

# Linking Natural and Cultural Heritage

Activities under the EU  
Nature Action Plan  
focusing on Natura 2000  
and cultural heritage



**EP Interparliamentary Committee  
Meeting on "European Cultural  
Heritage"  
19/11/2018**

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# The EU nature legislation and Natura 2000 network



NATURA 2000 - EUROPEAN UNION  
 Yellow: Birds Directive sites (SPA)  
 Blue: Habitats Directive sites (pSCL, SCL, SAC)  
 Green: Sites - or parts of sites - belonging to both Directives

European Environment Agency

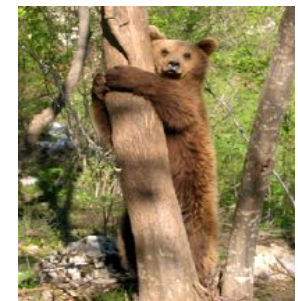


Birds Directive (1979)  
 Habitats directive (1992)  
 To conserve the most  
 threatened and vulnerable  
 biodiversity

Currently **Natura 2000**:

- 27 758 sites
- 1 322 630 km<sup>2</sup>
- >18 % EU land
- > 9 % EU seas

*Largest co-ordinated PA  
 network in world*



# Natura 2000 and cultural heritage

- **Cultural landscapes:** "the combined works of nature and man"
- Ecosystems in N2000 sites often result from **interaction with human activity** (e.g. extensive agriculture) or depend on it.
- Many **species and habitats** with cultural significance
- Significant **spatial overlap** of cultural and N2000 heritage - sites with multiple designations
- Biodiversity and cultural assets often subject to **same threats**, hence need **integrated management**



**A question of shared heritage and values of society!**



# Integrated management of Natura 2000 & cultural sites

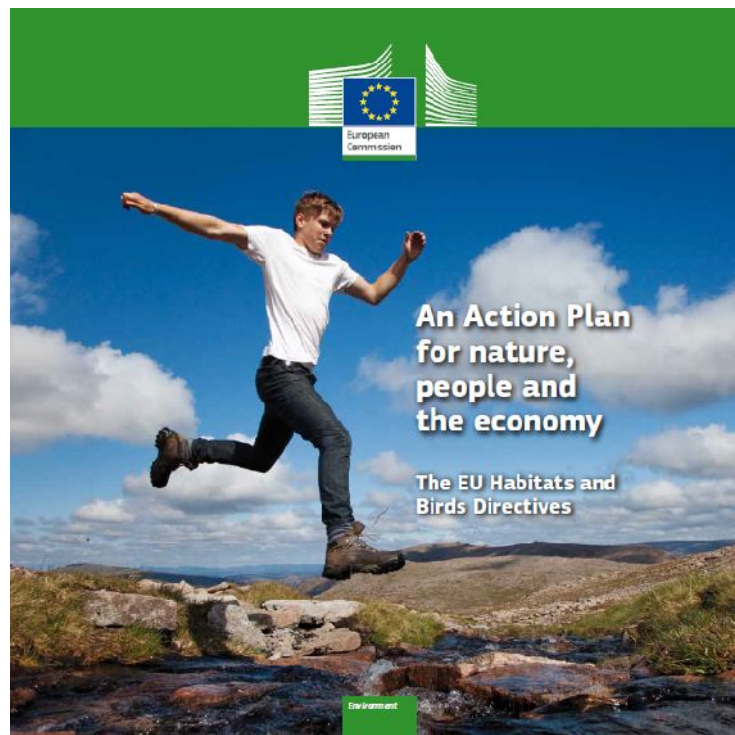
- Linking cultural assets and Natura 2000 sites can:
  - **Improve communication, awareness, education**
  - **Enhance public support and community engagement**
  - **Establish effective management schemes and measures**
  - **Increase synergies of financing sources**
  - **Maximise potential of sites to deliver their benefits for people and nature**
- Protection afforded to cultural assets can benefit nature conservation
- Opportunities offered by N2000





# EU Action Plan for nature, people and the economy

**Priority D: Better communication and outreach, engaging citizens, stakeholders and communities**



Support recognition of good management of Natura 2000 sites and awareness-raising of the Nature Directives through relevant fora, availing of new technologies and outreach activities, and **strengthen links between natural and cultural heritage, especially in the context of 2018 as European Year of Cultural Heritage.**



## The case studies - 2017

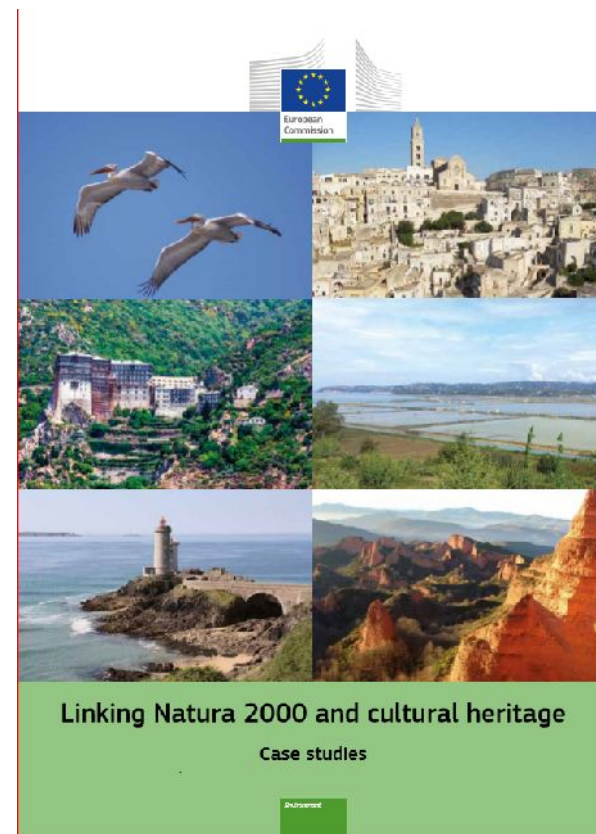
**Context:** growing awareness of the advantages of linking biodiversity and cultural heritage.

DONE

**Objective:** showcasing **a series of case studies** from across the EU that would represent different aspects of linking N2000/biodiversity and cultural heritage.



[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/pdf/case\\_study\\_natura2000\\_cultural\\_heritage.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/pdf/case_study_natura2000_cultural_heritage.pdf)





## A case study: Matera, Italy, where culture and nature live side by side

The Italian city of Matera is famous for its Sassi (literally “stones”), a peculiar system of dwellings and churches carved into the rock, inhabited since the Paleolithic age. The City is both a **World Heritage Site** and part of the **Natura 2000 Network**.

DONE

Two very rare bird species, the **Lesser kestrel** (*Falco naumanni*) and the **Lanner falcon** (*Falco biarmicus*), nest under the Sassi roofs and work is underway to conserve these colonies. New standards have also been set in the **construction regulations** to ensure the use of raptor friendly roof tiles and cavities in buildings, thanks to **integrated management planning**.





# Synergy areas - 2018

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## Objectives:

1. Evaluate the **spatial overlaps** between Natura 2000 and cultural heritage areas.
2. Identify and analyse **areas of synergy** between nature and culture and key elements of success for an **integrated approach**.







## Designation overlaps: Natura 2000 and UNESCO World Heritage Sites

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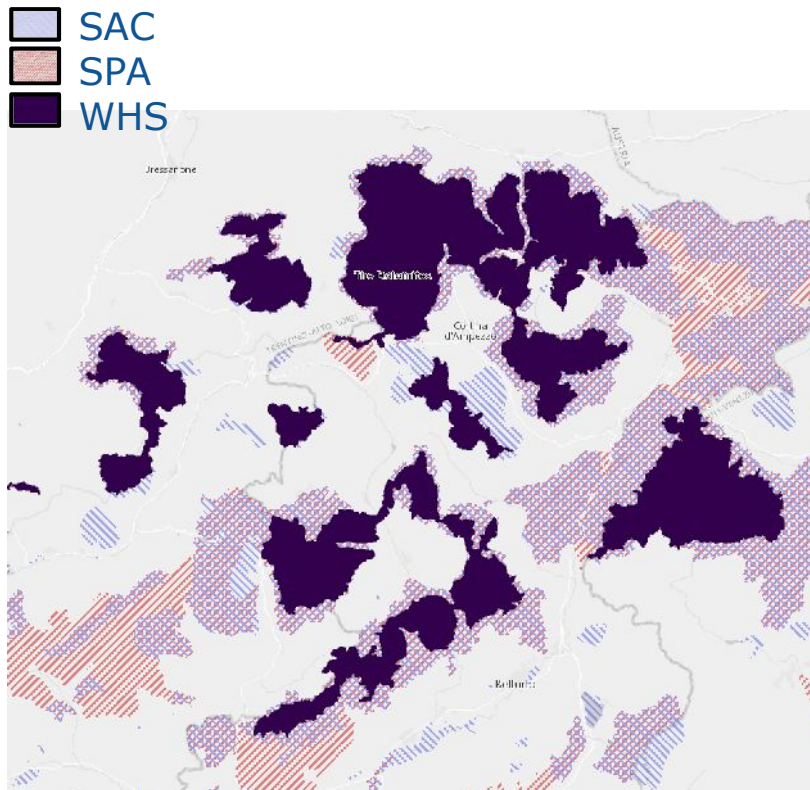


- The overlaps between **cultural World Heritage** and Natura 2000 are larger than one would expect
- Of the 336 unique cultural World Heritage Sites in the EU, 49 (or almost 15%) are located in or directly border a Natura 2000 site
- 142 sites (or 42%) are located within walking distance (2 km radius)



## Designation overlaps: Natura 2000 and UNESCO World Heritage Sites

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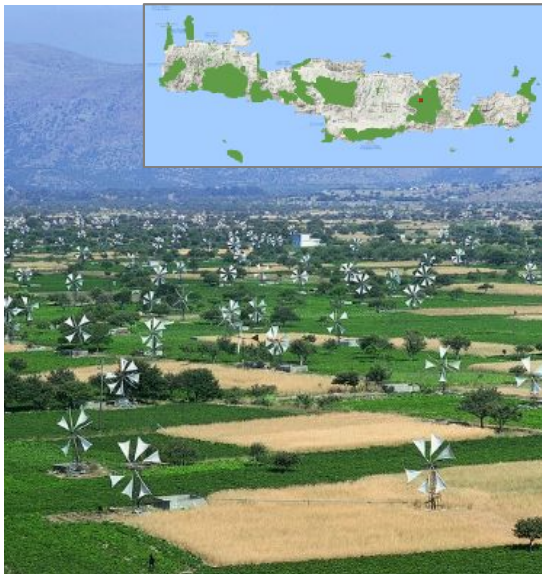
- Of 34 unique **natural- and mixed** cultural-natural World Heritage Sites in the EU, 32 are at least partly designated under the EU Birds- and Habitats Directives
- Of these 32, all but one Natura 2000 designations fully or largely overlapped with the entire World Heritage Site designation
- Example: Dolomites (IT) where nearly the entire UNESCO site is designated Natura 2000 area too



## Many other overlaps.

### Example: EU Cultural Heritage/Europa Nostra award winners

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- Nearly half of EU Cultural Heritage Conservation Award laureates are located within walking distance of Natura 2000
- Out of 116 laureates since 2009, 18 are located inside or directly bordering Natura 2000, 49 laureates are within a 2km radius
- Left: Greek laureates 2009-2016, with cut out restoration of Lassithi Plateau's Windmills, Crete in Dikti SAC (GR4320002)



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## Many other overlaps.

- **EU Natura 2000 Awards**



- **21st of May EU Natura 2000 Day**



**#Natura2000**

**#LIFEProgramme**





## Common threats: Ancient city of Nessebar (BG) UNESCO cultural World Heritage Site

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Reported impacts 2017 UNESCO  
Conservation of Status reporting:

- Housing
- Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation
- Management systems/ management plan
- Marine transport infrastructure

Natura 2000 two most recorded high  
threats & pressures:

- Urbanisation, residential and commercial development
- Recreation and leisure development

**...And no management plans(s) in place!**



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## Common opportunities: Schloss Eggenberg (AT) Cultural World Heritage Site



**Bat Nights - Schloss Eggenberg Edition**  
Fledermausführung und Beobachtung

20.05.2016 20:00

**Treffpunkt:** Schloss Eggenberg, Parkeingang  
**Kosten:** € 4,50,-/Person, gratis mit der Familien-Joanneumskarte  
**Anmeldung:** +43 316/8017 9560  
Führung und Beobachtung für Kinder + 1 Begleitperson

- Conservation Order of 09 July 2015 set management measures into law, obliging site managers to both improve castle and park
- Presence of bats now embraced as an opportunity to bring different audiences to the site, and its protection integrated in cultural site management



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# Identify and analyse areas of synergy and key elements of success

The aim of the task is to examine **synergies** and opportunities to foster the **integrated management** of natural and cultural heritage in order to generate economic **benefits** and **employment** opportunities, esp. **sustainable tourism**, as well as for supporting **investment** in Natura 2000 areas through public and private funding, including relevant EU funds.

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The task includes:

## 1- Classification of synergy areas

## 2 - Assessment and description

## 3 – Recommendations for integrated management

Definition: Contacts, physical or conceptual, are identified integrated management of natural and cultural heritage can be successfully adequate policy, financing and strategic efforts.

Potential synergies are identified by relevance

Synergies were selected to be further assessed and described in phase 2 of task 1.

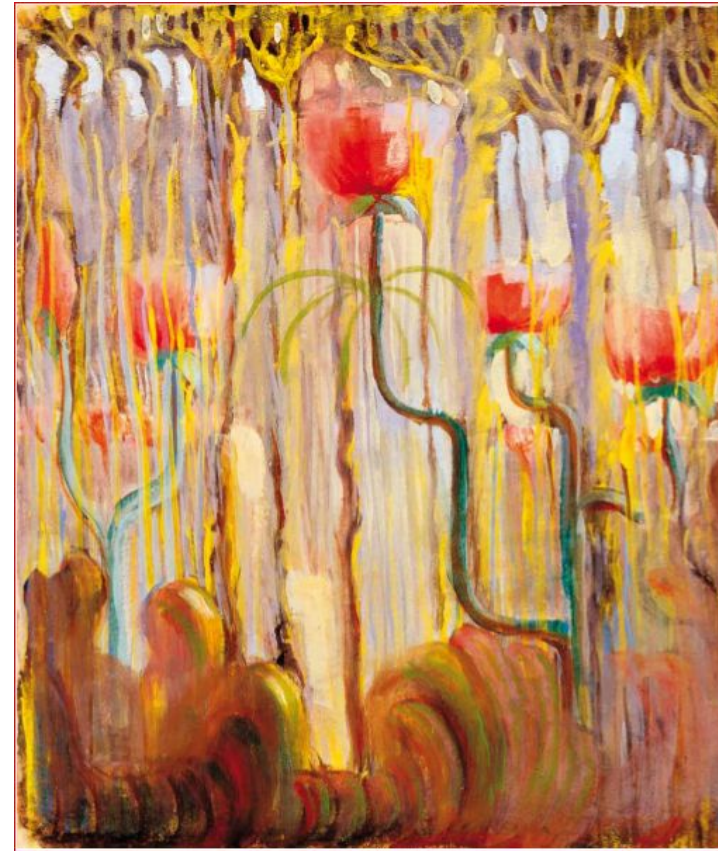
Items not selected as synergy areas (either instruments, not generic/ too realistic and)

SYNERGY AREA	DEFINITION	POTENTIAL SYNERGIES	POTENTIAL BENEFITS		CONFLICTS/CHALLENGES		KEY ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS	ASSESSMENT	EFFICIENCY (1-5)	KEY REFERENCES
			NATURE/CULTURAL	SOCIALLY-ECONOMIC IMPACT	NATURE/CULTURAL	SOCIALLY-ECONOMIC IMPACT				
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM	It is defined as a way of life, a simple and effective to manage heritage and its environment, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	5	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/culture/policies/heritage/heritage_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/culture/policies/heritage/heritage_en.htm</a>
NATURAL/CULTURAL MONUMENTS	It is defined as a way of life, a simple and effective to manage heritage and its environment, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	5	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/culture/policies/heritage/heritage_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/culture/policies/heritage/heritage_en.htm</a>
Local/Regional Development	It is defined as a way of life, a simple and effective to manage heritage and its environment, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	Development of local management plans, based on the local people's knowledge and experience, taking into account the needs of the community and the environment, and the need to conserve the natural and cultural heritage.	5	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/culture/policies/heritage/heritage_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/culture/policies/heritage/heritage_en.htm</a>

# Thank you!

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/index_en.htm)

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/links\\_natural\\_cultural\\_heritage\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/links_natural_cultural_heritage_en.htm)



**Lietuva**  
*Mikalojus Konstantinas Ciurlionis PASAULIO  
SUTVĖRIMAS, IX 1905/6*