

LANCEWAD PLAN



Cultural Landscape and Heritage
in the Wadden Sea Region



Project LancewadPlan 2004 - 2007

A project for the preservation and development of the cultural landscape and heritage of the Wadden Sea Region, co-financed by the EU Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme.

Colophon

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Landscape on Terschelling, The Netherlands; © Jan Heuff

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Seaweed barne on Terschelling, The Netherlands; © Jan Heuff

Foreword

Man along the Wadden Sea coast has significantly shaped its landscape. This landscape is part of the local identity and a valuable asset for its future.

The international project LancewadPlan, co-financed by the EU „Interreg IIIB North Sea Programme“ wants to safeguard the region's cultural treasures and integrate them into a prosperous economic development. This brochure explains the project via providing a background, aims, content and outcomes of this endeavour, and also touches on the new working relationship with The Wash area of the UK.

Ribe from the air, Denmark;
© Svend Tougaard



HAUKE JÖNS :
Head of the department of cultural sciences, Lower
Saxony Institute for Historical Coastal Research

“The LancewadPlan project has managed to direct public attention to the cultural heritage along the Wadden Sea coast. The cross-border co-operation, exercised in the Lancewad-Plan-Project, should therefore become a daily practice for those who take responsibility in safeguarding and using the natural and cultural heritage.”

FOREWORD



Wreck of the Sheraton, Hunstanton UK;
© WESG/Simon Baumber



Mound village Toornwerd near Middelstum, The Netherlands; © Jan Heuff

JOKE GELDORP-PANTEKOEK :
Mayor of the island of Texel,
Chair of The Wadden islands
and Euregio The Wadden

The LancewadPlan project works as an ambassador for the identity of the region. Together with identity we also talk about the inhabitants of the region and their involvement in their living area. The interest in LancewadPlan can be raised by facilitating projects like the "loodsenproject" in Den Hoorn in the future. Practical and bottom up.

UWE MEINERS :
Director of the open air museum
of Cloppenburg, Lower Saxony

"With its tasks and objectives, LancewadPlan has given fresh impetus to the initiative for sustainable valorisation of historic landscape types, promoted by the open air museum of Cloppenburg. Hence, the management handbook is an excellent companion, which is also a prerequisite for the successful sensitisation of people for the aims of the protection of cultural landscape and historic buildings."

THE WADDEN SEA REGION



01 The Wadden Sea Region: Landscape as Cultural Treasury

Threat and pleasure

People have feared the incalculable sea for centuries. Its whims were more bane than boon for a long time; like storm surges, which destroyed farms, flooded fields, breached sea walls and killed people and animals. Bogs and soggy roads made travel overland an awful burden.

The Wadden Sea coast used to be an inhospitable area. But about 200 years ago, at the beginning of the 19th century, its beauty became increasingly recognised. Suddenly, landscape was perceived as something amiable, special, recreational, useful and singular. More and more visitors came from afar to inhale the healthy sea-air, but also to indulge in the unique aesthetics of the coast and its islands and mud flats. This fascination has not declined



*The island of Rømø, Denmark;
© Svend Tougaard*

from generation after generation asserted efforts to cope with the unbelievable powers of nature in this region. Natural and cultural landscapes merge into an inseparable whole in the Wadden Sea area.

A rich international heritage

There is a rich heritage of megalithic tombs, for example, in Danish Marbæk, or on the island of Sylt, or a bog causeway near Tannhausen in Lower Saxony. These still tell the tale of people, who settled on the elevated islands and coastal areas beginning in the New Stone Age. The first people set foot on the young, pristine salt marshes centuries prior to the birth of Christ in Ostergoo or Hunsingo. Soon, the first tribes piled up dwelling mounds in order

until today. What makes this region so attractive? What is so special about this landscape? Firstly, it required a change of people's views. The coast itself has generally remained the same but is now perceived differently. Secondly, the landscape of the Wadden Sea coast has not been untouched for a long time anymore, but is a peculiar cultural product, emerged

to protect their farmsteads from the rising floods. Frisians, Saxons and Danes followed this practice in later years. They also started to surround their marshland with sea walls in the Middle Ages. Bogs were drained and new land developed in front of the so-called dikes and became protected soon afterwards against regular flooding by new embankments. The arrival of Christianity triggered the construction of early churches, of which some immemorial walls have survived till today, where they have not fallen prey to storm surges. The sea fetched back many boldly reclaimed polders. Traces of old occupation in the mud flats of North Frisia, hark back to days of once flourishing landscapes where today the waves of the North Sea are rolling again. Settlements like Ribe and Glückstadt thrived on trade, and towns like Esbjerg, Wilhelmshaven and Den Helder emerged as military har-



01



View on Esbjerg and harbour facilities,
Denmark: © Svend Tougaard

bours. Agriculture remains to mould the landscape today, as it did in the past to some extent. Apart from sea walls, drainage ditches and hedgerows, beautiful farm houses catch the eye everywhere, like Gulfhäuser in many parts of Lower Saxony and Groningen, Low German bay hall houses in Land Wursten and Elbmarschen, the enormous Haubarge in Eiderstedt and the Stolpboerderij in Kop Noord-Holland.

An area of magnificent regional variety

Even though landscape along the Wadden Sea coast looks strikingly uniform at first sight, it turns out to be highly diverse with much variation at a closer look. The better the insight, the bigger appears the variety of different landscapes with their own characteristics, differing traditions and regional cultures.

The Wadden Sea coast of Denmark, for instance, has amazingly few and only small patches of marshland which are so typical elsewhere along the coast. Instead, the dwelling mounds of Misthusum in the Ballummarsk have already been deserted for a long time. The Varde River winds through the northernmost marshland near Esbjerg, and flows into the sea as the only river with an unprotected mouth. The origins of Ribe lye in being a trade post dating back to the Viking Age, which makes it the oldest town along the Wadden Sea coast. The Wadden Sea of North Frisia of the more southerly Schleswig-Holstein is animated by a multitude of small islets and islands. The youngest ones are called Halligen and have emerged only during the last centuries. Their inhabitants still need to live on dwelling mounds to protect themselves against recurring flooding in the winter time.

Hallig Hooge, Schleswig-Holstein;
© Archäologisches Landesamt SH



Settlement in the marshes along the coast of Lower Saxony can be traced to a few hundred centuries BC, and is still indicated by rows of large dwelling mounds with the trade post of Feddersen Wierde as the most prominent. Extensive bog areas like the Teufelsmoor in the hinterland of Land Hadeln were colonised and drained only in early modern times, leaving us genuine villages. On the island of Norderney,

the first spa of the coast was founded at the end of the 18th century. Spa and tourism related architecture has shaped the popular island and remains to this day.

Westergo in the Netherlands is situated in the heart of Friesland, and has not only some of the oldest mounds, but also boasts of the most ancient sea walls in the Wadden Sea re-

gion, which have protected the mound villages for over a thousand years. The surrounding marshlands are criss-crossed by a fine mesh of ditches and canals, which often stem from former tidal streams, and which were used as the highways of the middle ages and early modern times.

Even though The Wash in the east of England does not belong to the Wadden Sea region itself, it displays astonishing parallels in landscape and history. Here, extensive mud flats and salt marshes are also dissected by tidal creeks. Here, people also guarded themselves with the construction of sea walls against the threat of the sea since the Middle Ages. And medieval towns and villages, as well as Norman castles, overlook the semi-circular bay, and therefore give The Wash its own peculiar imprint.

„Roter Haubarg“ in Eiderstedt, Schleswig-Holstein;
© Archäologisches Landesamt SH



Punt van Reide, Ems, The Netherlands;
© Jan Heuff



The castle of Gødens, Niedersachsen; © H.W. Heine



The river Steeping in the Wash area, Lincolnshire UK; © WESG/ Jacqueline Bowyer



Change can be an opportunity

Such variety of different landscapes against the background of the Wadden Sea astonishes, as much as it fills with enthusiasm. Local traditions and people have been formed by this diversity, and vice versa. It is therefore truly justifiable to speak of the landscapes of the Wadden Sea region as an internationally unique and mutual cultural treasure. This treasure has developed through century-long processes, and is still changing. When we regard these cultural valuables in the context of the accelerated change in a modern, globalised society, we have to wonder how the multitude of these valuables can remain part of our lives. The need for influencing change and for applying the term "sustainability" also to landscape and cultural heritage is hence increasing. It is the task of the project, LancewadPlan, to pave the way to direct change in a positive manner.

BERIT JOHANNSEN :
Project manager culture, Tourism agency
Schleswig-Holstein (TASH)

"The cross-linking of the different interests like economy, nature conservation, landscape planning and tourism, as it is done in the LancewadPlan project, offers the possibility to safeguard and protect the cultural heritage of the Wadden Sea coast effectively. At the same time it can enable us to direct the development of the cultural landscape in a sustainable way."



LANCEWADPLAN

02 LancewadPlan

or how to Shape the Future of Cultural Landscape

You have already wondered what the name LancewadPlan has to do with landscape and culture? It is, of course, an abbreviation which stands for the long and complex phrase "Integrated Landscape and Cultural Heritage Management and Development Plan for the Wadden Sea Region". But there is no need to shudder, as its meaning and background will become clear through the following paragraphs.

Cultural heritage is an important asset

We have already seen that landscape is also an element of cultural heritage, and that cultural heritage is an important aspect of the Wadden Sea region and its identity. This reflection has increasingly prevailed in the politics of cooperation among the three Wadden Sea countries,



02

Moulton Mill of the 19th century, Lincolnshire UK; © WESG/Alan Lambert

Traditionel whale bone fence on the island of Borkum, Niedersachsen; © H.W. Heine



Denmark, Germany and The Netherlands, since the 1990s. Culture was integrated as a third dimension besides nature and environment, which was finally endorsed in the trilateral Wadden Sea plan in 1997, that has since been updated with an eye to trans-national management of landscape and cultural heritage in 2001. This resulted in the first project that dealt

MEINDERT SCHROOR :
Historian and journalist,
Leeuwarden/Jouwert
(Fryslân), The Netherlands

LancewadPlan takes the geographical heritage to the population on the islands and behind the dikes, to people within as well as outside the Wadden Sea region. LancewadPlan is first and foremost in uncovering old cross-borders relations and phenomena and the way people in the region have reacted to their environment.

with the cultural heritage of the region running from 1999 to 2001, collating the known information on monuments and historic structures in the Wadden Sea region (Lancewad).

LancewadPlan develops the cultural treasures

Today, an analysis by the present LancewadPlan project emphasises the differences in the treatment of the landscape and cultural heritage in the Wadden Sea countries. This evaluation underlines the necessity to improve the mutual proceedings, and is available online: Conservation and Management of the Landscape and Cultural Heritage in the Wadden Sea - Regional Legal and Planning Instruments. The chief aim of the LancewadPlan project was hence to develop a common approach in order to deal with cultural treasures and landscape in a wiser and more sustain-

able way. LancewadPlan was realised as co-operation between the Wadden Sea countries together with the English region of The Wash from 2004-2007. Not only have the administrative bodies and ministries of the cultural and natural protection sector been involved as main partners from Denmark (Kulturarvsstyrelsen), Schleswig-Holstein (Archäologisches Landesamt), Lower Saxony (Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege) and the Netherlands (Ministerie van Landbouw Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit), but also through the auspices of the Wash Estuary Strategy Group as a regional partnership in the UK, English partners have also been included. Plus within these areas, numerous other institutes, county and municipality administrations and organisations have also participated. Co-financing has been provided by the European Union's North Sea Programme.

BRIAN AYERS :
County archaeologist, Norfolk

03 The Main Outcomes

Dealing in a sustainable way with our cultural heritage and landscape means wise, long-term and wide reaching management, as well as use of these treasures. It also means to direct the attention of the general public more towards these values and to involve all, who deal with cultural heritage, directly or mediately, on a broad basis. These are the aims of the LancewadPlan project. And this is the way we want to achieve, so that our children can still perceive the variety and beauty, the history and identity of the Wadden Sea region.

Therefore, five tools have been designed in the course of the project, which are supposed to appeal to anybody, from the political level of the participating countries to the general citizen. Their purpose is to support and share in the process of developing and safeguarding our cultural heritage. These tools are:

"Observing the progress of the LancewadPlan project has been very encouraging because it demonstrates the importance of a holistic approach both to environmental management and to the development of sustainable solutions to issues. Recognition that the historic and natural environments are indivisible and that work to sustain them is complementary is one of the beneficial outcomes of LancewadPlan as its partnership work to encourage common approaches to similar inherited landscapes on both sides of the North Sea."

THE MAIN OUTCOMES



Ballum Vesterende, Denmark; © Svend Tougaard





Lighthouse Brandaris, Terschelling, the oldest lighthouse of the The Netherlands; © Jan Heuff

- Strategy: a common strategy for the international level.
- Landscape characterisation: the characterisation and assessment of the various cultural landscapes along the coast.
- Regional work: the regional approaches to influence the development of landscape.
- Handbook: a collection of existing examples for the good management and use of the landscape and cultural heritage.
- Cooperation: a long-lasting and cross-border, as well as transdisciplinary, collaboration through networks.

BENTE NIELSEN :
Head of the planning department,
municipality of Tønder

The most important effort afterwards is to tell people, what an important heritage there is in the Wadden Sea area. Most people in Tønder Kommune do not know very much of this heritage. It is important to get a more common knowledge of this heritage. Information for common people on this project is therefore highly needed. Common people have to help us protecting this heritage.

The Strategy

Why a strategy?

The term “strategy” is used in many ways, but what is its meaning in this context? The development of the historic varieties and peculiarities of cultural heritage is biased by so many different groups like politicians, farmers, tradesmen and tourists. The construction of a new road, or of a new industrial area has an impact on landscape, as have methods of farming, erection of new hotels and apartments, or the building of a new harbour or the deepening of a tidal inlet. These actions often result in the loss old structures, which decisively contribute to identity and character of landscape. Therefore it is essential to balance all measures which have an impact on the cultural variety of a landscape. This is why a strategy is required. And a strategy has to be transnational, because neither the Wadden Sea nor global developments stop at borders.

At least some representatives of the many different people, organisations and institutions participating in shaping our landscape need to be involved in such a strategy. Cultural heritage is best protected by usage and awareness of those who change it, for example, the homeowner, the operator of leisure centres as well as the owner of greenhouses. This is the meaning of “integrated” in connection with this strategy.

What is the content of the strategy?

The strategy begins with an analysis of the advantages and weaknesses of the Wadden Sea area with regard to its cultural treasures, and especially its landscapes. This is followed by a comprehensive, general approach to safeguard the cultural treasures, supplemented by so-called sector strategies. They describe in more detail how aspects of mod-



View on Ribe, Denmark:
© Svend Tougaard



ern life which influence landscape most significantly can contribute to the preservation and development of the cultural heritage. The most important sectors are settlement development and spatial planning, agriculture, nature conservation, tourism and coastal protection and water management. The integrated strategy, together with the sector strategies, is available as printed brochure or online as: The Wadden Sea Region – A Living Historic Landscape.

A strategy for the whole Wadden Sea Region

The general approach of the strategy draws a vision of the dealings with landscape in the year 2020, with the aim of to achieve sustainable development of cultural heritage. This encompasses the safeguarding of identity, variety, history and of the scenery as well as the

treatment of landscape as unity of nature and culture, land and sea. Reaching this aim could be promoted, for instance, by a more sustained and thorough application of national and international regulations, and by their improved coordination for a wise use of landscape. Another proposal suggests a further integration of cultural heritage into regional and spatial planning, as their various interests are already balanced. Obstacles on the way could be, for example, the ambiguous legal status and protection of landscape values, but also the underdeveloped appreciation for the wealth in cultural landscapes and its significance for the welfare of the region. A practical suggestion is offered with the identification of exceptional national and transnational landscapes. This should then lead to projects like a landscape and cultural heritage atlas or a cross-border monitoring of the cultural wealth.

Sector strategies for each stakeholder

The sector strategies deal with the specific challenges in the most influential areas of landscape change in more detail. Their content is mostly based on workshops, which were held on different topics in each of the participating countries and which were attended by a broad variety of delegates. The results were then supplemented with knowledge from the other partners.

The area of settlement, urban and landscape development is tasked with the spread and change of farmsteads, villages and towns in the region. These settlements are an important historic part of landscape and display, even today, great dynamics in their change. Farms become abandoned, change their use and new housing areas extend villages and towns far beyond their old confines. However, it is for example suggested that historic village layouts should remain vis-

JOHNNY SØTRUP : *"We now have a better background for taking cultural aspects into consideration and for using the information in the debate with our citizens about planning developments in our own and the neighbouring municipalities. It is my wish that the results of the LancewadPlan project will be used comprehensively by all citizens all along the Wadden Sea Coast."*



Church on a dwelling mound in Zetel, Niedersachsen; © Henning Haßmann

The landscape characterisations

ible in the future. This involves further attention to the relation between historic objects, like the correlation between a manor and its respective villages, farmsteads, roads and fields.

The sector of agriculture addresses one of the main sources of income in the region, which is also responsible for an extensive part of the land. The strong influence of agricultural programmes and subsidies on the cultural heritage is, for instance, emphasised in this part of the strategy. Further collaboration between farmer's associations and tourist boards can also promote cultural tourism as further source of income for the region.

Nature conservation has played an increasingly important role in the forming of landscape. This becomes especially evident in polders like the Beltringharderkoog in Schleswig-Holstein, which was embanked as coastal protection

measure but is chiefly used as nature reserve today. Closer cooperation between the different administrative bodies and organisations appears to be especially promising in this sector. Tourism has emerged as one of the main sources of income in many parts of the Wadden Sea area during the last two centuries. On the other hand, building projects such as new hotel resorts or second homes have remarkable impact on the landscape. This part of the strategy, therefore stresses the importance of information about cultural and landscape assets of a region for the tourism industry. Such qualities could be utilised for marketing or could be integrated into new building projects, which could then be more compatible with the local landscape.

Coastal protection and water management have held a key role in shaping landscape since the middle ages. The construction of sea walls

and canals has been part of this field. Coastal protection measurements have again an increasing weight in times of global warming. Hence it is suggested to balance actions with the cultural treasures. Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) is therefore of significant importance in this context.

Target groups

All of these approaches were discussed at conferences in each of the countries and at a final international conference with participants from all partners and sectors. But who is the actual target group of the strategy? The strategy aims especially for the international and national political individuals and bodies designing programmes and distributing financial aid. But also organisations are targeted, which need and develop long-lasting working concepts.

Landscape is cultural heritage

The cultural treasures of the Wadden Sea coast are not only hidden in its traditions and languages, but also in its archaeological remains, its buildings and its historic landscapes. Like gemstones they have developed over centuries. These landscapes form the link between all of these valuables and are hence comparable with a treasury for keeping all the beauties of the region. Based on this function as connection between landscape elements like farms and their surrounding sea walls, drainage ditches, roads and windmills, landscape is more than the mere sum of its parts. It is a distinct historic heritage of its own. What are then the specific qualities of single landscapes in comparison to others – and what are their commonalities? How can we explain their character and in what way can they be utilised for tourism, agriculture and spatial planning?

Landscape entities demonstrate cultural wealth

In order to fulfil this task the LancewadPlan project has identified landscape entities along the coast, including the Wadden Sea itself, which form historic or geographical units. There are, for instance, the islands. Their landscape has developed individual looks and characters partly because of their seclusion. But also areas like Westergoo, Land Hadeln or Dithmarschen are names, which have been linked with the locality for a very long time. These historic units, or parts thereof, were examined for peculiarities and similarities and eventually screened for the way they have coped with change in modern times.

From The Wash to Blåvandshuk

Sixty landscape entity descriptions are the outcome, illustrated with analyses of the present



Defence tower on Neuwerk, Hamburg Wadden Sea; © Klaus Janke

situations, photographs and maps on important monuments and landscape phenomena. The characterisations are presented in: Description of Cultural Entities in the Wadden Sea Region, or as online atlas with descriptions, maps and pictures. A brief summary is also available as a synthesis. The main features of each land-

The characteristic landscape of Friskney Tofts, Lincolnshire UK; © WESG/Lincolnshire County Council



The regional work

scape entity are summarised succinctly right at the beginning of each description. The reader learns for instance which types of houses, polder structures and village layouts are typical. Afterwards, the formation of the landscape is explained using examples which are still extant and which still shape modern landscape. They can be ancient roads or breeches of sea walls, early dwelling mounds, fortifications or lighthouses. The second part of each description contains information on present alterations of the cultural heritage, caused by settlement development, agriculture, traffic or tourism. The description of the present situation is then enriched by data about policy and planning developments, laws and regulations, and finalised by an assessment of potentials and vulnerabilities. Descriptions and assessments were always carried out with an eye to sustainable development of cultural heritage and especially landscape.

A central role in the sustainable development of the cultural heritage is played by inhabitants together with other stakeholders, who determine landscape change locally. It is especially the identity and history of the local people that the efforts for cultural heritage and landscape should be about. Sustainable development is simply not possible without the people in the regions. They are the chief bearers of development. That is the reason why it has been a special cause to bring most parties together and involve them in the outcomes.

A project for and with the people

Meetings have been held regularly in each country with representatives of many stakeholders, where the project, its aims and proceedings were discussed. The outcomes also influenced the strategy and the landscape descriptions. A number of regional workshops

and conferences were added, which often appealed to specific target groups, like monument conservators and people working in tourism. Finally, a conference for one of the sector strategies was hosted in each country. Lower Saxony even organised an overall conference with international experts on the topic of cultural landscape to aid further debate.

Pilot projects

Pilot projects in each of the partner countries are of special significance. They are unique practical approaches in order to check up on the use and development of cultural heritage and landscape in municipalities or limited parts of the cultural landscape. The approaches vary from country to country because specific account of regional peculiarities was taken into account in the projects. A summary in English is available also online, as well as the full re-



Buphever Koog on Pellworm, Schleswig-Holstein; © Archäologisches Landesamt SH



gional reports in the respective languages: Regional Work Reports.

The municipality of Den Hoorn on the island of Texel in the Netherlands has triggered a number of developments in order to improve and utilise its cultural assets. The unique sheep sheds of Texel, for example, were revived for new purposes, like for tourist accommodation or for art exhibitions. Local organisations emphasised the history of landscape anew along the Fivel, a former tidal inlet, in constructing new walking routes, making the former bed of the inlet visible again or renovating the site of an ancient monastery for visitors. All data on historic landscape elements are available online in the „Watlas“.

The close cooperation between local groups and experts lead to a cultural landscape analysis for the region Altes Land on the banks of the

Elbe in Lower Saxony. A handy concept for local cultural tourism has been developed based on the detailed mapping of the landscape history, which aims for making the historic specular highlights of the Altes Land an experience.

Cultural landscape concepts were elaborated in collaboration with the municipalities of Oevenum on the island of Föhr and Reußenköge nearby Husum in Schleswig-Holstein. They focus on supporting municipalities and their councils for their dealings with landscape assets. Maps with monuments, historic structures and landscape types supply a model for the treatment of the individual local qualities of the cultural heritage, like the traditional scenery and the layout of the village or the deserted medieval dwelling mounds in the marshes.

77 valuable, cultural environments were identified in Denmark, which all stress the historic

links among various buildings, objects and structures in the towns on the countryside. This approach notably emphasises that monuments do not stand alone but are tightly knitted together with their surrounding. These environments were carved out by local museums and present a potent tool not only for regional planners and administrations but also for the owners and interested citizens. The results are issued in the Kulturarsvatslas Vadehavet.

The Wash region has developed a GIS mapping tool that has helped to identify numerous character zones which will be used as the basis to inform advice to various sectors, alongside which an integrated action plan has been devised to encourage inward investment to the area that builds on the cultural heritage and landscape as the basis for that investment to ensure sustainable development.

Jedutenhügel (probably a navigational sign from the Middle Age) close to Golzwarden, Niedersachsen; © Henning Haßmann



The handbook

What can everybody do?

How can every single person do his share for the surviving of the cultural wealth of his home region? The outcomes of **LancewadPlan** are designed to appeal and animate everybody to become active. Only the personal engagement of many can safeguard and increase the cultural assets of the Wadden Sea region on the long run. The approach of **LancewadPlan** is therefore more extensive, aiming for all people and many sectors, not only “the powers that be”. However, this is quite theoretical for most

of us. There is more need for concrete ideas and stimulations of “what can be done”, rather than for standards of “how this can be done in general”. Smaller and larger projects for the practical development of the cultural landscape have been carried out in many places along the Wadden Sea coast. We highlight some of them with the aim to encourage best practice elsewhere, and to help create new ideas. This collection of practical examples is issued in the management handbook, which can be obtained online: A Handbook of Best Practice Examples.

Modern traditional barns and opened sea walls

There you find brilliant ideas such as newly designed architecture for barns in the province of Groningen, connecting modern necessities with the vernacular architectural style. Or you come across the Ribe Byferie, which is an apartment complex besides the old town of Ribe citing explicitly the historic layout and architecture. Hiking trails in Neuendeich and Reußenköge in Schleswig-Holstein and near Sievern in Lower Saxony guide the rambler through historic landscapes and explain things like old forms of land use and archaeological monuments. Freiston Shore is a polder in Lincolnshire, which was re-opened und subdued to the tide equally for coastal protection and nature conservation.



Solar equipment in Schleswig-Holstein; © Archäologisches Landesamt SH

JON WATSON :
Natural Environment Team Leader,
Lincolnshire County Council

04 The Cooperation

International for more than a thousand years

The people along the Wadden Sea coast have been culturally and economically linked since Frisians and Vikings crossed the North Sea and settled along the coast, as it is shown by the Viking treasure troves of Wieringen and Föhr or by settlements in East and North Frisia. These relations still exist nowadays and new ones have been added. The trilateral Wadden Sea conference is an example of the political level, held every four years between the ministers of environment of the three countries. The last assembly took place on the Dutch island of Schiermonnikoog in 2005. Municipalities, counties and other stakeholders and sector representatives meet in the Wadden Sea Forum and discuss present mutual challenges like coastal protection or safety at sea. The Forum

“Within the areas of the Wadden Sea and The Wash, the spirit of co-operation has provided us, through LancewadPlan, with the impetus and resources to work together again. In The Wash and its hinterlands one of the best uses to which we have put the information that the project was producing, has been to stimulate discussion, understanding and appreciation within community workshops of the historic dimension to our present day landscapes.”

THE COOPERATION



04

Janderup church and river Varde Å, Denmark; © Svend Tougaard



Characteristic farm house in the Altes Land, Niedersachsen: © Henning Haßmann

was established in 2002. An international network takes also specific care of cultural heritage in the Wadden Sea region since 1999. This so-called WADCULT group, consist of experts from ministries and administration bodies, who are concerned with culture, nature and spatial planning. The Lancewad project was conceived by this network. LancewadPlan is also an offspring of WADCULT, and has been supported by them throughout the project's lifetime.

Beidenfleth in the Wilster Marsch, Schleswig-Holstein; © Archäologisches Landesamt SH



Networking makes a difference

This and other networks are absolutely necessary to safeguard and extend the cultural wealth of landscapes in the future as they have developed their modern appearances only because of constant exchange over centuries. Hence, the teams of four countries created a basis for future work across the Wadden Sea through close collaboration in the LancewadPlan project. And therefore the WADCULT network will not stop working. Moreover, additional experts from other disciplines were brought in. The final international conference of LancewadPlan was hence held with the participation of renowned peers and representatives of all four countries in Wilhelmshaven on 19 June 2007. The outcomes of this fruitful exchange can be found on the internet: Final Conference Report. It is envisaged to extend the contacts by further conferences.

05 Conclusion

A common heritage

Cultural heritage and landscape, landscape and history, history and identity are all entwined. We find an internationally unique form of these aspects in the Wadden Sea region. Overarching cultural and natural conditions have led to great analogies in landscape but, on the other hand, have determined a stupendous variety of local cultural monuments and beauties of landscape. We need to preserve this variety for the experience and identity of our descendants.

A common task

Every new time, carries new developments and therefore changes into our surrounding landscape and also to us. These alterations should enrich the landscape of the Wadden Sea region and not impoverish it. Everybody in the

ANNEMARIE LÜBCKE :
Common Office of the Insel- und
Halligkonferenz and Euregio The Wadden



Shrimp
fishery, The
Netherlands:
© Jan Heuff

region has a responsibility in the extension of the cultural wealth because cultural opulence has always been entwined with economic success. Everybody, that includes politicians, organisations, administrations and companies, visitors and citizens, and perhaps also you.

Everyone should participate

LancewadPlan wants to enhance the significance of cultural heritage and landscape in the awareness of the general public. The project emphasises the inherent, matchless and irreplaceable value of these treasures and their importance for the identity and well-being of the region, and that of The Wash. We also provide the instruments for those, who want to participate in the task of enhancing and safeguarding the richness of cultural landscape. You can also contribute to the future of the Wadden Sea region. Why don't you join in?

"The pilot project Oevenum on Föhr is a good example for the building of awareness of the values of landscape as a cultural asset as well as for a way to deal with it. Science and local people have collaborated productively in this case. The outcomes of LancewadPlan are a sound basis for the consolidation of a common cultural heritage in the Wadden Sea region."



CONCLUSION



Megalith grave „Steinhofen“ at Lamstedt, Niedersachsen; © Jan Joost Assendorp

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www.lancewadplan.org



TRANSNATIONAL DOCUMENTATION (English: on the websites)

Brochure: The Wadden Sea Region – A Living Historic Landscape Document: Conservation and Management of the Landscape and Cultural Heritage in the Wadden Sea Region – Legal and Planning Instruments Document: Report Regional Conferences (Consultation Integrated Strategy) Document: Report Management Workshop Groningen 2005 Document: Report Sector Workshops Document: Description of 59 Cultural Entities in the Wadden Sea Region Web Presentation: Cultural Entities in the Wadden Sea Region with Detailed Maps and Illustrations Document: Synthesis of the Wadden Sea Cultural Entities Document: Cultural Heritage of the Wadden Sea Document: A Handbook of Best Practice Examples Document: Regional Work Reports Document: Final Conference Report

REGIONAL DOCUMENTATION (National Languages)

Document: Kulturarvatlas (DK) Document: Reußenköge Landschaftskonzept (SH) Document: Oevenum Kulturlandschaftskonzept (SH) Document: Kulturlandschaftsanalyse AltesLand (Nds) Document: Den Hoorn-Development Plan (NL) Document: Fivel-Development Plan (NL) Document: Pleidooi van Pingjum (NL) Document: The Wash: Cultural landscape character and a way forward for the future (UK)

WEBSITES

International: www.lancewadplan.org Denmark: www.kulturarv.dk/kulturarv/vadehavet/index.jsp Schleswig-Holstein: www.lancewadplan.de
Lower Saxony: www.archaeologieportal.niedersachsen.de/lancewadplan The Netherlands: www.lancewadplan.nl The Wash: www.washestuary.org.uk