

# Cultural Heritage Co-operation in the Baltic Sea States

*Report 3*

*Agreed upon by the Monitoring Group in Stockholm, Sweden the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2003*



Baltic  
Sea  
States



Heritage Co-operation

# Cultural Heritage Co-operation in the Baltic Sea States

## *Report 3*

*Agreed upon by the Monitoring Group in Stockholm, Sweden the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2003*

Baltic  
Sea  
States



Heritage Co-operation



Riksantikvarieämbetet

**National Heritage Board**

Information Department

P.O. Box 5405, SE-114 84 Stockholm,

Sweden

Phone +46-8-5191 8000

Fax +46-8-5191 8083

*Cover photos* Front cover: Tventesi harbour, Lithuania. Photo: Jonenas Brūzimkos.  
Back cover: *Top* Sodyba, Lithuania, Fishermens house. Photo: L. Kavaliansko.  
*Middle* Photo: National Museum of Denmark. *Bottom* Photo: Hans Sandström, Sweden.

This report is produced within the mandate given by the Ministers of Culture in the Baltic Sea States, by the Monitoring Group on Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea States with its Working Groups, with representation from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation and Sweden. The report is printed in 1500 copies and also published as a PDF-file on the web-site: <http://balticheritage.raa.se> – or linked from Council of the Baltic Sea States: <http://www.cbss.st>

*Layout* Alice Sunnebäck

© 2003 National Heritage Board, Sweden

1:1

ISBN 91-7209-319-6

*Print* Edita Ljunglöfs, Västerås, 2003

# Contents

## **Proposals for Ministerial decisions 5**

### **1. Executive summary 6**

- Mandate 6
- Prevailing circumstances, trends and settings 6
- Organisation of the work 6
- Results/Milestones 6
- Reflections on the working processes 8

### **2. Introduction 10**

- Cultural Heritage – a common resource for development of the Baltic Sea Region 10
- Trends and settings – challenges and possibilities 10
- Baltic Sea Identity – similarities and diversities 11

### **3. Developing a strategic plan – mandates and process 12**

- Mandates, organisation and fields of action 12
- Reflections on the work – looking back 13

### **4. Protection of Underwater Heritage; Law of the Sea 1982 14**

- Special mandate from the Ministers in Copenhagen 2001 14

### **5. The four Working groups 15**

- Working Group on Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice 15
- Working Group on Underwater Heritage 20
- Working Group on Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage 23
- Working group on Sustainable Historic Towns (former Sustainable Small Towns) 27

### **6. Coinciding activities 31**

### **7. Financing Heritage projects in the Baltic Sea area 32**

### **8. Proposals for the future 33**

- The need for Monitoring and Co-ordination in the future 33
- The idea of a Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum 33
- Existing and upcoming working groups and networks 34
- Relations to the CBSS, EU and the Nordic Council of Ministers 34

## **List of appendices and annexed products 35**

### **Appendix 1 37**

- Financing possibilities for heritage projects in the Baltic Sea area 37
- The Nordic Co-operation 37
- European Union 38
- Other institutions 39

### **Appendix 2 40**

- Meetings and participants 40

## **Photo and illustration credits 42**



## Proposals for Ministerial decisions

To promote and further develop the actions hitherto taken – concerning our common Baltic Sea Heritage as a profound basis in a sustainable Region, where mutual understanding among people at large and awareness of our common history are integral parts of every day life – the Ministers of Culture are asked to take a stand on the following proposals:

- The co-operation on Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage shall be further developed under the guidance of a Monitoring Group with the following mandates:
  - Co-ordination of the exchange and spread of information on Cultural Heritage through the national governmental bodies into the Baltic Sea States to promote democracy and social welfare.
  - Linking national projects into Baltic co-operation projects.
  - Initiating and supporting existing and upcoming networks.
  - Identifying new fields of co-operation.
  - Being the guiding body for the Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum.
  - Being responsible for the WEB.
  - Being responsible for reporting to the Ministers about the progress on Cultural Heritage co-operation.
- The idea of a Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage FORUM as a means for strengthening the continuous process of contacts and exchange of experience and ideas in the years to come should be developed along the lines presented in this report.
- The possibilities of support for Cultural Heritage also throughout the CBSS structure should be investigated and the upcoming possibilities which lie within the EU Nordic Dimension Action Plan 2004–2006 should be developed.



# 1. Executive summary

## Mandate

The Cultural Heritage co-operation in the Baltic Sea States initiated by the Ministers of Culture has been going on for six years. The mandates have been given in the Lübeck Declaration 21–23 September 1997, in the Declaration of Gdansk 20–21 September 1999 and in the Copenhagen Declaration 18–19 September 2001.

## Prevailing circumstances, trends and settings

Cultural Heritage as an important resource in developing understanding and creating networks across the Sea aiming at a stable and prosperous region is at the fore in this report. In this respect the important role of Cultural Heritage as an integral part of the environment and a basic factor for economic and social development is a core issue. A multitude of aspects, where the regional cultural patterns that are manifest in landscapes, settlements, buildings, archaeological remains, ships, artefacts and traditions, whether material or spiritual, are recognised as core issues when trying to define relevant characteristics of a common Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage.

In the last decade stress has politically been laid on notions such as democracy, social security, economical growth and stability as well as a sustainable environment as indispensable tools when building a region where peace, mutual respect and understanding could be fostered.

The rapid development of the European Union is today yet another predominant factor where new impetus is coming to the fore.

Environmental threats such as e.g. pollution of the Sea have for quite a time been a high priority mission but even so brought to a most intense situation this spring, as has the threat of warfare and terror actions.

Other challenges envisaged like vanishing crafts, and lack of awareness and knowledge are still relevant as are infrastructure changes, biased history and

illicit export/import among others. The need to continue and even intensify actions is thus obvious.

The need to focus on Cultural Heritage as a key issue in establishing mutual understanding and pave the ground for a “good society” in the whole Region is still most valid. Many promising actions and ideas have come to the fore through the co-operation initiated by the Ministers of Culture as related in this report.

## Organisation of the work

Responsible for the work program has been a Monitoring Group with representation from all the Baltic Sea countries. The work has been executed through four Working Groups which have covered the following areas.

- *Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice*, led by Sweden and Latvia.
- *Under water Heritage*, led by Denmark and Germany.
- *Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage*, led by Norway and Poland.
- *Sustainable Historic Towns*, led by Finland and Estonia.

## Results/Milestones

The general outcome of the work is opening up of networking and joint cross border activities involving experts, state officials, craftsmen, restorers and museum employees just to mention some of the categories. The co-operation between National Heritage Boards and Museum Authorities has been consolidated and given new possibilities to change experience and to create new projects.

The four working groups developed so far have consolidated their fields of action and plans for future activities show that they still are in an active phase that needs further attention. It is also evident that there is solid interest for networking also in other

fields of action than those developed in Working Groups so far.

The idea of a Baltic Sea Heritage Forum as a recurrent meeting point for the future has been tested and shown to be an important and workable tool for co-operation and dissemination of information. In April 2003 the 1<sup>st</sup> Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum was held in Gdansk.

Cultural Heritage in general and the work programme of the Monitoring Group and its Working Groups in special has been included within the Northern Dimension Plan as part of the future EU framework in co-operation with CBSS.

#### *Main achievements 2001–2003*

- Nearly 200 experts have participated and exchanged experience.
- The 7 networks established before 2001 have expanded and continued their work.
- 40 seminars, meetings and workshops have been held.
- Several reports have been printed or are available at the WEB.

#### *Main products during the period 2001–2003*

- The 1<sup>st</sup> Baltic Sea Heritage Forum was held in Gdansk 3–6 April 2003. A separate report on the proceedings is annexed to this report.
- A WEB site containing networks, reports etc. is established under the umbrella of CBSS.
- A poster exhibition on lighthouses was launched in Gdansk in April 2003 and has been presented all around the Baltic Sea this summer in 150 places. The exhibition was printed in 500 copies.
- Manor houses of Ungurmuiza and Ramava, and a synagogue in Sabile in Latvia as well as a wooden townhouse at Kalamaja in Estonia have been restored for new uses.
- Information centres on preservation of historic buildings are established in Tallinn and Riga.
- A film on Kalamaja and the possibilities of the Baltic Sea wooden towns has been produced and awarded as Best Documentary Film by Europa Nostra in 2001.
- The Working group on Sustainable Historic Towns runs a 3 year Interreg IIIB- funded project entitled



The best way to protect our common heritage is to share it with children. – School children documenting the interior of a manor house in Finland.



New use of an old sailing vessel; restaurant "Meridianas" in Kleipeda, Lithuania after restoration.

“Sustainable Historic Towns – Urban Heritage as an asset of Development” together with 26 partners in 9 countries.

- By the Working group on Sustainable Historic Towns a conference on “Contemporary Architecture and Design in Historic Urban Areas” was held in Riga in December 2002 in connection with the 5<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Riga Historic Centre as a World Heritage Site.

#### *Long term results*

- A good platform for heritage co-operation has been created for National Heritage Boards and Museums.
- Programmes of the four working groups have been developed and found solid working structures covering important areas. Their future working plans have a perspective of 3–5 years.
- A basis is laid for a recurrent Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum as a focal point for Cultural Heritage co-operation in the Region.

- Possible supporting frameworks could be foreseen through CBSS and the Northern Dimension plan within the EU structure.

### **Reflections on the working processes**

#### *The scope*

From the outset, the main core of action has been focused on areas where the responsibility lies with the cultural heritage at large carried out by Museums and National Heritage Boards. The focus has been on the physical fabric and the immaterial values in tradition and narratives that are tied to it. For reasons of efficiency four operative working groups were set up. Areas already covered by other international fora as well as institutions with networks of their own were so far left aside.

It was also noticed that networking based on initiatives on local or county basis should be encouraged and that specialist networks of different kinds would enrich the sharing of experience.

### *The process*

The possibility to develop ideas and themes over a period of six years has had a decisive effect on the outcome. The same goes for the strategic decision to organise the work in four separate well-defined themes reporting to a Monitoring Group.

A promoting factor has also been the willingness of all the participating states to offer to hold Monitoring Group meetings as well as Working Group meetings in their own countries. This has allowed the experts to get acquainted with The Baltic Sea Heritage at large in all its diversity and richness in the different countries concerned.

The experiences of the Monitoring group should, finally, be taken into account when formulating future procedures.

### *The financial resources*

There are several funding possibilities and sources for regional activities in the field of cultural heritage co-operation in the Baltic Sea Region. None of them covers however all the countries concerned. Other problems are the complex structure of different programmes and the lack of national resources needed for e.g. establishment of EU-projects. Seed money has been available through the Nordic Council of Ministers funding. Major contributions have also been made through special momentary available funds such as the Swedish Baltic Sea billion, and by the Norwegian Museum Authority to mention a few.

### *Prospects for the future*

A basis for continued Cultural Heritage co-operation in the Baltic Sea Region is laid. Ongoing programmes and projects will continue and the interest from adjacent bodies, such as archives and libraries to join the network is evident. A wish for contact and networking could also be foreseen in fields of action such as e.g. Military Heritage, Industrial Heritage, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Architectural Heritage, Illicit Export and Import, Lighthouses, Manor Houses, Historic Gardens, Environmental Risks and Risks to the Cultural Heritage.

The catalyst effect of a Monitoring group as a core vehicle is evident. Co-operative guidance and follow

up is needed, when analysing and implementing tools and working methods in the different fields of Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea Region, to be beneficial both to the region as a whole and to the individual member states.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum in Gdansk in 2003 was successful.

Upcoming invitations for future Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forums show that such a structure is welcomed as the hub around which the wheel could be kept in motion – a meeting point for exchange of information and views for professionals and NGO:s. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum is foreseen in 2005 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> in 2007.

The activities foreseen within the Cultural Heritage co-operation have specified aims, focus and target groups. This distinguishes them notably from the field of action of *Ars Baltica* which is promoting exchange of contemporary culture and art through festivals, campaigns and other events.

The scenery of to-day, where the threat to Cultural Heritage, e.g. losses and threats through armed conflicts in other parts of the world on one hand and the environmental threats of various kinds on the other, indicates the vulnerability of our common heritage and environment and encourages the finding of joint ways of action across the borders. Not least is that true for the Baltic Sea Region where the Baltic Sea, as a common inland sea, is both a joint prediction and a joint responsibility.

Other challenges already envisaged in 1999 by the Ministers of Culture, like vanishing crafts, lack of awareness and knowledge are still valid, as are infrastructure changes, biased history and illicit export/import among others. The need to continue and even intensify actions is thus obvious.

Main contributions of importance for the Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage co-operation – as the Monitoring group, the Forum, and the web site – are essential for the survival of the achievements made so far. Finding complementary financing to what each member state could allocate is therefore a crucial issue that has to be taken into consideration by the Ministers.

## 2. Introduction

### **Cultural Heritage – a common resource for development of the Baltic Sea Region**

#### *Integral part of the environment; basic factor in economic and social development*

Cultural Heritage co-operation is an important resource in developing understanding and creating networks across the Baltic Sea. Already in 1996 in the Presidency Declaration of the Baltic Sea States Summit in Visby the importance of the common Cultural Heritage of the region was highlighted. Co-ordinated efforts were called for with a view to identify, maintain, preserve and develop it through co-operation and the need for a strategic plan with that aim was pointed out.

The Ministers of Culture thereafter in their meeting in Lübeck in 1997 set up a Monitoring Group with the mandate to elaborate possible actions for safeguarding and developing the common cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea Region. The Ministers also pointed out the important role of Cultural Heritage as an integral part of the environment and a basic factor for economic and social development and welfare.

#### *Uniting Characteristics*

Basic relevant questions concerning Cultural Heritage as a common resource in the Baltic Sea are: “What unites us, what is common, what is characteristic for the Baltic Sea region?” The answers imply a multitude of aspects where the regional cultural patterns are manifested in landscapes, settlements, buildings, archaeological remains, ships, artefacts and traditions, whether material or spiritual would be core issues. The building materials of the region and the climate together, constitute equal prerequisites for construction and building. Trade and cultural trends brought by church, aristocracy and craftsmen fostered architecture and art as well as the development of science and literature. In each country the patterns have their own character although, at the same time they are part of regional features and historic correspondences.

#### *Knowledge and awareness – key issues*

Identifying the above mentioned elements and fostering awareness of their role involve fundamental qualities of life as well as concrete opportunities to enhance development and create understanding and mutual respect. The elaborating of the characteristics and elements of the common Baltic Sea Heritage has been carried out along these lines.

### **Trends and settings – challenges and possibilities**

In the first report of the Monitoring group in 1999 the notion of the Baltic Sea as a “Sea of Peace” – a political vision with strong support in all the states in the Baltic Sea region – was laid out. Democracy, social security, economical growth and stability as well as a sustainable environment were thus noted as indispensable tools when building a region where peace, mutual respect and understanding could be fostered. The rapid extension of the European Union to include new member states in the Baltic, is today yet another predominant factor where new impetus is coming to the fore. A united Europe means new possibilities but also new challenges. In this perspective the notion of the Baltic Sea Basin as an equivalent to the notion of the Mediterranean Basin is even more adequate and would imply possibilities of beneficial synergetic effects.

Environmental threats such as e.g. pollution and erosion affecting the Baltic Sea and the seabed have from the outset been part of challenges that have to be taken into account. The severity of these threats has in 2003 been made evident in a most hazardous way while the vulnerability of the Sea itself to disasters caused by outdated oil tankers has been exposed.

It is also obvious that in many parts of the world Cultural Heritage is actively threatened by war and terror actions. This insight leads to the conclusion that there is a need for an engagement in the Baltic Sea Region in the protection of our common heritage in the name of mankind as a whole.

Other challenges already envisaged in 1999 like vanishing crafts, and lack of awareness and knowledge are still relevant as are infrastructure changes, biased history and illicit export/import among others. The need to continue and even intensify actions is thus obvious.

The opportunities lying in the vision of the “good life” and heritage as a vehicle and basis in development are still there, as is the notion of mutual understanding through shared experiences. The opening up of communication through networking of different kinds is not least in the Heritage field a very promising tool in nearing people to one another both physically and emotionally.

## **Baltic Sea Identity – similarities and diversities**

While discussing common Baltic Sea Heritage the question has evoked whether there also is a phenomenon that could be called Baltic Sea Identity.

This question is though more complicated and needs a continuous discussion and defining out of what perspectives this identity is applicable.

The centres of political and economical powers influencing the Baltic Sea Region have over the centuries been altering. In previous days the expression “rule the Sea” applied on the Baltic was equivalent with a major political influence on Europe as a whole.

This expression is not any more valid, but the Baltic Sea as a focal point in Northern Europe is truly applicable also in the time of fast and profound changes that characterise our region today.

Still, there is something, overriding these changes, which contains the notion of shared common history and memories as well as shared climatic and geographic condition – something which lies implicit in our Cultural Heritage and possibly could be discussed in the terms of Baltic Sea Identity. A notion of identity though has to be noted out of several perspectives, not least the span from global to local point of view as well as from general to personal experience. Being a fisherman for example is a way of life that

has more links to fishermen where ever than to the clergyman in the same parish. On the other hand the inhabitants in a coastal community on the Baltic Sea might have more in common with people in another coastal community on this Sea, than with inhabitants in an inland parish in their own country.

If, on the other hand, the Baltic Sea basin is seen in a global perspective and put in relation to the Mediterranean basin their differences and similarities open up for the notion of distinct regional identities – notions of identities which could serve as a positive impact in a development process. And it is out of that perspective that a strategic plan for the common Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage also could be connected with the expression Baltic Sea Identity.

The coastal cultural landscape as well as the maritime heritage itself on sea and under sea level could in this context be seen as core components in a Baltic Sea Identity. This means trade and traffic as well as traditions and building techniques. It means the use of land over centuries and the flow of material within and between countries. It means the Baltic Sea Region as a geographically identified and well-known area locally as well as by distant regions. The notion is of an Inland Sea – a Sea almost totally surrounded by land and thus constituting a cultural region in the same way as the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

The idea of a Baltic Sea Identity could though never be seen as a fixed concept it has to be analysed and discussed continuously. And as a first step a session on that theme has been held at the 1<sup>st</sup> Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum in Gdansk 2003; a report of which is appended to this report.

Taking our views from that discussion the idea would be to see a Baltic Sea Identity framework for future activities as something that depends on whether the perspective is local, national, European or global. It would thus have to contain and foster both similarities and diversities concentrating on what is uniting the countries out of a distant perspective. At the same time it also must include those parts of northern Europe with which Baltic Sea countries through trade and seafaring has had close links over the centuries.

### 3. Developing a strategic plan – mandates and process

#### Mandates, organisation and fields of action

Developing a Strategic Plan has been a continuously ongoing process where a Group of experts representing all the countries in the Baltic Sea Region in the first phase identified possible themes and ways of action. The first outline of a Strategic Plan was presented at the fourth meeting of the Ministers of Culture in Gdansk 1999. The Ministers there decided to develop it along the lines presented.

They therefore initiated the creation of a Monitoring Group with the mandate to guide and foster the work and report back to the Ministers at their Fifth meeting in Copenhagen 2001. And as a basis a set of Framework Statements was adopted concerning both general attitudes on heritage as a main human resource and more specific ones on areas of main interest, as well as on means and tools concerning the preservation and management of the heritage.

After having got green light from the Ministers of Culture for the work process proposed, the second phase took place where the different tracks chosen were further developed.

Four working programmes were chosen;

- Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice
- Underwater Heritage
- Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage
- Sustainable Historic Towns.

And the following identified crosscutting perspectives were to be given special attention in each one of them;

- Awareness of our common heritage
- Heritage as a promoter for local and regional development
- Skills education and training
- Information systems
- Documentation.

In 2001 the Ministers, at their Copenhagen meeting, had Cultural Heritage as their main theme for discussion. They welcomed the results so far and seeing

the need for a stable structure for the future they prolonged the mandate for the Monitoring Group until the next meeting in St Petersburg 2003 – the mandate being:

*The ministers took note of the progress report on cultural heritage co-operation in the Baltic Sea States given by the Monitoring Group now proceeding in four groups using the specialities in the region:*

- *Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice*
- *Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage*
- *Underwater Heritage*
- *Sustainable Historic Towns.*

*The ministers expressed their wish that the Monitoring Group shall continue to guide and consolidate the ongoing work and give its final report of the progress of the cultural heritage co-operation to the ministers at their sixth conference in 2003. This report should as well point out different possibilities to continue the work after 2003.*

*The ministers expressed their intention to strengthen co-operation on the study of the underwater cultural heritage supporting specific projects etc. They therefore asked the monitoring group to examine the perspectives of co-operation on the protection based on the provisions of the UN convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.*

Sweden has throughout these mandate periods of six years held secretariat and chairmanship of the Monitoring Group. Four working groups have been active within the framework developing ideas and structures within the above mentioned themes – the ones which have turned out to be most relevant for the time being. Most countries have contributed in all the four themes under the guidance of two of them, co-operating as chair and vice-chair. Norway and Poland have taken responsibility for the theme “Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage”, Denmark and Germany for the theme “Underwater Heritage”, Finland and Estonia for the theme “Sustainable Historic Towns” and Sweden and Latvia for the theme “Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practise”.



Former Lindenau shipyard in Klaipeda is important for industrial heritage history in Lithuania.

## Reflections on the work – looking back

### *The scope*

In trying to define the task given in 1997 the members of the working group naturally concentrated on those issues where their own institutions were responsible on the national level. Thus the main core of action was the responsibility lying with museums and National Heritage Boards. With the ambition to narrow the scope to something that was possible to handle, the appointed Group pointed out several activities of interest that already were attended to in other fora and thus not necessarily had to be taken into account in the first out lay of a strategic plan. Activities concerning questions like illicit export and import, the preservation of the industrial heritage, the modern architecture and military architecture just to mention a few examples were thus at the time left aside but are still most topical and ought to be given attention. A widening of the scope out of other reasons could also be foreseen as institutions such as archives and libraries today have signalled that they too would like to be more actively involved.

During the latest mandate period from 2001 onwards the work has continued along the lines laid out. Now in 2003 when looking back one could state that these institutions and fields of action still are highly topical and that a wider range of networking now could be offered within the framework of the Monitoring group and in the proposed biennial Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forums.

We have also noticed that the international work needs a regional co-operation that is more fitted to our regions needs. We therefore welcome initiatives on a regional basis in the future where networking among specialist groups could be one way of working, to share experience.

### *The process*

The possibility to develop ideas and themes over a period of six years has had a decisive effect on the outcome. The same goes for the strategy to organise the work in four separate well-defined themes reporting to a Monitoring Body.

Another crucial and outstanding factor has been the generosity and engagement shown by all the participating states in offering to hold Monitoring Group meetings as well as Working Group meetings in their own countries. This has allowed the members of the group to get acquainted with the prevalent different situations as well as with the Baltic Sea Heritage at large in all its diversity and richness.

Not least important has been the fact that the Ministers have by and large been represented by the same persons within the Monitoring Group all through the process so far.

Finally the continuous reporting back to the Ministers has had an inspiring effect on the creativity within the whole working process.

We therefore believe that these lessons have to be taken into account when formulating future procedures.

## 4. Protection of Underwater Heritage; Law of the Sea 1982

### Special mandate from the Ministers in Copenhagen 2001

In the Declaration of the Copenhagen meeting the Ministers asked the Monitoring Group to examine the perspectives of co-operation on protection of the Underwater Heritage based on the provisions of the UN-convention on the law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS).

Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage is generally possible through the UNCLOS articles, 149 and 303 (I); the protection has to be achieved through co-operation (art. 303(1)).

Although the regulations in the articles 149 and 303 would allow the practise of a kind of “contiguous cultural zone” through international co-operation, UNCLOS does not provide all the necessary instruments to ensure proper protection mechanisms as practiced through all the national laws on the protection of Cultural Heritage in their territorial waters of the Baltic Sea.

The working group on Underwater Heritage therefore believes that future perspectives based on art 149 and 303 UNCLOS could be establishing of a better co-operation between the Baltic Sea States by elaborating ways to develop and enforce

- A code of good practice
- A system of exchange of information
- The establishment of an international finds register
- Co-operation among the Baltic Sea States on the protection of underwater sites and monuments for the benefit of mankind
- Accessibility of the information to the scientific world and the public at large.



A Swedish wreck in Danish waters – a code of good practise, exchange of information leads to co-operation on protection for the benefit of mankind.

## 5. The four Working groups

### Working Group on Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice

Chair: Sweden

Co-chair: Latvia

#### *Background and main objectives*

The built environment of the Baltic Sea area is characterised by the natural resources of the region – wood and timber, limestone and clay, granite, iron etc. Traditional building materials, based on these resources, were used in restoration and new building up till World War II, when “modern” materials came

on the market. A sustainable preservation of our common built heritage is dependent on a reintroduction and continuous use of traditional materials and craft skills.

Main objectives for the Working Group have been:

- Codes of ethics for conservation and restoration
- Survival of traditional crafts and skills
- Supply of traditional building materials

The use of the built heritage as a promoter of regional development has continuously been discussed in the Working Group.



Ungurmuiza manor in Latvia renovated for future use as guest house and museum. The traditional covering of the roof is reconstructed with shingles produced in Latvia, wood tar from Estonia and red pigment from Sweden.



Sustainable maintenance and use of historic buildings are dependent on the survival of traditional crafts and techniques. Masons and carpenters from the Baltic Sea States participating in workshops in Sabile (above) and at Ungurmuiza (below).

### *Participating countries*

The working group has had members from nine countries – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and the Russian Federation – but not all have been active during the whole period. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Germany) joined in April 2003 and will take part in the continuous co-operation.

### *Results and activities 2002–2003*

The group agreed upon a work programme in Tallinn in February 2001. Activities have been organised by the participating institutions, the main responsibility for implementation circulating among the countries involved. Each participating country has been responsible for at least one activity. Ongoing bilateral or national projects sometimes have been extended to “Baltic Sea level”. The following results and activities have been at the fore:

### *Establishing “codes of ethics” or a common policy for preservation and maintenance of the built heritage*

Working method: Seminars organised for architectural historians, restorers, architects and students.

- A two days seminar in Riga (November 2001), focusing on methods for investigation, analysis and design, i.e. the preparatory work done before the start of practical works and with the Latvian-Swedish restoration project as a basis.



- A four days seminar and workshop in Poide on the island of Saaremaa (april 2003), with the objective to discuss and develop a policy and methods for conservation of plaster on medieval churches.
- A two days seminar in Kaunas (September 2003), a follow-up of the Riga seminar, but focusing on the restoration of brick buildings and with lecturers invited from all countries around the Baltic Sea.

A documentation of the seminar in Riga is available on the WEB-site and also appended to this report as a printout.

### *Enhancing the possibilities for the traditional building crafts and skills*

A series of workshops have been organised, mostly in connection with ongoing restoration projects as the bilateral co-operations Sweden/Estonia and Sweden/Latvia.

- Timber work and carpentry: In connection with the restoration of the manor house at Unguri, Latvia, a one-week training workshop was organised in June 2001. Participants from Estonia, Latvia and Sweden.
- Lime plaster, lime paint: In connection to the restoration of the former synagogue in Sabile, Latvia, a workshop was organised in August 2001. Participants from Estonia, Latvia, Finland, and Sweden.
- Repair of timber structures: Seminar/workshop in two stages in the Kashubian Park in Wdzydze, Pomerania. Architects, architectural historians and craftsmen will take part in the first planning stage in May 2004 and more craftsmen will come to the practical workshop in September 2004.

### *Supporting the supply of traditional building materials*

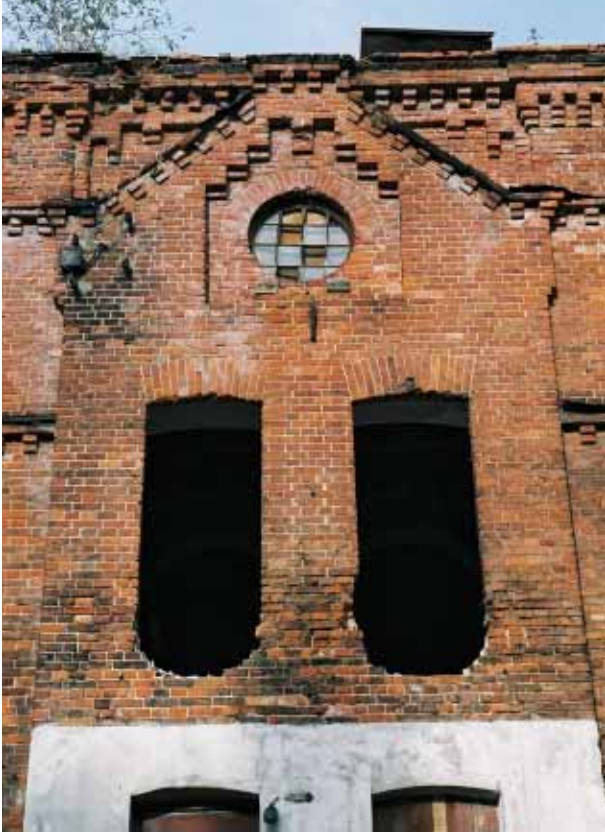
Building preservation is depending on the supply of materials, which are not always easily available – sometimes because the demand is very small (i.e. bricks) or because they are regarded as environmental threats (i.e. wood tar). The problems are similar in all countries around the Baltic Sea. To get an overview of the situation the working group has gathered information on some of the key products and materials, with the aim to create institutional networks and to create a basis for common actions. The report also includes lists of literature, of research documentation, manuals and information sheets – thus establishing a basis for translations and exchange of experience.



House owners and inhabitants of the wooden suburb of Kalamaja in Tallinn is the main target group for the "Information Centre for Sustainable Renovation" at Väike Patarei 3. The renovation of the building itself is recorded in the prize-winning film "Kalamaja – Possibilities of a Wooden Town".

Significant values in our historic towns are supported by traditional paints and details. Wooden town of Alingsås, Sweden.





19<sup>th</sup> century brick structure, Kaunas, Lithuania.

The information from the participating countries has been edited by the secretariat in Stockholm. The first version of the report includes four materials:

- Wood tar
- Window glass
- Building lime
- Brick

The report is available on the WEB-site and also appended to this report as a printout.

### *Creating a demand for traditional methods and materials through information and spreading of knowledge*

The Nordic countries have several information centres on building conservation – Raadvad in Denmark, Gysinge, Naas and Qvarnarp in Sweden and Rubrica in Finland are well known. Documentary films and web-sites have been used in Sweden and by Raadvad, Denmark – to introduce and to enhance policy based on the use of traditional methods and materials in building conservation. The Nordic experiences have been introduced in all Baltic Sea States through the Working Group.

- Regional information centres. Riga and Tallinn now have information centres. “Säästva Renoveerimise Infokeskus” in Kalamaja in Tallinn was inaugurated in May 2001. It is occupying the ground floor of a wooden house, restored within the Estonian-Swedish co-operation project. It has its own web-site in Estonian, Russian and English: [www.renoveeri.net](http://www.renoveeri.net). During the planning stage a

study tour to centres in Sweden was arranged (June 2000). Representatives from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania took part.

- Film. A film “Kalamaja – Possibilities of a Wooden Town” was produced during the restoration of the house in Kalamaja (Director: Marko Raat, Tallinn). The film was awarded the prize for “Best Documentary Film” at the first Europa Nostra Film Festival in March 2001. It has been presented in Swedish and Estonian television and a shortened English version (15 minutes) was presented at the Ministers meeting in Copenhagen and at an Europa Nostra meeting in Riga in September 2001.
- Common web-site. The web-site is connected to the site of the CBSS (Council of the Baltic Sea States). The objective of the site is to inform about the Baltic Sea Heritage Co-operation, to give access to reports produced within the project and to facilitate co-operation and networking. It is an important basis for a sustainable co-operation and it is suggested that it should be continuously updated by a secretariat in Stockholm, supported by contact persons in all countries around the Baltic Sea.

The information on the web-site (in its first stage):

- Information about areas of co-operation.
- Baltic Sea contact persons in each country.
- Links to the sites of the national boards, information centres etc.
- Ongoing Baltic Sea projects, seminars, workshops etc.
- Traditional building materials around the Baltic Sea, institutions, networks.

### *Sustainability and activities beyond 2003*

The Working Group activities have created a basis for a continuous co-operation between institutions and experts around the Baltic Sea. Sustainability will



Decorations are local, materials and craftsmanship are common for the Baltic Sea States. Kargopol, Russian Federation.

be supported by the Baltic Sea States contact persons and it will be facilitated by the common web-site.

The aims and goals will remain the same in the future. Among the activities discussed are the following:

- A Baltic Sea States Manual on Building Conservation, based on seminars and workshops and illustrated with examples from common projects.
- An illustrated vocabulary or word-list on the traditional building crafts, tools and materials, comprising the major Baltic Sea languages, English and French – starting with timber constructions.
- A completed survey on the traditional building materials of the Baltic Sea Region, as a basis for research as well as commercial projects.
- A continued series of workshops on the traditional building crafts, for craftsmen and other experts, documented through video films.
- A Baltic Sea Association of restoration firms, based on Swedish and European experiences Fibor (a Swedish association of enterprises working with building preservation) and A.E.E.R.P.A (Association Européenne des Entreprises de Restauration du Patrimoine Architectural).
- A training programme for young craftsmen – apprentices from the Baltic Sea States – to travel and participate in restoration works and workshops.

Below: The development of a common policy for preservation and maintenance was the main objective for a workshop in Poide on Saaremaa. Participants from Estonia, Latvia, Norway, Sweden and Finland.



Above: The Swedish Association of Conservation Contractors (Fibor) on study tour in Halsingland, Sweden.

Below: Kenozero, Russian Federation.





Multinational training and education of young scientists create the basis for future co-operation.

## Working Group on Underwater Heritage

Chair: Denmark

Co-chair: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

### *Background and main objectives*

The stress on underwater heritage as an important field of action has been evident since the very beginning. This focus was also specially taken up in the Copenhagen Declaration 2001 where the Ministers expressed their intention to strengthen co-operation on the study of the underwater cultural heritage supporting specific projects.

The aim of the Working Group has been to reveal areas of common interest to all the participating Baltic Sea States in order to develop and strengthen co-operation in this field. This has been achieved through:

- A questionnaire concerning topical items with the aim to create an overview of the present situation in the Baltic Sea States
  - legislation
  - research
  - co-operation with and education of sports-divers

- data base standards and accessibility to information
- exchange of information between the Baltic Sea States

- Workshops on targeted items identified through the questionnaire
- Preparation of an Interreg IIIB- application for the upcoming period 2004–2007.

### *Participating countries*

All the Baltic Sea States have nominated members to the working group (Denmark, Estonia, Finland and The Åland Islands, Germany [Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Schleswig-Holstein], Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Russia and Sweden).

### *Results and activities 2001–2003*

The co-operation between all the participating States has been strengthened through the work in the group. Both on a multinational and a bilateral level work has grown due to initiatives taken by the group or by individuals participating in the working group. There has emerged a true spirit of networking.

### *Report on the results of the Questionnaire as a basis for future work*

The questionnaire was filled in by representatives from all the Baltic Sea States (except Norway). The answers given create an overview on the national laws and regulations relevant for the protection and work within the field of underwater cultural heritage. The institutions active in the work, management and research both on a national and on a local level are listed and ongoing national and EU-funded projects are described.

Co-operation between professionals and amateurs (sports divers) and education of non-professionals in order to improve their awareness concerning our common UCH is described.

Themes as national funding for UCH work, number of staff involved etc are shortly touched upon and this also goes for the number of archaeologists with a scientific divers licence, non-diving archaeologists working in the field of maritime archaeology etc.

A special chapter is dedicated to the description of database standards on the UCH in each of the Baltic Sea States in order to create the basis for strengthening co-operation within this important theme. The keepers of registers and archives are listed along with the numbers of verified sites and monuments and the quality of and the possibilities of access to information is described.

In order to improve preservation of artefacts from the seabed a list of institutions working with conservation is provided describing which kind of material each institution can treat. Cross boarder co-operation in this field will be to the benefit of all the participants.

- Ideas for future workshops on targeted items identified through the questionnaire:
- exchange of database information (theme – your wreck in my waters)
- cross boarder training courses for professionals and amateurs
- seminar on legislation (territorial waters, exclusive economic zones, international waters with focus on the Baltic Sea)
- in situ preservation (how to deal with destruction caused by nature)
- preservation of artefacts
- upcoming exhibitions

### *Application for an Interreg IIIB project 2004–2007 – RUTILUS*

A sub group of the Working Group has worked hard to create an application for EU's Interreg IIIB programme. The National Maritime Museums of Sweden has been the leading force in this initiative and medio March 2003 the application was forwarded to EU. The project is named Rutilus and it is focussed on

the underwater cultural heritage of the Baltic Sea, the overall goal being to create a common perspective how to use and preserve the underwater cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea.

The primary target groups in the first phase of Rutilus are:

- decision-makers and regional authorities
- cultural tourism industry
- educational system
- sports diving organisations

The aims of Rutilus are to:

- rise the awareness and improve the public attitude concerning the preservation of the UCH
- identify representative underwater cultural environments and create criteria of selection from a preservation and sustainability perspective
- investigate the possibilities to improve the value of Underwater Cultural Heritage for the tourist industry in a sustainable way
- get in co-operation with the local authorities in order to plan the development of the maritime cultural environment



Seminars on national and international legislation will lead to a safer future for the underwater cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea, providing protection schemes against looting by diving "pirates".

- plan course arrangements dealing with Underwater Cultural Heritage for schools, sports divers, general public etc.
- create a web site for the project

#### *Participation in The “1<sup>st</sup> Cultural Heritage Forum*

The Forum was held at the Polish Maritime Museum, Gdansk, 3–6 April 2003: Members of the Working Group took active part in the planning of the Forum, and all the members of the group presented papers on the current situation of underwater archaeology in their respective homelands.

The Gdansk Forum underlined the importance to continue the networking on the underwater cultural heritage taking up some of the themes which were identified in the questionnaire mentioned above and described again in the lectures in Gdansk.

#### *Adjacent activities*

Besides the direct initiatives taken by the working group on UCH a number of both multinational and bilateral programs and projects have seen the light of day during the period 2001–2003. Some of the most important examples are:

- Multinational level: The special exhibition “Treasures of the Baltic Sea – A hidden wealth of culture” launched by the Swedish Maritime Museums and with participation both in the exhibition and in the accompanying publication.
  - The MOSS-project: Monitoring, Safeguarding and Visualizing North-European Shipwreck Sites: Common European Underwater Cultural Heritage – Challenges for Cultural Resource Management. The initiative for this project has been taken in Finland and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, and Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and United Kingdom have joined. The project is supported through the EU-Culture 2000 programme.
- Bilateral level: Co-operation on
  - submerged Stone Age sites between Denmark and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.
  - replica building of Medieval cogs between Sweden and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
  - excavation of a shipwreck in the Schlei between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein.
  - acoustic underwater reconnaissance between Sweden and Lithuania.
  - excavation and recording of a Medieval cog between Finland and Denmark.
  - dendrocronology between Poland, Hamburg and Denmark.
  - side scan sonar and magnetometer investigations between Denmark and Sweden.



Recording and reporting to an international finds register will strengthen the awareness on our common cultural heritage.

#### *Sustainability and Activities beyond 2003*

The working group members will act as advisers within the Rutilus project. These meetings will correspond as a continuation of the working group.

The Rutilus project is the first part of a five year program called BUCH (Baltic Underwater Cultural Heritage), which see the Baltic Sea as a vision of global resource for recreation and research. This pre-purpose is to reduce the destruction of the underwater cultural heritage caused by man and nature in the Baltic Sea. This concerns primarily wrecks, and pre-historic settlements under water. Insufficient knowledge and interest about the cultural heritage from both authorities and public, has made the destruction of these environments escalate in a most concerning way during the last decades, due to above all environmental pollution, erosion, fisheries, sports divers and exploitation. The ongoing destruction has no national boundaries; therefore it demands a common active engagement from all nations in the coastal area of the Baltic Sea.

The underwater cultural heritage is related to all the Baltic countries with a high degree of significance and an extraordinary scientific potential. Due to outstanding preservation conditions in an anaerobic milieu this underwater cultural heritage, seen from a global perspective, has survived in an unique quality. It could be investigated on the possibility to increase the status of significant Under Water Heritage in the area.

## Working Group on Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage

Chair: Norway

Co-chair: Poland

---

### *Background and main activities*

The coastal cultural landscape as well as the maritime heritage itself on sea and under sea level is judged as a main component for a Baltic Sea identity. This means trade and traffic as well as traditions and building techniques. It means the use of land over centuries and the flow of material in and between countries. It means the Baltic Sea region as a geographically identified and well-known area locally as well as by distant regions – the notion of a sea almost totally surrounded by land and thus constituting a cultural region.

There has been a tradition of Nordic co-operation within the field “Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage” within different programmes on governmental level, co-operation exists between regions, cities, institutions, organisations and on a personal level, and altogether a whole set of networks are in operation.

The Nordic co-operation has the last decade to a certain degree been extended to include Baltic Sea States, and a number of programmes have been established, also outside formal networks.

Through the working group activities the networks have been extended and new institutions and persons have been included in the co-operation. This has also led to bilateral co-operation outside the working group programme.

### *Participating Countries*

The Working Group has had representation from 6 of the member countries; Norway, Poland, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania and Sweden.

### *Results and activities 2001–2003*

The Working Group has identified its task as follows:

- describe challenges and opportunities within the field of coastal culture and maritime heritage
- give a status of ongoing activities in each country
- suggest, promote and start projects and actions for co-operation.

The prime working method has been through workshops, meetings, seminars and exhibitions, where

- networks of experts have been established
- challenges and opportunities on national level in each country have been presented and discussed
- ongoing and future projects with relevance to Baltic co-operation have been presented



Lighthouse at Lindesnes, Norway.

## Workshops

Workshops and meetings arranged in different countries have focused on:

- Challenges and opportunities in the documentation, preservation and presentation of coastal culture and maritime heritage in the different countries
- Common features and differences
- National/regional measures implemented to promote the survival of this heritage
- Possible joint measures in a Baltic Sea perspective
- Planning of poster exhibition “Baltic Lights”
- Planning of 1<sup>st</sup> Cultural Heritage Forum

## *Exhibition: Baltic Lights – a guarantee of safe passage*

Lighthouses are some of the oldest aids to navigation and have marked the main highways along our coasts for centuries. Throughout their history they have benefited from the development of new technology and increasingly automated equipment. Ironically these same advantages have gradually eroded the need for manned lighthouses. Today the majority of lights world-wide are automatically operated and no longer require personnel. Many others have been decommissioned from service. Continual exposure to the harsh maritime environment and no regular maintenance means these buildings rapidly deteriorate. It is this threat which many Baltic Lights now face.



Lighthouse at Marjaniemi, Finland.

Traditional prepared fishing boats ready to the exit in the sea on the beach in Sopot, Poland.





Fishing boats in the small port over the gulf in Puck, Poland. Deep inside monuments commemorating historic landmarks are visible.

### *What future is there for our Baltic Lights?*

Lighthouses are:

- A guarantee of safe passage
- Advanced technological systems and equipment
- Landmarks in the coastal landscape
- Historic Monuments
- Distinctive Buildings
- Sources of Cultural History
- Tourism and Recreation
- Centres for Study and Research
- Holiday homes

By developing their potential as historic and cultural monuments it is possible for more of them to be guaranteed a safe passage for the benefit of future generations.

Through twelve posters the exhibition presents a brief history of the development of lighthouses in the area and shows examples of good practice in their preservation to encourage similar action for sites still under threat. Today many of the decommissioned lighthouse stations are protected heritage sites. Others are used as overnight accommodation for walkers and

holiday-makers, additional uses include museums; restaurants and cafes; conference centres; pleasure boat harbours; nature reserves and bird observation stations. By developing lighthouses' potential as historic and cultural monuments in this way it is possible for some of them to be guaranteed a safe passage to survival for the benefit of future generations.

The exhibition is shown in all Baltic Sea states in 2003.

### *1<sup>st</sup> Cultural Heritage Forum in Gdansk April 3–6 2003*

The working group originally made plans for a seminar “Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage” to be arranged by the Polish Maritime Museum in Gdansk where the goals in the outset were to:

- identify the main components of a Baltic Sea identity within the maritime heritage and the coastal culture heritage field
- increase the awareness of this heritage
- establish networks of experts
- discuss and promote initiatives to secure and further develop this heritage



Old fishing boat station and adjacent buildings of the former village adapted to present needs. Orłowo the Gdynia district, Poland.

The seminar was during the planning phase though extended and developed into the 1<sup>st</sup> Cultural Heritage Forum, including all the activities of the Monitoring Group and the Working groups on Cultural Heritage Co-operation. At this Forum more than 60 scholars and speakers from the Baltic Sea states presented themes on cultural heritage. The programme included the following:

- An overview of the common history of the Baltic Sea
- Presentations of ongoing cultural heritage projects within the fields of underwater heritage, maritime and coastal culture, sustainable historic towns and preservation and maintenance of buildings in practise
- Networking on future projects and co-operation
- Discussions on Baltic Sea Identity
- Discussions on future co-operation
- Opening of exhibition Baltic Lights
- Opening of exhibition Baltic Seascapes

Papers and discussions are presented in an annexed report.

### *Exchange programmes*

Through the working group two exchange programmes have been set up:

- Per-Olof Remmare from the Swedish National Heritage Board to stay two months in Norway at the National Heritage Board and at the Norwegian Archive. Library and Museum Authority (one week)

- Jadwiga Klim from the Polish Maritime Museum to stay three months in Norway at Stavanger Maritime Museum, Bergen Maritime Museum and the Norwegian Maritime Museum in Oslo.

### *Challenges in fulfilling the task*

Due to lack of resources in some member countries of the Working Group only a small network of experts was established during the first period of the working group (1999–2001). More countries have taken part during this second period. This has been possible through joint meetings with the working group on underwater heritage. A secretary for the work, Kate Newland at Stavanger Maritime Museum, has been financed by the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority.

The members of the group are connected to museums as well as National Heritage Boards. The Working Group sees the task as extremely wide, and in order to start co-operation there has been a need to narrow down actions to very concrete, smaller projects of relevance to all the countries involved.

### *Sustainability and activities beyond 2003*

The Working Group sees a need for dividing its activities into two main fields connected to the tasks of Museums and of Heritage Boards. There will be a need to split up the Group along these lines and different countries are willing to take on the responsibility of charing new Working Groups if the continuation of the work is accepted at the next meeting of the Ministers of Culture in St. Petersburg.

## Working group on Sustainable Historic Towns (former Sustainable Small Towns)

Chair: Finland

Co-chair: Estonia

### *Background and current challenges*

During past decades, the Nordic countries had a long and fruitful tradition in co-operative work for preservation of historic wooden towns. This co-operation involved both state authorities on urban heritage, researchers, planners and designers. In 1990's, the Nordic World Heritage Office in Oslo carried out a pilot project on "Sustainable Historic Cities", within the framework of World Heritage Towns in Estonia, Latvia and Sweden. Originating from the field of heritage protection, this project contributed towards a better understanding of the issues of sustainability and urban challenge concerning governance and management.

There is an obvious need for co-ordination of current efforts and experiences in developing methods for urban conservation. The knowledge and experience

in individual historic towns carried out by town-planners and researchers can be transferred for the development of models for sustainable urban conservation policy. Implementations of recent theoretical and analytical approaches with empirical case studies advances the work on common strategy, management and good practices that are needed for sustainable development in historic towns.

Knowledge of Nordic practices and the European Union programmes is useful in the Baltic States to increase their readiness for EU-partnership. Encouraging Baltic States to adopt models for sustainable urban conservation fosters capacity building and development of democratic administrative processes.

### *Main objectives*

As basis for networking, the working group Sustainable Historic Towns agreed upon the aims and goals of its present work. The working group promotes preservation and sustainable development of the diversity of historic towns of the Baltic Sea Region by recognising their local identity.



The streetnet in historic towns seldom meets the demands of modern traffic. The urban heritage is, however, best preserved when integrated in everyday urban life. Streetview from Ystad Sweden.



The streetlife in a North European town can differ a lot depending on the time of the year. The streets and squares with their life and activities form an important part of local atmosphere and identity. Rösros in Norway and Ystad in Sweden are both pilot towns to the SuHiTo-project.

This is carried out by:

- developing a common strategy, management and good practices for sustainable development in historic towns.
- encouraging research activities and promote innovative projects in participation with national, regional and local authorities, NGOs and other sectors.

The activities will focus on sustainable development, including preservation of historic towns by recognising the specific characteristics of the towns around the Baltic Sea. Urban conservation involves actions to identify the physical and non-physical characteristics of an individual town and to manage the changes in a sustainable manner. The identity of every individual town has to be examined for further planning actions. This action is undertaken in the co-operation with local inhabitants, professionals and politicians. The role of the national authorities is to act as an initial motor.

The working group examines, presents and disseminates various strategies to incorporate historical stratification into the process of change, including infill architecture, new use of historic buildings and city space. It collects and develops good models for interaction and participation in the planning process of urban development. The activities focus on creation of networks, exchange of knowledge and experience; raising public awareness by offering a forum for discussions concerning urban heritage and sustainable management issues. Partners involved are

heritage experts, urban planners, civil servants, researchers, NGOs and building conservators.

### *Participating countries*

The state authorities in Finland and Estonia have been responsible for implementation of the theme on “Sustainable Historic Towns”. Other members are state authorities and research institutes in Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden and Poland. Germany and Russia have acted as observers. National Board of Antiquities in Finland has financed a part-time project-manager for 2001 and 2002.

### *Results and activities 2001–2003*

The working group has arranged five meetings to discuss comparative reviews on urban history, national guidelines, legislation, norms and means for sustainable development in historic towns as well as methods of analyses, processes of evaluating current problems and approaches on urban heritage management.

- The first workshop “Identity as a Cultural Resource – Small Historic Towns Facing Development and Change” took place in Tallinn 2001 with members of the working group, representatives of pilot towns in Estonia, Finland and Sweden as well as three lecturers and four observers, altogether 19 participants. The workshop presentations were published in a leaflet of 16 pages “Place Identity as an Asset of Development – How to Integrate Preservation of Urban Heritage to the Sustainable Development of Towns”.
- The working group arranged, together with the State Inspection for Heritage Protection of Latvia, the Latvian Commission for UNESCO and the Council of Europe, an international conference “Contemporary Architecture and Design in Historic Urban Areas” in Riga 2002 in connection with the 5th anniversary of the Riga Historical Centre as a World Heritage Site and 30th anniversary of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The aim of the conference was to create a bridge between heritage and contemporary architecture by analysing recent preservation and development projects in historic urban areas. The conference, with 19 lecturers and 80 participants, opened a dialog between heritage professionals, planners, architects, designers and urban developers as well as private investors.

The Working Group has got two grants from the Nordic Council of Ministers for its activities in 2001–02. The report of the workshop and conference will be published in English in a series of reports of Nordic Council of Ministers (TemaNord) during 2003.



The management of urban heritage means a balance between preservation, development and change. There have to be regulations for new constructions in historic urban areas. Uusikaupunki Finland.

### ***Sustainability and activities beyond 2003***

#### *“Sustainable Historic Town – Urban Heritage as an Asset of Development”*

The working group “Sustainable Historic Towns” initiated the project *Sustainable Historic Towns – Urban Heritage as an Asset of Development*, which has been approved as a BSR Interreg IIIB project 2003–05. The partners involved are based on the network created by the Working Group Sustainable Historic Towns. The project budget is 1 027 000 EURO and integrated PHARE projects 542 000 EURO.

The Interreg III B part-funded project strengthens national, regional and local efforts to identify and enhance urban heritage as a local resource and an asset of identity. By carrying out research of the environment, collecting data, developing inventories and methods of analyses, the work can be further developed to a common strategy for good management and practice for sustainable development in historic towns.

The project consists of three working-packages with respective tasks. The working-package *Strategic Guidelines* focuses on uniting urban heritage conservation with development plans and regional policies. Activities involve all the members of the Working Group Sustainable Historic Towns. The co-operation

and implementation of the results are trans-national. The Project Network held the first workshop at the 1<sup>st</sup> *Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum in Gdansk 2003*. The Project Network will co-arrange the 2<sup>nd</sup> *Cultural Heritage Forum 2005* where it also intends to disseminate their results.



The town of Druskininkai will hopefully be the pilot town of Lithuania as a PHARE-funded part of the project. Druskininkai has well preserved wooden heritage dated from late 19<sup>th</sup> century when the town was an important spa in the region.



The local urban heritage forms an important part of the local identity. Its important to involve the inhabitants in the process of good management of the local heritage. Photo from the town Kallaste, Estonia.

The working package *Professional Tools* creates a platform for authorities, researchers and professionals to exchange and compare management experiences. It collects and analyses good methods for integrated conservation and urban sustainable development, including regional and local conservation policies in the Baltic Sea Region. Further it also aims at stimulating EIA (Environment Impact Analyses) and SEA-methods and resource thinking of management of urban heritage.

The third working package *Improvement of Management Tools* deals with integrating the urban heritage policies with planning and management of urban spatial development as part of regional and local capacity building. It includes 8 pilot towns (2 in EU countries, 2 in Norway and 4 in Phare countries) in different types of municipalities in the Baltic Sea Region. They represent different management problems, and innovative tools of management will be will tested. The work is carried out on cross-sector basis.

The local outcomes are, besides local operative plans and instructions, improved competence and capacity, better-integrated resources for sustainable heritage management and development. National outcomes are advanced tools for sustainable urban planning and urban heritage management. Trans-national outcomes are Guidelines on good methods for urban conservation policies.

### Scheduled activities for the Interreg IIIB-project 2003–2005

2003

- The 1<sup>st</sup> Cultural Heritage Forum in Gdansk 3–5 April, including international “kick-off” seminar of the project
- National “kick-off” seminars for the national activities in pilot towns and research institutes
- Project web-site opened in autumn
- Preparation of PHARE-projects
- Pilot-town meeting in Forssa 28–29 September.

2004

- Expert Seminar in Lithuania 22–25 April.
- Launching PHARE-projects
- Pilot-town meetings in Mosjöen in spring and in Ystad in autumn.

2005

- Pilot-town meeting in Röros in spring
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Heritage Forum, including dissemination of the results
- Conclusive Seminar in Latvia
- Final summary report “Guidelines on good methods for urban conservation”.



## 6. Coinciding activities

The co-operation between all participating states has been strengthened through the work in the Monitoring Group. Both on multinational and bilateral level work has grown thanks to initiatives taken by the group. There has emerged a through spirit of networking.

Here a few examples:

- *Treasures of the Baltic Sea*. A hidden wealth of culture, a special exhibition launched by the Swedish Maritime Museums and with participation from all the Baltic Sea States in both the exhibition and the accompanying publication.
- *Mare Balticum*, a special exhibition at The National Museum of Denmark on cultural Baltic identity. Participation by all the Baltic Sea States in both the exhibition and the accompanying publication.
- *The MOSS-project*, (supported through the EU-Culture 2000 programme). Monitoring, Safeguarding and Visualizing North-European Shipwreck Sites: Common European Underwater Cultural Heritage – Challenges for Cultural Resource Management. The initiative for this project has been taken in Finland and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, and Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and United Kingdom have joined.
- *The Industrial Nordic-Baltic Heritage Platform IHP 2000–2002*, (financed by the Nordic Council of Ministers) has given the basis for continuing co-operation in the Baltic Sea countries both on bilateral and multinational level with a focus on training, networking and research.
- *Can we learn from the heritage lost in fire?* (A Nordic project 2003–2004, financed by the Nordic Council of Ministers): The aim of the project is to find effective fire preventive measures for wooden historic buildings and to create practices of documentation after the fire and recommendations how to treat the question of reconstruction after the fire. The idea is to compare and evaluate experiences but the project has also been the starting point between Nordic professionals for a network on risk preparedness of cultural heritage.
- *A Cultural Tourism Manual* for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania has been developed, following an UNESCO initiative.
- *Access to Cultural Heritage: Policies of Presentation and Use* is a project based on Nordic co-operation, extended to include the Baltic Sea area. A possible future Culture 2000 project is foreseen. Partners from several countries around the Baltic are foreseen as well as Great Britain.

## 7. Financing Heritage projects in the Baltic Sea area

An overview of actual financing possibilities for Cultural Heritage projects in the Baltic Sea region is presented in appendix 1.

What could be learnt out of that compilation is that there are three main sources. The main one is of course national funding especially as any EU-funding is reliant on co-funding by national means. Then there are possibilities lying within the funding programmes of the Nordic Council. And last but not least there are several different EU-programmes.

So far the work within the Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Co-operation has had financial support from sources other than member countries, only in a few cases within the framework of the Working Groups. The actual costs pro country for participation in the Monitoring Group has been fully covered by the National Heritage Board, Museum authority and/or the Ministry of Culture in the respective countries. The National Heritage Board in Sweden has covered the resources needed for the Secretariat of the Monitoring Group.

Although the Baltic Sea co-operation is a prior task for all institutions involved, the costs have been a heavy burden to carry aside all other priorities on the national level – something that has been most evident for financing the activities within the Working Groups.

The Sustainable Historic Towns project has been successful. The elaboration of a programme was made by support from the Nordic Council of Minis-

ters in a preparatory phase which thereafter led to an application to Interreg IIIB programme, which was accepted for the period 2003–05.

The Underwater Heritage Group has been completely reliant on the financial good will of the institutions from which the representatives in the group derive. During the preparation of the RUTILUS-application although some seed money were given and used primarily to secure the participation in meetings for the eastern Baltic representatives.

The Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage Group has had support from both Poland, Norway and Estonia while realising “The 1<sup>st</sup> Cultural Heritage Forum” (April 3–6 2003) in Gdansk and the exhibition “Baltic Lights” launched at the same Forum.

Also the Building Preservation and Maintenance Group has been heavily supported by Sweden through the momentary allocated Baltic Sea Billion – a programme that has now come to an end.

This presentation of varied examples shows in clear that the continuation of the co-operation needs extra support outside the ordinary funding for each institution. There are several funding possibilities and sources for the regional activities in the field of cultural heritage co-operation. The main problem is that none of them covers all the countries around the Baltic Sea at the same time. Another problem is the complex structure of different programmes. Also the lack of national resources needed for the EU-projects is quite often a big problem.

## 8. Proposals for the future

### The need for Monitoring and Co-ordination in the future

The results reached so far are reliant on the existence also in the future of a Monitoring body, with various kinds of tasks such as

- Being the focal point for future co-operation and initiatives
- Co-ordinating the exchange and spread of information on Cultural Heritage through the National Governmental bodies into the Baltic States arena to promote democracy and social well-fare
- Supporting the country being responsible for the next FORUM
- Supporting existing networks and new upcoming networks
- Linking national projects into Baltic co-operation
- Identifying new fields of co-operation.
- Being responsible for the WEB
- Reporting to the Ministers of Culture

We have estimated that the Chair of the Monitoring body should be circulating and come from another country than the next organiser of the FORUM to spread the workload and responsibilities. The Monitoring group would have a need to meet one or two times a year and work on line in between.

### The idea of a Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum

Throughout the working process the idea of a Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum has grown stronger and stronger. In April 2003 the idea was tested at the kind invitation of the Polish Minister of Culture and held at the Polish Maritime Museum in Gdansk in April 2003 under the title: Baltic Sea Identity – Common Sea – Common Culture? – *1<sup>st</sup> Cultural Heritage Forum, Gdansk 3<sup>rd</sup> -6<sup>th</sup> April 2003*. This Forum being a great success leads the Monitoring Group to the conclusion that the foremost proposal for the future would be to hold a “Cultural Heritage Forum” every second year on a rotating basis in the member countries.

With participation from all member states and also guests from Belarus, with plenary discussions on Baltic Sea Identity as well as meetings of now existing and possible new networks and working groups, – the Forum served as a melting pot for ideas and initiatives. More than 60 scholars and speakers within the Cultural Heritage field presented their ongoing work and shared their views with one another and with an audience of around 100 from all the Baltic Sea States. And according to the outcome, all participants welcomed the Forum-idea as a promising vehicle for future networking and co-operation.

What then was included in this Forum, which were the target groups? And which were the responsible bodies? And in which way could these be relevant also in a future perspective within an established form?

#### *Main idea*

To create a meeting place where Baltic Sea Heritage issues could be brought to the fore, where urgent topics and ongoing work within the Baltic Sea area could be discussed in a broad context by professionals and NGO:s, and where networks of different kinds could be both established and fostered whilst information and knowledge about the heritage and ongoing preservation and development actions at the same time could be widely spread.

#### *Main themes*

It is thought that each Forum would have one overriding theme accompanied by framework sessions and exhibitions of different kinds. This first Forum was organised mainly within the theme “Coastal Culture” and so the Sea itself throughout history – its trade, shipping and fishery together with the living conditions for its sailors and tradesmen as well as its settlers and settlements were the main topics.

#### *Working sessions*

The Forum also should give room for parallel sessions where Working Groups actively involved in developing the ideas in the “Strategic Plan” have the

possibility to discuss their work in a wider audience and establish new contacts. In Gdansk the four now existing working groups each held also separate sessions.

### *Exhibitions*

The possibility to tie major exhibition ideas to the Forum could be another vehicle of communication. A ceremonial launching of the poster exhibition “Baltic Light” was at the core of the Forum-event in Gdansk. And this summer this exhibition will be widely shown in museums, lighthouses, libraries etc. along the coastal lines of our countries.

### *Possible future*

A solid report is attached to this report and one can already foresee upcoming volunteering countries to hold the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Forum in the years to come. As Cultural Heritage now, by CBSS as well as by the Baltic Sea countries themselves, is brought into the discussions on the Nordic Dimension within the EU-structure, the Gdansk Forum serves as an important step stone in the building and further development of common co-operation within this field.

## **Existing and upcoming working groups and networks**

The main idea of the Monitoring Group is that those working groups who are topical enough to survive and establish networks should be part of the structure that the monitoring group should be mandated to foster and enhance.

It is also the belief of the Monitoring group that the scope should be open to those networks which wanted to use the Forum idea as part of their own framework.

## **Relations to the CBSS, EU and the Nordic Council of Ministers**

The development in overriding political structures has been rapid. Most of the Baltic Sea Countries will within a few years also be parts of the EU. And within that structure discussions right now are ongoing concerning the development of a Northern Dimension Plan.

The CBSS is at the same time lingering on its own structure in relation to this.

The promising signs in these ongoing negotiations is that Cultural Heritage has been considered as an area of action which could be developed in an interesting way.

It is the notion of the Monitoring group that the structures concerning co-operation in the Cultural Heritage field worked out so far, as well as the proposals we have made for future work including the Baltic Sea Forum idea are workable step stones also in this perspective. We therefore could foresee benefits for the task as a whole if e.g. a common web site could be managed by CBSS and/or resources on a continuous basis that way could be allocated to support the monitoring group and the Baltic Cultural Heritage Forum idea.

The Nordic co-operation within the Nordic Council of Ministers increasingly reaches out to include the Adjacent Areas – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, North-West Russia and the Arctic Region. A fifth of the Nordic Council of Ministers budget is earmarked for activities in these areas. The Councils programmes support especially the development of democracy, the market economy the sustainable use of resources and improvement of relations within the region. In Cultural co-operation research work and education activities are focused on.

## List of appendices

1. Financial possibilities
2. Meetings and participants

## Annexed products

- Report from 1<sup>st</sup> Baltic Sea Heritage Forum
- Baltic Light Exhibition
- Managing Building Conservation – documentation from a seminar in Riga in November 2001. Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm 2003.
- Traditional Building Materials around the Baltic Sea – a preliminary survey, first part (including Brick, Building Lime, Wood Tar and Window Glass), compiled within the Baltic Sea Heritage Co-operation. Riksantikvarieämbetet, Stockholm 2003.
- Questionnaire on Underwater Heritage
- Report 1 and 2, Cultural Heritage Co-operation on Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea States. (also on web: [www.raa.se/balticheritage](http://www.raa.se/balticheritage))

# Appendix 1

## Financing possibilities for heritage projects in the Baltic Sea area

### *Financing the Heritage Co-operation in the Baltic Sea Area*

The cost for the work carried out by the Monitoring group has fully been covered by the National Heritage Boards and Ministries of Culture in the Baltic Sea States. The National Heritage Board in Sweden has pointed out the resources needed for the Secretariat of the Monitoring group.

Although the Baltic Sea co-operation is a prior task for all institutions involved, the costs have been a heavy burden to carry aside all other priorities on the national level. That has been most evident for financing the activities done by the working groups. The activities of the four thematic working groups have mainly been paid by the National Heritage Boards. Costs for travelling, organizing seminars and meetings, reporting etc. are insuperable for the normal budgets of the National Heritage Boards. The Sustainable Historic Towns -group has been successful with the financial grants. The Nordic Council of Ministers pointed out some project money for organizing workshops 2001. The activities are now set up for years 2003–05 with the financial support from EU Interreg IIIB -programme. Also other working groups are preparing different kind of applications for the financial grants.

The First Cultural Heritage Forum (April 3–6 2003) in Gdansk and the exhibition “Baltic Lights” were realized with the financial support of Poland and Norway.

To guarantee the continuation of the cooperation there is a need for a permanent subvention (allowance) both for the monitoring group and working groups.

To carry out thematic projects or to organize seminars and forums different kind of financial grants must be studied. There are several funding possibilities and sources for the regional activities in the field

of cultural heritage cooperation. The main problem is that none of them covers all the countries around the Baltic Sea at the same time. Another problem is the complex structure of different programmes. Also the lack of national resources needed for the EU-projects is quite often a big problem.

## The Nordic Co-operation

Art and culture are a core area of the Nordic cooperation (the Nordic Council and the Nordic Council of Ministers), which increasingly reaches out to include the Adjacent Areas. Projects receiving funding may involve Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and northwest Russia, in addition to at least three Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) in each project. The grants of the Nordic Council of Ministers cannot be used in Poland and Germany.

The goal for the *Nordic Museum Committee* is to achieve a higher profile for the Nordic cultural heritage by developing information services and networks. There is a possibility to give grants for the Nordic Exhibition of the year. The Museum Committee as well as the Environmental Committee is able to finance starts activities, like seminars to prepare co-operation in the field. Also translation support can be given by the Council.

The aim of *the Nordic Cultural Fund* is to promote cultural co-operation between the Nordic countries. Nordic Cultural Fund supports longer duration projects (three years at most). A priority is accorded to projects with a cultural dimension, i.e. interdisciplinary projects such as research on culture and culture policy, teaching/communication methods in culture and education/ training in this field. Areas of priority are activities for and with children and youths, Nordic languages, use of new media, reducing xenophobia and racism and activities with broad popular appeal. Application dates are 6 times a year (greater than 100.000 DKK projects twice a year).

Nordic Council of Ministers has information offices in Vilnius, Riga, Tallinn and St. Petersburg and cultural

and information centres called “Norden in Focus” in Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen

Further information [www.norden.org](http://www.norden.org) or the Nordic Cultural Fund, Store Strandstæde 18, DK-1255 Copenhagen, tel: +45 33 96 02 00 e-mail: [kulturfonden@nmr.dk](mailto:kulturfonden@nmr.dk) and <http://www.nordiskkulturfond.org>

## European Union

There are many sources of EU funding available in the Baltic Sea area. The various programs within the European Union system do cover the region but the aims of the programmes, the rules and the time schedules for applications are difficult to co-ordinate within one common project.

*Culture 2000* (2000–2004, might continue until 2006) is the only programme that specifically targets cultural co-operation. The programme fosters co-operation between creative artists, cultural players and cultural institutions. The main objectives are:

- Dialogue and mutual knowledge of culture and history
- Trans-national dissemination of culture and movement of artists
- Development of new forms of cultural expressions
- Highlighting our common cultural heritage.

The Culture 2000 programme is divided into three different actions: Innovative and/or experimental actions, Multi-annual co-operation agreements and Special cultural events. For instance spread good practices of cultural projects and strengthen skills training are some of the priorities.

Culture 2000 is a constantly changing programme and the calls for proposals have focused on different fields each year and 2004 cultural heritage (movable and immovable) will be the priority (applications during the autumn 2003). The EES countries participate on the same terms as the Member States.

One third of the total Community budget is transferred to the less prosperous regions by the *Structural Funds* (for the 2000–06 period EUR 195 billion). The Structural Funds finances multi-annual development programmes (national, regional, thematic etc.), which have to meet specific need identified by regions and Member States.

There are four different funds with the thematic areas.

- The *European Regional Development fund (ERDF)* finances infrastructure, job-creation and local development.
- The *European Social Fund (ESF)* promotes the return of unemployed to the work force.

- The *Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG)*
- The guidance section of the *European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)* finances rural development measures and aid for farmers. The Guarantee section also support rural development under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Each of them has the same aim: to encourage the development of disadvantaged regions and promote social and human development (social and economic conversion, training or promote employment). 5 % of the budget goes to the four Community Initiatives (*Interreg III, Urban II, Leader+ and Equal*), which aim at finding common solutions of specific problems.

Baltic Sea region *Interreg III B* is a Community Initiative concerning trans-national co-operation on spatial planning and regional development. The programme shall support the development of a future-oriented spatial structure and contribute to better living conditions for people and business environment for enterprises in the region. Some of the thematic actions in the work programme are directed to the cultural heritage field. The programme is supporting for instance “good management of cultural and natural heritage and of natural resources”. Eligible activities are: workshops, dissemination of information, analysis, pilot actions, networking and small-scale investments, like information centres.

*PHARE* programme (1989–) supports investment based on a National Development Plan which candidate countries prepare in co-operation with the Commission. PHARE budget is allocated to national programmes, agreed bilaterally between the Commission and each partner country. PHARE Cross-Border Co-operation is a part of PHARE and aims to promote cross-border co-operation between countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Member States.

The Community instrument *TACIS* is providing aid to Russia, among other OSS countries. TACIS is managed by the Commission and funding possibilities for the cultural sector is no excluded. Also TACIS has cross-border cooperation programme with the aim to improve coordination with *Interreg III*.

There are several other programmes (*SocratesII, Leonardo da VinciII, Media+, Tempus, Youth,*) which support culture projects. *The MEDIA Programme* (The MEDIA Plus, Distribution, Promotion and Training Programmes) aims at strengthening the competitiveness of the European audio-visual industry (very large projects) with a series support measures.

For the development of European information society and research activities there are several large programmes and possibilities for the cultural co-

operation, too (*eEurope, eLearning, Netd@ys Europe, eContent, TEN-Telecom, the Sixth Framework Programme, COST and EUREKA*).

Further information on programmes and actions is available on the “Europa server” <http://europa.eu.int> or at the national Cultural Contact Points (CCP).

More information from the Cultural Contact Points in each EU-countries, or: <http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/fin/oj/>, [http://europa.eu.int/comm/culture/eac/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/culture/eac/index_en.html)

## **Other institutions**

*The Council of the Baltic Sea States* (CBSS) welcomes the cultural co-operation and the CBSS secretariat (located in Stockholm) helps for instance with spreading information. CBSS Secretariat, Strömsborg, P.O. Box 2010, SE-103 11 Stockholm, Sweden, tel: +46 8 440 19 20, fax +46 8 440 19 44, e-mail: [sbss@cbss.st](mailto:sbss@cbss.st), <http://www.cbss.st>

The *Swedish Institute* is funding activities, such as seminars, workshops, travel expenses etc.

Also *bilateral agreements* between two countries are able to use for financing the co-operation.

## Appendix 2

### Meetings and Participants

#### A. Meetings

##### *Monitoring Group*

Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany	2001, November 19–20
Gdansk, Poland	2002, February 16–19
Helsinki, Finland	2002, June 9–11
Stockholm, Sweden	2002, November 16–18
Vilnius, Lithuania	2003, February 8–10
Gdansk, Poland	2003, April 4
Tallinn, Estonia	2003, May 24–26
Stockholm, Sweden	2003, September 1

##### **Working Groups**

##### *Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practise*

Riga, Latvia	2001, November 26
Tallinn, Estonia	2002, March 8–9
Helsinki, Finland	2002, June 11
Stockholm, Sweden	2002, November 15–16
Copenhagen, Denmark	2003, March 14–15
Gdansk, Poland	2003, April 3–5
(Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage Forum)	
Kaunas, Lithuania	2003, September 17

##### *Under Water Heritage*

Gdansk, Poland (WG)	2002, February 14–15
Helsinki, Finland (Rutilus)	2002, June 8–9
Klaipeda, Lithuania (WG – Gdansk Forum planning group)	2002, October 4–6
Roskilde, Denmark (Rutilus)	2002, October 8–9
Stockholm, Sweden (WG and Rutilus)	2002, November 14–16
Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Rutilus)	2002, December 10–11
Gdansk, Poland (Gdansk Forum planning group)	2003, January 17–20

Roskilde, Denmark (Rutilus)	2003, February 19
Gdansk, Poland (WG – participating in the Forum)	2003, April 3–6

##### *Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage*

Gdansk, Poland	2002, February 14–16
Oslo, Norway	2002, May 14–15
Klaipeda, Lithuania	2002, September 4–6
Stockholm, Sweden	2002, November 15–16
Gdansk, Poland	2003, January 19–20
Gdansk, Poland	2003, April 3–5

##### *Sustainable Historic Towns*

Copenhagen, Denmark Meeting	2001, September 17
Stockholm, Sweden Meeting	2002, January 21
Oslo, Norway Meeting	2002, May 26–27
Vilnius, Lithuania Meeting	2002, September 15–16
Riga, Latvia Conference	2002, December 5–7
Gdansk, Poland 1 <sup>st</sup> Heritage Forum	2003, March 3–6

#### B. Participants

The Monitoring group on Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea States has since 2001 included the four Working group Chairmen.

The Monitoring group has 2001–2003 consisted of the following specialists and Working group chairmen as related below:

<i>Denmark</i>	Mr Erik Johansen Ms Henriette Uggerly
<i>Estonia</i>	Ms Anneli Randla Mr Ando Kiviberg
<i>Finland</i>	Ms Maire Mattinen Ms Helena Edgren
<i>The Federal Republic of Germany</i>	Mr Eckart Hannmann, Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg Mr Friedrich Lüth, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
<i>Latvia</i>	Mr Juris Dambis Mr Janis Asaris
<i>Lithuania</i>	Mr Alfredas Jomantas Mr Algimantas Degutis
<i>Norway</i>	Ms Randi Ertesvåg Mr Johan Kristian Meyer Ms Lisen Roll
<i>Poland</i>	Mr Marcin Gawlicki Mr Jerzy Litwin
<i>Russian Federation</i>	Mr Alexander Rabotkevich (appointed)
<i>Sweden</i>	Ms Christina von Arbin, <i>Chairperson</i> Ms Birgitta Hoberg, <i>Secretariat</i>

## **Working groups**

### ***Building Preservation and maintenance in Practise***

Mr Hans Sandström, Sweden, chair  
Mr Ilmars Dirveiks, Latvia, co-chair  
Ms Ann Lepp, Sweden, secretariat

<i>Denmark</i>	Mr Jörn Andreasen
<i>Estonia</i>	Ms Anneli Randla
<i>Finland</i>	Mr Sakari Mentu
<i>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</i>	Ms Ewa Prync-Pommerencke
<i>Latvia</i>	Mr Ilmars Dirveiks
<i>Lithuania</i>	Ms Irma Grigaitiene
<i>Norway</i>	Ms Brita Nyquist
<i>Poland</i>	Mr Tadeusz Sadkowski
<i>Russia</i>	Mr Yuri Kouks
<i>Sweden</i>	Mr Martin Åhrén

## ***Underwater Heritage***

<i>Denmark</i>	Mr Flemming Rieck, chair Mr Friedrich Lüth Mecklenburg Vorpommern, co-chair
<i>Estonia</i>	Mr Voldemars Rains
<i>Finland</i>	Ms Sallamaria Tikkanen
<i>Åland</i>	Mr Marcus Lindholm
<i>Sleswig-Holstein</i>	Mr Willi Kramer
<i>Latvia</i>	Mr Juris Urtans
<i>Lithuania</i>	Mr Vladas Zulkus
<i>Norway</i>	Mr Frode Kvalö
<i>Poland</i>	Mr Jerzy Litwin Ms Iwona Pomian
<i>Russian Federation</i>	Mr Piotr Sorokin
<i>Sweden</i>	Mr Peter Norman Mr Björn Varenius

## ***Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage***

Ms Randi Ertesvåg, Norway, chair  
Mr Jerzy Litwin, Poland, co-chair

<i>Estonia</i>	Mr Urmas Dresen
<i>Finland</i>	Ms Leena Koivisto Ms Marja Pelanne
<i>Lithuania</i>	Mr Jonas Genys Mr Laisvunas Kavaliauskas
<i>Norway</i>	Mr Harald Hamre Mr Eivind Lande
<i>Poland</i>	Mr Marcin Gawlicki
<i>Sweden</i>	Mr Per-Olof Remmare

## ***Sustainable Historic Towns***

Ms Margaretha Ehrström, Finland, chair  
Mr Hein Toss, Estonia, co-chair  
Ms Marianne Lechtimäki, Finland, secretariat

<i>Denmark</i>	Eske Møller
<i>Germany</i>	Friedrich Lüth, Mecklenburg- Vorpommern
<i>Latvia</i>	Juris Dambis
<i>Lithuania</i>	Jurate Jureviciene
<i>Norway</i>	Gisle Erlien
<i>Poland</i>	Artur Kostarczyk
<i>Sweden</i>	Ann-Mari Westerlind

## Photo and illustration credits

Page	Photographer/illustrator
4	L. Kavaliansko, Lithuania
5	Jerker Moström and Mikael Frisk, Sweden
7	Lea Värtinen, Finland
8	Joranes Bzūzinskas, Lithuania
13	Joranes Bzūzinskas, Lithuania
14	Sven Erik Jørgensen, Denmark
15	Ilmars Dirveiks, Latvia
16	Top: Hans Sandström, Sweden Bottom: Ann Lepp, Sweden
17	Both: Hans Sandström, Sweden
18	Both: Hans Sandström, Sweden
19	Two on top: Hans Sandström, Sweden Bottom: Juhan Kilumets, Estonia
20	Flemming Rieck, Denmark
21	National Museum of Denmark
22	National Museum of Denmark
23	Thor Ivar Hansen, Norway
23	Marcin Gawlicki, Poland
24	Top: Jouni Klinga, Finnish Maritime Administration Bottom: Marcin Gawlicki, Poland
25	Marcin Gawlicki, Poland
26	Marcin Gawlicki, Poland
27	Lucas Gölén, Ystad museum, Sweden
28	Unknown photographer
29	Top: National Board of Antiquities, Finland Bottom: Antanas Balke, Lithuania
30	Lilian Hansar, Estonia



Riksantikvarieämbetet

ISBN 91-7209-319-6

