

# TWENTY YEARS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE COOPERATION IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION

MAIN DOCUMENTS AND TEXTS

1998 - 2018



In December 1997 the national heritage administrations around the Baltic Sea received the mandate from the Ministers for Culture to join forces for enhancing the cooperation in order to generate common approaches to the safeguarding of heritage as an important and integral part of environment and a significant factor for economic and social development.

The Baltic Region Heritage committee (until 2017 – the Monitoring group on cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea States) is an intergovernmental working group of the Council of the Baltic Sea States for the regional cooperation in cultural heritage. The aim of the group is to provide that the heritage in the region is identified, acknowledged, valorised, preserved and used as an important resource for the prosperous, innovative and competitive region.

This publication presents main documents created by the Baltic Sea Region Heritage Committee (BRHC), former Monitoring Group on cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea States, compiled by arch Marianne Lehtimäki, (coordinator of the BRHC 2006 – June 2018), edited by Baiba Mūrniece (Chair of the BRHC June 2018 – June 2019).

DEAR READER,

the Cultural Heritage of the Baltic Sea Region is a vital part of our regional identity, we share it as our common value and treasure. It inspires us to think and act upon our lived history, it delights us and makes us curious when we are travelling within the region. It strengthens our sense of belonging and our joint cultural roots.

In recent years, Cultural Heritage has been more and more recognized as an important element in the development of our societies. It does not only address our sense of identity building but it also holds a democratic and economic value in making it accessible and visible to all the inhabitants of the Baltic Sea Region.

This understanding has confirmed the experience of practitioners in this field. Their establishment of sustainable dialogues which discuss cultural heritage preservation systems and the use of contemporary methods and technologies, enabling the sharing of knowledge across the Baltic Sea Region, has proved valuable. This regional expertise can be applied to a broad set of cultural heritage sites from past centuries until the present.

I am therefore very pleased that this compilation of 20 years of cooperation on Baltic Sea Region Heritage has been produced, displaying and reflecting in an impressive manner the multifaceted endeavors and achievements of the regional cooperation framework since 1999.

The Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) has supported the work of the Baltic Sea Cultural Heritage network since 1997, when the Baltic Region Heritage Committee (BRHC) formerly Monitoring Group on Cultural Heritage) was founded at the 3<sup>rd</sup> conference of the CBSS Ministers of Culture in Lübeck.

Since 2011 the BRHC acts formally as an intergovernmental Working Group of the CBSS. It is the “operational” body of cultural heritage cooperation within the CBSS framework.

The work of the BRHC is highly valued by the CBSS as it promotes the potential of cultural heritage as a strategic resource for developing the Baltic Sea Region and provides a platform for interdisciplinary dialogue and cooperation at different levels.

I wish you an engaging and inspiring read!

**MAIRA MORA,**

Director General of the CBSS Secretariat

DEAR COLLEAGUES,

we share a common value – the Baltic Sea coast with its special character and cultural heritage enriched by diverse contributions from each country. There is a tendency of growing understanding of cultural heritage as an important element in the development of a democratic, law-based, culture-oriented society. Thus, cultural heritage plays a role both in shaping a regional identity and ensuring sustainable growth – both long-term priorities of the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS). Additionally, the notion of cultural heritage has expanded. It is no longer something exclusive to be revered, it is becoming an integral part of our societal living space. This space is constantly evolving which means that heritage systems should be flexible and able to adapt to these changes. The preservation of cultural heritage calls for an interdisciplinary approach which looks at the wider context beyond.

With the aim to encourage more people to discover and engage with Europe's cultural heritage, as well as to look for the ways how to better preserve, enjoy and promote the heritage, the European Commission has declared the year 2018 as the European Year for Cultural heritage.

The respective considerations were grounds to choose the priority “Dialogue” within the Latvian presidency in the CBSS – for the first time in the CBSS history, so much attention was paid to heritage in the CBSS activities agenda. The priority “Dialogue in cultural heritage” was implemented mostly by the Baltic Region Heritage Committee (BRHC). We have 20 years' experience in heritage cooperation, significant achievements and great plans for the new approach to the regional cooperation.

In order to anticipate the changes in the rapid development of society and to encourage agility for the necessary changes, which can affect the quality and efficiency of the heritage protection Latvia hosted a conference “Heritage Protection for the Future” on 4 October 2018. By adopting a joint resolution, the conference participants agreed that both on the national and international level the focus on interdisciplinary dimension of the cultural heritage should be strengthened. The need to bring up a sense of common responsibility was recognized. It is not enough that there are laws and public authorities, the society itself must learn to take the responsibility. What inspires people the most is the good example and evidence of success; therefore, the heritage sector should work on more effective collection and analysis of good practice. There is no one correct solution stated in the law. The professionals must have an approach which is oriented towards preservation of values, facilitate the quality of human life and at the same time thoughtful and creative approach.

The motto of the resolution is **“It's time to go further by preserving the best of what has remained. We can do much more than we can imagine”**.

Following the overall reform plans of the CBSS to create proactive and project – oriented organisation, the discussion was commenced on the evolution of the BRHC as cooperation which adds value. next chairmanship and supplemented with Action Plan.

This compilation of documents serves as the grounds for future vision of cultural heritage collaboration in the Baltic Sea Region.

**BAIBA MŪRNIECE**

National Heritage Board of Latvia, Chair of the BRHC, 2018 – 2019

Agnese Rupenheite

National Heritage Board of Latvia, Coordinator of the BRHC, 2018 – 2019



The continuity and results of the BRHC work is reflected in the Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forums, organized by the decision of the BRHC and involving all acting working groups. Since 2003 the Baltic Region Heritage forums are organized with the aim to create a meeting place for stakeholders, to address crucial issues of regional interest and share with the latest developments.

I Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum 2003

### **Baltic Sea Identity Common Sea – Common identity**

Gdańsk, Poland, 3 – 6 April, 2003

#### ***SUMMARY OF THE PANEL DEBATE BY KATE NEWLAND CULTURE***

The four working groups - Underwater Cultural Heritage; Maritime Heritage and Coastal Culture; Sustainable Historic Towns; Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice - have achieved a great deal and still have many issues to address within their fields. In addition, the Forum has brought everyone together giving the opportunity for discussion and further ideas for future cooperation.

#### *Common Sea – Diverse Culture – Common Heritage*

Although the cultures along the shores of the Baltic Sea are clearly defined there are three major language groups as well as nine different nations (including Norway). These areas have experienced widely different histories in ancient, medieval and modern times, but there are also important periods of shared heritage. The Hanseatic League is an example where many of these areas were brought together under a common interest. There were also other periods in history where there were attempts to impose a common administration or common identity on this area. These attempts have left their marks on the material culture from the past. The castles built by Erik of Pomerania for example are found all over the Baltic. In this sense there may be a common cultural inheritance that we share as residents of the Baltic region, although we may not agree that we share the same culture.

#### *Common sea – common problems*

In a positive sense we have been presented with so many good solutions at the Forum. The problems tend to be the same and in many ways the solutions are the same. This is one of the strengths of Baltic cooperation. At the beginning the expression common culture and the richness of common culture was suggested as a starting point. Perhaps next we need to look at the inherent differences, maybe something for a 2nd Forum?

#### *Floating Cultural Heritage*

Here there are common problems. Norway is a good example of how to deal with this issue and perhaps something similar could be set up in the Baltic. This would mean that not every country has to specialise in both wooden and steel ships thereby creating a Baltic solution to these problems.

#### *Military Cultural Heritage*

Problems are being encountered as fortifications become obsolete and surplus to requirements e.g. problems concerning a naval base in Sweden are in the process of being addressed. These sites are part of the cultural heritage of the Baltic.

In the Nordic and Scandinavian countries there is already a network of experts responsible for the conservation of fortifications, their restoration and maintenance. A bilateral project between Russia and Finland is in the process of formulating ideas for future projects, to include perhaps a cultural tourist route and networks.

#### *Replica, copy, regionality*

It is important to be aware of these definitions when discussing common cultural heritage e.g. Warsaw is a member of the World Heritage List although the city has been largely reconstructed.

#### *Strategic physical planning*

Moving towards sustainable development is important for all the Baltic Sea Region countries in the future. It should form the overriding principle for future work, and other conservation and maintenance projects. It is important to create a working group for this topic in the future.

#### *Public interest*

This needs to be taken into consideration, perhaps in the form of an exhibition on Baltic archaeology or the Mare Balticum. Engage the public's interest to obtain ministerial interest and support. Earlier plans for an exhibition travelling around the Baltic by ship had to be postponed for financial reasons. However, it would be relatively straightforward to bring it together again. The main requirement is a sponsor. It would be feasible to prepare such an exhibition for the Second Cultural Heritage Forum.

#### *Highlighting shipwrecks*

...in the international waters of the Baltic Sea. Technical diving is increasingly becoming more commonplace and increasing potential dangers to wrecks. A video taken by Swedes shows an almost intact wreck, which still has paint on the figurehead, the rigging and much more. This needs protection. Perhaps it could be considered by the BUCH project?

#### *Manor houses, Parks and Gardens*

Few things engage the public's interest more than these topics. Another subject may be churches in rural areas.

#### *Educational cooperation*

In particular, cultural heritage concerning young people through for e.g. student exchanges, and the exchange of research within cultural heritage needs to be considered.

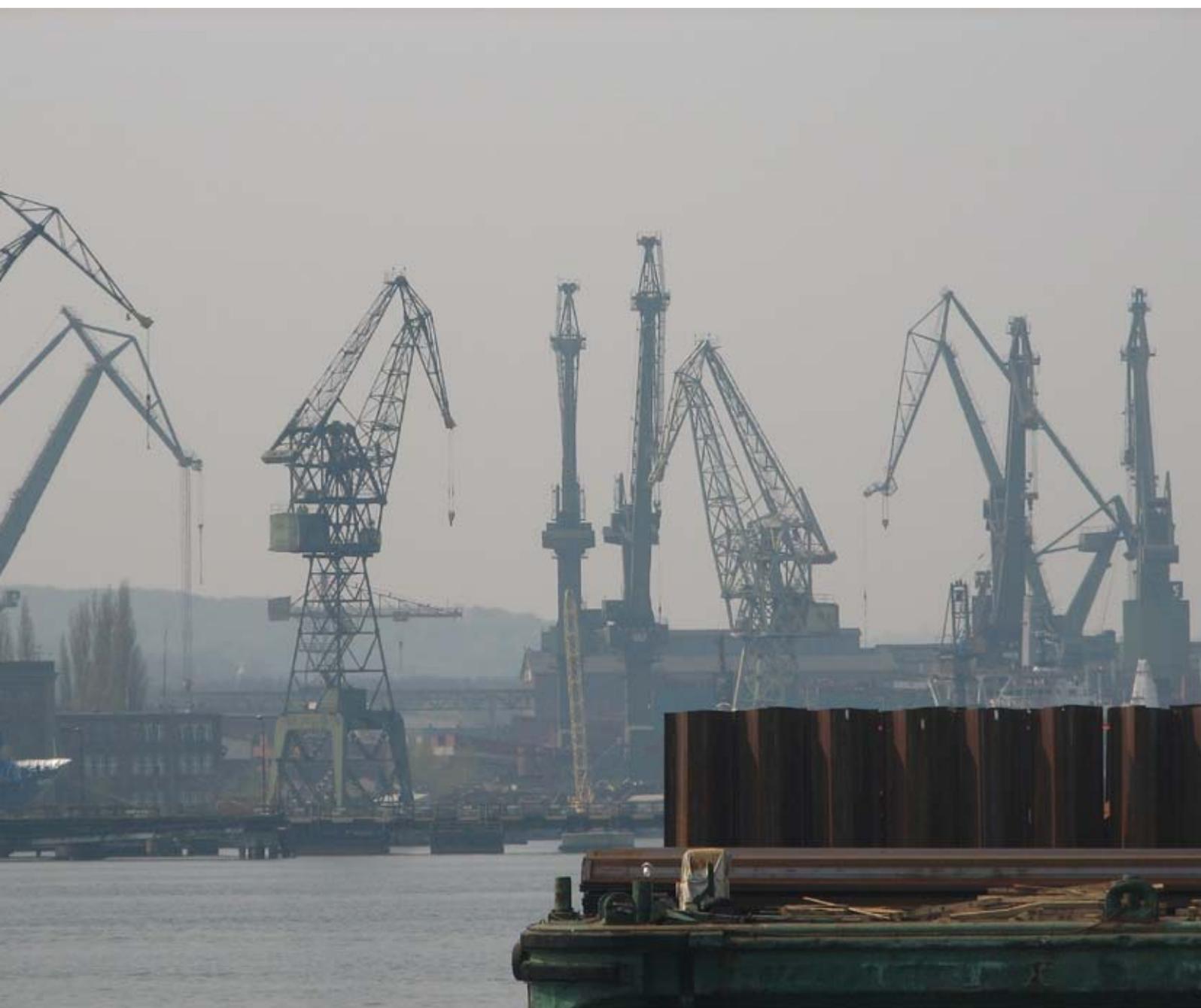
#### *Closing Remarks*

The number of future suggestions and ideas certainly points to a need for a Second Forum. Perhaps the Monitoring Group, instead of being an overseeing body, could become a type of clearing house for combining and coordinating actions between different ideas and activities.

With regard to identity, common culture, common sea, authenticity, ethics etc; whether we work with boats, underwater archaeology, or buildings; it all has to do with remembering the past. How we introduce it, how we explain it and how we pass it on for future generations. The Minister's original statement recognised every individual's right to have access to their heritage and history. In fact, this is what we have been discussing. Not only how we work with this as professionals but how we can be more inclusive of people in general at a grass roots level. From the Minister's point of view, the public's awareness of cultural heritage is essential for the development of democracy. If we do not know what history has given us, we will not be able to fight for a democratic society in the future. This is a responsibility that we have to take on.

There are different ways of looking at our heritage and our common or diverse identity. Of course there is a common culture in this part of Europe, but it also depends from where you are looking at it. So whilst diverse cultures do exist within the Baltic Sea region, there is at the same time, a common heritage.

An important purpose for this First Forum meeting is that there is a possible area here that is big enough to be a diverse cultural area, but importantly is also small enough to grasp and develop as part of a widening Europe.



II Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum  
**“Urban heritage – collective privilege”**  
Helsinki, Finland, 7 – 11 June, 2005

***THE OPENING SPEECH OF THE MS PAULA PURHONEN, DIRECTOR GENERAL,  
NATIONAL BOARD OF ANTIQUITIES OF FINLAND.***

Honoured participants of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum! Dear colleagues!

Ladies and Gentlemen!

*Interaction among people* living in the Baltic Sea region has deep roots, starting from the multi-phased settlement of the region. During the past millenniums and centuries the interaction of tribes, families, trades- and craftsmen, soldiers and officers, sailors and fishermen, scholars and students have left visual testimonies and intangible traditions and histories in the region. They are to be found under and above the earth and the sea, in urban patterns and fabrics, integrated with heritage skills and know-how and use of traditional materials.

*Today, in the present situation* with the enlarged European Union, together with accelerating globalisation, Baltic Sea regional heritage co-operation faces new needs, challenges and possibilities for joint approaches. This Forum, which is the second Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum, forms one platform to enhance these approaches.

*The theme of the Forum* is “Urban Heritage – Collective Privilege”. The presentations deal with the actual challenges of the pressure of change and the question of how to cultivate the urban environment with diversified qualities and multiplied layers for good ways of life. The actual target for urban heritage professionals is to integrate urban heritage values with sustainable development and the policies of local communities.

*The Forum creates* a platform for authorities, researchers and professionals to exchange and compare management experiences and thus enhance regional and local capacity building. It promotes cross-sector co-operation and local involvement which is needed to manage the complexity of urban heritage management.

*Events on the market site* and additional exhibitions promote the know-how of the cultural heritage sector and the significance of this heritage to the public at large.

*The Conference of the Forum* takes place at our National Museum, Kansallismuseo, by architects *Herman Gesellius, Armas Lindgren* and *Elieel Saarinen*. This building was built at the turn of the twentieth century – Jugendstil buildings in the National Romantic form added an interesting and visible layer to the built heritage of Helsinki. The National Museum was placed on the edge of the then existing urban structure of the capital of the autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland. This new building was erected in a semi-rural environment. The style and the concept of the Museum interpreted and manifested the freshly constructed history of the nation of Finland. The building was a landmark then, and this skyline is still preserved.

*New buildings, important* to the national identity, have been built around the National Museum: the House of Parliament by architect *Johan Sigfrid Sirén*, the Finlandia House by architect *Alvar Aalto*, the Museum of Contemporary Art, Kiasma, by architect *Steven Holl* and the Sanoma Building of the leading media corporation by architects *Antti-Matti Siikala* and *Jan Söderlund*. In between there are still remains of red brick warehouses from the Russian era, now in temporary use waiting to be replaced by the new Music House in the near future. A topical picture of changes and continuity in the townscape at your disposal!

*The responsible organisers* of the Forum are the National Board of Antiquities of Finland and the thematic working group “Sustainable Historic Towns”. The National Board of Antiquities is the Lead Partner of the project “Sustainable Historic Towns – Urban Heritage as an Asset of Development”. This project has financing through the Interreg III B-programme in the years 2003-05. Thus, even the European Union is involved in the arrangement of this project. The other organisers are the Monitoring Group of the Cultural Heritage Co-operation in the Baltic Sea States and the thematic working group “Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice”.

*The Forum is* financed also by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of the Environment of Finland. Several networks, such as DOCOMOMO and ICOMOS, and actors on cultural heritage are involved with the Forum exhibition and thematic meetings.

*The international co-operation* between national boards is the obligatory challenge of today. This profits both the national and international work. I wish this Forum successful working days and fresh approaches to the sustainable management of our common urban heritage!

*On behalf of* the National Board of Antiquities of Finland, it is a great honour for me to address my collegial greetings to all participants of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Conference. I hope you will achieve an interesting exchange of experiences, and that this Forum will contribute to new approaches on cultural heritage management in the Baltic Sea region.



III Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum

**Cultural heritage and tourism: potential, impact, partnership and governance**  
Vilnius, Lithuania, 25 - 27 September, 2007

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TOURISM  
FOR THE BALTIC SEA STATES**

**PREAMBLE**

The Baltic Sea Heritage Cooperation was initiated in 1997 after a decision taken by the Ministers of Culture in the Region. The cooperation takes place in Working groups, which are organized by a Monitoring group, and in regularly gathered FORUMS, to enhance and develop the management of the Cultural Heritage in the Region in a fruitful and sustainable way.

*The participants of the third Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum recognize:*

- the importance of Cultural Heritage in generating a coherent society and as a vital resource for a prosperous local and regional development in the Baltic Sea Region, irrespective of its location on land, sea or underwater
- that the diversity of Cultural Heritage of the Baltic Sea Region should be made available to all, and yet used in a sustainable way in order to preserve it for future generations
- that the Cultural Heritage is an essential asset for Cultural Tourism
- that the European Union emphasises on its agenda enhancement of sustainable European tourism policies
- that the existence of international documents like International Cultural Tourism Charter (adopted by ICOMOS in Mexico, 1999) and Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro 2005) are to be looked upon as appropriate guidelines for sustainable Cultural Tourism management.

*Underline;*

- that in order to release the full potential for tourism based on the Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea region, joint strategies for better documentation and protection must be developed by national authorities
- that cultural tourism activities should enhance living cultural traditions, genuine hand crafts and skills, local pride and public appreciation as well as understanding of cultural heritage sites, and at the same time avoid overexploitation
- that Cultural Heritage management institutions and Tourism organizations need to develop mutual relations in order to share responsibilities and to enhance competent partnerships and governance.

*Recommend;*

- all States in the Baltic Sea Region to record their Cultural Heritage and make the documentation comprehensible to other Sectors of the society and to the Public at large
- all States in the Baltic Sea Region to encourage the use of traditional skills and materials in preservation and restoration works, programming constant maintenance of the sites
- that abandoned Monuments are given new functions for their survival with regard to their cultural values in order to be a resource also in Cultural Tourism
- Cultural Heritage management and tourism organizations to engage and encourage the interest of the young and children in History and Cultural Heritage
- creation of cross sector networks between Cultural Heritage and Tourism organizations for developing joint policies and strategies for a diverse, sustainable and prosperous Cultural Tourism and establishing regional cultural routes
- that politicians at all levels in the Baltic Sea region to recognize the vital role of a well-preserved and diverse Cultural Heritage for prosperous tourism and consequently for the versatile development of the entire region.



## **JOINT STATEMENT**

We, participants of the 4<sup>th</sup> Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum “Cultural Heritage – Contemporary Challenge”, having assembled in Riga on 9 and 10 September 2010, state that:

1. Cultural heritage can contribute to sustainability as built resources, tested examples of enduring solutions as well as experienced excellences and best practices of well-being. Cultural heritage plays an important and decisive role in a person’s inter-action with the environment; it attributes a person his identity and provides the understanding of authenticity in all aspects.

2. The conservation of cultural heritage and new development are equally important to the quality of human life. Even the historic environment needs good-quality contemporary architecture and design; however, it must not be based on the destruction of heritage. Today, development principles should strive to the protection of natural and cultural heritage values, encouraging sustainable development as well as viewing each new high-quality contribution as potential future cultural heritage.

3. It is important to note that heritage includes both tangible and intangible elements and qualities above the earth and underwater. In order to ensure the long-term quality of human life, protection of individual heritage objects should be extended to sustainable management of places, sites and the environment as a whole. Thus, in the protection of cultural heritage, not only the visual aspect of a place and its aesthetic understanding is important, but all factors which form the place, such as the relations between humans and their environment are as important as rational and intelligent use of resources. The contemporary understanding of the integrated concept of cultural heritage needs to be promoted and encouraged in all countries of our region.

4. Heritage is a non-renewable asset whose authenticity is one of the most important values. An authentic object provides reliable information and is specific to its own atmosphere of a place. This cannot be achieved by imitating historical expressions. The quality of layers left by all periods including natural erosion and deterioration of the asset serve as witnesses of the era and can be of heritage value. At the urban level integrity is an important tool for safeguarding and preserving historic wholeness and legibility. Together integrity and authenticity contain the historic significance of cities, towns and urban areas.

5. In the ongoing process of fast global transformation and economic ups and downs, we shall use all existing means to preserve and strengthen regional identity and cultural assets for future generations. Heritage values should be taken into careful consideration when in response to actual development challenges such as reducing emission, energy saving and other approaches towards an ecologic balance in our societies. Existing cooperative legislation and the promotion of new ones aimed at protection of cultural heritage, need strengthening within the Baltic Sea region in order to provide stability and guarantee well-considered actions in the long term.

6. The quality of the spatial environment always reflects development of the society – culture, science, economy, democracy and social life. We encourage national governments to be more involved in safeguarding cultural heritage so that in the end their actions will strengthen the ambience and attractiveness of the place and ensure the prudent development of the region.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SESSION ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS**

### *Framework*

Historic buildings and towns represent invested resources in addition to economic and cultural values. Buildings influence the environment in their life time by energy consumption and environmental impact during construction, use, maintenance, demolition and waste. The resources invested in buildings should be administered in the best way for as long a time as possible. Major pressures today for changes in our cities and built environments are climate, sustainability and energy conservation. These forces may be a threat to cultural heritage, by a one-sided focus on technical efficiency, in particular for energy.

Historic buildings may thus be either torn down, or renovated badly, in the rush to reduce carbon emissions; assisted by short term economic calculations.

### *Theses*

There is a large potential for energy efficiency of old buildings. Improvements must be made with respect to both the physical aspects and the cultural values. For listed buildings and national monuments there is a limited potential for energy improvements, but passive house standard is possible to achieve for a substantial part of the building stock.

Original and traditional windows can be easily improved. By adding a new inner frame, they become nearly as good as modern windows regarding energy loss and noise reduction. As renovated windows will have a service life 3-6 times longer than normally used replacement windows, this will cause a considerable environmental and economic advantage for society and for heritage.

The heritage sector offers an important, indeed essential, counterweight in the debate about sustainability. Tools like the Sustainability Value Map create a real understanding of the full meaning and value of heritage for sustainable development. Standardized methods for assessments and measures for energy efficiency in historical buildings should consider life-cycle reviews and take embodied energy into account. Research on historical buildings is looking into the future, not only the past.

### *Provocative questions*

Why are we not doing complete life cycle assessments on rehabilitation of existing buildings versus demolishing and building new ones?

Energy cost will be decisive in Environmental Accounts. Can energy/climate experts prove that demolition and building new low energy buildings is better in a complete life cycle perspective than preserving and improving existing ones?

Cultural heritage has recognised advantages in the fields of society and culture. How can we bring forth and communicate better the ecological advantages?

## **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SESSION RESTORATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND AUTHENTICITY**

Authenticity is the most **important aspects** when measuring the quality of cultural heritage objects. An authentic cultural heritage property has a high **social and economic value** for the owner and is of great importance to society. Authenticity is a quality **for everyone** involved, the property owner, the neighbourhood, the businesses and the tourists. An authentic architectural object contains fundamental and unique information and is a **positive trade mark** which stimulates as well as enriches the surrounding urban or rural area!

The concept of authenticity can be defined as **originality or genuineness**. It involves overall landscape and urban context, architecture, interiors and details. The quality of authenticity is dependent on the reliability and **credibility** of the messages conveyed by the object.

**Original materials**, shapes, colours and construction methods are of utmost importance but the original use and function are also of great importance. The original design has a great value but **changes or additions** throughout the life of the object are equally important, if they are of adequate quality.

In order to respect or achieve authenticity, a **good documentation** is necessary, including the architectural and structural design as well as the historic technical and functional development of the object. Every architectural object and relevant archives should be surveyed in view of future maintenance and restorations.

When cultural heritage is subject to **interventions**, the aspect of authenticity should be a major consideration for the decisions by property owner, expert and the authorities. Insensitive changes, additions or reductions of the design or function of an architectural object reduces the value.

**Authenticity can be preserved** and even strengthened in a well-planned intervention. The owner and experts have to preserve and respect the original design of the cultural heritage object as well as the successive historic alterations. In the renovation or restoration project, original materials, shapes and colours should be used; any addition or new function has to coincide with, and not damage, the authentic qualities of material, structure and design.

These principles apply to the object or landscape of high cultural historical value as well as to the **normal urban and rural buildings and interiors**.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SESSION CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE**

The discussion has taken place gathering 107 specialists (architects, planners, art historians, entrepreneurs etc.) and the recommendations were elaborated for the promotion of the dialogue and cooperation between cultural heritage field and contemporary architecture.

1. Growing challenges of globalization urges us to establish mutually strong strategies to bridge the contemporary architecture and cultural heritage so to preserve and maintain the common identity of the Baltic Sea region and to promote sustainable and quality development of society and space where it is living.

2. Contemporary understanding of the preservation of cultural heritage includes the development of quality architecture within historic environments; quality architecture can complement heritage values. Quality and excellence in contemporary architecture adds value and is the cultural heritage for the future.

3. Each site needs a concise, clear, philosophically comprehensive and strong analysis of its cultural values, well-defined and culturally sensitive and specific policy for economic development and clear and viable spatial vision.

4. In order to develop architectural spaces in harmony and without creating conflicts, contemporary architecture must respect existing dominant qualities of the place, acknowledge the spatial specificities, building volume and character of the place and regard the traditional materials and historically created sense of place, yet recognizing/ allowing also the use of new innovative materials and forms which contribute to the value of the place.

5. The original is the highest value within the historical environment, despite its age. By destroying, the original society loses part of its heritage, which cannot be recreated. Sense of place cannot be developed by reconstruction. To build a copy means to give a preference to a certain period or architectural style and to neglect the value of continued development of the humanity and cultural diversity.

6. Each period in architecture has its specific characteristics; these periods correspond to each other. Only continuous and quality synergies between these developments secure sustainable and well thought-out development of the society and the place – heritage and memories inspire emerging new qualities, which later on become the heritage itself. Society is defined by the sense of its heritage and sense of the place it is living in. This sense is characterized by the contemporary architecture and developments, which therefore mirror the self-respect of the culture.

7. It is necessary to continue and strengthen professional cooperation within the Baltic Sea region in order to facilitate discussions, which improve the development of comprehensive and relevant national policy documents on the development of architecture and architectural space.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SESSION CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A PUBLIC GOOD AND AN ASSET FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Cultural Heritage functions as a special attraction, as a generator of economic activities and development, and as a source of local pride and identity. Heritage has an intrinsic value for human culture, and it produces both public and private benefits. It is even an asset in the market. One of the key questions concerning the preservation of Built and Maritime Heritage is: What can be done to develop the sustainable utilization of these assets?

Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum recommends that public and private actors, representing varied fields of expertise, work together to advance the public discussion on the multiple values of heritage, from various actors' perspectives, so that both actualized and potential values of heritage can be fully taken into account in policy and decision making.

The Forum also recommends that all stakeholders working with sites and other material or immaterial issues of cultural importance – including Heritage professionals, planners and other public authorities, as well as NGOs and private sector – work on developing and advancing new co-operation models in the management, utilization and maintenance of Built and Maritime Heritage.

The Forum emphasizes the importance of exchanging know-how and information on good Heritage management practices in the Baltic Sea Region. Sharing the knowledge and experiences of successful practices between all stakeholders and experts, both nationally and internationally, is essential for developing and elaborating the current practices further, and for strengthening the local and regional co-operation.



## **RESOLUTION**

Agreed by the **V Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum** in Tallinn 2013

1. There is a keen economic interest in the re-use of coastal areas as well as new use of the open sea. Integrated coastal and maritime spatial planning poses new challenges and opportunities for cultural heritage. We have to come in early in these processes, already in the planning phases.
2. We should aim at diversity in development of coastal areas - tourism is a monoculture. We should revitalise the traditional use allowing for responsible, creative and qualitative new development.
3. The new technologies enhance the study, interpretation, presentation of and access to the sites that were inaccessible before. Underwater heritage field used to be a relatively small field of the lucky few who could dive to the wrecks – now it is in public domain.
4. The field itself has become much broader including natural sciences and environmental issues. Even the humanistic side has widened; it enables us to tell different narratives, both in the landscapes and seascapes. Tangible and intangible are inseparable.
5. The interest of the general public has risen, but we have to raise responsible awareness of the public, too. It's not only about fun, but also about responsibility. We need to reach young people and local communities through new technologies.



## **JOINT STATEMENT**

### *Preamble*

The 6<sup>th</sup> Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum calls for the attention of safeguarding the post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century built environments as valuable manifestations of the region's history and development.

The post-war 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage in the region reflects the ideology and different interpretations of the welfare society in an eastern and a western context. Furthermore, the late 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage represents the general shift towards globalization and a stronger emphasis on individuality. The conference fosters to understand the importance of post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage as an integral part sustainable development strategies of urban and rural landscapes.

### *Statement*

The post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage in the Baltic Sea Region is at risk due to extensive social changes and a lack of recognition from society in general. The architecture, ideology and function that intervene in the legacy of 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage require specific demands. The practical core challenges are the exceptional scope in quantity, the experimental use of different materials and the rapid change of functions and use. A deepened regional cooperation is decisive in order to safeguard the legacy of post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage in the Baltic Sea Region.

The Conference call upon all state parties to recognize and strive towards the following:

- Promote research in the field and spread knowledge and raise awareness of post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage in the Baltic Sea Region
- Deepen cooperation in order to tackle the specific challenges of post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage to enhance safeguarding; that includes adaptive re-use and classification
- Elaborate common approaches for cultural assessment regarding post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage, landscape and public spaces and promote integration of these methods in planning processes, property management and property development
- Mediate tangible and intangible values of post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage for the purpose of integrating democratic perspectives in order to obtain sustainable development
- Promote preservation and management of 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage as part of global effort to reduce global warming. Life cycle assessment (LCA) is a valuable tool in addressing this angle
- Promote research on a cross-sector basis regarding materials, best practice/methods and techniques for the preservation of post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage including sustainable improvement of the energy performance
- Recognize preservation and continuous use and reuse of 20<sup>th</sup> century built heritage as important aspects of ecological and social sustainability
- Highlight post-war and late 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture in a Baltic Sea Region context in order to attract tourism and regional development / foster heritage-based economy.



BRHC AGREED POLICIES AND STATEMENTS

## **THE CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNDERWATER HERITAGE IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION**

*Agreed by the BRHC and the Underwater Heritage Working Group in 2008*

### *Preamble*

1. The overall objective of COPUCH is the management and preservation of the unique Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) in Baltic Sea. Therefore, the delimitation of the Baltic Sea is defined by the parallel of the Skaw in the Skagerrak at lat. 57 44.43´ N, which is in accordance with Article 1 of the Helsinki Convention (Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, 1992).
2. COPUCH is an agreed set of principles that seeks to establish:
  - a. a common ground for the protection, recognition, understanding and management of the UCH in the Baltic Sea Region,
  - b. that archaeological surveying and excavation are undertaken in a scientific manner,
  - c. the prevention of any unprofessional interference or excavation of the UCH.

### *Subsections*

1. "Underwater cultural heritage" means all cultural, historical and/or archaeological traces of human existence, which have been under water for at least 100 years, or which otherwise are regarded as historically significant or protected by heritage legislation.
2. COPUCH is applicable to the entire Baltic Sea, including internal and territorial waters.
3. The UCH in the Baltic Sea is recognised as an invaluable source for knowledge, experience and understanding.
4. Preservation in situ of the UCH shall be considered as the first option. Other alternatives shall be motivated and actions, if taken, professionally performed.
5. By professional performance is meant such action that is conducted and led by educated and trained underwater archaeologists.
6. Professional competence in the engagement with the UCH is essential to ensure the proper recording of its cultural, historical and archaeological information.
7. All professional action regarding the UCH shall be done within a proper project design. This project design may vary between nations, but should include research objectives, expected results, planned efforts, means of documentation, treatment of eventual artefacts and publication measures. It is also recommended that it should include a budget, the means of financing, a timetable and an occupational health and safety plan.

8. Activities directed at the UCH shall avoid physical interference that is not motivated by the research objectives. Non-destructive methods shall be preferred before actions that affect or disturb a site or an object and/or its context.

9. In the management of the UCH, preventive planning and other efforts shall aim at avoiding or minimizing destructive interference.

10. Public access to good and relevant information and experience of the UCH is an important goal and shall be promoted.

## ***RECOMMENDATIONS ON CLIMATE CONTROL IN HISTORICAL CHURCHES***

Elaborated and agreed during the international seminar  
**“Indoor Climate in Churches – Problems and Solutions”**  
Riga, Latvia, 11–12 November 2004

The basis of preservation of cultural monuments is information, maintenance, control of changes and professional management.

Microclimate is essential factor for long term physical preservation of church buildings and interior items.

The most degrading factors in utilisation of churches are too high or too low humidity and especially rapid changes of humidity level (that can be solved by thoughtful heating and ventilation of the object).

In order to provide more comfortable conditions in the churches, inappropriate systems are used thus causing severe damage the repair of which is more expensive than establishing appropriate heating system.

Changing original window and door isles in order to save energy, damages cultural value and authenticity of the objects and only well-advertised companies benefit from it.

Regular control of microclimate is obligatory in culture historical churches with heating.

It should be prohibited to use new and untested heating systems in culture historical churches.

When choosing the heating system it is important to pay attention not only to visual impact, but primarily to the influence of climate to the building and interior on the whole, as well as fire security.

There are positive practices in experience of heating systems in churches, which are not connected with permanent heating of the whole building, but only with temporary heating during particular period and within particular areas, thus enabling to control the humidity regime within the whole object.

## **FRAMEWORK STATEMENTS**

Formulated by the Monitoring Group / BRHC  
as Annex to the first report addressed to BSS Ministers of Culture,  
*Safeguarding and Developing the Common Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea Region*,  
and approved as such by the Ministers of Culture in 1999

The working group (BRHC) proposes that the Ministers of Culture in the Baltic Sea States at their meeting in Gdansk, September 1999 consider the adoption of the following, as a framework for future Co-operation in the field of cultural heritage.

## **GENERAL STATEMENTS**

*We the ministers*

- recognize everyone's right to have access to their heritage and history.
- consider public awareness on cultural heritage essential for the development of democracy.
- consider the understanding of our common cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea Region an important factor for the peace and stability in the area and by that also recognize the efforts done by Pax Baltica.
- believe in all efforts made for creating a sustainable society and that the protection of cultural heritage is inseparable from other environmental protection.
- consider all culture created in the Baltic Sea area, regardless of origin or age, our common cultural heritage, thereby also taking responsibility for heritage brought to us by others.
- emphasize that cultural heritage, in its broadest sense, contains both tangible and intangible aspects in a complex interaction.
- stress that movables and artefacts are fundamental parts of the heritage and identity of every country and must be allowed to interact with their original setting and context.

## **STATEMENTS ON AREAS OF MAIN INTEREST**

*We the ministers*

- consider the Baltic Sea itself a fundamental factor for communication, exchange and cooperation throughout history between all the countries surrounding it and therefore consider the maritime heritage essential for a common Baltic Sea identity.
- agree that the Baltic Sea should be a safe place for underwater heritage.
- recognize the importance of traditional building materials as parts of our common heritage and the development of a sustainable society, thereby pointing out the need for training of craftsmen, research necessary for preserving the materials and information exchange.
- consider the protection, promotion and preservation of wooden architecture in the region a main common value.
- are aware that our common heritage includes also industrial heritage and contemporary architecture and recognize and support the work by international organisations such as ICOMOS, TICCIH and DOCOMOMO.
- are aware that our military heritage, not least from our own century, will be one of the main issues for preservation and new uses in the near future, a challenge where sharing our mutual experiences will be of importance.

## **STATEMENTS ON MEANS AND TOOLS**

### *We the ministers*

- consider the flow of heritage information essential for fostering the knowledge of our common culture and therefore support the development of effective tools and systems for information exchange.
- recognize the importance of developing common views on heritage protection as well as the coordination of economic, legislative and administrative structures for maintaining and enhancing our cultural heritage.
- support education and the exchange of experience in the heritage field.
- stress the need for relevant training of craftsmen in order to obtain the skills and knowledge necessary for cultural heritage preservation.
- stress the need for producing comprehensive and usable knowledge about the common heritage as basis for town and country planning.
- recognize the importance of developing protection and presentation of the archaeological heritage in the region.
- consider sustainable cultural tourism important for economic growth, the creation of jobs and a tool for deeper understanding between our countries.





WORKING GROUPS

The Baltic Region Heritage Committee (until 2017 – the Monitoring Group on cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea States) established Working Groups on Underwater Heritage, Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage, Sustainable Historic Towns and Traditional Building Materials and Maintenance in Practice, that started their networking officially in 2000. The networking of the Working Groups on Traditional Building Materials and Maintenance in Practice and on Sustainable Historic Towns ceased after several completed projects in 2011 and 2012. Working Groups on Underwater Heritage and Coastal Culture continue active work with their current priorities. The Working Group on 20th c. Built Heritage had its first working group meeting in 2014. Additional thematic activities have completed the regional approaches.

### **WORKING GROUP ON UNDERWATER HERITAGE**

The former projects of the Underwater Heritage Working Group have revealed that the underwater heritage assets of the Baltic Sea are unique even on the global scale if we perceive the Baltic Sea as one entity. The Working Group approved a Code of Good Practice for the Protection of the Underwater Heritage of the Baltic Sea, in order to enhance the protection of the fragile treasure which is under increased pressure from sea use. The flagship initiative develops further tools for the cross-sector engagement of protection and sustainable management of common heritage assets.

The Working Group has surveyed and mapped the underwater heritage of the Baltic Sea as one entity beyond national registers and borders, and developed shared management recommendations (above mentioned COPUCH), as well as a film on most significant underwater heritage objects in the Baltic Sea.

The Group has participated actively in all the six Heritage Forums. The Group has also organized Pre-Forum Workshops. It had the major responsibility on preparing the program of the I and V Forum together with the Working Group on Coastal Heritage. In addition, the Group has organised a seminar on the Management of Cultural Tourism and Underwater Heritage in the framework of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Forum, and a seminar on Waterways and Waterfronts.

The Group has also produced two poster exhibitions, one called “A Future for Our Past”. Another poster exhibition raised questions regarding 20th century Baltic Sea maritime and underwater cultural heritage.

### **MAIN OUTCOME OF THE BSR WORKING GROUP ON UNDERWATER HERITAGE:**

Reference Group for the BSR Interreg funded BalticRIM -project (*Baltic Sea Region Integrated Maritime Cultural Heritage Management*) 2017-2020

Reference Group for the CBSS Project Support Facility funded project Pro BSR, which produced “*Maritime Heritage Action Plan 2015-2020*”, and which resulted the above mentioned BalticRIM -project

Documentary film about the “100-list” referring to the Rutilus-project (below) 2010

*RUTILUS Strategies for a Sustainable Development of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea Region*, Swedish National Maritime Museums report dnr 1267/03-51, 2006 (NCM)

The Working Group was active in creating and implementing the MoSS-project, a shipwreck research project 2002-2004 funded by the European Union Culture 2000 Programme

### **WORKING GROUP ON COASTAL HERITAGE**

The activities of the Coastal Heritage Working Group verify how the coastal traditions and heritage link the people around the Baltic Sea. The Working Group values and revitalizes maritime heritage in all of its diversity by exhibitions and joint projects.

The Working Group has prepared several poster exhibitions and films, which have circulated among the maritime museums of the Baltic Sea States and have been displayed at respective Forum -premises.

The Working Group had the major responsibility on preparing the program of I and V Forum together with the Working Group on Underwater Heritage, and it has taken part to preparations of all the other Fora, too.

### **MAIN OUTCOME OF THE BSR WORKING GROUP ON COASTAL HERITAGE:**

Film *The Baltic – A sea of connections*, compilation of m/s Gamle Oksoy's Voyage around the Baltic Region 2016

Film *From faring to tankers*, Norway 2016

*Architecture of equality*, Norway 2016

*Lighthouses of Rozewie*, Poland 2016

*Jurmala invites*, Latvia 2016

*The Soviet border guards at Saaremaa*, Estonia 2016

*Finland – Land of treacherous rocks and historic beacons*, Finland 2016

*Steamers of Stockholm today*, Sweden 2016

Poster Exhibition *Herring a shared heritage* 2013

Leaflet *Baltic Ships Contemporary Challenge* 2010

Poster Exhibition *Historic Ships* 2007

Poster Exhibition *A Future for Our Past* 2007

Poster Exhibition *The Baltic Harbours Gateways to the Future* 2005

Poster Exhibition *Baltic Lighthouses* 2003

## **BSR WORKING GROUP ON 20<sup>TH</sup>. C. BUILT HERITAGE**

The BSR Working Group on 20th c. heritage was established in 2014 by a Swedish initiative. The Working Group, the Swedish National Heritage Board and the Forum host, the Archaeological State Department of Schleswig-Holstein, were in charge of preparations of the VI Baltic Sea Region Cultural Forum. The Forum took place in September 2016 in Kiel. The Working Group took part in drafting the concept of the Forum report, which was edited at the Swedish National Heritage Board.

Many buildings and places of the 20th century that were never intended to be monuments gradually acquires a new dimension of meaning and emerges as cultural heritage. This process provokes huge social, cultural and economic challenges. Working Group aims to collect good practices around the Baltics, and to discuss the legacy of modernism as a collection of unique cultural references with a rich diversity of building types, technological solutions and aesthetic strategies – which is far from being just a collection of masterpieces by the great masters of modernism, and which have a potential to contribute for the sustainable future.

## **WORKING GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE HISTORIC TOWNS**

*The Working Group on Sustainable Historic Towns and its projects funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM, 2 projects) and the EU Interreg III B program have mapped and targeted urban heritage management tools. The DIVE – urban heritage analyses tool -can be mentioned as the main outcome of the Working Group.*

*The Working Group prepared the program of the 2nd Forum in Helsinki 2005 together with the Forum Task Force, and has taken part in elaboration of other Fora, too.*

## **MAIN OUTCOME OF THE BSR WORKING GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE HISTORIC TOWNS:**

DIVE Handbook (in Norwegian): *Kulturhistorisk stedsanalyse: En veileder i bruk av DIVE 2010*

DIVE Handbook (Swedish): *Kulturmiljöanalys: En vägledning för användning av DIVE 2010*

DIVE Handbook (English version) 2010

*Communicating Heritage in Urban Development Processes 2007-08, Co-Herit Project Report 2009*

*Sustainable Historic Towns: Urban – Heritage as an Asset of Development, project report 2006*

*Baltic Searegion cooperation on Sustainable Urban Heritage Management, Activities of the working group Sustainable Historic Towns 2001 – 2002*

## **WORKING GROUP ON TRADITIONAL BUILDING MATERIALS AND MAINTENANCE IN PRACTICE.**

Main objectives for the Working Group was 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. A series of workshops have been organised, mostly in connection with ongoing restoration projects as the bilateral co-operations Sweden/Estonia and Sweden/ Latvia. The Working Group activities have created a basis for a continuous co-operation between institutions and experts around the Baltic Sea.

*Indoor Climate in Churches – Problems and Solutions, report 2004*

*Traditional Building Materials of the Baltic Sea Region, Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice, Surveys compiled during 2003*

*Workshop on Plaster Conservation 2003, St. Mary's church of Põide, Estonia Report, 2003*

*Workshop on interior painting with traditional paints in Ramava, Latvia, March 2002*

A two days seminar on the conservation of brick buildings, in Lithuania - exchange of knowledge and experiences 2001

A documentary film "*Kalamaja - the Possibilities of a Wooden Town*" 2001 was awarded a prize by Europa Nostra

*Managing Building Conservation Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice, Seminar and report on pre-building-project methodology: investigation, analysis, documentation, technical specification and design. Riga, November 2001*

*Workshop on lime paint, pigments, colours and methods in Sabile, Latvia 2001*

*Workshop on timber restoration, choice of timber and repairing methods in Latvia 2001*

Study tour to information centres on building preservation in Sweden, June 2001



MEMBERS  
OF THE COOPERATION

*In the preparatory phase 1998-1999, six meetings were arranged to agree upon the forms, themes and organisation of the future regional networking on cultural heritage. The members of these meetings were appointed as the members of the BRHC network (called then the Monitoring Group on cultural heritage in the Baltic Sea States). In addition, representatives from the Embassies of the German Federal Republic in respective meeting sites took part in preparations. When the BRHC network was formally established, some new institutions joined by appointing members.*

*The Swedish National Heritage Board led the preparations, and was in charge of Chairmanship two first periods between BSS Ministerial meetings (Ministries of Culture) up till 2005. Since 2007, chairs of the Working Groups are invited to the BRHC meetings.*

*The members of the BRHC are representatives of state authorities in charge of national cultural heritage in the countries of the CBSS.*

## **DENMARK**

Mr Erik Johansen, the State Antiquaries Archaeological Secretariat  
Mr Carsten Lund, National Forest and Nature Agency  
Ms Henriette Uggerly, National Forest and Nature Agency  
Mr Jan Trane Hansen, Danish National Cultural Heritage Agency  
Mr Michael Lauenborg, National Cultural Heritage Agency /  
Agency for Culture and Palaces  
Ms Bolette Lehn Petersen, Agency for Culture and Palaces

## **ESTONIA**

Ms Anneli Randla, National Heritage Board  
Mr Jaan Tamm, Board of Antiquities  
Mr Toomas Tamla, Museum of History  
Mr Tannar Ruuben, Conservation Centre Kanut  
Mr Ando Kiviberg, National Heritage Board;  
Mr Anton Pärn, Ministry of Culture  
Mr Kalev Uustalu, National Heritage Board  
Ms Carolin Pihlap, National Heritage Board  
Ms Liina Jänes, Ministry of Culture

## **FINLAND**

Ms Maire Mattinen, National Board of Antiquities  
Ms Helena Edgren, National Board of Antiquities  
Ms Tiina Mertanen, National Board of Antiquities of Finland  
Ms Ulla Salmela, National Board of Antiquities / Finnish Heritage Agency

## **GERMANY**

Mr. Eckart Hannmann, Denkmalschutzamt in Hamburg

Mr Manfred Fischer, Landeskonservator i.R.

Mr Friedrich Lüth, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Mecklenburg-Vorpommern & Archäologisches Landesmuseum Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany

Ms Ewa Prync-Pommerencke, Department Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Mr Michael Bednorz, Department Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Mr Karl-Reinhard Titzck Department Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Mr Claus von Carnap-Bornheim, State Archaeological Department of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

Mr Matthias Maluck, State Archaeological Department of Schleswig-Holstein

## **ICELAND**

Mr Magnus Skulason, National Architectural Heritage Board

Mr Nikulas Ulfar Masson, National Architectural Heritage Board

## **LATVIA**

Mr Juris Dambis, State Inspection for Protection of Monuments

Mr Janis Asaris, State Inspection for Protection of Monuments

Mr Arnis Radiņš, Museum of the History of Latvia

Ms Katrīna Kukaine, State Inspection for Heritage Protection / National Heritage Board

Ms Baiba Mūrniece, National Heritage Board

Ms Agnese Rupenheite, National Heritage Board

## **LITHUANIA**

Mr Alfredas Jomantas, Department of Cultural Heritage Protection

Mr. Algimantas Degutis, Departement of Heritage Protection

Ms Irma Grigaitiene, Department of Cultural Heritage Protection under the Ministry of Culture

## **NORWAY**

Mr Espen Hernes, Norwegian Museum Authority

Mr Johan Kristian Meyer, Directorate for Cultural Heritage of Norway

Ms Randi Skotheim, Stavanger Maritime Museum

Mr Lyder Marstrander -2007, Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Ms Eva Camerer, Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Ms Brit Holtebekk, Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority

Ms Noëlle Dahl-Poppe, Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Ms Jørgen Holten Jørgensen, Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Ms Lisen Roll, Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority

Ms Liv Ramskajær, Arts Council

Ms Marie Skoie, Arts Council

## **POLAND**

Mr Aleksander Broda, Conservator General of Historic monuments of Poland  
Mr Marcin Gawlicki, Conservator of Historic Monuments, Pommeranian Province  
Mr Zbigniew Kobylinski, State Service for Protecting Historical Monuments  
Ms Iwona Pomian, Polish Maritime Museum in Gdansk  
Mr Jerzy Litwin, Polish Maritime Museum in Gdansk  
Ms Paulina Florjanowicz, National Heritage Board  
Ms Małgorzata Rozbicka, National Heritage Board of Poland  
Mr Bartosz Skaldawski, National Heritage Board of Poland  
Mr Robert Domżał, Polish Maritime Museum in Gdansk

## **THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Ms Maria Makogonova, State Museum for History of St Petersburg  
Ms Olga Golovanova  
Ms Irina A. Markina  
Mr Vlamidir Yarosh, Kaliningrad region, Agency for State Protection of Cultural Heritage Objects  
Ms Yana Alsenova, Kaliningrad region, Agency for State Protection of Cultural Heritage Objects  
Mr Eduard Chinyakov, Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage and Fine Arts  
Mr Pavel Shepelenko, Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage and Fine Arts  
Ms Lyubov Burdova, Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage and Fine Arts  
Mr Dmitry Leonidovich Sergeev, Ministry of Culture, Department of Archaeology

## **SWEDEN**

Ms Christina von Arbin, National Heritage Board of Sweden  
Ms Birgitta Hoberg, National Heritage Board of Sweden  
Mr Björn Peck, National Heritage Board of Sweden  
Mr Ulf Bertilsson, National Heritage Board of Sweden  
Ms Karin Arvastson, National Heritage Board  
Ms Anita Bergenstråhle-Lind, Swedish National Heritage Board

## **BRHC CHAIRS**

- 1999 - 2003 Ms Christina von Arbin, National Heritage Board of Sweden  
2003 - 2005 Mr Friedrich Lüth, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Mecklenburg-Vorpommern & Archäologisches Landesmuseum Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany  
2006 - 2009 Ms Helena Edgren, National Board of Antiquities, National Museum of Finland  
2009 - 2011 Mr Alfredas Jomantas, Department of Cultural Heritage Protection under the Ministry of Culture, Lithuania  
2012 - 2013 Mr Claus von Carnap-Bornheim, State Archaeological Department of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany  
2013 - 2014 Ms Tiina Mertanen, National Board of Antiquities of Finland  
2014 - 2015 Ms Carolin Pihlap, National Heritage Board, Estonia  
2015 - 2016 Ms Małgorzata Rozbicka, National Heritage Board of Poland  
2016 - 2018 Ms Anita Bergenstråhle-Lind, Swedish National Heritage Board  
2018 - 2019 Ms Baiba Mūrniece, National Heritage Board of Latvia

## **BRHC COORDINATORS**

- 1999 - 2006 Ms Birgitta Hoberg, National Heritage Board of Sweden  
2006 - 2018 Ms Marianne Lehtimäki, National Heritage Board of Finland  
2018 - 2019, Ms Agnese Rupenheite, National Heritage Board of Latvia

## **BSR THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS**

*Those members, who have chaired the Working Group, are marked in **bold**.*

### **Underwater Heritage Working Group:**

*Chair* Mr **Flemming Rieck**, Danish National Maritime Museum and the National Museum of Denmark

*Co-chair* Mr **Friedrich Lüth**, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Mecklenburg-Vorpommern & Archäologisches Landesmuseum Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany

Mr Voldemars Rains, Jurmala Museum, Latvia

Ms **Sallamaria Tikkanen**, National Board of Antiquities, Finland

Mr Marcus Lindholm, Åland Government, Åland Board of Antiquities, Åland Islands

Mr Willi Kramer, Archäologisches Landesmuseum Sleswig-Holstein

Mr Juris Urtans, State inspection for heritage protection of Latvia, Center of Archaeology

Mr Vladas Zulkus, Klaipėda University, Lithuania

Mr Frode Kvalö, Norwegian Maritime Museum

Mr Jerzy Litwin, National Maritime Museum in Gdansk, Poland

Ms **Iwona Pomian**, National Maritime Museum in Gdansk, Poland

Mr Piotr Sorokin, Russian Academy of Science, The Russian Federation

Mr Peter Norman, National Maritime Museums in Sweden

Mr **Björn Varenius**, National Maritime Museums in Sweden

**DENMARK:** Mr **Jan Bill**, National Museum of Denmark, Centre for Maritime Archaeology

Mr Jørgen Dencker, The Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde, Denmark

Mr. Morten Gøthche, Viking Ship Museum of Denmark

Mr Carsten Lund, By- og Landskabsstyrelsen, Denmark

**ESTONIA:** Mr Vello Mäss, Estonian Maritime Museum

Mr. Ants Kraut, National Heritage Board, Estonia

Ms. Maili Roio, National Heritage Board, Estonia

**GERMANY, MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN:** Mr Jens-Peter Schmidt, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Landesamt für Kultur und Denkmalpflege

**GERMANY, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN:** Mr **Ralf Bleile**, Archäologisches Landesmuseum

Mr Sönke Hartz, Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesmuseen Schloss Gottorff

Ms Stefanie Kloob, State Archaeology Department of Schleswig-Holstein

Mr Martin Segschneider, State Archaeology Department of Schleswig-Holstein

**FINLAND:** Ms. Riikka Alvik, National Board of Antiquities

Ms Marja Pelanne, National Board of Antiquities

**FINLAND, ÅLAND ISLANDS:** Ms. Viveka Löndahl, Åland Government, Åland Board of Antiquities

**LITHUANIA:** Mr. Laisvūnas Kavaliauskas, Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture

**NORWAY:** Mr. Ivar Arrested, Directorate for Heritage Protection

**POLAND:** Waldemar Ossowski, University of Gdansk, Archaeology Department

**SWEDEN:** Mr. Andreas Olsson, National Maritime Museums in Sweden, Unit of Archaeology

Ms Nina Eklöf, National Maritime Museums in Sweden

**THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION:** Mr. Dmitry Mazein, Institute of State and Law under the Russian Academy of Science

Mr Dmitry Mamontov, Museum of the World Ocean, Kaliningrad area

## Working Group on Coastal Heritage

Ms **Randi Ertesvåg**, Norwegian Museum Authority, Norway

**Mr Jerzy Litwin**, National Maritime Museum in Gdansk, Poland

Mr Urmas Dresen, Maritime Museum, Estonia

Ms Leena Koivisto, National Board of Antiquities, Finland

Ms Marja Pelanne, National Board of Antiquities, Finland

Mr Jonas Genys, Historical Museum of Lithuania

Mr Laisvunas Kavaliauskas, Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture, Lithuania

Mr **Harald Hamre**, Stavanger Maritime Museum, Norway

Mr Eivind Lande, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Mr Marcin Gawlicki, National Heritage Board of Poland

Mr Per-Olof Remmare, National Heritage Board, Sweden

**DENMARK:** Mr. Morten Hahn-Pedersen, The Fisheries and Maritime Museum

Mr Jørgen Selmer, Danish Maritime Museum, Elsinore, Denmark

**FINLAND:** Mr Erkki Härö, National Board of Antiquities

Mr **Hannu Matikka**, National Board of Antiquities, Finland

Ms Katariina Mauranen, The Maritime Museum of Finland, Kotka

**GERMANY, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN:** Mr Michael Paarman, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege

**ICELAND:** Mr. Magnus Skulason National Heritage Board

**LATVIA:** Ms Inta Baumane, Jurmala City Museum

Mr. Armands Vijups, The Castle of the Livonian order

**LITHUANIA:** Mr Jonas Genys, Historical Museum

Mr Laisvunas Kavaliauskas, Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture

Mr Bjørg Christophersen, Norway, Museum Vest, Rong

**NORWAY:** Ms Kate Newland, Stavanger Maritime Museum

Mr. Sverre Nordmo, North Norwegian Ship Preservation Center

Ms Lisen Roll, Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority

Mr Årstein Svihus, Museum Vest, Rong

**POLAND:** Mr. **Robert Domzal**, National Maritime Museum in Gdansk

Mr. Radoslaw Paternoga, National Maritime Museum in Gdansk

**SWEDEN:** Mr Claes Wollentz, Swedish National Maritime Museums

Ms Kersti Berggren, National Heritage Board

Mr Fredrik Blomqvist, Swedish National Maritime Museum

**THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION:** Ms. Larisa Zubina, Museum of the World Ocean, Kaliningrad area

Mr Dmitry Mamontov, Museum of the World Ocean

### ***BSR Working Group on 20<sup>th</sup>. c. Built Heritage***

Ms **Cathrine Mellander Backman**, Swedish National Heritage Board

Mr **Vaidas Petrulis**, Institute of Architecture and Construction, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania

Ms Hilikka Högström, National Board of Antiquities, Finland

Ms Sirkkaliisa Jetsonen, National Board of Antiquities, Finland

Ms Inta Mangulsone, National Heritage Board, Latvia

Ms Liv Ramskjaer, Arts Council Norway

Mr Olaf Steen, The Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway

Ms Triin Talk, Estonian National Heritage Board

Mr Pawel Filipowicz, National Heritage Board of Poland

Mr Nils Meyer, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

Mr Martin Søberg, The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, Schools of Architecture, Design and Conservation, Denmark

### **Working Group on Sustainable Historic Towns (2012)**

Ms **Margaretha Ehrström**, National Heritage Board, Finland

Mr **Hein Toss**, Estonia, National Heritage Board, Estonia

Ms Marianne Lehtimäki, National Heritage Board, Finland

Mr Eske Møller, The Forest and Nature Agency, Denmark

Mr Friedrich Lüth, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Frankfurt /Main, Germany

Mr Juris Dambis, State Inspection for Heritage Protection, Latvia

Ms Jurate Jureviciene, Gediminas Technical University, Lithuania

Mr **Gisle Erlien**, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway

Mr Artur Kostarczyk, National Heritage Board, Poland

Ms Ann-Mari Westerlind, National Heritage Board, Sweden

**ESTONIA:** Mr Mart Siilivask, National Heritage Board  
Ms Kati Männik, SRIK

**FINLAND:** Ms Özlem Özer-Kemppainen, Oulu University, Department of Architecture  
Mr Ilmari Heinonen, City of Jakobstad, Finland (Co-Herit –project 2006-08)

**GERMANY, MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN:** Mr Jan Schirmer,  
Landesamt für Denkmalpflege

**LATVIA:** Ms Katrina Kukaine, State Inspection for Heritage Protection  
Mr Artūrs Lapiņš, AIG

**LITHUANIA:** Ms Giedre Filipaviciene, Department of Cultural Heritage Protection under  
the Ministry of Culture

**NORWAY:** Ms Ingun Bruskeland Amundsen, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway  
Ms Marte Boro, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway

**Mr Dag Arne Reinart**, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway  
(Co-Herit –project 2006-08)

Mr Per Hareide, Tromsø Municipality, Norway (Co-Herit –project 2006-08)

**POLAND:** Ms Beata Makowska, National Heritage Board

**SWEDEN:** Ms Åsa Dahlin, National Heritage Board, Sweden

Mr Pål Anders Stensson, National Heritage Board, Sweden

Ms Therese Sonehag, National Heritage Board, Sweden

Ms Camilla Altahr-Cederberg, National Heritage Board, Sweden

Mr Per Granlund, Arborga Municipality, Sweden (Co-Herit –project 2006-08)

Mr Krister Olsson, Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden (Co-Herit –project 2006-08)

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

*Chair* Mr **Hans Sandström**, National Heritage Board, Sweden

*Co-chair* Mr Ilmārs Dirveiks, Mr. Ilmars Dirveiks, Riga Technical University, Latvia

*Secretariat* Ms Ann Lepp, S National Heritage Board, Sweden

Mr Jörn Andreasen, Raadvad Centre, Denmark

Ms Anneli Randla, National Heritage Board, Estonia

Mr **Sakari Mentu**, National Board of Antiquities, Finland

Ms Ewa Prync-Pommerencke, Department Archaeology and Cultural Heritage,  
Mecklenburg- Vorpommern, Germany

Mr. Ilmars Dirveiks, Riga Technical University, Latvia

Ms Irma Grigaitiene, Department of Cultural Heritage Protection under the Ministry of  
Culture, Lithuania

Ms Brita Nyquist, Norwegian National Archives

Mr Tadeusz Sadkowski, National Heritage Board, Poland

Mr Yuri Kouks, Russian Federation

Mr Martin Åhrén, National Heritage Board, Sweden

DENMARK: Mr Jørn Andreasen, The Raadvad Centre

ESTONIA: Ms Kaire Tooming, National Heritage Board

FINLAND: Ms Elisa Heikkilä, National Board of Antiquities

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Resolution of the Conference  
**Heritage protection for the future**  
Riga, Latvia, 4th October 2018

*It's time to go further by preserving the best of what has remained,  
We can do much more than we can imagine.*

We, participants of the international conference "Heritage protection for the future" from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden, highlighting the importance of cultural heritage in preserving the European identity and in the development of quality of life in society, believe:

1. As time goes by, the meaning of cultural heritage becomes increasingly deeper. Only after we acquire the ability to equally respect and honour everything that came before us, realising that without it we would not be the same we are today, absolutely new models of thinking and action become possible. Today, the concept of cultural heritage is expanding and increasingly becomes a wide interdisciplinary phenomenon. At international and national level, the interdisciplinary dimension of cultural heritage requires even greater attention.
2. The cultural heritage policy must always respond to developments in society, therefore it should never stop evolving, and should be able to predict the necessary changes in the cultural heritage field in the times of rapid changes in the life of society and by no means miss the opportunity to implement the changes. A systemic view on reality is needed. Sometimes even good and functional traditional systems should be given a new meaning, because the existing approach is exhausted, it does not inspire any more. Change requires professionals who are devoted to ideas and create an energy field.
3. The quality of work in the field of heritage protection requires more efficient compiling, analysis and distribution of the best practice. Europe is home to many outstanding and successful examples, many of which remain known only in their local information space, or are forgotten. It is necessary to nurture people's sense of responsibility.
4. The key documents in the cultural heritage protection field (conventions, charters, declarations, etc.) have been discussed extensively and serve as stable cornerstones of the field with a clear objective. They have been drafted in certain conditions, but with a vision on the future. It is not necessary to modify them. For new situations and challenges, new international documents can be drafted. Professionals must work on developing and promoting a much more user-friendly and easier to understand explanation of the cultural heritage protection principles and preservation techniques.
5. The concept of the Davos Declaration *Towards a European vision of high-quality Baukultur* is a new and promising step towards changing the understanding of preservation of European values and strengthening competitiveness. This requires active next steps that will develop this initiative and put it into practice as soon as possible.

6. Restoration of cultural heritage requires a specific, value-respecting and gentle approach on the part of the construction industry. The relationship between cultural heritage, modern architecture and design must be resolved by means of a quality dialogue that brings added value to the spatial environment.

7. Renovation of cultural heritage takes place in an environment of fierce competition, where other profitable sectors of economy are lobbied for redistribution of public funds. Financing for cultural heritage is an investment in long-term development and in the quality of life in society.

8. In the cultural heritage preservation work, most often it is impossible to establish only one absolutely right solution. Also, national legislation usually is based on the experience of the previous generation, consequently, it will never be perfect and harmonised to the very last detail, and constant in the long-term. When applying this legislation, authorities must preserve the values, promote the people's quality of life and use a balanced creative approach.

9. The cultural heritage sector cannot exist without academic knowledge, comprehensive research, long-standing experience and innovation, however, a quality preservation of individual objects of cultural heritage can use also a more society-friendly, simple and tradition- and craft-based approach.

10. In a globalised world, the European cultural heritage has to face an increasing influence by other diverse non-European cultures in the European area. While treating them with tolerance, first, we must protect and take care of our common European cultural heritage.





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