

An aerial photograph of a coastal landscape. The top half shows a patchwork of green and yellow fields, with a road and some buildings visible. The bottom half shows a dark, rippled body of water, likely a lagoon or sea. The text is overlaid on the image.

Waddenland Outstanding

Symposium on the
History, Landscape
and Cultural
Heritage of the
Wadden Sea Region

17th symposium of the Waddenacademie
8. Historiker-Treffen des Nordfriisk Instituut
Husum, Germany, 1-3 December 2016

ABSTRACTS

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Waddenland Outstanding

Organised in partnership by the Waddenacademie, Leeuwarden;
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Setting the scene

Session 1

**The Relationship between Natural
and Cultural Heritage in the Wadden Sea Region**

Session 2

Palaeography and Archaeology of the Wadden landscape

Meindert Schroor

Waddenacademie

Waddenland: concoction or reality? Defining the Waddenland in a geographical and historic context

Meindert Schroor, Harlingen 1955, is a free-lance geographer and historian at his own Bureau Varenius in Leeuwarden. Active since 1976 in researching and writing on landscape, urban history, demography, water management and cartography of Fryslân and Groningen, he has developed into the most prolific researcher and writer on cultural history in the Northern Netherlands. He graduated as Ph D in 2014 on the demographic and economic history of the town of Groningen and is editor-in-chief of the New Encyclopaedia of Fryslân (published 2016). He is member of the board of the Waddenacademie on the portfolio society and cultural history (since 2014).

Waddenland is a rather new conception not findable on any map at all. At first sight this is the obvious outcome of a wanting collective cultural identity and administrative context. The lowest common denominator being a somewhat loose, fairly undefined Frisian identity associated with the Wadden Islands (Frisian Islands) and three-quarters of the mainland marshes. With Waddenland we apply physical-geographical criteria to an area that at best shares some weak socio-cultural traits, but has never been a political unity. Since the 1960s ecologists have put the Wadden Sea on the map, resulting in its designation as World Heritage property in 2009. In order to turn this honourable assignment into a successful label, involvement of the population of the islands as well as the mainland marshes is a prerequisite. But how? Assuming that the Wadden Sea Area is as much a man-made landscape as it is a natural landscape is an essential step in fostering awareness.

Note:

Hans Renes

University of Utrecht

The Wadden Sea region as a cultural landscape - history, heritage, management

Hans Renes studied historical geography at Utrecht State University and rural planning at Wageningen Agricultural University. After working for many years at the Soil Survey Institute (later Winand Staring Centre) at Wageningen, he returned to teach historical geography at Utrecht University. Since 2001, he has also been involved in the Master course in Heritage Studies at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Since 2011, he occupies a chair in heritage studies at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. His publications are mainly on landscape history in the Netherlands and Europe and on the relation between heritage and planning.

The Wadden Sea region is a typical example of what is often called a 'maritime cultural landscape', a landscape that is shaped by the forces of nature and culture and also a landscape in which the livelihood of the population is built on the use of resources from the land as well as from the sea. Many islands and coastal regions have a long history of combining agriculture with fishing and seafaring, whereby the emphasis changed according to the economic tides. In this presentation we will look at the complex relation between nature and society in the past as well as in the present. For sustainable management of the Wadden Sea regions, an integrated approach, combining developments in nature and in society, is necessary. The artificial borders between nature and culture that are introduced by some ecologists and authorities (the most notorious example being the inscription of the Wadden Sea as a natural site on the World Heritage List) is a source of conflicts and complicates an integral management of the Wadden Sea region.

Note:

Ludwig Fischer

University of Hamburg

Karsten Reise

Alfred Wegner Institute, Sylt

Jens Enemark

Waddenacademie

***An urgent call for integration:
Protecting natural and cultural
values of the Wadden Sea Coast
in the Anthropocene***

Ludwig Fischer and Karsten Reise have both retired as professors but remain deeply engaged in the future of the Wadden Sea Coast. Until his retirement in 2014 Jens Enemark was secretary of the Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation, now affiliated with the Waddenacademie and again working on his life-long devotion – history.

Shallow sea and coastal plain constitute a natural entity at the Wadden Sea Coast. A highly dynamic history of natural processes and events as well as human intentions and interventions shaped this unique region. Today a divergent course has led to a separation between sea and land. This is based on a deep-rooted nature-culture divide in our mentality. However, this old dualism needs to be overcome, foremost at a coast challenged by embracing globalization and sea level rise of some meters in the Anthropocene. Keeping nature protection in the sea, coastal protection along the shore, and protection of cultural values in the landscape separate from each other is bound to shipwreck. Natural and cultural sciences, societies and policies should join forces in a transdisciplinary approach, developing new concepts for the protection of natural and cultural diversity and for coastal identity.

Note:

Jan Kolen

University of Leiden

Does the natural landscape exist?

Jan Kolen (1962) is Professor in Landscape Archaeology and Cultural Heritage at Leiden University and director at the Centre for Global Heritage and Development from Leiden University, the Technical University of Delft and Erasmus University Rotterdam. He studied Archaeology at Leiden University and in 2005 obtained his PhD (cum laude) with his dissertation on the 'Biography of the Landscape', a new approach to landscape history on which he has been publishing since the beginning of 1990s.

Most geographers and landscape researchers would now agree that the nature/culture distinction is part and parcel of the modernist project, and that this also accounts for our thinking about the landscape. In *Landscape & Memory*,

Simon Schama states that 'even the landscapes that we suppose to be most free of our culture may turn out, on closer inspection, to be its product' (Schama, 1995, p. 9). Still, we must be wary of falling into the trap of a radical constructivism, one that ultimately reduces all nature to human proportions, to the sum of our cultural notions and values. A constructivist view of landscape that allows no room for human-nature interactions and for landscape as a 'real world' phenomenon is just as undesirable as an essentialist nature that supposedly exists entirely outside culture. For this reason, this paper re-addresses the pragmatic division in natural, semi-natural and cultural landscapes made by Victor Westhoff many years ago. It is suggested that such a division may provide useful models of differences in biodiversity and human-environment relationships, when combined with decision-making at different spatial scales and taking the long-term temporalities of landscapes into account.

Note:

Hans-Ulrich Rösner

WWF

Is an existing natural landscape a problem for cultural landscapes?

Hans-Ulrich Rösner has been working for the protection of the Wadden Sea since 1984. He is head of the Wadden Sea office of WWF, based in Husum, focussing with his team on issues such as fisheries, tourism, energy, shipping, coastal defence, nature restoration and climate adaptation, but also on public information and education. On behalf of WWF and the Green NGO's Wadden Sea Team, he is also serving as an advisor to the trilateral Wadden Sea Board.

Most of the Wadden Sea of today is predominantly a natural landscape, actually one of the last of its kind in Western Europe. This is not the case because people in the past centuries had loved the landscape and the nature so much that they protected it. The reason may be much more that nature forces were so strong that large parts of the Wadden Sea could not be transformed into a cultural landscape before it was „too late“, i.e. before protection of nature became an important asset for our society. This social change resulted in the Wadden Sea being protected for its unique nature and landscape, most of it

even as National Parks. The definition of the latter according to German law (similar to most countries in the world) is basically that it must be a large area which is almost natural or which can develop into being natural, and where natural processes are allowed to proceed as undisturbed as possible. This is basically the same as the guiding principle for the entire Wadden Sea area, which has been decided upon by the three Wadden Sea countries already in 1991. The protection of the Wadden Sea is strongly linked to this and this also what the World Heritage Wadden Sea is based upon.

Therefore, it is not really an issue that the Wadden Sea for the most part is almost wild nature and is also a natural landscape. However, I will show with examples where the „natural landscape“ ends and where the „cultural landscape“ begins. I will also show that being a cultural landscape does not mean the absence of nature – in fact, some of these landscapes are very rich in nature values. Therefore, beyond the definition it will be more interesting what the linkage between the two landscapes is and how to make the best out of it. The „Waddenland“ approach may well contribute to this, if the Waddenland comprise both the Wadden Sea proper and the adjacent and embedded cultural landscapes, if the coexistence of the two is fully accepted, and if the goal is to further the mutual benefits.

Gilles de Langen

University of Groningen/Fryske Akademy

Hauke Jöns

Lower Saxon Institute for Historic Coastal Research

Research and management of the archaeological heritage of the Wadden Sea – on both sides of the dike (Key note)

Gilles de Langen is the provincial archaeologist of the province of Friesland (task: heritage management), researcher at the Fryske Akademy (medieval archaeology) and professor by special appointment at the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, University of Groningen (terp archaeology).

Hauke Jöns is archaeologist. From 2000 to 2006 he was responsible for the heritage management of the federal state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. Since 2007 he is director at the Lower Saxony Institute for historical Coastal Research in Wilhelmshaven and Professor for Archaeology at Rostock University. In the last decade his research focused on the

one hand on submerged prehistoric landscapes and sites on the European continental shelf and on the other on trade and exchange systems of the coastal regions along the North Sea and the Baltic Sea coasts in the 1st millennium AD.

There are few areas in Europe where through the ages habitation has been so interrelated with changes in the natural landscape as in the Wadden Sea area. However the coastal zone of the North Sea was occupied and settled whenever it was possible as numerous artefacts, building remains and graves of different age are proving. Due to the waterlogged sediments shaping the area these remains are mostly extraordinary well preserved and of high scientific value. This makes the Wadden Sea area a high resolution archive of human activities and of environment and climate change during the entire Holocene as well. Since the Middle Ages dike systems are separating the tidal flats outside the dikes from the valuable farmland behind the dikes. In both landscapes archaeological research as well as heritage management are sophisticated challenges requiring a special technical and methodological approach. In the session this will be demonstrated on the example of a small number of current projects.

Note:

Martina Karle & Felix Bittmann

Lower Saxon Institute for Historic Coastal Research

Discover the traces of the past in the Wadden Sea – Presentation of two consecutive joint-venture projects

Felix Bittmann is head of the natural science department of the NIhK. As a botanist he is dealing with subfossil plant remains (pollen, macroremains, charcoal) preserved in natural as well as anthropogenic sediments.

Martina Karle is a geologist with a research focus on the interaction of coastal processes and their sedimentological traces. Holocene landscape development due to sea level rise in a geoarchaeological context is her recent field of research at the NIhK in Wilhelmshaven.

The project “Settlement and cultural history of the Wadden Sea area in Lower Saxony” aimed to document the cultural heritage of the Lower Saxonian Wadden Sea. By analysing geological data of the Holocene coastal sediments, geographical changes of the modern coastal area have been reconstructed. The results are depicted in palaeogeographical maps in order to identify areas where human traces have potentially been preserved during distinct time intervals. The presented results from the Wadden Sea project afford an opportunity of reconstructing former land surfaces which represent stages in the development of settlement, environment, sea level and climate change as well as human strategies of adaptation. Within the project WASA (“The Wadden Sea Archive”) funded by Lower Saxony and the VW foundation, that will be introduced in the presentation, experts from the research fields of sedimentology, geophysics, geochemistry, palaeobiology, archaeology and offshore engineering identify and evaluate terrestrial archives of the East Frisian Wadden Sea in order to reconstruct the Holocene development of landscape, environment and settlement in greater detail.

Note:

Mans Schepers

University of Groningen

Why all the rush? How terp archaeology will benefit from a nuanced view of past landscapes and peoples role therein

Mans Schepers is an archaeologist with a strong botanical research focus on the interaction between people and their environment.

This includes many forms of influencing the landscape, such as grazing, hay cutting, sod cutting, and ditching. His present NWO-funded post-doc project at Groningen University targets crop cultivation, in particular food crops, in the past.

Despite broad consensus that the interaction between people inhabiting terps and their landscape was intense and complex, little of what is known about the exact nature of the former landscape has found its way to general archaeological reflections and reconstructions.

A nuanced view of the former landscape is of utmost importance for understanding the possibilities the landscape offered.

At the same time, in modern salt marsh management, it might inspire us not to be too afraid to seek a balance between people and nature.

Ecologically, the best analogy is irrefutably the present salt marsh, despite being only a relic of what once was. It is by all means far from an exact match to the terps landscape. Nonetheless, the relatively small present salt marsh landscape is diverse, and contains the full spectrum of very ‘natural’ areas to areas almost completely shaped by people. The tendency to focus on the more ‘natural’ areas, such as de Slufter on Texel and the Oosterkwelder on Schiermonnikoog, for reconstructions of terp-period environments often implies the categorical denial of the fact that humans were present, maybe even more in the past than they are now. After all: they actually lived there. This *synanthropic* salt marsh should be the starting point when trying to understand past human behavior, and could at the same time make us reconsider our present relation with this delicate landscape.

Note:

Marco Bakker

University of Groningen

Exploitation and settlement dynamics of the Frisian coastal peat zone during the Iron Age and Roman period

Marco Bakker has a PhD-position at the Groningen Institute for Archaeology (GIA) of the University of Groningen since June 2013. His research is focussed on the early peat reclamations in Frisia, which took place during the Iron Age and Roman Period. The PhD-position is financed by University Campus Fryslân (UCF), with support of the Waddenacademie. For his PhD he has conducted multiple fieldwork campaigns in Friesland which were financed by the Province of Friesland and the University of Groningen.

During the Iron Age and Roman Period besides the Frisian salt marsh also the adjacent fringes of the peat area were reclaimed and exploited. Recent research on these early peat reclamations in Friesland made evident that the fringes of the peat area were settled intensively and that the reclamations started even earlier than previously thought. The research also provided new insights in the local environmental circumstances in which the settlements were founded, the shapes these settlements took and the way they functioned in a changing landscape. Although increasing problems with the local water table eventually forced the settlers to leave their settlements and to settle on new stretches of reclaimed peat land, this move did not necessarily mean the end for the old sites. After some time these sites were often reused for habitation or other activities. In the Late Roman Period these peat reclamations stop and, like a large part of the Frisian salt marsh, the man created transition zone between peat and clay gets abandoned.

Note:

Johan Nicolay

University of Groningen

Early-medieval kingship around the southern North Sea

Johan Nicolay is lecturer and researcher at the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, University of Groningen. He is especially interested in the history of the coastal area of the northern Netherlands, within the wider context of the North Sea area. He is currently working on several books about the results of excavations in the peat area of northern Drenthe and in the salt-marsh area of Friesland.

In two ‘canons’ that show the (Medieval) history of the Netherlands in 50 ‘windows’ little or no attention is paid to the period between 400 and 700 AD. As a transitional phase between the Roman Empire and the Carolingian kingdom, however, these ‘dark ages’ are highly relevant for understanding the origin of early medieval peoples, like the Frisians, the Saxons and the Anglo-Saxons. Not only the ages

of Willibrord and Charlemagne, but especially the 5th to 7th centuries – the so-called Migration and Merovingian periods – should be seen as *the* formative phase in the early-medieval history of Northwestern Europe.

On the basis of archaeological sources, the history of the southern North Sea area can be reconstructed in a more detailed way. I will try to present this history by describing the socio-political developments for the Dutch-German coastal area, on the basis of gold and silver finds. In the 5th and 6th centuries, after dramatic changes in population numbers along the Dutch coast and the migration of the ‘Anglo-Saxons’, all along the southern North Sea the rise of small, regional kingdoms can be seen. These gradually developed into supra-regional kingdoms during the late 6th century – before their integration into the Carolingian empire under Charles Martel and his successors (719-804 AD).

When we return to the ‘canons’ about the history of the Netherlands, at least two ‘windows’ should be added for the 5th to 7th centuries: one about the Anglo-Saxon migration, and a second about the formation of new coastal peoples and the elite networks that they were part of.

Note:

Martin Segschneider

Lower Saxon Institute for Historic Coastal Research

Morten Søvsø

Museum of Southwest Jutland

Between Groothusen and Ribe. Key sites of early-medieval Wadden sea trade in the light of current research

Martin Segschneider is senior researcher and head of the Department for Coastal and Maritime Research at the Lower Saxony Institute for historical Coastal Research, in Wilhelmshaven.

Morten Søvsø is senior researcher and Head of the Archaeological Unit at the Southwest Jutland Museums in the Esbjerg community.

The Wadden Sea region is known for its intense trade activities in the middle ages. Places like Elisenhof and Ribe are well-known key sites within this trade network, but ongoing research also reveals a much more complex system of newly discovered trade-places with their harbours. The coastal population along the Wadden Sea was obviously taking advantage by adapting to the different natural landscapes like marshes, rivers and islands. Frisian trade networks influenced the early history of all the “Waddenland”, and their traces are still present, even though well hidden.

Note:

Friday 2 December 2016

Session 3

The Immaterial Heritage

Session 4

**The History of Waddenland in a political,
social-economic and cultural context**

Ludwig Fischer

University of Hamburg

Victory over the sea. Dutch diking technics in the 17th - 18th century and the impact on Europe's history of mentality (Key note)

Ludwig Fischer was Ord. Prof. in literary science and media culture at the University of Hamburg 1978-2004; since many years engaged in the history, culture and development of the Wadden Sea Region; member of the Lancewad Project Group; edited several books on landscape and culture of the region; many essays on landscape and nature theory and perception, nature protection and on social history in the marshlands.

During the “Golden Age”, the Netherlands achieved enormous success in economics, technics, building, sciences, arts. Among the greatest achievements were the securing of fertile land against

the sea and the drainage of big lakes and moors. Dutch diking- and draining-technics were exported to many European countries. The Netherlands became a goal for well-educated and ambitious people not only from neigh-boring nations, and in their reports from the journeys they often praise the marshlands as a “miracle” and a “paradise”.

The impact of the Dutch “victory over the sea” on Western thought, especially on the concepts of the attitude to nature, almost cannot be overestimated. Strange enough, there is little research about it up till now. The trace of the leading mental frames and the metaphorical modelling of a “struggle against the sea” can be followed up to modern times, when famous scientists declare the “subjection of nature” in a kind of war against its “violence” to be a mission for mankind. Thus, to remove an area of fertile land from the waves and to defend it successfully could be described as the accomplishment of man's endeavour. To be aware of such deep rooted dispositions in our theoretical and practical relation to nature is one of the stipulations for a changed understanding of the Wadden Sea Region.

Note:

Nina Hinrichs

University of Paderborn

The Wadden Sea in visual art as projection platform for ideologies in national socialism

PD Dr. Nina Hinrichs, (1980), 2006 First state examination (subjects: Arts, German, Mathematics), 2006-2009 doctoral scholarship, since 2008 lecturer at different universities, 2009 Doctor of Philosophy (History of Arts), 2009-2011 educational internship, 2011 Second state examination, 2011-2014 postdoctoral scholarship, 2014 lecturer at different universities and teacher, 2016 "Habilitation"- postdoctoral lecture qualification (History of Arts, Didactics of Arts), since then private lecturer at the university of Paderborn

In the time of National Socialism art was an instrument of propaganda. Paintings depicting the Wadden Sea were interpreted as an expression of the racist ideology of "blood and soil". Diking and gaining land were conceived as a fight against the sea. The land reclamation of the Adolf-Hitler-Koog became a propaganda event. Frisians who lived under harsh conditions near the Sea were regarded as "Aryans". Furthermore, concerns of warfare were chosen as subjects of paintings, especially the naval port Wilhelmshaven. On the other hand artists, who were defamed by the National Socialists, expressed the fear and insecurity they experienced at that time in their paintings.

Note:

Otto Knottnerus

(Haren)

The Invention of the Wadden Sea

Otto S. Knottnerus (1959), independent researcher and external PhD-student at the University of Groningen. Sociologist, publishes since the 1980s on the social and cultural history of the Wadden Sea Region.

Statement: nature protection schemes hardly ever reach their goals the way they intend to, as long as the human factor inherent in them is largely disregarded.

As a rule, it is assumed that nature protection schemes in the Wadden Sea are the direct result of the recognition of the area's outstanding natural values. In fact, it may have been the other way around. Environmental concerns, mass tourism, and electoral strategies created a demand for conservationist regimes, which could most easily be met on publicly owned terrains. The Wadden Sea, as we know

it, came into existence since the 1970s, as previous ways of exploiting, managing and defining the coastal area began to wear off. Over time, the human factor was redefined as a negative force that had to be reduced beyond the area's fringes. Managing nature became an highly politicised issue. In redefining the Wadden Sea, moreover, conservationists as well as state-officials unwittingly reverted to 19th- and early 20th-century ideas of nature as part of the national identity. The districts surrounding the protected area came to be seen as the cultural embedment of the area's natural reserves. These nostalgic ideas were largely forged by the heritage of German Romanticism and the rhetoric of delayed state formation. On a deeper level, they harked back to myths of common Frisian descent, and, additionally, either to a nostalgic longing for the days of the Dutch Zuiderzee culture, or the heroism of Denmark's more distant past. As a result, conflicts were played down in the name of national history, or, conversely, fought out in terms of a populist rhetoric using historical terms.

Note:

Meindert Schroor

Waddenacademie

Waddenland: Insular society and precursor of the European economic and socio-cultural crisis (Key note)

Meindert Schroor, Harlingen 1955, is a free-lance geographer and historian at his own Bureau Varenius in Leeuwarden. Active since 1976 in researching and writing on landscape, urban history, demography, water management and cartography of Fryslân and Groningen, he has developed into the most prolific researcher and writer on cultural history in the Northern Netherlands. He graduated as Ph D in 2014 on the demographic and economic history of the town of Groningen and is editor-in-chief of the New Encyclopaedia of Fryslân (published

2016). He is member of the board of the Waddenacademie on the portfolio society and cultural history (since 2014).

In studying the cultural history of the Waddenland some basic recurrent socio-economic themes stand out. As such, characteristics like insularity, individualism, high mobility, decentralisation and marginalization are often cited, but are they valid at all and if so, to what extent? Only in the southwestern parts of the Wadden Sea area, or do they apply in the same way to the north-eastern parts? I will elaborate on these characteristics as potential subjects for further research, among which some themes even seem to show similarities to the contemporary ecological and socio-cultural crises in Europe and the western world in general.

Note:

Jan Oberg

University of Bremen

Was there a maritime culture in Bremen in the 19th century? Ethno-historical notes on coastal societies

Jan Oberg is cultural anthropologist and ethnologist. Research interests are maritime ethnology and the anthropology of the uncanny and the monstrous. Member of the Bremen Institute for Cultural Research (bik), currently works as a lecturer in the department of anthropology and cultural research at the university of Bremen.

In the first half of the 19th century, the North German trading city of Bremen experienced an unprecedented boom in the maritime economy. In my contribution, I retrace the cultural effects of this development and examine the thesis of the particular character of coastal

societies by using an ethnological, actor-oriented approach. The ethno-historic view of Bremen's everyday life suggests that maritime culture in Bremen was complex, often contradictory, speckled with certain cultural representations and varied significantly from ideas of cultural homogeneity and cultural interconnectedness, which frequently are prevalent in the concept of coastal societies. In Bremen, the quality of dealing and exchanging with foreign people and cultures was characterized by forms of domination, questions of economic profitability and social and cultural practices of distinction and exclusion. In 19th century Bremen contrasting cultural stereotypes of *cosmopolitan Hanseats* and *strange sailors* emerged, and the construct of a cultivated merchant town with a vulgar harbour colony arose, which is part of Bremen's self-image until today. Thus the idea of coastal society, as expressed in the concept of the North Sea, can also be interpreted as a *mental map* and a product of national and global/local historiographies.

Note:

Carsten Porskrog Rasmussen

University of Aarhus

Capitalists, peasants and landless. The different social models of the early modern rural societies in the Waddenland parts of Schleswig

Carsten Porskrog Rasmussen (1960), Ph.D. history Aarhus 1990, dr.phil.(habil) 2003. Researcher at Institut for grænseregionsforskning, Aabenraa 1987-95, assistant professor/associate professor Aarhus University 1995-2013, head curator Museum Sønderjylland – Sønderborg Slot since 2013, honorary professor, Aarhus University since 2015.

The Wadden Sea Regions of the Duchy of Schleswig contained remarkably different social models. On the *geest* further east peasants lived in regulated open-field villages, and the farm became a largely indivisible unit. The social order consisted of clearly separated but relatively homogenous groups of farmers, cottagers and labourers. In the deep marshes, on the other hand, a fully liberal and individual property rights system prevailed with huge social differences as a consequence. Where marsh and geest met, complicated combinations prevailed. A new development came on the island of Nordstrand after 1634 where a system of absentee landlords, large capitalist tenants and landless labourers came to exist. The talk will present the different property rights regimes and the different social models that was the consequence.

Note:

Saturday 3 December 2016

Session 5

**Political, economic and social challenges for the handling
of the cultural heritage in the Waddenland ¹**

¹Text in indent in some of the abstracts are explicitly meant as contributions to the Forum discussion following the presentations

Manfred Vollmer

Wadden Sea Forum

Learning from the Lancelwad projects. Challenges and the regional approaches in a trans-boundary context

Manfred Vollmer is director of the Wadden Sea Forum and project coordinator of the Lancelwad projects 2000-2008.

In the early 2000s, two cultural landscape projects, Lancelwad and LancelwadPlan, were carried out under the responsibility of the Common Wadden Sea Secretariat with the aims of creating more awareness of the cultural historic values and setting a cornerstone for an integration of nature conservation and cultural heritage. In Lancelwad, the cultural landscapes have been characterized, also through time, and criteria for the conservation,

management and sustainable use of the heritage have been elaborated. Following, LancelwadPlan delivered an integrated strategy to preserve and maintain the cultural heritage and an analysis on the potentials and vulnerabilities of the cultural landscapes.

The challenge was and still is to acknowledge the regional specifics on the one hand and to use the similarities of the cultural historic development on the other hand for a trilateral political approach to highlight the uniqueness of the cultural heritage in the Wadden Sea Region in a transboundary and European context. After LancelwadPlan, several attempts have been undertaken to integrate the management of the cultural heritage in the trilateral agenda, which was recognized and acknowledged by the Sylt Declaration in 2010. *Still, we need more commitment of the competent authorities and the scientific community to conceive trans-boundary collaboration as benefit, leading to a better integration of the cultural and natural landscape heritage.*

Note:

Ulf Ickerodt & Matthias Maluck

State Archaeological Authority
Schleswig-Holstein

Energy Transition, a challenge for the management of the landscape heritage

Dr. Ulf Ickerodt M.A. is a trained field archaeologist. After a long period of rescue excavations, he shifted to archaeological heritage respectively cultural heritage landscape management. Since 2010 he is deputy head of the archaeological state service.

Matthias Maluck M.A. studied prehistoric archaeology in Kiel and Gallway. His research interest is historic landscape management. At present he is head of department for planning and international projects at the State Archaeological Department of Schleswig-Holstein and site manager for Hedeby and Danevirke.

Renewable energies, as well as wind power, biogas and solar plants are the principal challenges for archaeological monuments protection in Schleswig-Holstein. Factors such as the increasing pressure to utilise resources, growing spatial demands and spatial

multifunctionality are only a snapshot of the underlying pressure for change, which the State Archaeology has to cope with on a conceptual and practical level. This brief outline of the present operational framework for archaeological monuments protection already indicates the multi-faceted and heterogenic fields of interaction and interdependence with regard to the *Integrierten Energie- und Klimakonzepts für Schleswig-Holstein* (i.e. integrated energy and climate concept for Schleswig-Holstein) issued in 2011. How can this process be sustainably controlled? The answer to this question has to be extraordinarily complex, as the State Department is only one stakeholder amongst many. This also raises the question of the remits of archaeological stewardship and how to deal with different narratives of the past, thereby placing a greater emphasis on public outreach. These issues are addressed in Schleswig-Holstein within the framework of the REGIOBRANDING project, carried out by the State Archaeological Department in collaboration with the district of Steinburg. In a pilot project the historic structures of the cultural landscape are evaluated in order to formulate and designate objectives. These shall be implemented by using the tools of landscape and land-use planning.

Note:

Jacobus Hofstede

Schleswig-Holstein Ministry
of Energy, Agriculture, the
Environment and Rural Areas

Climate change adaptation in the Schleswig-Holstein sector of the Wadden Sea: The scientific basis of an integrated State Governmental strategy

Jacobus Hofstede born in 1962 in The Netherlands where he studied physical geography in Utrecht. He conducted a PhD study on coastal geomorphology in Berlin, after which he went to Schleswig-Holstein in various positions in public administration. As Scientific Director, he now is deputy head of the division “coastal protection, flood defence and harbours” in the Ministry of the Environment. His main focus is on concepts and strategies for coastal risk management in times of climate change.

Anthropogenic climate change and accelerated sea level rise (SLR) may constitute the main long-term challenges for the world-wide unique natural and cultural assets of the Wadden Sea. In the last IPCC-report, global yearly SLR-rates of more than 5 mm are projected for the second half of this century, even for the moderate scenarios. In comparison, SLR amounted to about 1.5 mm/y over the last century. In order to maintain present structures and functions of the Wadden Sea, Schleswig-Holstein State Government adopted a climate change adaptation Strategy. Within the context of the strategy, a State Government program to maintain the habitability of the so called Halligen in times of climate and demographic change was adopted. For the strategy, morphodynamical modelling was conducted to investigate the reaction of the structures under higher SLR-rates. *In synthesis, the main statement from the strategy may be formulated as follows: “sediment is the problem, the challenge and, possibly, the answer”.*

Note:

Peter Südbeck

**Wadden Sea National Park Authority
Lower Saxony**

The Lower Saxon Biosphere Reserve Programme. Engaging with inhabitants and stakeholders for a sustainable development

Peter Südbeck (1963) is director of the National Park Authority, biologist, esp. ornithology, bird conservation agency in federal state of Lower Saxony 1992-2004 (head since 1998), director of the National Park and UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Authority since 2005.

The value of nature in the Wadden Sea of Lower Saxony is – as in the other parts of this ecosystem – highly appreciated and well-known, especially through the inscription of the site into the World Heritage List of UNESCO. The Wadden Sea National Park in Lower Saxony was founded in 1986 and has since that time evolved as a sound basis of nature conservation, Wadden Sea preservation, research and management, education and information throughout the whole area of about 350.000 ha. In the National Park all essential coastal habitats are included, only built-up areas are not integrated in the protected area. But 1 mill. people live

and work just around the area and another 3 to 4 mill. visit the area on vacation each year. Bringing regional development more and more on a sustainable way is of high importance for the sustainability of the region and a promise for the future of the World Heritage Site.

To support this general aims, the Minister for the Environment of Lower Saxony has invited the municipalities along the National Park border on voluntary basis to take part in the establishment of a developmental zone of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Wadden Sea Lower Saxony in 2014. The Biosphere Reserve was founded in 1993 within the same delineation as the National Park was defined back then. Due to historical reasons more or less there is no developmental zone up to now, but the core and buffer zone are functioning quite well. Joint projects are on the way to promote this process and to promote sustainability in the whole coastal areas: This means, partner projects with businesses, educational projects, research activities and so on. The combination of cultural values with the nature conservation approach is an integral part in this process. The whole process needs an intense involvement and engagement of local and regional people, institutions and organizations. In the talk the procedure, the running projects and activities for stakeholder involvement will be presented.

Note:

Beate Ratter & Martin Döring

Helmholtz Zentrum, Geesthacht/
University of Hamburg

Sense of place in the Wadden Sea area – Local consciousness and knowledge for place-based sustainable development

Beate M.W. Ratter is professor of Integrative Geography and Coastal Research at the University of Hamburg and jointly holds the position as head of the Department Human Dimensions of Coastal Areas, Institute of Coastal Research, at the Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht, Germany.

Martin Döring is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Institute for Geography, University of Hamburg. He investigates the regional framing of climate change in North Germany, especially the Wadden Sea area including the islands and holms.

Inhabitants of coastal regions in the Wadden Sea have been living with and struggling against the sea for centuries. This relationship has been portrayed in the still relevant motto “God created the sea, the Frisians the coast” depicting an emotional nexus and a sense of place with the coastal landscape and the sea permeated with historical features, intangible traditions, social relations and local knowledge(s) about the flora and fauna. This kind of local consciousness and knowledge is often conflicting with the well-established and evidence-based planning cultures of zoning different users’ interests, protecting habitats and as well with the emerging new ideas of coastal protection in times of a materialising climate change.

Against this background, *the challenge is not only about how to acknowledge local consciousness and local knowledge but any more how it could be used to develop awareness among policy makers and environmental managers for establishing place-based development strategies to be integrated into the cultural and natural landscape heritage of the Wadden Sea.*

Note:

Linde Egberts

Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam

A Future for cultural history of the Dutch Wadden Region: Challenges and policies in a maritime cultural landscape

Linde Egberts is cultural historian and geographer, specialized in the role of heritage in regional identities in contemporary Europe. She works as a lecturer and postdoctoral researcher Heritage Studies at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, coordinator of the Research Group Heritage & Environment of the Centre for Global Heritage and Development and guest researcher at Delft University of Technology.

Currently, the Dutch National government prepares a new national policy document for the Dutch part of the Wadden Region. This paper aims to clarify how cultural heritage is integrated in this process, compared to earlier national policy development. In 2007 Dutch National government established a National Policy

Strategy for the Wadden area (*Structuurvisie Waddenzee*), which is still operational. Its aims were mainly of conservative kind, in order to preserve geomorphology, flora and fauna. Landscape qualities as openness and darkness were also included, archaeological heritage and cultural historical values were mentioned as an addition of minor importance (VROM, 2006).

In the course of 2015 and 2016 this policy document was evaluated, anticipating a new policy strategy under the Environment & Planning Act, taking effect in 2018. During the exploration process for the new policy strategy, it appeared that it that cultural heritage has been addressed in provincial policy documents, but hardly in national ones (Rho, 2016, 23–24). Moreover, it seems that heritage has gained a more prominent position as one of six or seven factors in an integral future vision for the Dutch Wadden Sea. The opposition in thought between nature and culture however remains dominant in this ‘authorised discourse.’ *Cultural history and heritage are embedded carefully in the future policy of the Dutch national government for the Wadden Sea area.*

Note:

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