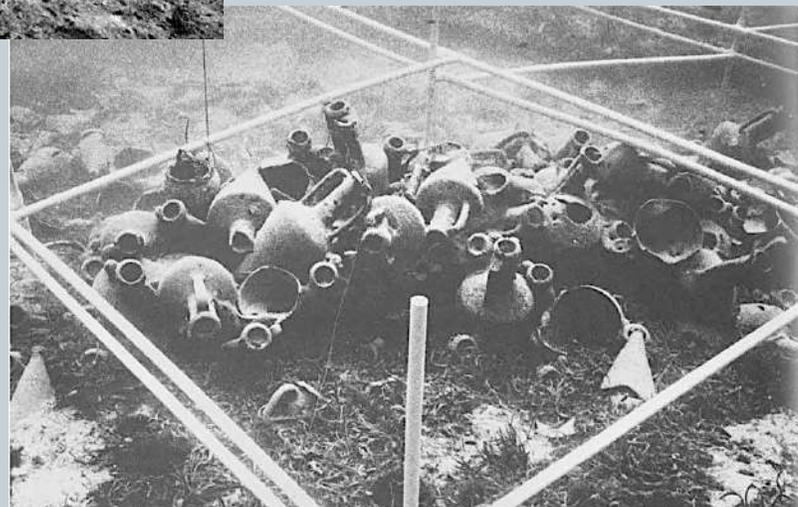


Early explorations: shipwreck excavations



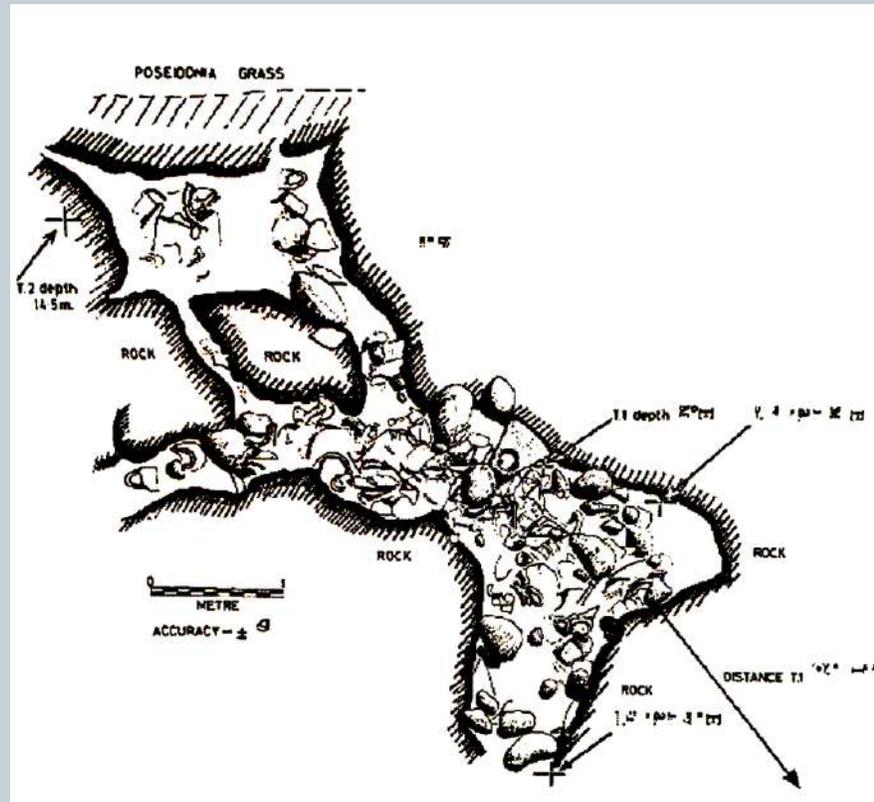
A full-size proposed replica of the ship constructed by Greek experts in 1985 and thereafter used as a floating ambassador of Cypriot culture.

Underwater excavations of the 4th-century BC Kyrenia shipwreck by Dr M. Katzev, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (1968-69).

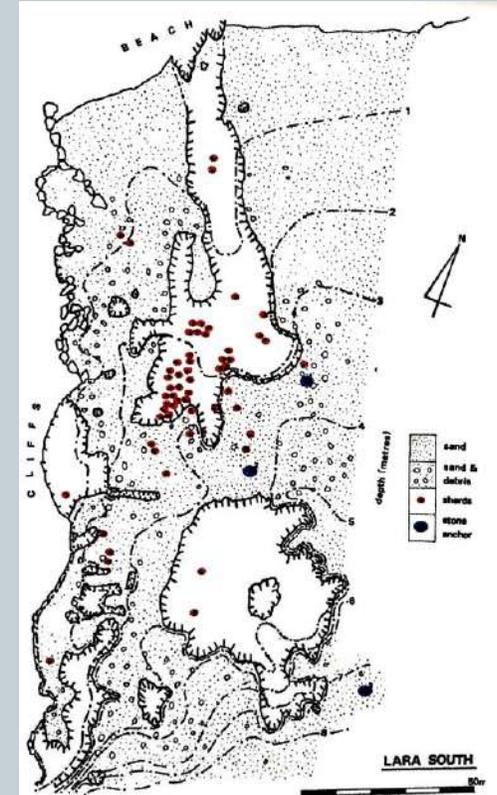




Early explorations: coastal surveys



Plan of site 19 at Cape Andreas (Oxford University, 1970).



Plan of Lara-south at Akamas (University of London, 1984).



Legislative Measures



Antiquities (Amendment) Law 200(I) of 2014:

Art. 18A: Property in antiquities in the EEZ/Continental Shelf

Art. 18B: Discovery of antiquities in the EEZ/Continental Shelf

Art. 18C: Protection Zone for Underwater Antiquities

Art. 18D: Permit for survey or excavations

Art. 26: Trade ban on antiquities

Antiquities Regulations on the Protection of Marine Antiquities, P.I. 218/2016



Explorations in the Cyprus Exclusive Economic Zone





Cyprus Coastal Assessment Project (CCAP)



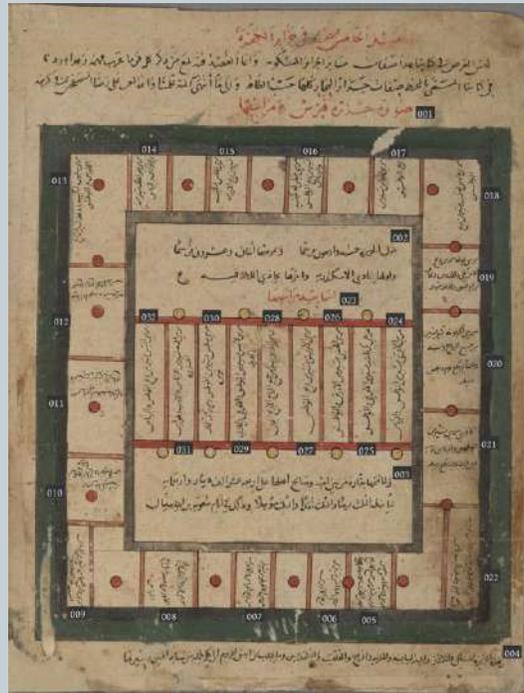
Objectives of CCAP

- Documentation/mapping of antiquities in the coastal zone and territorial waters of Cyprus
- Coastal/near-shore geomorphology data collection
- Creation of a geodatabase
- Provide support to academic research
- Raise public awareness on archaeological cultural heritage





CCAP: Resources



Map of Cyprus indicating anchorages, ports, costal cities and fortresses (11th century AD).



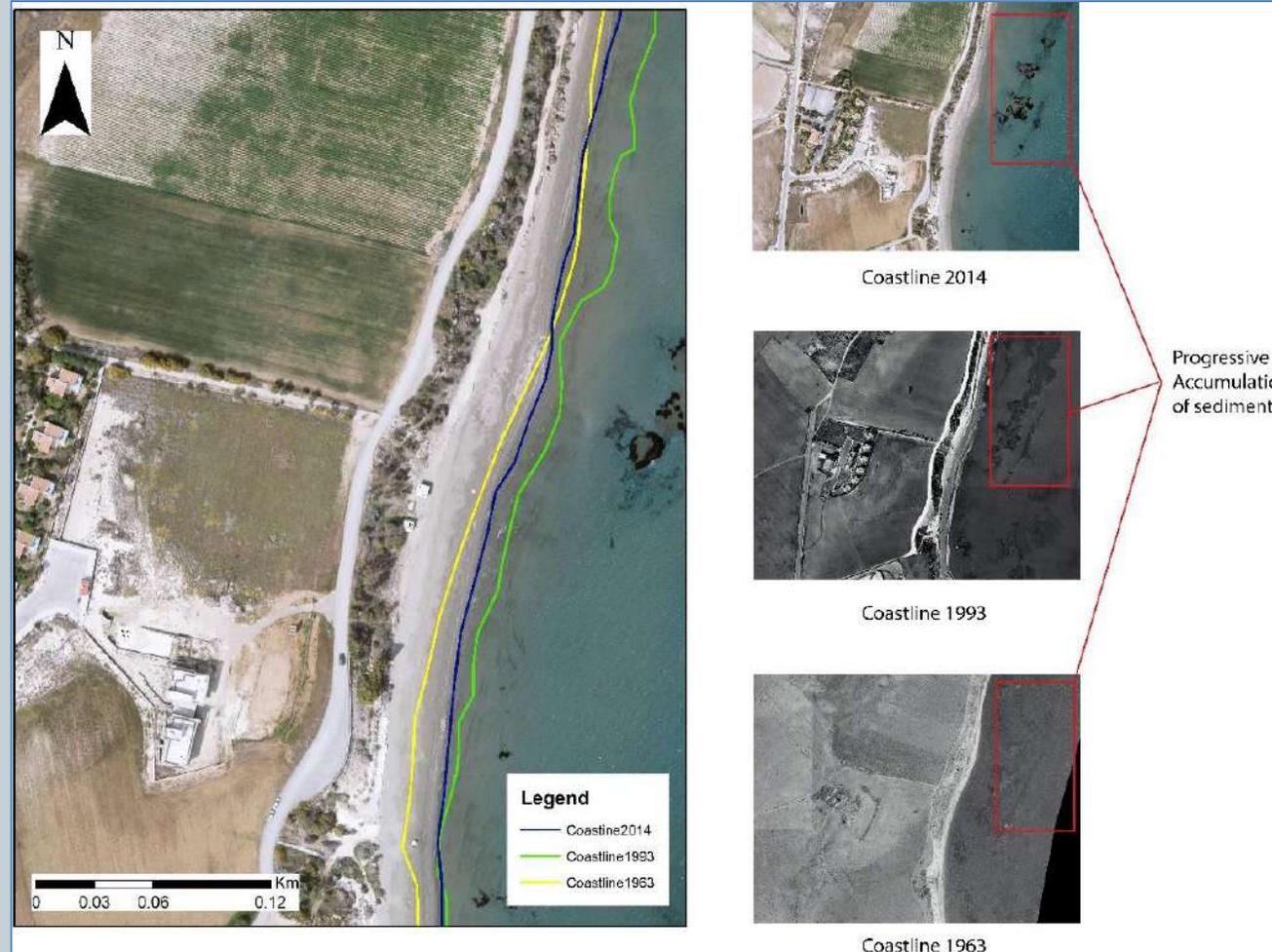
Photograph indicating the processing of sponges fished between Capes Greco and St Andreas (1905).



Newspaper clipping on the finding of a wreck by a team of British Army divers (18/8/68).



CCAP: Coastline Risk Assessments





Maritime Spatial Planning



Strategic Objectives of Maritime Spatial Planning National Plans

- Blue economy
- Social cohesion
- Environmental protection (natural and cultural)
- Governance



Maritime Spatial Planning



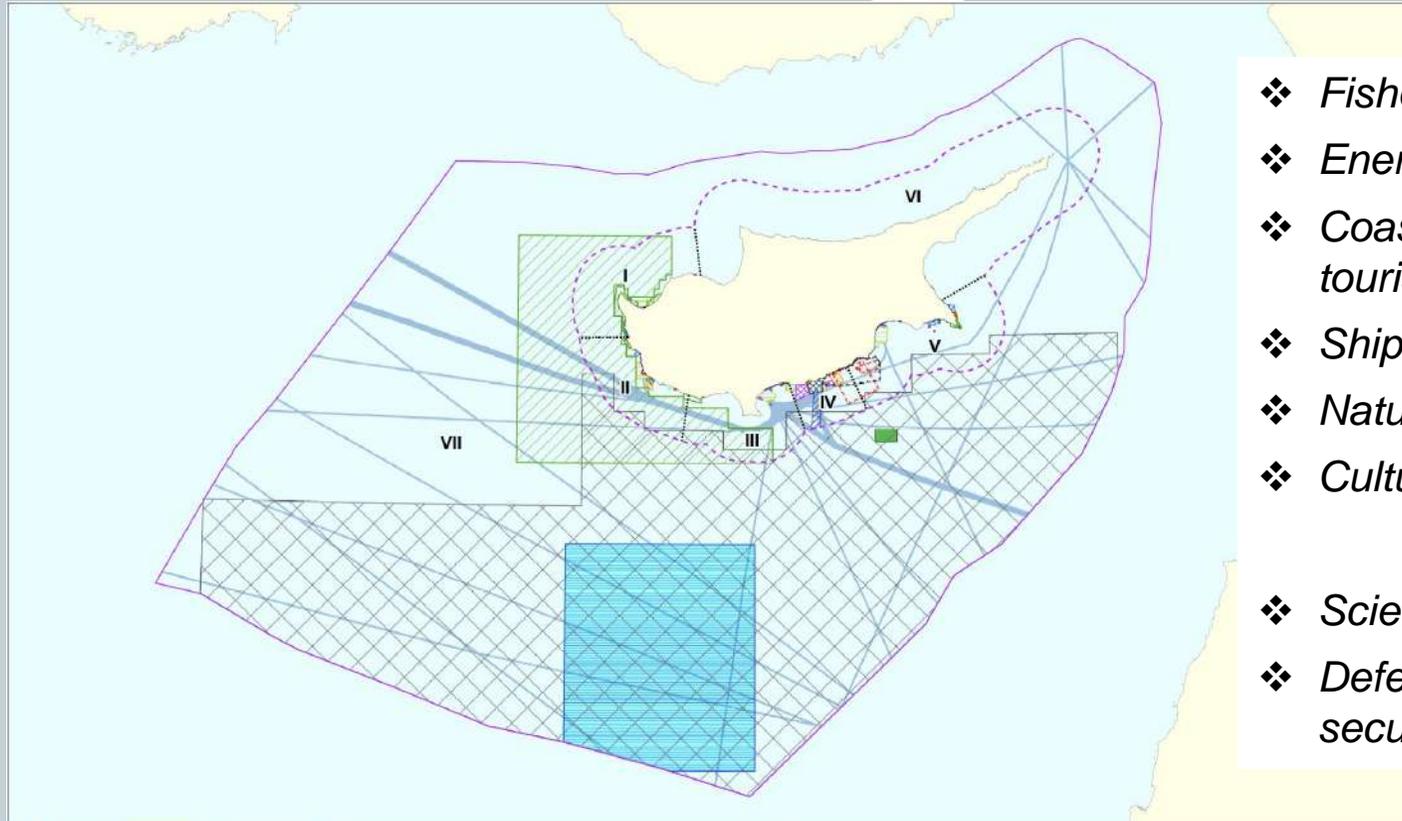
Considerations

Coastal zones: Natura 2000 sites, important species/habitats, beach protection zones, protected landscapes/geosites, archaeological sites/Ancient Monuments, existing structures/urban planning regime, Seveso sites, land-sea interactions and seismic hazard zones

Marine waters: Marine N2000 sites, important marine habitats/habitats of marine protected species (*Posidonia oceanica*, sea caves, etc), underwater antiquities, prohibition/regulated areas for fishing, military shooting ranges, areas for disposition of military materials and areas for the disposition of dredging materials



Maritime Spatial Planning



- ❖ Fisheries & aquaculture
- ❖ Energy
- ❖ Coastal & maritime tourism
- ❖ Shipping – ports
- ❖ Natural environment
- ❖ Cultural environment

- ❖ Scientific research
- ❖ Defence & national security

ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ

Εξωτερικό όριο Αποκλειστικής Οικονομικής Ζώνης	Ζώνη διεθνών στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων	Ζώνη λιμανιών δραστηριοτήτων	Ζώνη προστασίας καλωδίων
Όριο 12 ΝΜ	Ζώνη υποθαλάσσιων	Περιοχή εντάσεως υλικού βελτιστοποίησης	Ζώνη υδατοκαλιέργειας
Όριο επαράλιου	Ζώνη διεθνών στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων	Ζώνη έρευνας, έδρασης και εγκατάστασης υδρογονανθράκων	Ζώνη κολύμβησης
Όριο υδατινών εντάσεων	Ζώνη προστασίας υδάτινων οικοσυστημάτων	Ζώνη ενεργειακού κέντρου	Ζώνη υποθαλάσσιων σκαφών αναψυχής
Όριο υδατινών εντάσεων	Ζώνη προστασίας ενδιόκτων οργανισμών	Ζώνη βελτιστοποίησης εργασιών ενέργειας	Ζώνη στρατιωτικών εγκαταστάσεων
Ζώνη έρευνας προστασίας αυτής από διαβροχή	Ζώνη αποθήκευσης, αλιείας	Προεκτάσιμη περιοχή βελτιστοποίησης ΑΠΕ	Περιοχή δικτύου Natura 2000
Λιθόθραυστα, θαλάσσια κλιμακωτά	Λιθόθραυστα, θαλάσσια κλιμακωτά		

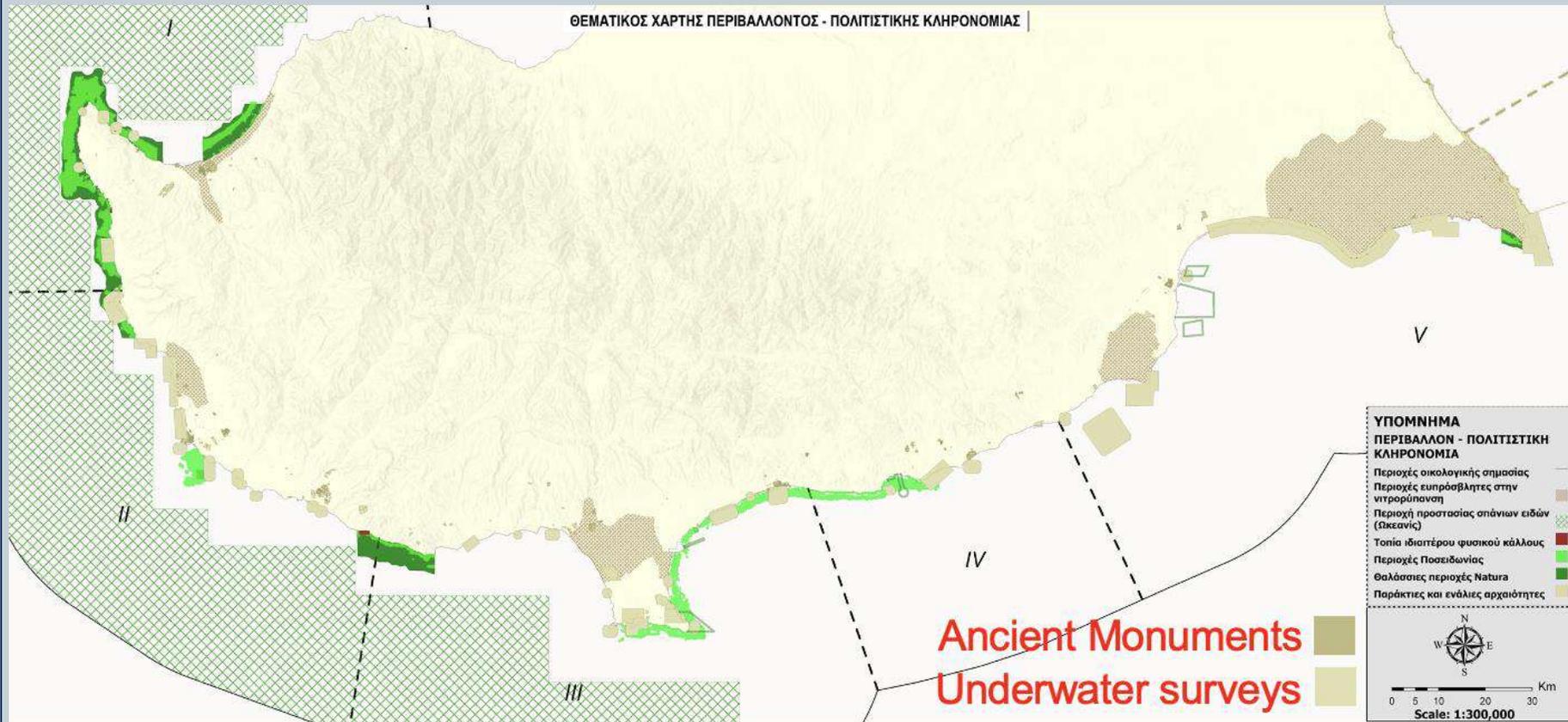
ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΟ ΧΩΡΟΤΑΞΙΑΚΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ
ΧΩΡΙΚΗ ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ VII
ΚΑΙΜΑΚΑ 1:1 200 000
Λειτουργία: 2010
Επίπεδο: 2010
Πρόγραμμα: ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗΣ ΕΝΩΣΗΣ
ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗΣ ΕΝΩΣΗΣ
ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗΣ ΕΝΩΣΗΣ

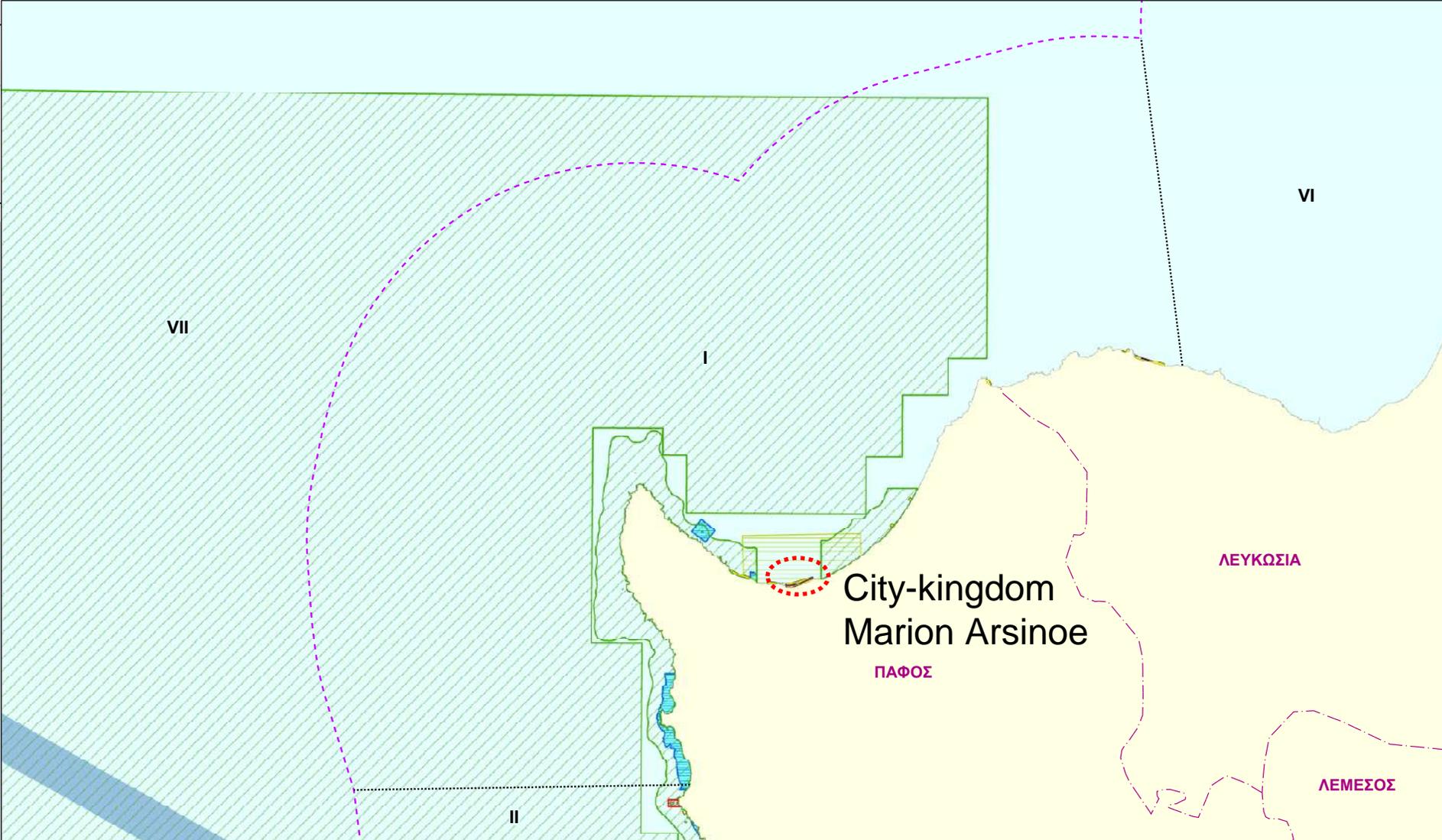
interreg
Ελλάδα-Κύπρος

0 20 40 60 km



Maritime Spatial Planning

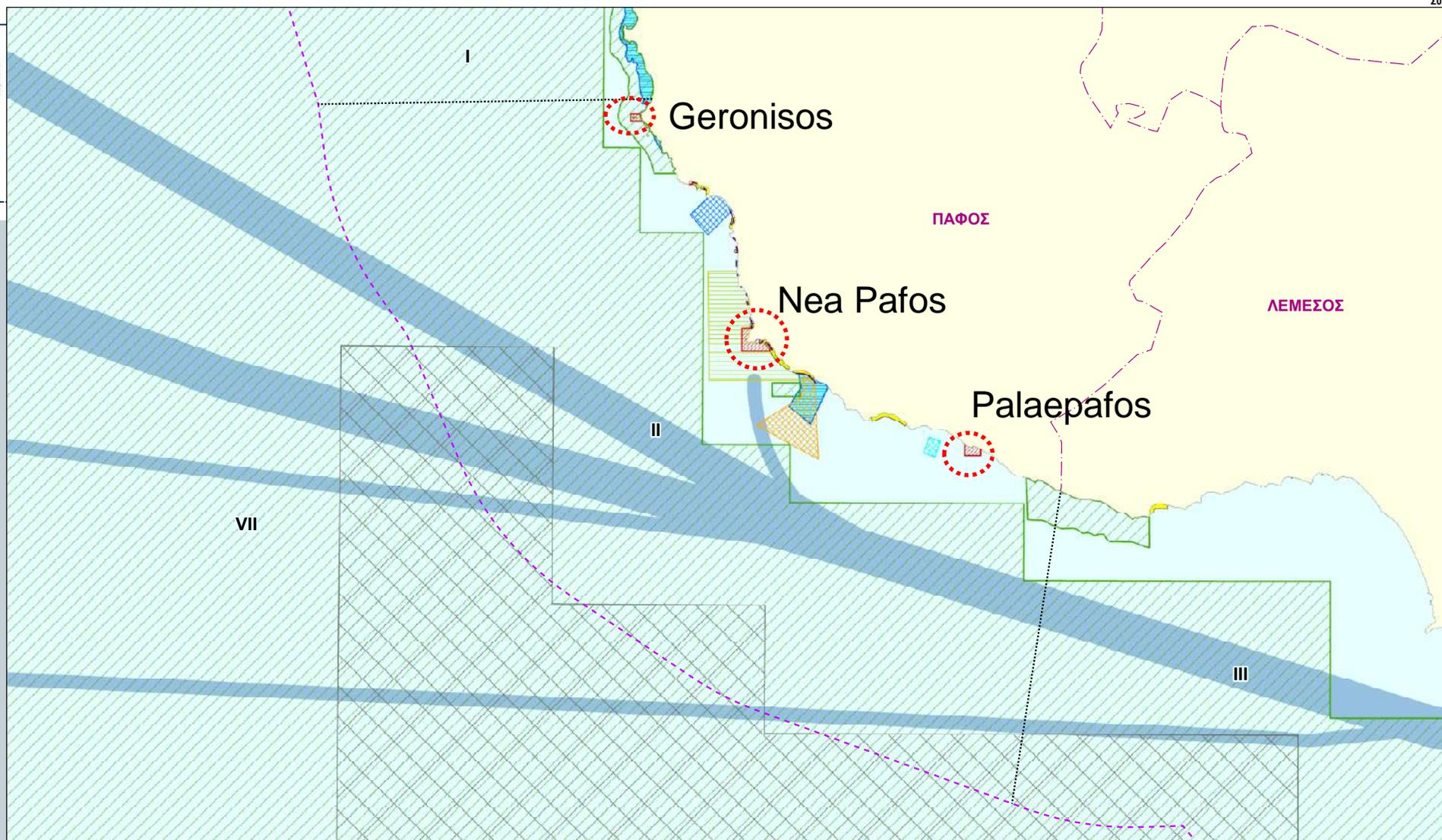




ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΟ ΧΩΡΟΤΑΞΙΚΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ
ΧΩΡΙΚΗ ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ I
ΚΑΙΜΑΚΑ 1:180 000
Λειτουργία: Παγκόσμια Εγκύκλιση Μερκατορική
Προβολή: Ζώνη 36 N
Πηγές: Γεωγραφική Βάση Δεδομένων του Τμήματος Κτηματολογίου και Χωρομετρίας

ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ

— Εξωτερικό όριο Αποκλειστικής Οικονομικής Ζώνης	- - - - - Όριο 12 NM	- - - - - Όριο επαρχιών Όριο χωρικών εννοτήτων	— Ζώνη έργων προστασίας ακτής από διάβρωση	— Διάδρομος θαλάσσιας κυκλοφορίας	— Ζώνη διεξαγωγής στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων - Ζώνη αποκλεισμού	— Ζώνη διεξαγωγής στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων	— Ζώνη προστασίας υδάτων ασφαλείας	— Ζώνη προστασίας ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων	— Ζώνη απαγόρευσης αλιείας	— Ζώνη λιμενικών δραστηριοτήτων	— Περιοχή εναπόθεσης υλικού βυθοκρήσης	— Ζώνη έρευνας, εφόδξης και εκμετάλλευσης υδρογονανθράκων	— Ζώνη ενεργειακού κέντρου	— Ζώνη διέλευσης αγωγών ενέργειας	— Προτεινόμενη περιοχή διερεύνησης ΑΠΕ	— Ζώνη προστασίας καλωδίων	— Ζώνη υδατοκαλιέργειας	— Ζώνη κολύμβησης	— Ζώνη υποδομών σκαφών αναψυχής	— Ζώνη στρατιωτικών εγκαταστάσεων	— Περιοχή δικτύου Natura 2000
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ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΟ ΧΩΡΟΤΑΞΙΚΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ
ΧΩΡΙΚΗ ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ II

ΚΑΙΜΑΚΑ 1:180 000
Απεικόνιση: World Geodetic System 1984 Datum
Προβολή: Πεντάγωνο Εγκάρσια Μερικατοική
Προβολή Ζώνη 36 N
Πηγή: Γεωγραφική Βάση Δεδομένων του
Τμήματος Κτηματολογίου και Χωρομετρίας

ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ

Εξωτερικό όριο Αποικειαστικής Οικονομικής Ζώνης	Ζώνη διεξαγωγής στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων - Ζώνη αποκλεισμού	Ζώνη λιμενικών δραστηριοτήτων
Όριο 12 ΝΜ	Ζώνη διεξαγωγής στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων	Περιοχή ενσπόμενης υλικού βυθοκόρησης
Όριο επαρχιών	Ζώνη προστασίας υδάτων ασφαλήτωσης	Ζώνη έρευνας, εξόρυξης και εκμετάλλευσης υδρογονανθράκων
Όριο χωρικών ενότητων	Ζώνη προστασίας ενάλων αρχαιοτήτων	Ζώνη ενεργειακού κέντρου
Ζώνη έργων προστασίας ακτής από διάβρωση	Ζώνη απαγόρευσης αλιείας	Ζώνη διέλευσης αγωγών ενέργειας
	Διάδρομος θαλάσσιας κυκλοφορίας	Προτεινόμενη περιοχή διερεύνησης ΑΠΕ
		Ζώνη προσαγωγής καλωδίων
		Ζώνη υδατοκαλλιέργειας
		Ζώνη καλύψεως
		Ζώνη υποδομών ακαθών αναμυχής
		Ζώνη στρατιωτικών εγκαταστάσεων
		Περιοχή δικτύου Natura 2000



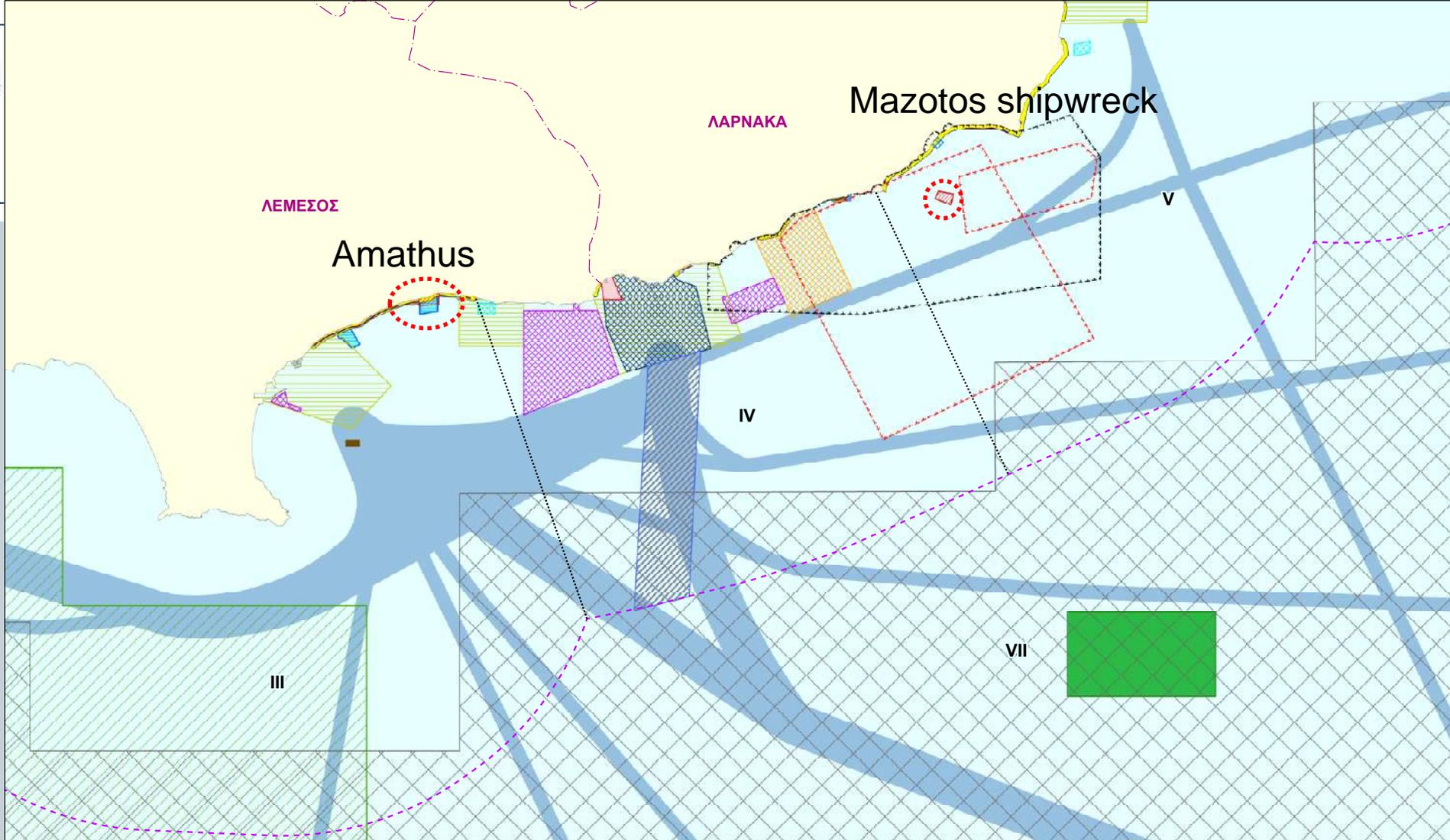
Nea Pafos (left), castle and port (right)



Palaepafos: sanctuary of Aphrodite



Geronisos / Iera Nisos (Holy Island)



ΚΥΠΡΟΣ
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΚΗΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ

ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΟ ΧΩΡΟΤΑΞΙΑΚΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ
ΧΩΡΙΚΗ ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ IV

ΚΛΙΜΑΚΑ 1:180 000
Λειτουργία: World Geodetic System 1984 Datum
Προβολή: Παγκόσμια Εγκάρσια Μερικατοική
Προβολή Ζώνη 36°N
Πηγή: Γεωγραφική Βάση Δεδομένων του
Τμήματος Κτηματολογίου και Χωρομετρίας.

ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ

Εξωτερικό όριο Αποκλειστικής Οικονομικής Ζώνης	Ζώνη διεξαγωγής στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων - Ζώνη αποκλεισμού	Ζώνη λιμενικών δραστηριοτήτων	Ζώνη προστασίας καλωδίων
Όριο 12 ΝΜ	Ζώνη διεξαγωγής στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων	Περιοχή ενσπόσεως υλικού βυθοκάθαρσης	Ζώνη υδατοκαλιέργειας
Όριο επαρχιών	Ζώνη προστασίας υδάτων ασφαλήτωσης	Ζώνη έρευνας, εξόρυξης και εκμετάλλευσης υδρογονανθράκων	Ζώνη κολύμβησης
Όριο χωρικών ενότητων	Ζώνη προστασίας ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων	Ζώνη ενεργειακού κέντρου	Ζώνη υποδομών σκαφών αναμικτής
Ζώνη έρπον προστασίας ακτής από διάβρωση	Ζώνη απαγόρευσης αλιείας	Ζώνη διέλευσης αγωγών ενέργειας	Ζώνη στρατιωτικών εγκαταστάσεων
0 2 4 8 km	Διάδρομος θαλάσσιας κυκλοφορίας	Προτεινόμενη περιοχή διερεύνησης ΑΠΕ	Περιοχή δικτύου Natura 2000

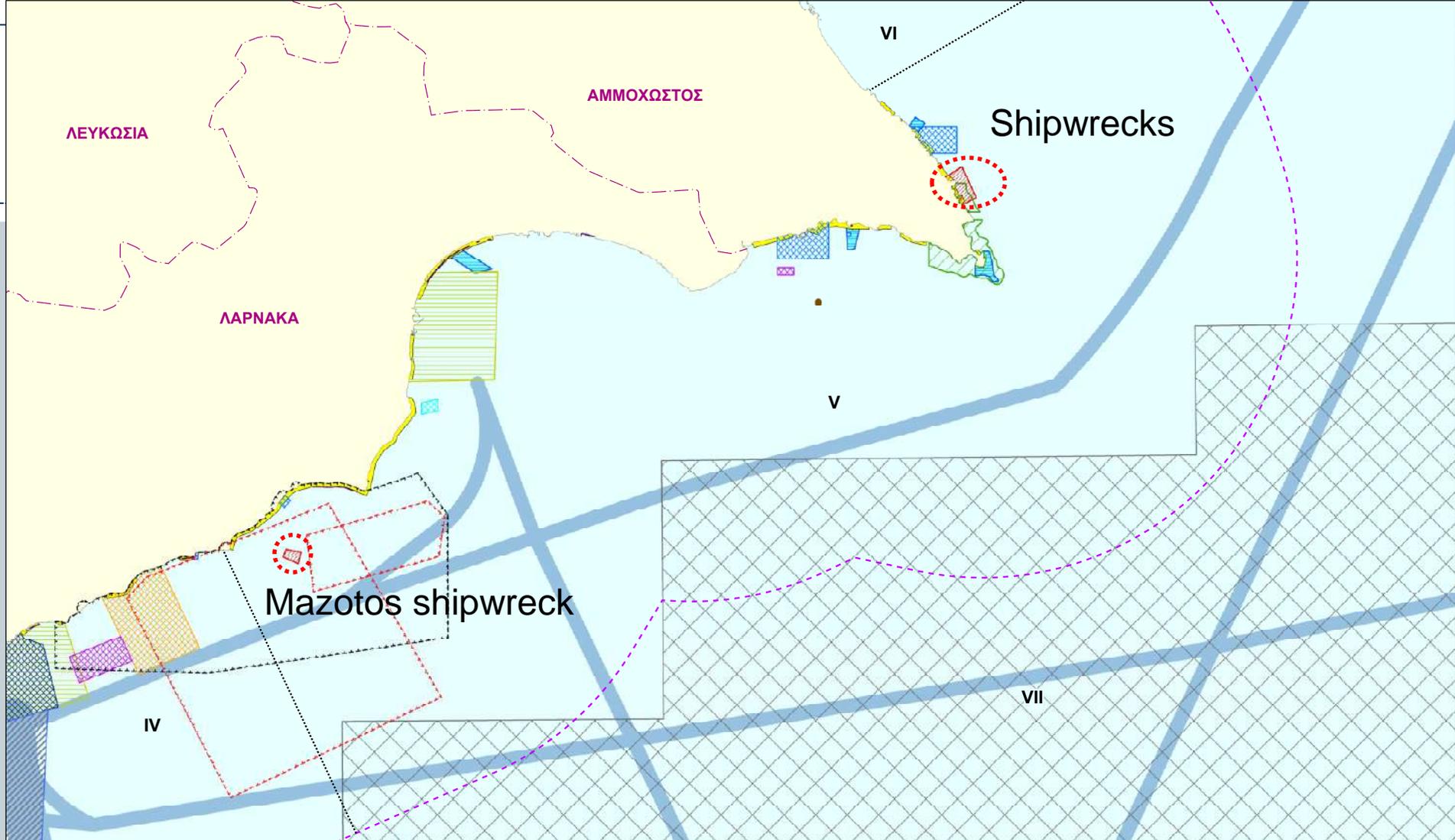


Prepared by:
Dr D Skarlatos, Ass Prof E Savvidou
Photogrammetric Vision Lab
Cyprus University of Technology
In collaboration with: Cyprus
Department of Antiquities
Funded by Honor Frost Foundation



Amathus 4th c. BC port: archaeological diving routes





ΘΑΛΑΣΣΙΟ ΧΩΡΟΤΑΞΙΚΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ
ΧΩΡΙΚΗ ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ V

ΚΑΙΜΑΚΑ 1:180 000
Λοιπότητα: World Geodetic System 1984 Datum
Προβολή: Παγκόσμια Εγκάρσια Μερκτορική
Προβολή Ζώνη 36°N
Πηγή: Τελεωγραφική Βάση Δεδομένων του
Τμήματος Κτηματολογίου και Χωρομετρίας

- Εξωτερικό όριο Αποκλειστικής Οικονομικής Ζώνης
- Όριο 12 ΝΜ
- Όριο επαρχιών
- Όριο χωρικών ενότητων
- Ζώνη έργων προστασίας ακτής από διάβρωση

- Ζώνη διεξαγωγής στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων - Ζώνη αποκλεισμού
- Ζώνη διεξαγωγής στρατιωτικών δραστηριοτήτων
- Ζώνη προστασίας υδάτων ασφαλήτητας
- Ζώνη προστασίας ενάλιων αρχαιοτήτων
- Ζώνη απαγόρευσης αλιείας
- Διάδρομος θαλάσσιας κυκλοφορίας

ΥΠΟΜΝΗΜΑ

- Ζώνη λιμενικών δραστηριοτήτων
- Περιοχή εναπόθεσης υλικού βυθοκρήσης
- Ζώνη έρευνας, εξόρυξης και εκμετάλλευσης υδρογονανθράκων
- Ζώνη ενεργειακού κέντρου
- Ζώνη διέλευσης αγωγών ενέργειας
- Προτεινόμενη περιοχή διερεύνησης ΑΠΕ

- Ζώνη προστασίας κελυδίων
- Ζώνη υδατοκαλλιέργειας
- Ζώνη κολύμβησης
- Ζώνη υποδομών σκαφών αναψυχής
- Ζώνη στρατιωτικών εγκαταστάσεων
- Περιοχή δικτύου Natura 2000





Mazotos shipwreck, 4th c. BC
Dr Stella Demestiha, University of Cyprus

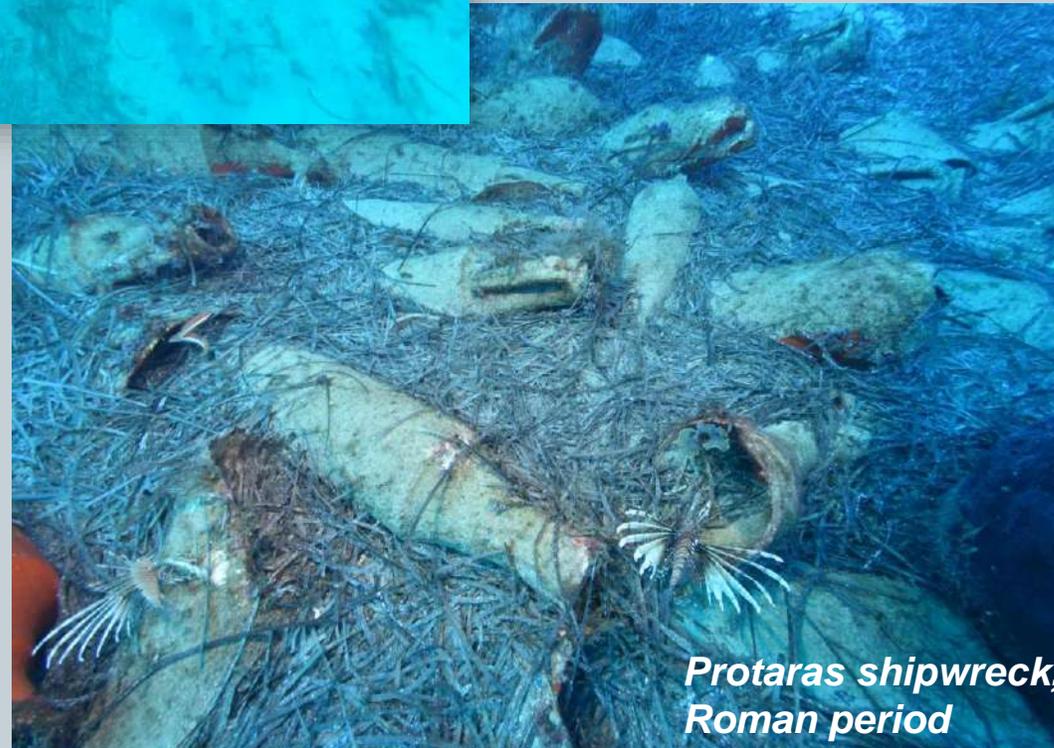




*Nissia shipwreck,
Ottoman period*



*Dr Stella Demestih,
Maritime Archaeological
Research Laboratory,
University of Cyprus*



*Protaras shipwreck,
Roman period*



Conservation of Underwater Finds Laboratory





Metal Detectors





Public Awareness



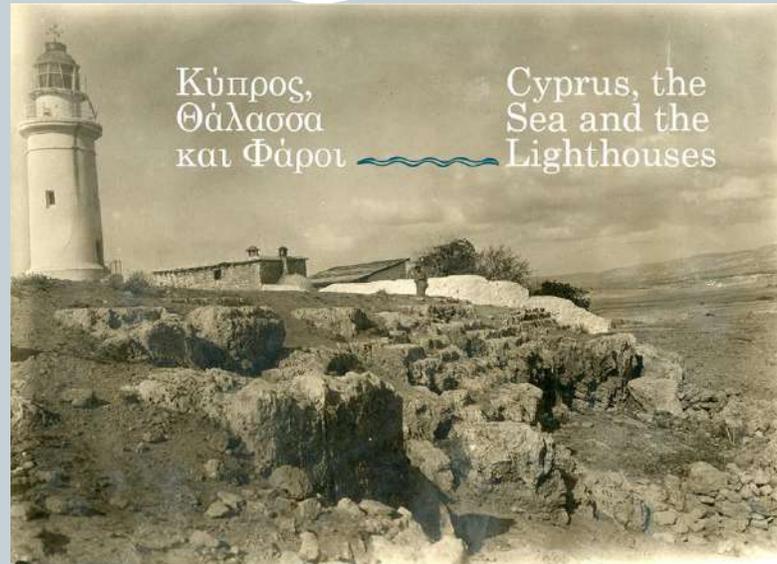



 ΤΜΗΜΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ
 DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

Υποβρύχια Πολιτιστική Κληρονομιά της Κύπρου

Η Κύπρος από το πανάρχαιο κρήνη ανέπτυξε στενή σχέση με τη θάλασσα. Μαρτυρίες αυτής της σχέσης συναντάμε συχνά κατά τη διάρκεια των καταδυτικών μας εξορμήσεων. Η πολιτιστική κληρονομιά του τόπου ανήκει σε όλους μας. Ο καθένας μπορεί και εκεί καθέκον να συμβάλει στη διατήρηση της υποβρύχιας πολιτιστικής μας κληρονομιάς η οποία παρέμεινε για χιλιάδες χρόνια ανέγγιχη στο βυθό της θάλασσας.

Φωτογραφία: Το Ναυαγό του Μοζουκιού



ΕΓΚΑΙΝΙΑ:
ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ 25 ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ, ΩΡΑ 18:00
ΣΤΟ ΦΑΡΟ ΕΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΧΩΡΟΥ ΚΑΤΩ ΠΑΦΟΥ
OPENING CEREMONY:
WEDNESDAY 25TH OCTOBER, 18:00, AT THE LIGHTHOUSE IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF KATO PAFOS




 ΤΜΗΜΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ
 DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

ΑΝΑΚΑΛΥΠΤΩ

ΤΑ ΜΥΘΙΚΑ ΤΕΡΑΤΑ
 ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΘΕΑ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗ

ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΕΣ ΔΙΑΔΡΟΜΕΣ ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΤΣΑΝΤΑ ΕΞΕΡΕΥΝΗΣΗΣ

Είσοδος δωρεάν. Το εισιτήριο είναι υποχρεωτικό για την είσοδο στο Αρχαιολογικό Χώρο Κατώ Παφού. Η είσοδος είναι δωρεάν. Η είσοδος είναι δωρεάν. Η είσοδος είναι δωρεάν.

ΤΜΗΜΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ
 DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
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Questions?



Thank you for your attention

Popi Th. Chrysostomou
Email: pochrysostomou@da.mcw.gov.cy



Co-funded by the European
Maritime and Fisheries Fund

Multi-uses across land and sea

Emiliano Ramieri

Research Manager at Italian National Research Center



Multi-uses across land and sea

Emiliano Ramieri
Italian National Research Council
Institute of Marine Sciences

Multi-use

Ocean multi-use is the joint use of resources in close geographic proximity by either a single user or multiple users. It is an umbrella term that covers a multitude of use combinations in the marine realm and represents a radical change from the concept of exclusive resource rights to the inclusive sharing of resources and space by one or more users



Type	Dimensions				Description
	Spatial	Temporal	Provisioning	Functional	
Type 1: Multi-purpose/multi-functional	✓	✓	✓	✓	Takes place in the same area, at the same time, with shared services and core infrastructure
Type 2: Symbiotic use	✓	✓	✓		Takes place in the same area, at the same time, and peripheral infrastructure or services on sea or land are shared
Type 3: Co-existence/co-location	✓	✓			Takes place in the same place and at the same time
Type 4: Subsequent use/repurposing	✓				Takes place in the same ocean space but subsequently

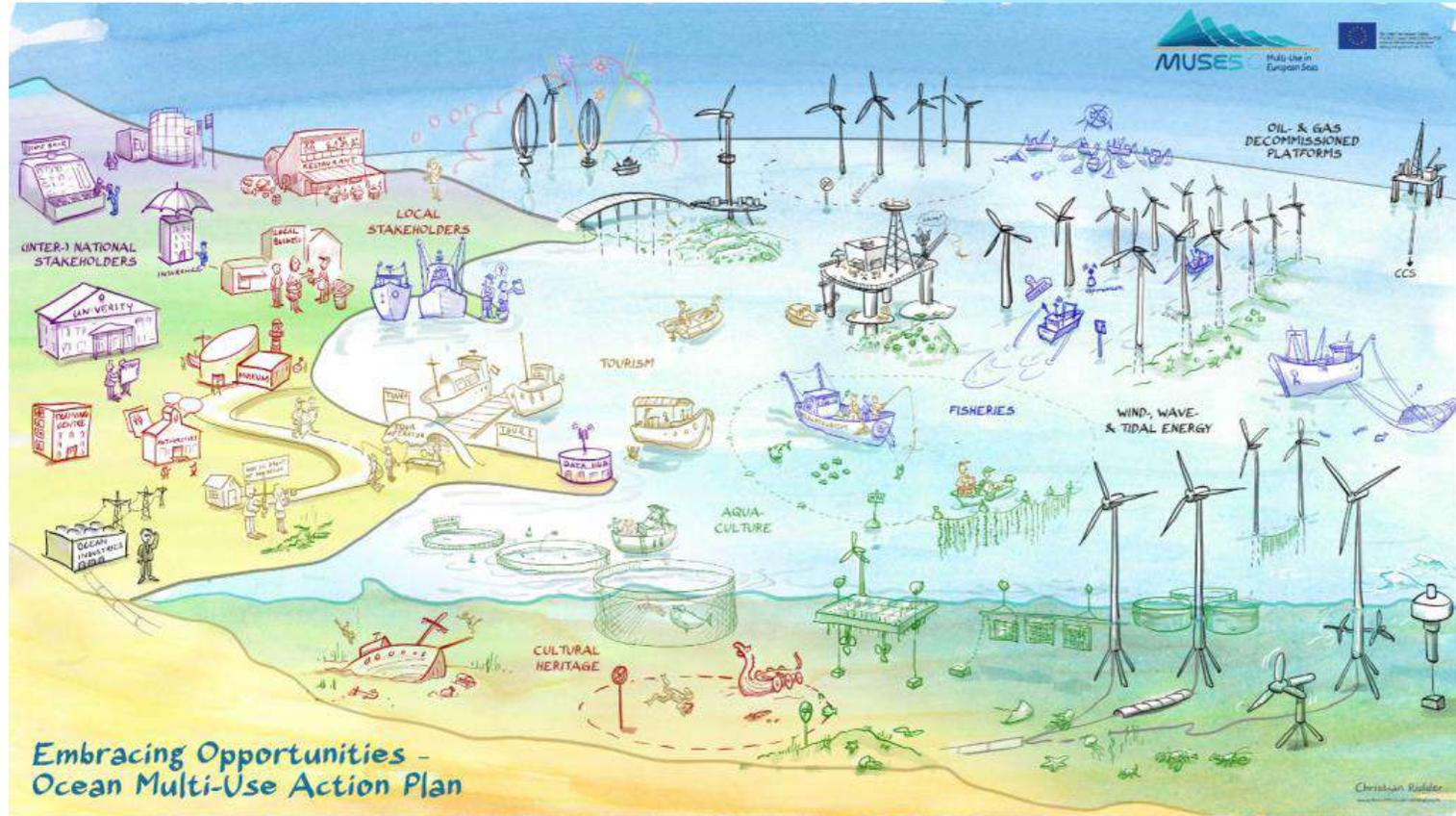
Types are ordered by decreasing degree of connectivity between uses and users. Connectivity in any given dimension field for each type.

Source: Schupp et al, 2019; *Frontiers in Marine Sciences*

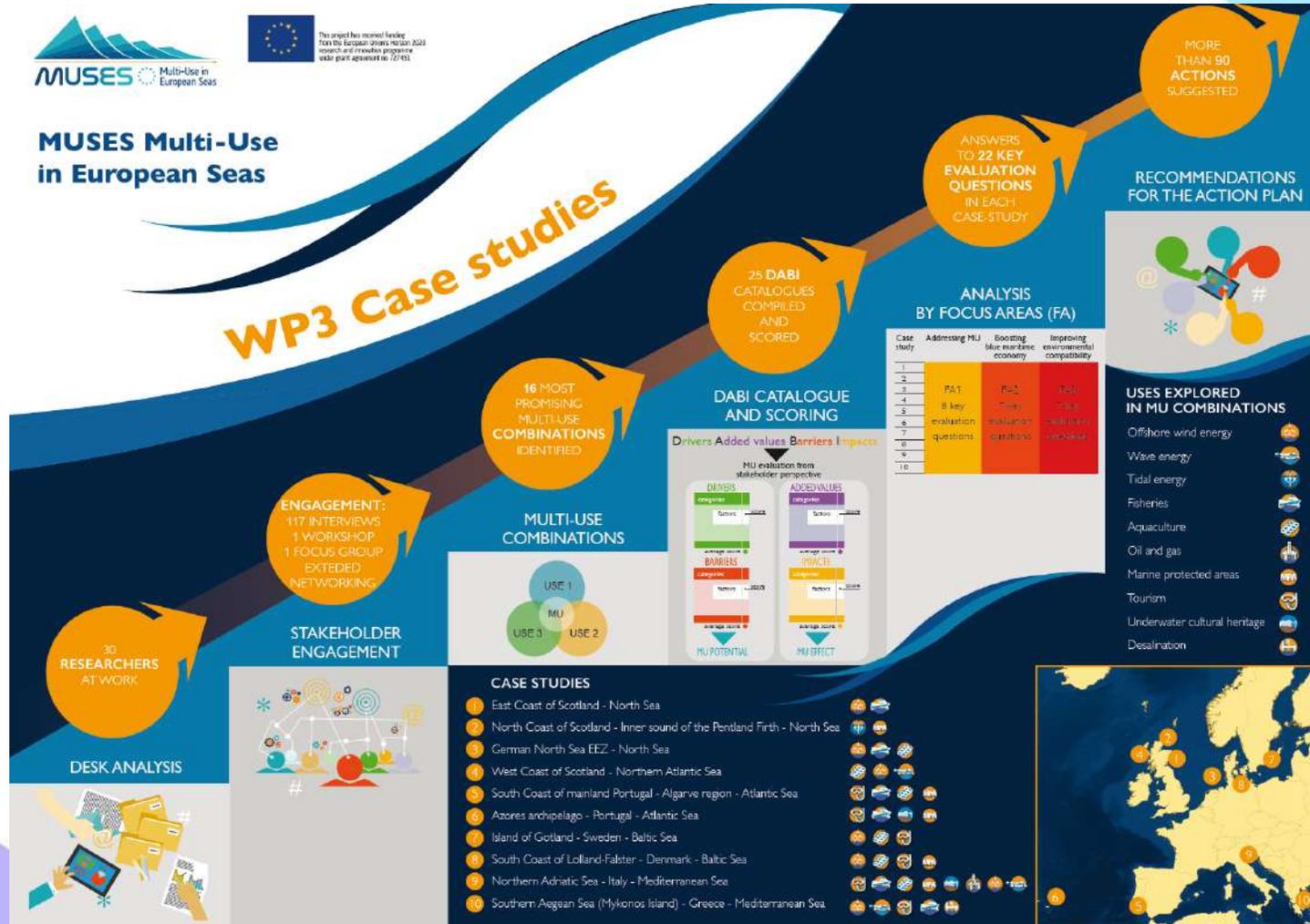
Hard and Soft combinations

Hard use (H) = a use of the sea requiring long-term installation of major infrastructures (e.g. platforms for offshore wind energy production or oil and gas extraction)

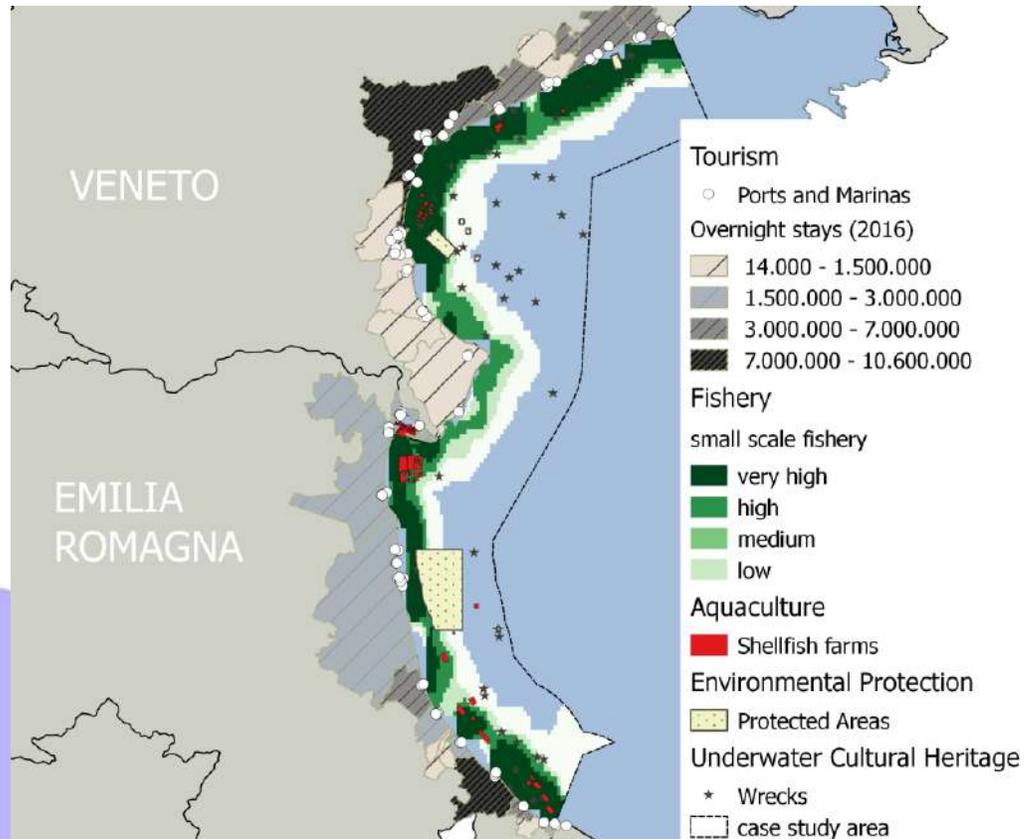
Soft use (S) = a mobile and fleeting use, often requiring less investment and not demanding the realization of large infrastructures (e.g. recreation and tourism)



MUSES case studies



The NA case



Regions with the highest tourist stays: about 25% of entire Italy

Still decreasing fishery, but strong local tradition: small-scale fishery (50%), trawling (28%), clam fishing

The most productive Italian areas for shellfish aquaculture (clam and mussels; about 65%), with still great potentiality at sea

Other uses: port activities, shipping, oil and gas platforms

Tourism driven MU

Tourism as a driver for “Soft-Soft” MU combinations

Supporting sustainable and experience-based tourism, promoting diversification, de-seasonalisation, innovation and integration of touristic offers

Providing benefits for the other sectors



Tourism and environmental protection and/or UCH

Development of touristic activities (diving, land-based activities) inside protected areas

Sustainable co-management of protected areas and of yet not protected areas (e.g. rocky outcrops)

Tourism generating economic resources for environmental protection

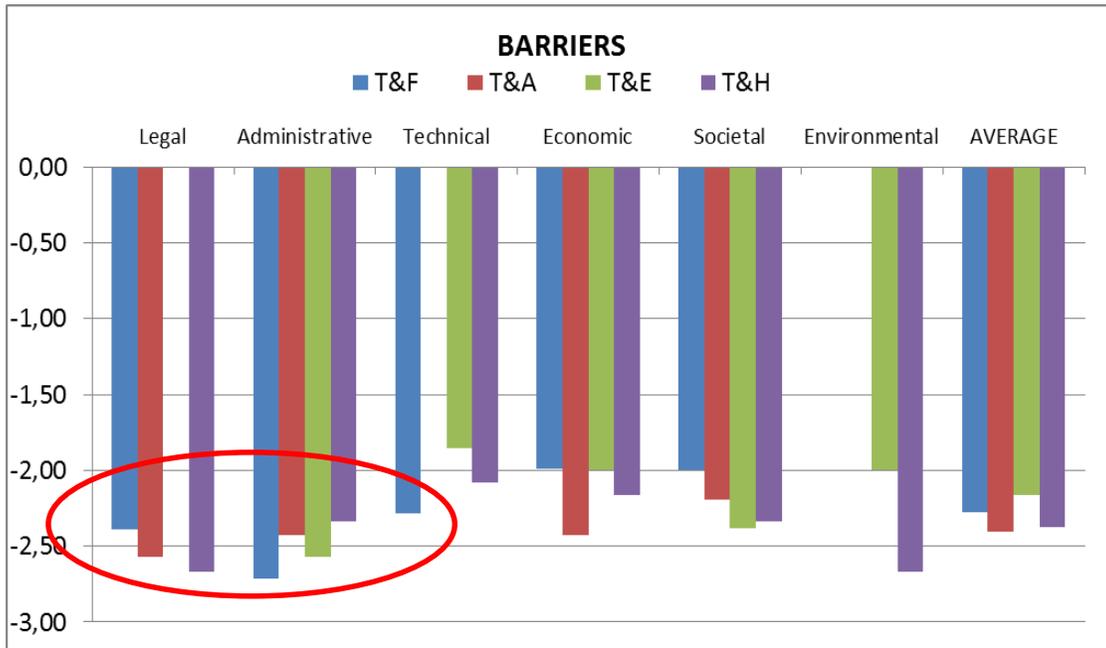


Development and management touristic activities (diving, land-based activities) on UCH sites (mainly wrecks)

Co-management to valorize and safeguard these sites from the current concrete risk of looting and damaging

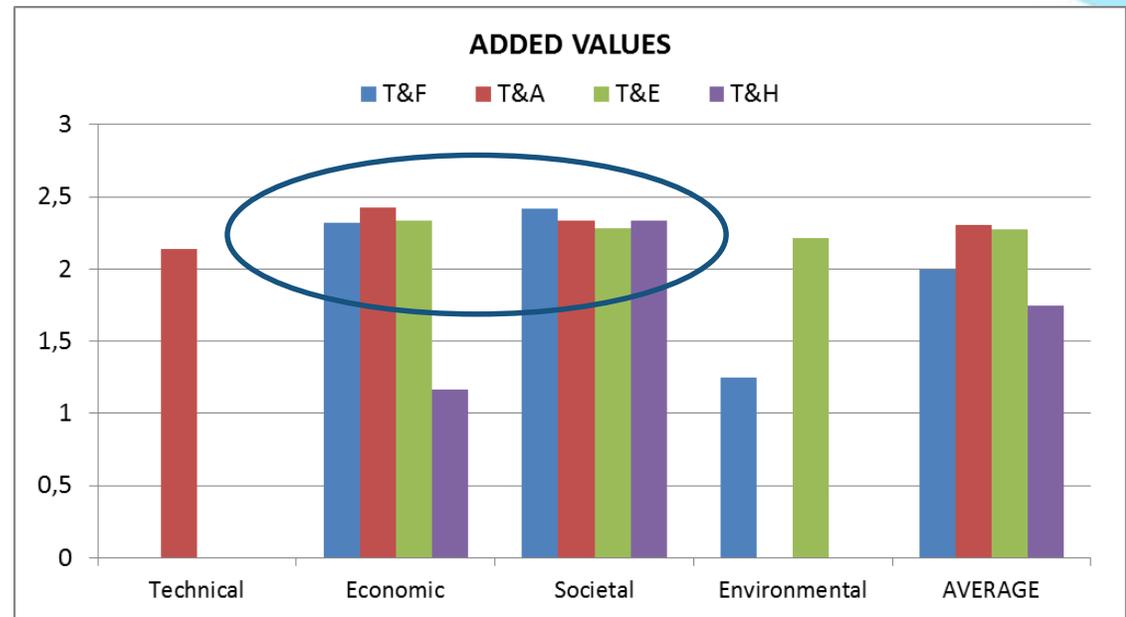


Barriers and added values



- Complex administrative procedures (e.g. to get license)
- Poorly defined legal and administrative framework (T&H)
- Limited coordination among institutions and lack of a common vision
- Conflicts among stakeholders; valorization vs. protection

- Diversification of tourism offer
- New and specialized job opportunities
- Additional economic resources for environmental protection and UCH
- Co-management and co-monitoring of protected areas and UCH sites



Conclusive remarks

- The current status of development of the **T&E and T&H** combinations is quite fragmented in localized and not-structured initiatives
- Development of **single MUs** might not have the strength to effectively attract a different tourist demand, undermining efforts and discouraging new initiatives
- A coordinated alternative touristic offer (experience-based and sustainable tourism) for the entire area is needed, **integrating all the combinations explored**
- The implementation of MU in the area would contribute to reach some of the most relevant **objectives for the tourism sector** in the area (widening of the tourism season, innovative and integrated touristic experiences, high quality touristic offers, promotion of local products), providing benefits for the other sectors
- MU can include land-sea integrated itineraries, involving activities at sea (diving) and on land (e.g. virtual visits, museums, centers working for marine species/UCH protection and recovery)



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Open Discussion



Thank you! Grazie! ;Gracias! Merci! Hvala! Ευχαριστώ! Grazzi! شكراً



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