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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Meeting of the National Focal Points
for Specially Protected Areas in the
Mediterranean
Athens, 26-30 October 1992
including joint consultation concerning
the conservation of cetaceans in the
Mediterranean and the Black sea
Athens 26-27 October 1992

Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected
Areas in the Mediterranean Region - Part II:
Sites of Scientific, Aesthetic, Historical
Archaeological, Cultural or Educational
interest: Definition of types and data
sheets models of sites.

TECHNICAL NOTE
ON THE REALIZATION OF THE DIRECTORY OF MEDITERRANEAN PROTECTED AREAS

SECOND PART
SCIENTIFIC, AESTHETIC, HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL OR EDUCATIONAL
SITES OF INTEREST

This document constitutes the first phase of the realization of the second part of the directory of Mediterranean protected areas dealing with the sites of scientific, aesthetic, historical, archaeological, cultural or educational interest. It contains an approach for the definition of the final product. The purpose is to use this document for the discussion during the meeting of the National Focal Points for Specially Protected Areas.

This document is divided in four parts:

- I. Background: recalling the origine of this activity, as defined in the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas.
- II. Proposals for the definition of the sites that could be inscribed in the different categories.
- III. Proposed model for the Area Data Sheet for sites to be described in the directory.
- IV. Proposed model for the outline of the directory.

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I. BACKGROUND

In April 1982, the Protocol Concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas was drawn up under the terms of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention, 1976). The Protocol is applicable to the area defined under Article 1.1 of the Barcelona Convention, namely "the maritime waters of the Mediterranean Sea proper, including its gulfs and seas, bounded to the west by the meridian passing through Cape Spartel lighthouse, at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar, and to the east by the southern limits of the Straits of the Dardenelles between Mehmetcik and Kumkale lighthouses."

Article 3 of the Specially Protected Areas Protocol calls upon the Parties to establish protected areas, to safeguard in particular "sites of biological and ecological value; the genetic diversity, as well as satisfactory population levels, of species, and their breeding grounds and habitats; representative types of ecosystems as well as ecological processes;" (3.2.a) and "sites of particular importance because of their scientific, aesthetic, historical, archeological, cultural or educational interest." (3.2.b).

Seventy four marine and coastal protected areas were listed in part one of the Directory of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MAP, 1989), which covers sites of biological and ecological value, and is currently under review (at least 120 sites). These sites have been designated under Article 3.2.a, but, to date, no designations have been made under Article 3.2.b. A list of 100 historical sites was drawn up following the Genoa Declaration, Article 17.g. of which called on the "identification and protection of at least 100 coastal historic sites of common interest".

The diversity of the Mediterranean region in terms of historical, archaeological, aesthetic and cultural heritage is one of its major features. The region also offers tremendous scope and potential in terms of scientific research and education. This category of protected area provides a opportunity to recognize the value of this regional diversity by the designation of a broad spectrum of sites.

The designation of a site under the Specially Protected Areas Protocol has certain implied responsibilities since, according to Article 3, the Parties to the Barcelona Convention should, to the extent possible, "endeavor to undertake the action necessary to protect those areas and, as appropriate, restore them, as rapidly as possible". It is important that the value of designation and the usefulness of the Special Protected Areas Protocol should not be undermined by indiscriminate or excessive application.

Natural sites designated under Article 3.2.a are also likely to be important in terms of their scientific, educational or aesthetic values, and on this basis some overlap in categories may be expected. It is important that the criteria for selection of sites should prevent repetition of sites under both Articles through designation on the basis of the same set of values. This principle underlies some of the criteria which have been used in the definition of specific categories of site.

Some areas are expected to occur on both lists, but this should reflect their importance in terms of a range of different values rather than an overlap in criteria. In practice, where overlap occurs, the site designated for its archaeological, historical, cultural, scientific or educational values may well be situated within a larger protected area established on the basis of its biological and ecological value. An aesthetic site may be more extensive than other sites designated under Article 3.2.b.

The following definitions for the selection of sites under Article 3.2.b are designed to optimize its application by the prevention of inappropriate or excessive designations. While some points are definitive, many are of a qualitative nature, and objectivity may be difficult to achieve. In this context, the definitions are intended as guidelines.

While separate definitions are given for each of the six categories, a site may be eligible for designation through cumulative values in a number of different categories. In practice there may not be a clear boundary between two categories of site such as historical and archaeological.

SOME GENERAL POINTS

- Location in the Mediterranean proper as defined under article 1.1 of the Barcelona Convention
- Maritime is taken to mean located on or near to the sea, or connected with the sea or seafaring
- Certain pragmatic criteria may exclude a site from designation simply because there is no realistic means of protection. Points to be considered include legal status; condition of the site; threats to the site; and availability of funds for necessary management measures (though the latter question alone should not be sufficient to exclude a site from designation). Facilities and access need to be appropriate for any use or intended use of the site.
- The protocol may be usefully applied where designation of a site would improve its legal or planning status in such a way as to catalyze necessary management procedures.
- A site which is designated may be reassessed at a future date.
- A site should be considered relative to other similar sites within the Mediterranean region, with the overall objective of designating a representative set of sites. Where there is a question of choosing between two or more potential sites, selection should be based on typicality, authenticity, state of preservation, and on appropriate pragmatic criteria.
- While regional criteria are important, it is also of use if a site has a national or local significance or value in terms of culture, appreciation, employment or economy. Such a role should engender the national or local support and interest in the site which is necessary for its protection

II. PROPOSALS FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE SITES

HISTORICAL

Definitions of cultural, historical and cultural sites or resources vary greatly, though the former two categories are often considered to be subgroupings of the latter. In this document, the definition of a historical site is designed to fill the gap between ancient and archaeological sites whose principal means of investigation is by excavation, and cultural sites which are of significance to extra cultures. There will be some overlap in categories, and some sites may be designated for their cumulative historical and cultural or historical and archaeological values.

A historical site will probably consist of or include a building, structure or other material evidence of an earlier culture which is designated for its associations with an event, period or personality from the past with specific maritime connections; or which is illustrative of the maritime affiliations or activities of an earlier Mediterranean culture. The site may still be in use, although its use will probably have changed. The historical nature of the site should be evident in architectural style, from monuments or memorials, or from references in historical literature, documentation or oral tradition.

Given the long period of Mediterranean occupation and the role of the sea in the region's history there are a vast number of sites which could potentially be designated under this category. A regional viewpoint is important in order that a set of sites representing the history of maritime activity throughout the Mediterranean can be protected. Sites such as trading ports may also be designated for their role in world history.

Sites which may be included in this category include structures associated with navigation or coastal defence which illustrate particular architectural features (typical of a period or unique), or which are associated with major events in political history such as sea battles, invasions, or sieges. Sites which are of significance in cultural history are equally important as those in political history, and sites associated with mythical or legendary maritime events, gods or personalities may be designated.

The Mediterranean region is particularly rich in urban sites which bear witness to its long and diverse history, and to the civilisations which have existed there. Many coastal sites have been used repeatedly or have been successively developed by different seafaring cultures, all of whom have left traces of their lifestyles and history in terms of a rich architectural or archaeological heritage. Dead towns, now deserted, and living towns with a historical centre abound, and most merit some kind of preservation or conservation. This is widely recognised in national and local legislation and planning measures and the designation of an urban or built up site under Article 3.1.a is a measure that should be used sparingly. Those remains which are designated should derive from specific maritime activities such as shipbuilding, or fishing, or be docks, ports or harbours.

CULTURAL

Cultural heritage is defined in the World Heritage Convention to cover monuments and groups of buildings of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; and sites of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

In the European Convention on Offences Related to Cultural Property (Delphi, 1985, not in force), a far wider definition of cultural property is given, which includes specific artefacts, works of art and documents. Most of the definitions provided in this Convention are not relevant to the Geneva Protocol which concerns Specially Protected Areas. One of the categories of property which may be included (Appendix 2, Paragraph 2, s) is archaeological and historic or scientific sites of importance, structures or other features of important historic, scientific, artistic or architectural value, whether religious or secular, including groups of traditional structures, historic quarters in urban or rural built-up areas and the ethnological structures of previous cultures still existent in valid form.

Since archaeological and historical sites are defined elsewhere, the definition of a cultural site should be limited to a site of importance to existent Mediterranean cultures. Sites may be selected for their cultural importance in one of two aspects of culture: spiritual/symbolic and social/traditional.

Cultural diversity is a feature of the Mediterranean, and this category provides a means to recognise this diversity, and to promote inter-cultural appreciation. While some cultural sites may be recognised as being of universal value, for others, the definition is more subjective or ethnocentric, at least to the extent of assigning relative significance or importance between sites; and perhaps even to the extent of recognition of value. In this context, regional criteria may be difficult to apply.

Sites or areas with maritime connections which are of symbolic importance to modern cultures may include places of worship, religious or other ceremony, monuments or memorials to accidents or battles at sea, or to recent natural disasters, marine cemeteries, and major artworks or art centres.

Marine resource utilisation, sea trade, and other maritime activities have played an important part in shaping the cultures of coastal communities. In many places coastal lifestyles continue to be enriched by traditional maritime activities which play a continuous or recurring role in the community. Where a traditional activity is associated with a particular site or facility, this may be listed as a cultural site both for its protection and as a means of recognising the value of the activity and associated lifestyle. Such activities may include traditional techniques of boat building, and other artisanal crafts, sea ranching and mariculture, fish or octopus drying, and traditional fishing or other resource collecting activities. Sites would normally be coastal, and may include built-up areas. Selection of a site should be based as much on the social role of the site and associated activity as on regional criteria such as typicality or uniqueness.

An important objective for such a site is the implementation of a management plan which is acceptable to owners, users, and authorities, and should allow sustainable development and use of natural resources, while preserving those features of the site which have led to its designation. These are "industrial" areas - social issues are important, and there will almost certainly be some pressure for change. If there appears to be irreconcilable conflict between residents/users and conservative management objectives, then solutions should be sought outside the realm of this protocol.

Tourism development may be useful here, supplementing (in terms of employment, income and multipliers) the traditional activity which is itself the attraction for visitors, and perhaps providing a market for "typical" products. Where traditional activities have already diminished, tourism may be a means of rehabilitation of buildings and revitalisation of the area. There may be a long-term trend towards a living, cultural museum, but centres which are entirely visitor orientated and commercial should not be priority sites for listing in this category.

EDUCATIONAL

While education does not have to be its primary objective, a site designated on the basis of its educational values should be specifically concerned with education of an identifiable group in some aspect of marine science (physical, chemical, biological/ecological); marine conservation; marine environment; marine resources, uses, and planning; maritime history; or regional marine issues. The education of any group should be regarded as equally important, from infants and school parties, to academics and professionals, and including the general public. The site should be advertised to the appropriate audience as an education facility, and its value as a facility to the target group should be demonstrable. The education programme may be of a seasonal or year-round nature.

Where the primary objective is not education, it will concern the subject of the education programme or facility. The site will probably include or consist of a permanent facility such as an exhibit, interpretive centre or trail, library, or reference collection (aquaria, artefacts, taxonomic, natural history). A shifting facility such as a shipboard exhibit may be designated given an outstanding educational merit.

The designation of a site should be considered with reference to its regional significance in order that a representative set of quality sites can be protected. In this respect a site may be designated on the basis of some specific feature of the site which is not or could not be replicated elsewhere or on the basis of excellence in some aspect of marine education. A long tradition of teaching, associations with important figures in marine science or maritime history, and associations with other institutions are also valuable. A site offering interpretation facilities may be designated under this category on the basis of a combination of values under one or both Articles of the Specially Protected Areas Protocol.

A number of pragmatic points need to be considered for a site to be designated under this category. The facilities of the site and its accessibility, as well as its resistance to pressure, must be appropriate for the influx of visitors, whether this be of a constant or periodic nature. There should be appropriate management of the facility to prevent damage to the site, or other diminishment of value through visitor use. Where courses have a practical component such as collection of samples, or where other active participation is encouraged, this needs to be controlled in order to prevent any irreversible change to the site.

AESTHETIC

The main category of site defined under this category is areas of unusual scenic beauty which are not eligible for protection under article 3.2.a for natural site of biological and ecological significance. Such sites will probably represent a landscape which has been modified over a lengthy period by some maritime activity which is now in balance with the natural environment. Useful models for such sites are provided by the World Heritage Convention definition of mixed cultural and natural sites; the UK Heritage Coast Programme; and by the definition of IUCN Protected Area Category V (Protected Landscape or Seascape).

The World Heritage Convention criteria and guidelines were revised following a meeting of the committee in 1985 to consider the special case of mixed cultural/natural sites - in particular of rural landscapes which did not meet the criterion for natural sites of non-modification by man but merited nomination for their "outstanding universal value". The modifications allowed for the designation of sites such as the terraced ricefields of Bali, which are landscapes altered by mans activity, but possessing outstanding aesthetic characteristics worthy of recognition by the Convention. There was also a recognition that such sites would not be "fixed", and that the role of the convention was "to conserve their harmony and stability within a dynamic, evolutive framework".

Traditional scenic beauty has been the prime determinant for the Heritage Coast programme. It is recognised that a scenic landscape may result from the interaction of man and nature in one of the objectives of the programme, which is to "promote sustainable forms of economic development; which in themselves conserve and enhance natural beauty and heritage features".

Two types of area are defined as Protected Areas or Seascapes: the first is "landscapes which possess special aesthetic qualities which are a result of the interaction of man and land"; and such landscapes are defined as those which "demonstrate certain cultural manifestations such as: customs, beliefs, social organisation, or material traits as reflected in land use patterns. These landscapes are characterised by either scenically attractive or aesthetically unique patterns of human settlement. Traditional land use patterns associated with agriculture, grazing, and fishing are dominant."

Some traditional uses have modified landscapes over lengthy periods (centuries, even millennia) artificially maintaining an ecosystem at a sub-climatic successional stage, or creating and maintaining an entirely new landscape. Examples of such landscapes would be salt panning areas, extensive mariculture and sea ranching areas (valli, estuarine and mud flats, raft); and areas of regular and extensive resource collection (shellfish, algae).

Where intervention by man ceases, the site is expected to undergo a natural succession which may alter those unique characteristics for which it was designated. While such landscapes cannot be fixed, there may be a case for management intervention, especially where the modified landscape has other values such as creation of wildlife habitat, or tourism potential. In the long term such sites may be managed primarily for recreational and tourism purposes, following the pattern of the second type of Protected Landscape or Seascape defined under IUCN Management Category V.

As with cultural sites, important objective for such an area is the implementation of a management plan which is acceptable to owners, users, and authorities, which should allow sustainable development and use of natural resources, while preserving those features of the site which have led to its designation. If there appears to be irreconcilable conflict between residents/users and conservative management objectives, then solutions should be sought outside the realm of this protocol.

While this category will usually be an area, some landscape features or monuments may be designated where they have become widely known as landmarks. Such sites could include lighthouses, observation towers, or fortifications against navel attack, even where the sites are of no particular historical significance.

Certain natural landscape features may also be designated under this category - for example unique or unusually attractive geological formations such as faults or caves; as well as unusual biological features. Under this category, the designation will be based primarily on appearance, and emphasis should be placed unique rather than representative natural sites, since the latter may be designated under Article 3.2.a, or as scientific sites.

SCIENTIFIC

Sites to be designated under this category will probably be one of two types: sites associated with important ongoing research in some aspect of marine science, and sites which are intrinsically valuable to science or scientific research.

The UNEP (1985) Directory of Marine Environmental Centres in Mediterranean, lists hundreds of research centres ranging from university departments and public health laboratories to major research stations with a history of marine research. While all of these are important, a designated site should have some aspect of marine science as its primary research objective and would be expected to excel in one or more areas. This excellence may be apparent in international renown of the centre, a history of publications or of significant discoveries, or associations with important figures in marine science. Special emphasis may be given where research relates to or is applicable to environmental protection and conservation, rather than pure science. Some centres stand out for their sustained excellence in a number of fields, with overlap into other categories such as history and education.

Since this protocol is designed to protect sites, the research should be based on some unique or exceptional feature of the site which could not easily be relocated or replicated elsewhere - for example long standing experimental or reference sites, reference collections or library, or other identifiable facilities, including historical buildings and laboratories.

The second type of designation will be of specific sites of scientific importance, which may be designated for their unique or representative characteristics, or for the presence of rare or endemic marine species. These sites may be submarine or coastal.

Some sites will be areas of active research, such as reference sites for field experimentation or data collection, including those that form part of an international or interregional monitoring network.

Others will be designated for their intrinsic qualities rather than for the research activities which are carried out there, after pattern of an SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest - a UK designation, though in practice, this is not applied below low water mark).

Palaeontological sites containing fossil evidence on early man may be designated, particularly where there is evidence of marine resource utilisation. Other palaeontological sites which provide evidence on marine evolution, palaeoecology, climatic change, or some other aspect of marine science, and sites with a coastal or submarine location may also be listed.

Geological features or sites without fossils may also be designated under this category, in particular, unique formations; formations which provide evidence on the geological history of the Mediterranean Sea; and reference sites (stratotypes) for a geological period.

Many sites of biological/ecological value are also of intrinsic importance to science, or are areas where significant research is being carried out. It would be preferable to avoid designation of such natural sites under both articles 3.2.a and 3.2.b. However in some cases, the specific designation of a natural site (as opposed to area) may be useful where the natural feature is small, probably rare or unique, and not already located in a protected area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992), a revision of the 1969 London Convention which is expected to come into force in 1993, defines the archaeological heritage as follows (Article 1.2):

- " ... all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs:
- i. the preservation and study of which help to retrace the history of mankind and its relation with the natural environment;
 - ii. for which excavations or discoveries and other methods of research into mankind and the related environment are the main sources of information;
- and
- iii. which are located in any area within the jurisdiction of the Parties.
2. The Archaeological Heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, movable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.

This definition provides a useful basis for a definition of archaeological sites within the context of the SPA Protocol (though it would not be appropriate to designate individual movable objects).

There are many other legal definitions of archaeological sites; for example the numerous US State laws relating to underwater archaeology contain a range of definitions, generally stressing the anthropogenic nature of the resource, and often specifying its antiquity.

Antiquity is not necessarily a criteria for underwater sites - submarines and aircraft, submersibles, and even abandoned rigs may be of historical or scientific value. In practice, any underwater structures or artefacts which are no longer in use could be described as archaeological sites in that they will face the same special set of problems in protection, preservation, and excavation as other underwater sites. Such sites would be expected to have significant cultural or (modern) historical associations, or to be of value to marine science.

The present location of earlier archaeological sites relative to the coastline may differ considerably from that of the time when the site was in active use. For this reason, it is not useful to strictly limit designation of sites according to their location, but to consider of equal importance a significant maritime connection. Conversely, there will also be historical or cultural sites which had no particular maritime significance which are now located below low tide mark - these sites should be eligible for designation since they are now part of the marine environment.

Coastal sites may be designated for their importance in some particular marine activity such as shipping (ports, harbours, lighthouses, shipyards, jetties etc). While monumental, extensive and richly endowed sites are of actual or potential value for tourism, less spectacular sites are often of equal or greater educational and scientific interest. Ancient coastal settlements may be of all-round importance in revealing information on the activities and lifestyles of early coastal communities.

There may be reason to include a specific work of art which has a fixed location in a terrestrial site (eg mosaics, frescoes), where this reveals specific and unique information on some aspect of maritime history - for example by illustrating a maritime activity, or type of ship within an inland archaeological site. Similarly, a terrestrial site may be designated for its richness in such works.

An area containing one or more shipwrecks may be designated for the importance of the wreck or its cargo with respect to:

- representation of a shipbuilding style - uniqueness, exceptional preservation, or typicality;
- association with historical events - naval battles, maiden voyages, invasion fleets;
- artefacts of special cultural, or artistic value; artefacts relating to marine activity (navigation equipment, early scientific gear, fishing gear);
- other specific research value, for example in providing historical information on trade, spread of civilisations, or specific events.

An area containing several wrecks may be designated for its cumulative research values or for an exceptional range of artefacts. Similarly an area containing a rich collection of movable items may be designated, even where there is no longer any trace of an associated structure through decay, or because these have been separated from their context by water action. However under such circumstances the artefacts may be better removed before they are stolen, damaged, or otherwise lost.

A number of pragmatic points need to be considered in determining whether or not an archaeological site is eligible for designation.

- There needs to be a legal mechanism available for the protection of the site, and this site should be specifically protected or assigned to be protected by this means. In this respect, there should not be any question regarding the ownership or jurisdiction of the site, or of any artefacts or structures.

- There needs to be some mechanism for ensuring the protection of the site from clandestine excavation, theft or other vandalism. This may take the form of policing, physical barrier or other management practice. Protection of underwater sites is a particularly difficult, but there may be opportunities for cooperative effort, for example with coastguards as occurs with the US Marine Sanctuaries.
- The site needs to be in a sufficiently good state of preservation so that its physical integrity and values are not imminently threatened by decay or destruction. Where the site is already suffering from decay, there should be technical solutions to arrest or even rectify this, and funds should be available for the implementation of these measures.
- It is important that the protected area be of sufficient size to "buffer" the site of specific interest from ill effects arising from activities in its vicinity. This is particularly important for submarine sites where upstream activities, for example disturbance of the sea bed or pollution, may have a direct effect on water quality at the site or could lead to physical instability.
- Excavations should be carried out by recognised centres according to proper scientific methods. Excavations should only be carried out where the work is expected to reveal important research information, or for "rescue" purposes. Appropriate preservation and storage facilities should be available for any artefacts which are removed from the site.

III. PROPOSED MODEL FOR

Area Data Sheet for Sites of Special Scientific, Aesthetic, Historical, Archaeological, Cultural or Educational Interest

1. COUNTRY
2. NAME OF SITE
 - 2.1 Official name (in official language of country of location)
 - 2.2 Other given names (names by which the site is locally, internationally or was formerly known)
3. GEOGRAPHICAL DETAILS
 - 3.1 Area of site (ha)
 - 3.1.1 Terrestrial surface
 - 3.1.2 Water surface
 - 3.2 Elevation/Depth (express as a range relative to mean sea level)
 - 3.3 Latitude and Longitude
 - 3.4 Length of Mediterranean Coastline (km)
 - 3.5 Geographical Features (mention landmarks, rivers, bays, distance to coastline etc)
4. DATE OF DESIGNATION

5. SITE DETAILS

5.1 Proposed category(ies)
(Scientific, aesthetic, cultural, historical, archaeological or educational)

5.2 Brief Description

5.2.1 What does the site consist of
(Briefly describe the site, or feature and its context which is being designated)

5.2.2 History of the site

(briefly summarise the history of the site to present mentioning key events, personalities, or civilisations associated with the site, and changes in form or function)

5.3 Special features

(in brief, why it merits special attention; for terrestrial sites describe maritime connection)

5.4 State of Conservation/Preservation (indicate by cross)

Exceptional	Good
Stable	Requires Attention
Critical	

5.5 Population

5.5.1 Nearest population centre (Name)

5.5.2 Size of population

5.5.3 Other comments (is the area predominantly rural; other population centres)

5.6 Access (indicate by cross; name major roads; points of boat departure)

Road	Boat
Public transport	Pedestrian

6. LAND TENURE

6.1.1 Who owns the site ? (indicate by cross or %)

National	Regional/Local Authority
Organisation/Institution	Private
Other (specify)	

6.1.2 Provide details where ownership is multiple or disputed

7. LEGAL PROTECTION

**7.1.1 Is the site or the area in which it is located already designated under any international convention?
(Indicate by cross and attach relevant documentation)**

World Heritage (Cultural)

World Heritage (Natural)

Ramsar Convention

Barcelona Convention (Biological/Ecological Criteria)

MAB Biosphere Reserve

European Convention on Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

Other (specify)

**7.1.2 Has the site been assessed previously under these conventions ?
(Please attach relevant documentation)**

7.1.3 Are there any plans to propose the site under any convention ?

7.2 Is the site located within an existing protected area ?

7.2.1 Name

7.2.2 Type (National or regional category)

7.2.3 Other management category(ies)

7.2.4 Legal protection (title and date of legislation or decree; please attach copy)

7.3 Does the site or area in which it is located have special status or designation under other local, regional, national, or international law/agreements? (Please attach relevant documentation)

**7.4 Does the site or area in which it is located receive mention in local or regional management plans ?
(Please attach relevant documentation)**

7.5 Would designation under the Barcelona Convention make the site eligible for/ improve its status in terms of: (Indicate by cross and provide details)

Protection

Planning status

Funding

8. RECREATION/TOURISM

8.1 What is the nature of current visitor use ? (ie. site visit, recreation, incidental, local or tourist)

8.2.1 How many visitors come to the site each year ?

8.2.2 Seasonality

8.3 How is the site known ? (Indicate by cross)

International designation

Guidebooks

Tourist information service

Marketing/advertising

Special interest group

Accompanied visit (tour, guide)

8.4 What recreational activities take place at the site ?

Scuba diving

Beach/swimming

Boating/surfing

Sport fishing

Other (specify)

8.5.1 Entrance fee. Is there any charge made for the visit ?

8.5.2 Are voluntary contributions received ?

8.6.1 Are there facilities at the site specifically designed for visitors ?
(Indicate by cross and provide relevant details)

Visitor centre / interpretation centre

Accommodation /camping

Staff

Parking

Moorings

Cafeteria/ snack bar

Shop/ souvenirs

Picnic/barbecue facilities

Toilets

Other (specify)

8.6.2 Comments (eg. mention where facilities on land serve a marine site; are facilities adequate?)

8.7 Are there any plans to increase or initiate visits and/or develop facilities ?

9. RESEARCH

9.1 Briefly describe any ongoing research at the site
(ie. include the aims of this research - academic, monitoring, observational/ inventory, or experimental; who is involved in research coordination, practices, and funding; what other scientific institutions are involved)

9.2 Staff

9.2.1 How many staff are involved in the scientific activities of the site?

- Administrators
- Scientists
- Technicians
- Unskilled
- Skilled volunteers
- Unskilled volunteers

9.2.2 Who employs them ?

9.3 Research Facilities (Indicate by cross)

- Research station
- Experimental / monitoring areas or installations
- Laboratory facilities
- Reference collection (specimens/artefacts)
- Library
- Accommodation
- Temporary facilities (dive platforms, temporary moorings etc)
- Other (specify)

9.7 Where research is non-permanent, when does this operate ?

9.7.1 Seasonality

9.7.2 Expected duration

9.8 Does the research programme have longer term implications for the site ? (eg. Will the site be opened to visitors; is the nature of the site being changed; will artefacts be removed etc)

9.9 Are there plans to develop or expand research activities at the site ?

9.10 Research history (Briefly describe previous research activities at the site; mention any associated exhibits; major findings etc)

10 EDUCATION

10.1 Is there any education facility or programme at the site ?

10.2 What is the focus of the education programme ? (Indicate by cross)

Cultural	Archaeological/historical
Environment	Natural history
Marine science	Other (specify)

10.2 Who is the target ? (Indicate by cross)

Visitors/General public	School parties
Secondary education	University education
Research students	Professionals/Experts
Other (specify)	

10.3 Educational Facilities (Indicate by cross)

Visitor/Interpretative centre	Interpretive trail
Field centre	Research station/ scientific facilities
Reference collection/ library	Audio visual
Other (specify)	

10.4 Other relevant information (Provide brief information on courses; links to institutions etc)

11 OTHER ACTIVITIES

11.1 Briefly describe any other areas of significant activity
(eg. artisanal or industrial activity; resource use or extraction; place of worship or other cultural activity)

11.2 Have these activities had a lasting effect on the natural environment ?
(eg. alterations to landscape)

11.3 Are these activities important in terms of local participation ?

11.3.1 How many people are involved ?

11.3.2 Are local people employed ? (How many and in what capacity)

11.3.3 What other role does the site play in the local economy ?

12 MANAGEMENT

12.1 Is the site or area in which it is located actively managed ?

12.2.1 Is there a management plan for the site or area ? (Please attach)

12.2.2 Briefly describe what are the management objectives

12.3 Management practices (Mention any major interventions; control measures etc.)

12.4 Staff

12.4.1 How many staff are employed by management authority with specific reference to this site ?

12.4.2 How is their time allocated ? (Express as a percentage of total staff time)

Management activities

Visitor/Research/Education

Other (specify)

12.5 Budget

12.5.1 How much money is allocated for the management of this site ?

(Annual budget in local currency)

12.5.2 What are the sources of this funding ?

(eg. Funding bodies; income from above activities)

13 PROBLEMS

13.1 Environmental problems

Give details of any existing or potential environmental problems which present a threat to the integrity of the site

(eg. Instability through currents, subsidence, erosion; pollution; nearby activities; clandestine excavation, theft or vandalism)

13.1.2 Are there practical solutions available to ameliorate these problems ?

13.1.3 What are the constraints in implementing these? (eg. funding, awareness, authority)

13.2 Management problems

Give details of problems which specifically concern the management of the site (eg. lack of suitably qualified staff; funding; insufficient authority; inadequate use control)

14 REFERENCES

(List principal reference material on the site, including significant historical documentation, where possible provide a complete reference citation including author, publication date, full title, and publishing house; for historical documentation provide information regarding access)

15 INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY
(Full name, title and address)

15.1 Date

16 USEFUL ADDRESSES

(Provide full addresses of administrative authorities, local management, research institutes etc)

Please indicate where information should be treated as confidential (eg. for reasons of security). The published directory of sites will contain a restricted description of sites, although further information may be made available on a discretionary basis.

III. PROPOSED MODEL

Outline of Directory for Sites of Special Scientific, Aesthetic, Historical, Archaeological, Cultural or Educational Interest

1. COUNTRY
2. NAME OF SITE (in official language of country of location)
3. GEOGRAPHICAL DETAILS (Summary of site location and geographical features)
4. DATE OF DESIGNATION
5. SITE OUTLINE (Brief description and history of the site; special features; proposed category)
6. LAND TENURE (Summary of ownership)
7. LEGAL PROTECTION
(Summary of international, national and regional legal status; planning or protective measures)
8. RECREATION/TOURISM (Summary of current visitor use and facilities)
9. RESEARCH (Summary of past, present and future research; research facilities)
10. EDUCATION (Summary of educational programmes and facilities)
11. OTHER ACTIVITIES (Summary of principle activities affecting the site)
12. MANAGEMENT (Summary of management measures, staff and budget)
13. PROBLEMS (Summary of environmental and management problems)
14. REFERENCES (Bibliographic list of principal reference material on the site)
15. CONTACT ADDRESS (Usually administrative authority)