



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Regional/local approaches for protection and management of underwater cultural heritage and integration of this topic within MSP – the situation for England (UK)

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PartiSEApate: Maritime Spatial Planning as Tool for Underwater Cultural Heritage Management

Riga, Latvia

3rd and 4th June 2013

The background of the slide is a collage of four images. The top-left image shows an offshore oil or gas platform in the sea. The top-right image shows a large ship, possibly a cargo or supply vessel, in a harbor. The bottom-left image shows a close-up of a person's face, likely a worker, wearing a hard hat. The bottom-right image shows a harbor scene with several boats and a bridge in the background.

The role of English Heritage

English Heritage, as an Executive Non-Departmental Public Body, which works in partnership to conserve the historic environment, broaden public access to our cultural heritage and increase people's understanding and appreciation of the past.

We advise on management, planning and development of the English area of the UK Territorial Sea and adjacent area of UK Continental Shelf:

- we work with Government and other agencies to deliver EU and international marine environment programmes;
- we promote collaborative efforts to gain greater knowledge of the marine historic environment;
- we produce guidance and commission projects through our National Heritage Protection Plan and participate in EU funded projects; and
- we provide advice for coastal and marine development projects or other activities that might target archaeological sites.

Council of Europe

Valletta Convention (1992)



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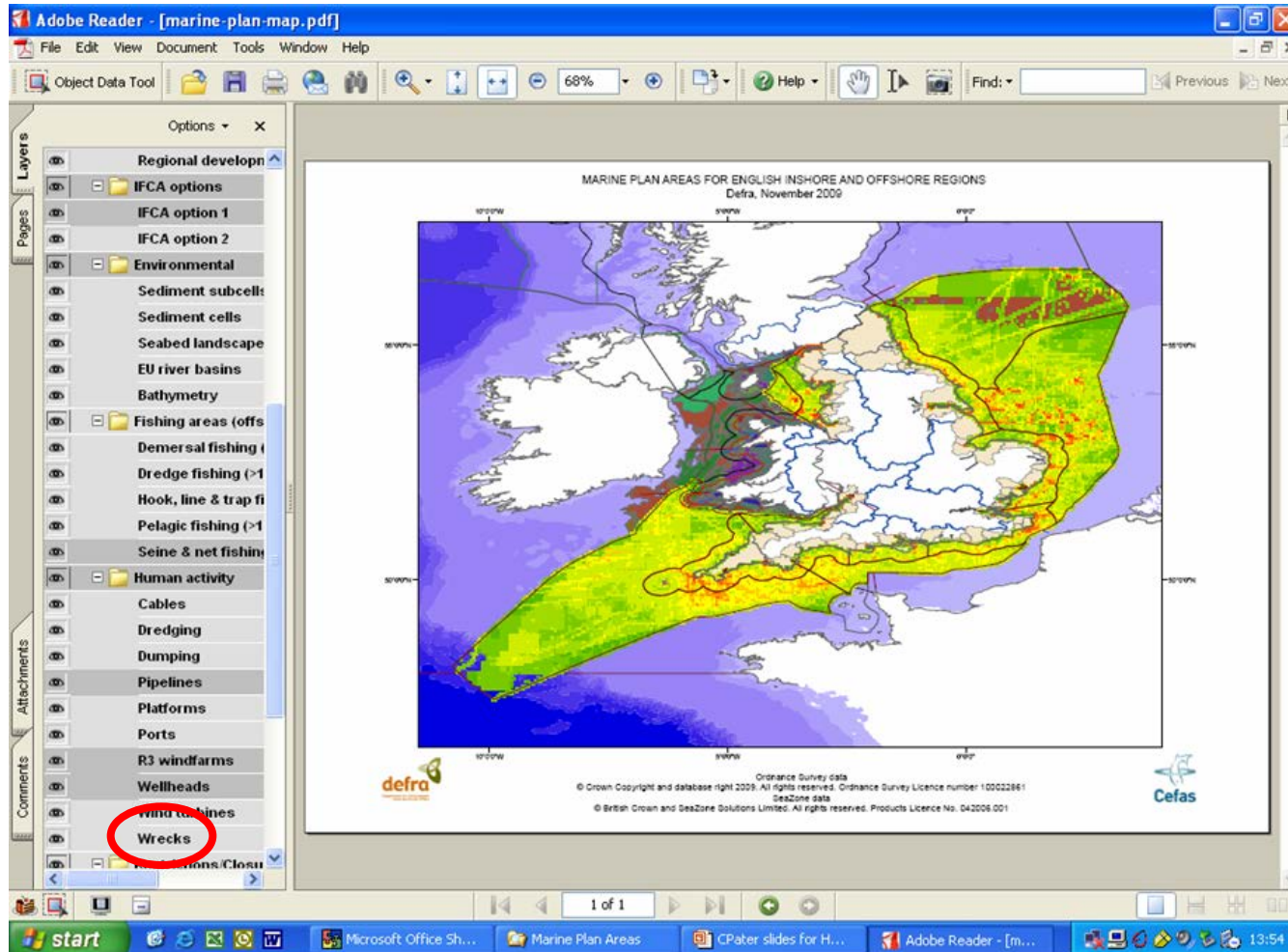
Articles in brief:

1. Broad definition of “archaeological heritage”;
2. Maintenance of an inventory of archaeology heritage, including creation of “archaeological reserves” for the preservation of material evidence;
3. Application of appropriate procedures for intrusive archaeological investigation;
4. Provision of resources to acquire and conserve sites and monuments including archive and find repositories;
5. Integration of archaeology into the planning regime;
6. Private or public sectors to meet costs of preliminary archaeological operations and collection and dissemination of information;
7. Preliminary publication of excavation results (similar provision also made in Article 8);
9. Develop public awareness of the value of archaeological heritage; and
10. Control of illicit trade in antiques.

17 years later...



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Marine Management Organisation
The East Marine Plan area: maximising the socio-economic benefits of marine planning

Final Report | July 2011

mm marine management organisation
Marine planning for the East of England

Get Interactive
You can interact with the Marine Plan. You can view the plan, download it, and you can also view the plan in a 3D format. You can also view the plan in a 3D format. You can also view the plan in a 3D format.

Workshops
Marine planning is a process of working with the public to develop a plan for the future. It is a process of working with the public to develop a plan for the future. It is a process of working with the public to develop a plan for the future.

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Web-based planning information, technical reports & public engagement

National Marine Historic Records



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Maritime records (total):

46,000

Wrecks: 33,000

Casualties, position to be verified:
27,400

Wrecks position known: 5,200

Designated Historic Shipwrecks
(England): 46 (UK total = 61)

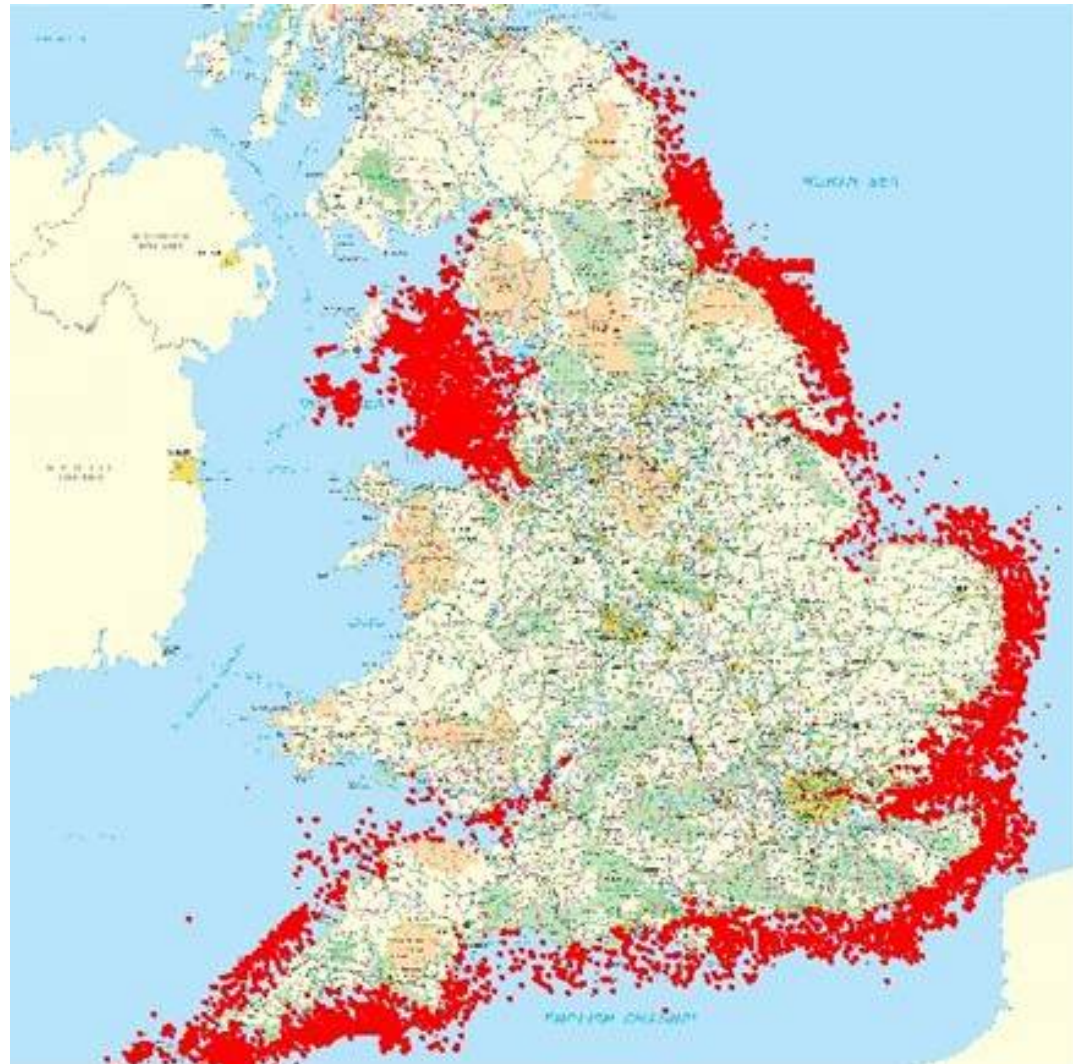
British aircraft: 1,100

Fishermen's fastenings: 7,400

Isolated finds etc: 1,300

www.pastscape.org.uk

Information on England's
archaeology and architecture



Protection of Wreck Act 1973: Designated Wreck Sites

3. Swash Channel (C. 17th)

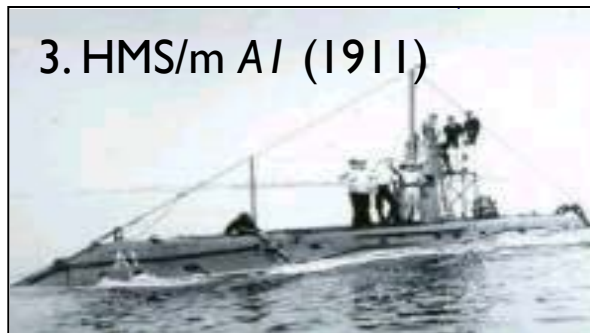


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1. Seaton Carew (C. 19th)



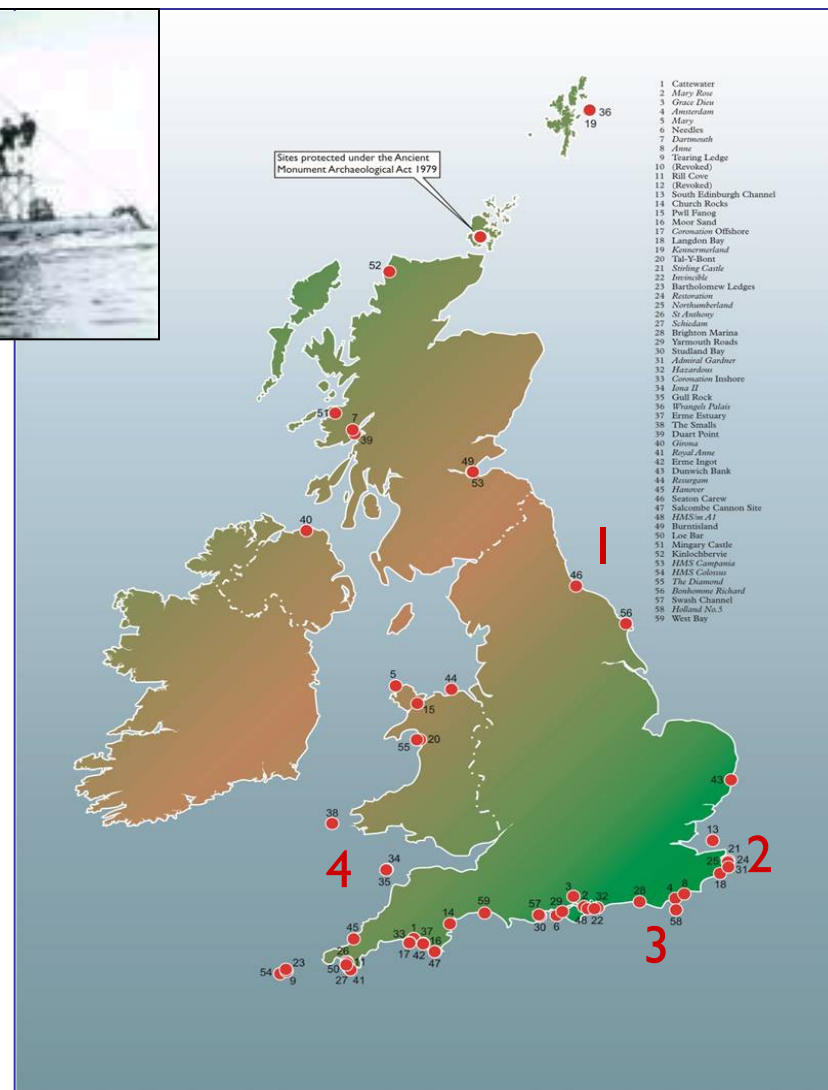
3. HMS/m A/ (1911)



2. HMS Stirling Castle (1703)



4. Iona II (1864)



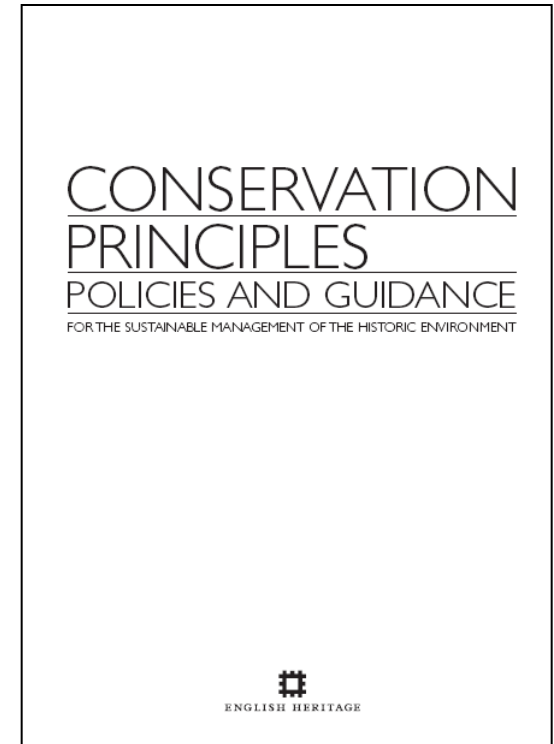
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“Conservation Principles”



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- The historic environment is a shared resource;
- Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;
- Understanding the significance of places is vital;
- Significance places should be managed to sustain their value;
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; and
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.



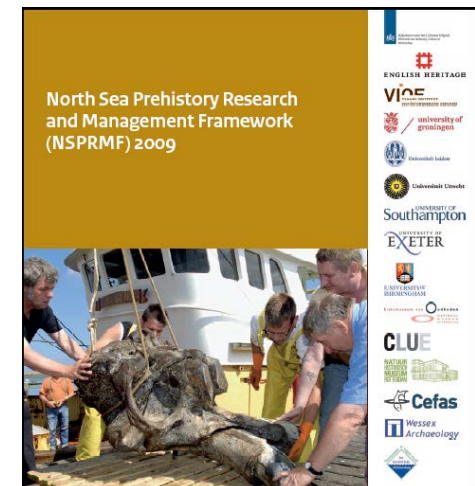
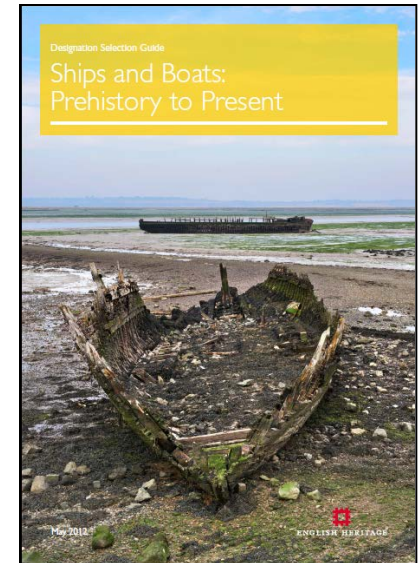
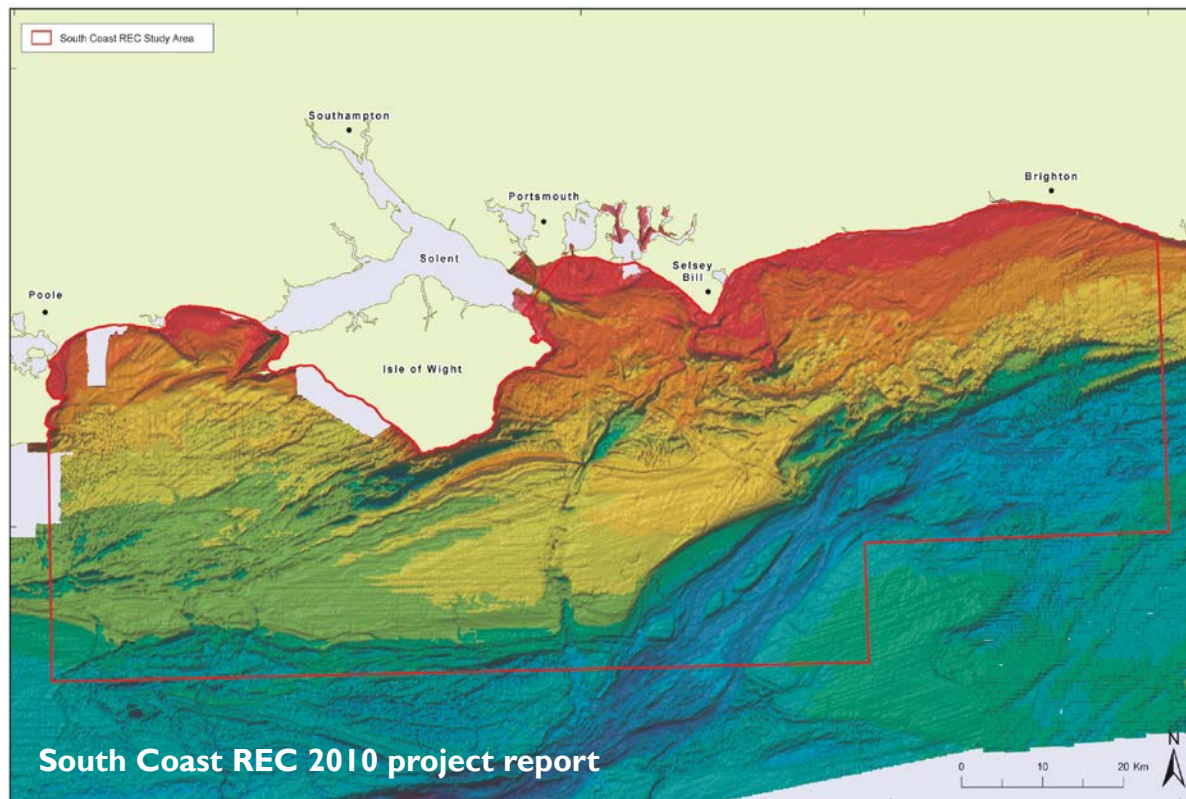
Constructive conservation: a positive and collaborative approach to conservation that focuses on actively managing change. The aim is to recognise and reinforce the historic significance of places, while accommodating the changes necessary to ensure their continued use and enjoyment – **“Preserving significance is what we do, Constructive Conservation is how we do it”**

UK Marine Planning, Policy, Development and Research



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- High Level Marine Objectives (2008)
- Marine & Coastal Access Act (2009)
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011)
- Marine development, planning & cultural heritage



UK High Level Marine Objectives (2008)



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“...society getting more benefit from the use of the marine environment than previously, whilst its rich natural and **cultural heritage** are better protected...”

“We will be responding to this in our actions so that the integrity of marine ecosystems and **underwater cultural heritage** is conserved.”

“...management for the coastal zone will support sustainable development and the **cultural heritage** of coastal areas.”


“People appreciate the value of the marine environment, its natural and **cultural heritage** and its resources and act responsibly.”



Section 54 (Marine Plans) – duties to keep certain matters under review: inclusive of ‘cultural characteristics’

Section 69 (Marine Licensing) – the need to protect the environment: inclusive of any site of historic/archaeological interest

Section 117 (Marine Conservation Zones) – the designating authority may have regard to social consequences: inclusive of any site of historic/archaeological interest



Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

CHAPTER 23

CONTENTS

PART 1

THE MARINE MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION

CHAPTER 1

ESTABLISHMENT

1 The Marine Management Organisation

2 General objective

3 Performance

CHAPTER 2

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO THE MMO

Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1967

4 Licensing of fishing boats

5 Restrictions on time spent at sea: appeals

6 Trans-shipment licences for vessels

7 Regulations supplementary to sections 4 and 4A

8 Exemptions for operations for scientific and other purposes

Nature conservation

9 Licences to kill or take seals

10 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

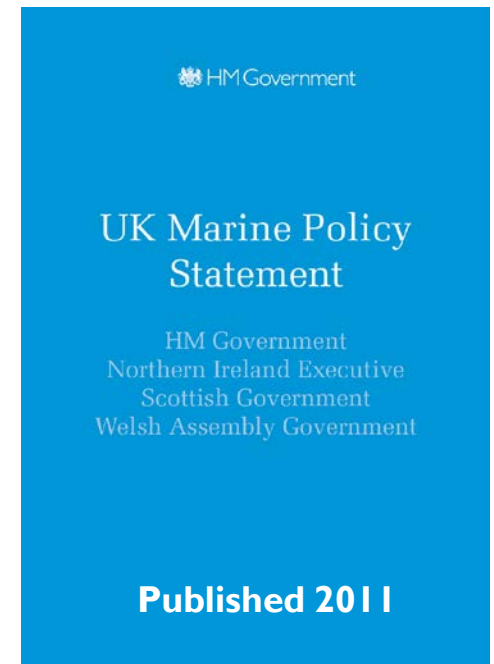
11 Sea Fisheries (Wildlife Conservation) Act 1992

Generating and renewable energy installations

12 Certain consents under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989

2.6.6.5 “The absence of designation for such (*heritage*) assets does not necessarily indicate lower significance and the marine plan authority should consider them subject to the same policy principles as designated heritage assets.”

2.6.6.7 “In considering the significance of heritage assets and their setting the marine plan authority should take into account the particular nature of the interest in the assets and the value they hold for this and future generations”

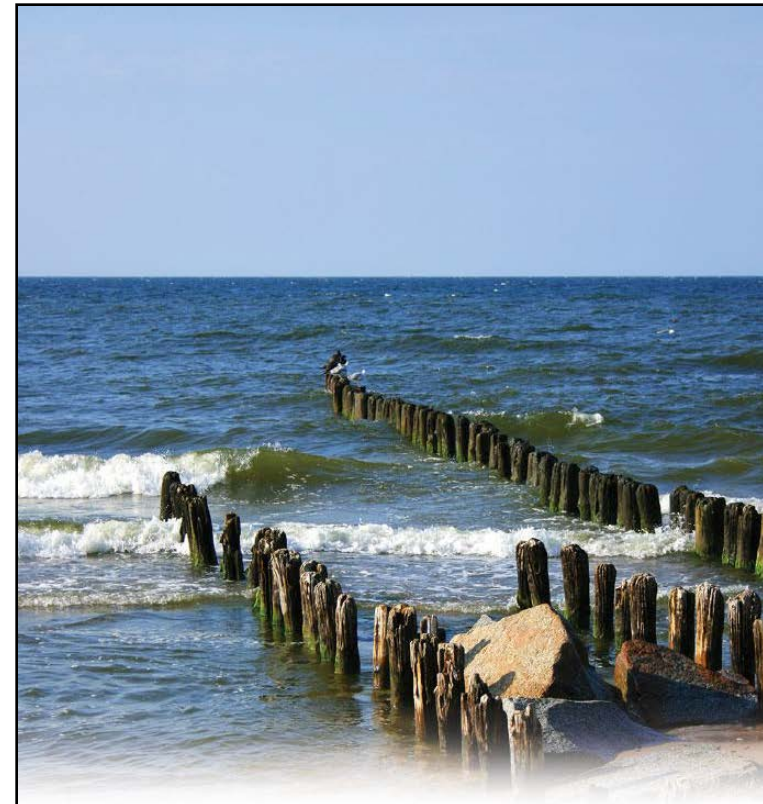


Marine Licensing and Cultural Heritage



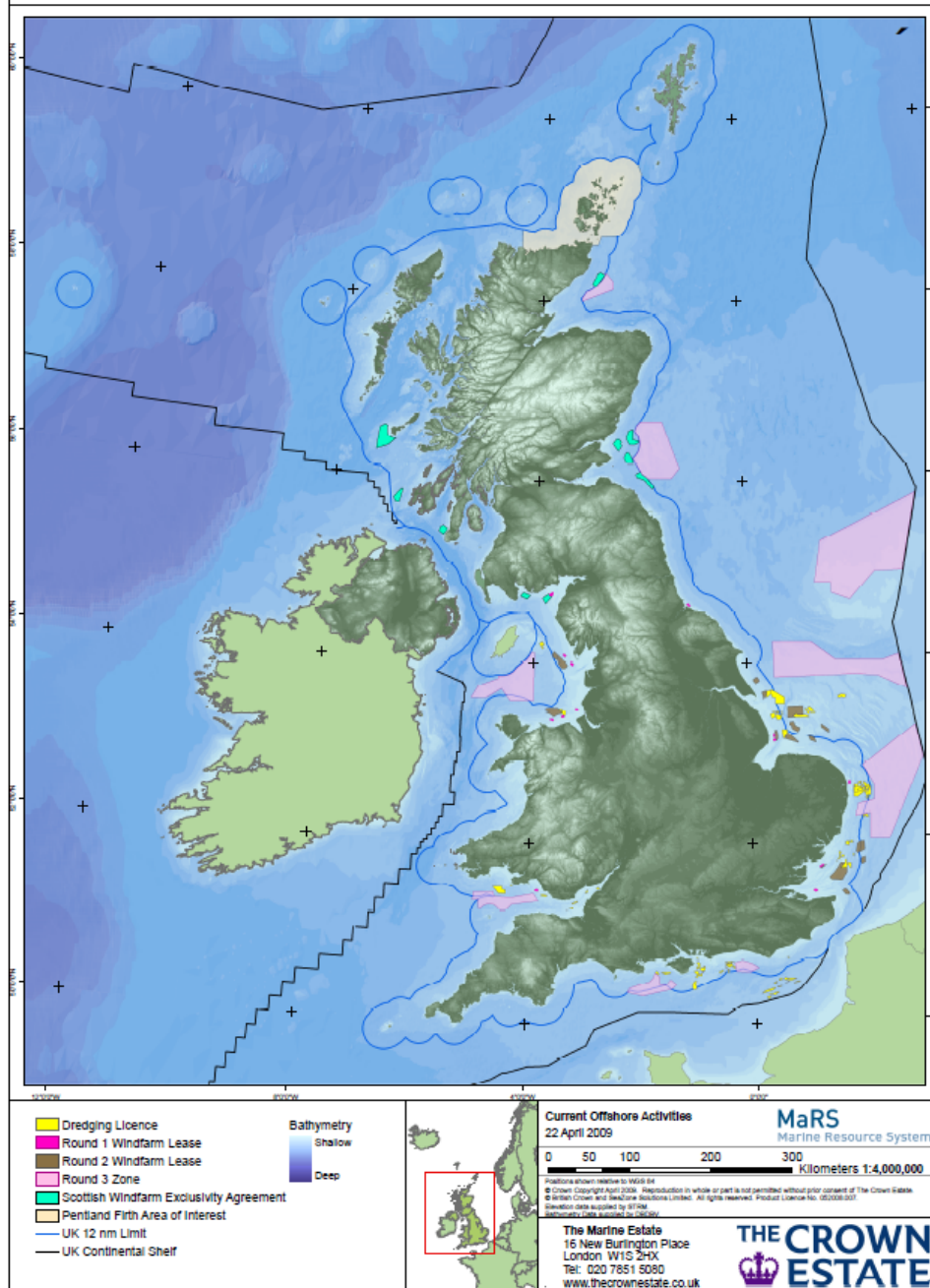
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- The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) carries out licensing and enforcement functions (with the exception of oil/gas projects which rests with DECC)
- The MMO will make decisions in accordance with marine policy documents and marine plans
- Licensing will include removal of objected from wreck
- Excavations and surface recovery from designated wreck sites will be licensable
- The MMO are directed to operate on a cost-recovery basis
- Diver Investigation trails are exempt on designated wreck sites

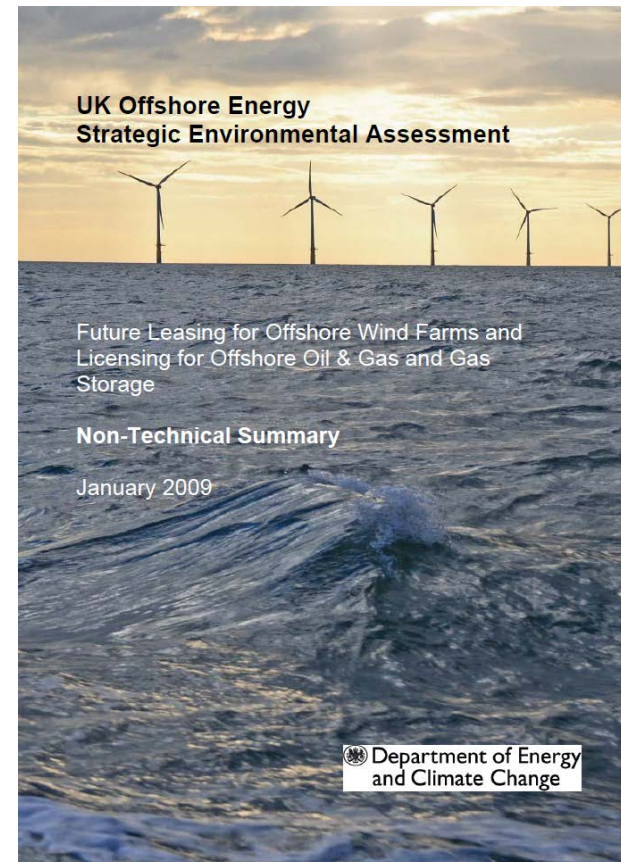


Marine Licensing Guidance No. 2
Construction (including renewables) and
Removals Guidance
February 2011

Current Offshore Activities



- The Crown Estate lease seabed for offshore renewable power generation projects within the UK Marine Renewables Zone
- DECC have conducted SEA
- Developers prepare (non-statutory) Zone Appraisal Plans

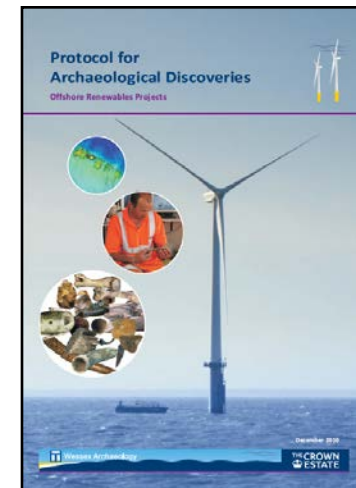
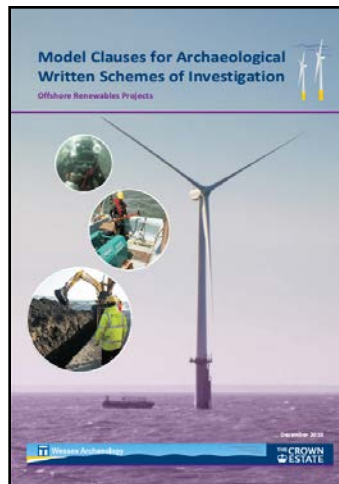
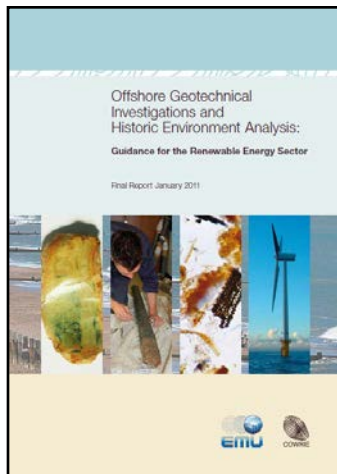


Marine development guidance



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- COWRIE *Historic Environment Guidance for the Offshore Renewable Energy Sector*:
 - EIA methodologies (2007);
 - Cumulative & in combinations effects (2008); and
 - Geotechnical survey and analysis (2011)
- The Crown Estate 2010(a) *Model Clauses for Archaeological Written Schemes of Investigation*
- The Crown Estate 2010(b) *Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries*



The context for Marine Spatial Planning



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Fjodr

Marine and Historic Environment Consulting

Marine Spatial Planning and the Historic Environment

Antony Firth
February 2013

A report for English Heritage

Fjodr Ref: 16030
English Heritage Ref: 5460

- 2002 – EU recommendation: Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- 2006 – Green Paper: “Reclaiming Europe’s Maritime Heritage and Reaffirming Europe’s Maritime Identity”
- 2007 – An Integrated Maritime policy for the European Union
- 2008 – Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- 2011 – MMO English East Coast marine plans: start of process
- 2012 – EU project Combining Sea and Coastal Planning in Europe (Pilots concluded in England & Belgium)
- 2013 – Draft Directive MSP

Action to protect the marine environment: Marine Conservation Zones



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Wessex Archaeology

Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund
Marine Aggregates and the Historic Environment

Wrecks Ecology 2007-08
Final



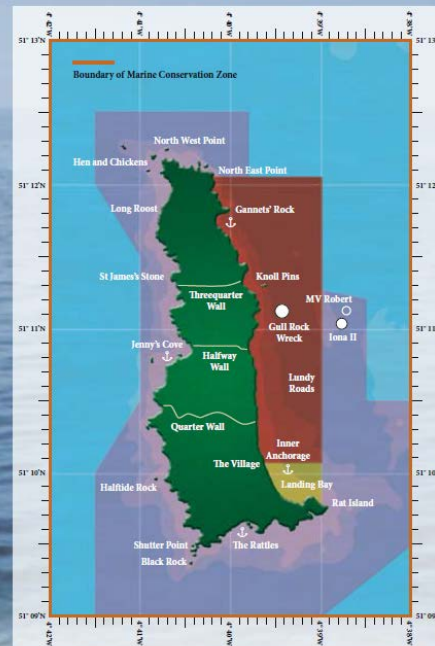
Ref: 57456.02

June 2008

The Lundy Marine Conservation Zone

Zoning Scheme

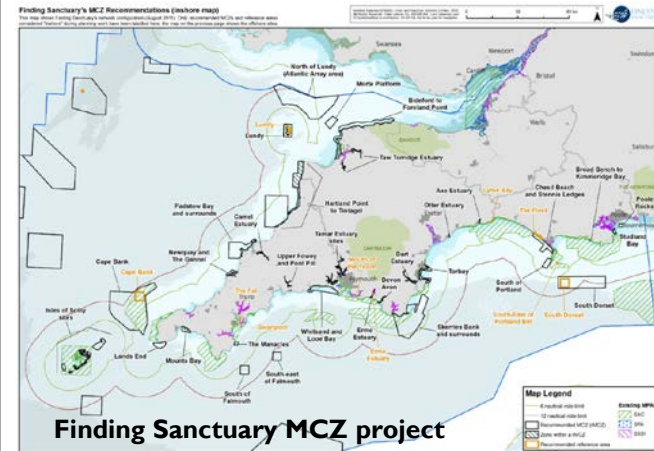
The Lundy Marine Conservation Zone is used by a wide variety of people. The zoning scheme has been developed, much of which is backed up by law, to enable everyone to enjoy the reserve whilst protecting this special place.



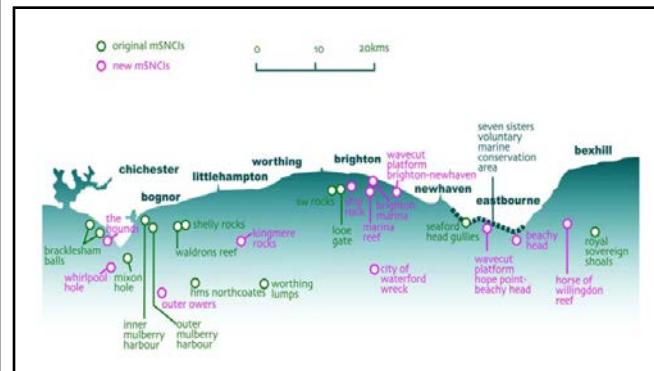
KEY

- **No Take Zone**
No fishing or collection of sea life of any kind.*
No anchors or diver shoelines within 100m of the Knoll Pins.
- **Refuge Zone**
No fishing except potting or angling.
- **Recreational Zone**
Restrictions as for Refuge Zone but be aware of other water users.
- **General Use Zone**
No spear fishing.
- **Archaeological Protection Zones**
No diving or fishing allowed (without a licence^a).
- ⚓ **Recommended Anchorages**
In the Landing Bay please allow clear access for the ferry.

* Devon Sea Fisheries Committee byelaw.
The No Take Zone stretches North to Lat 51° 12.04N, south to Lat 51° 10.07N and east from Lundy's shores to Long 004° 39.00W.
^a Licence from English Heritage.



Finding Sanctuary MCZ project



A co-ordinated approach to conservation is important, it's easy if legal requirements support shared benefits, but harder if objectives are mutually exclusive