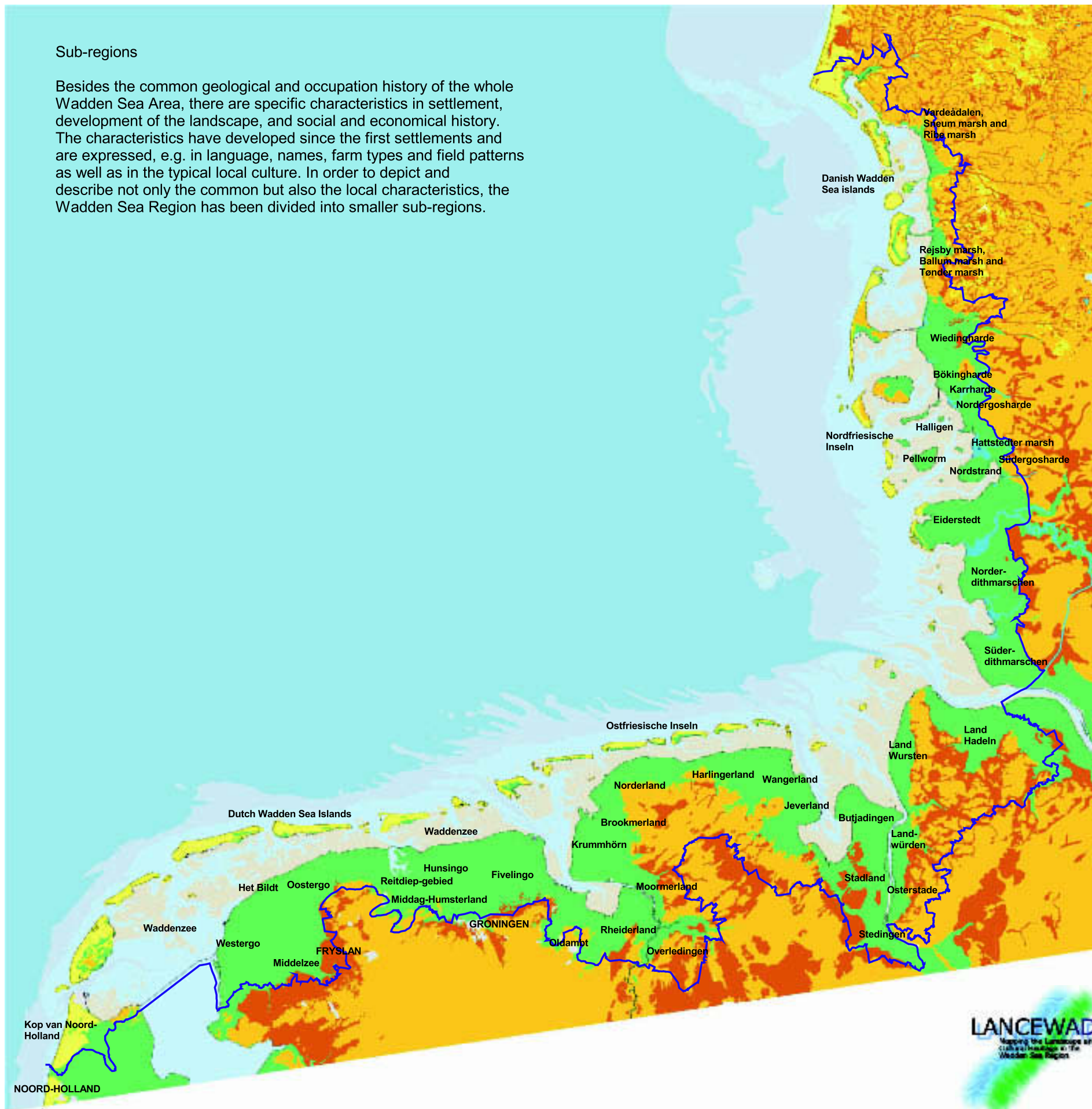


Sub-regions

Besides the common geological and occupation history of the whole Wadden Sea Area, there are specific characteristics in settlement, development of the landscape, and social and economical history. The characteristics have developed since the first settlements and are expressed, e.g. in language, names, farm types and field patterns as well as in the typical local culture. In order to depict and describe not only the common but also the local characteristics, the Wadden Sea Region has been divided into smaller sub-regions.



Geomorphology and Sub-regions of the Wadden Sea Region

Legend

- Sandy area
- Peatland
- Marsh
- Sand, dune
- Tidal area
- River, lake, channel
- Unknown, no data available
- Depth < 10 m
- Depth 10-20 m
- Depth > 20 m
- Lancewad delimitation area

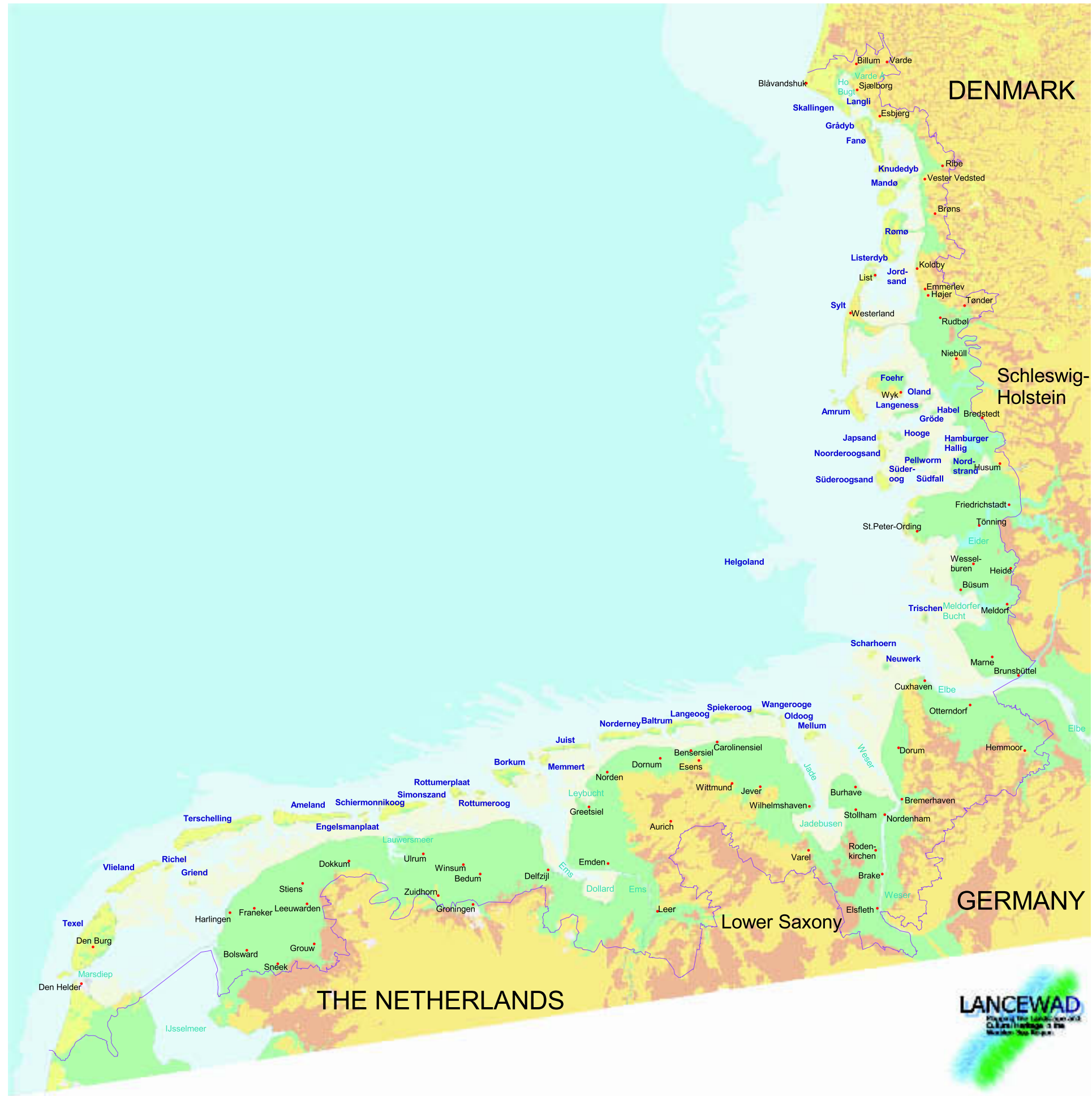


0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

UTM projection zone 32 WGS84

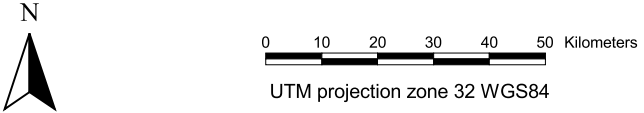
Geomorphology data

Data sources do not meet scientific requirement, therefore, the map should not be used for assessment.



Towns, Islands and Rivers in the Wadden Sea Region

- Legend
- Towns and villages
 - Lancewad delimitation area



Dwelling Mounds

The distribution of dwelling mounds in the Wadden Sea Region reflects the settlement history from the Iron Age to Modern Times. The mounds are one of the most important landscape and cultural features and document the adaptation of living in the tidal areas.

The first mounds, which could be dated back to the Iron Age, were built on the highest grounds in the marshland, but a further spreading into low-lying areas took place in later periods. This sequence could best be seen in the marsh area of The Netherlands.

As of the Middle Ages, only a few dwelling mounds have been erected, because dykes, as a more efficient protection against flooding, make the mounds unnecessary. Even though only limited data about the period of origin is available in Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein, the map indicates quite clearly the settlement history in the marsh area. Particularly, the enormous number and density of mounds give the impression of the most characteristic features in the Wadden Sea Region.

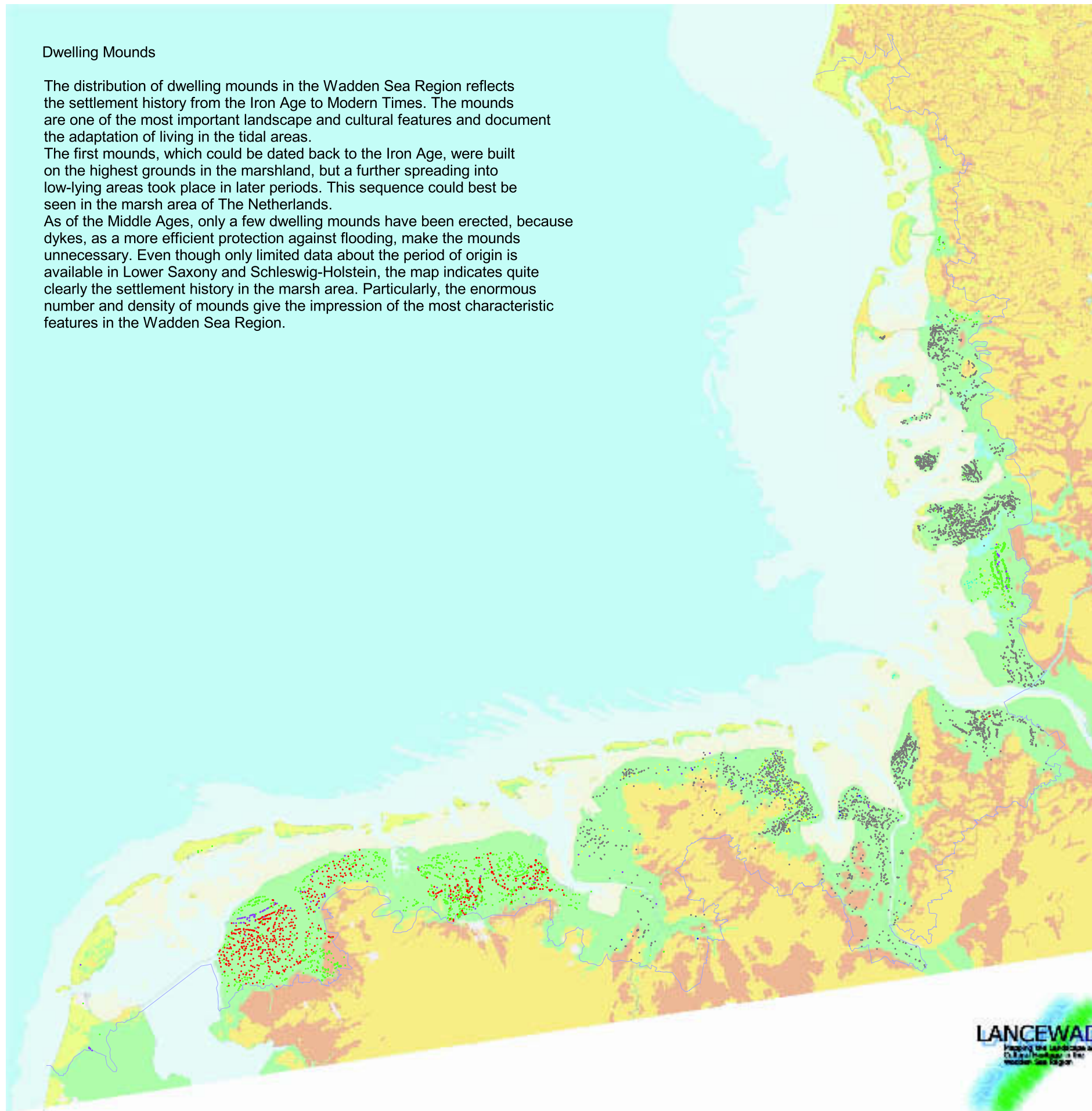
Dwelling Mounds with Period of Origin in the Wadden Sea Region

Legend

- Iron Age (1000 BC - 0 AD)
- Roman Time/
Roman Iron Age (0 - 400 AD)
- Early Medieval/
Viking Age (400 - 1050 AD)
- Late (and High) Medieval Time (1050 - 1500 AD)
- Early Modern Time (1500 - 1800 AD)
- Modern Time (1800 - 2000 AD)
- No data on period of origin available
- Lancewad delimitation area



0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
UTM projection zone 32 WGS84



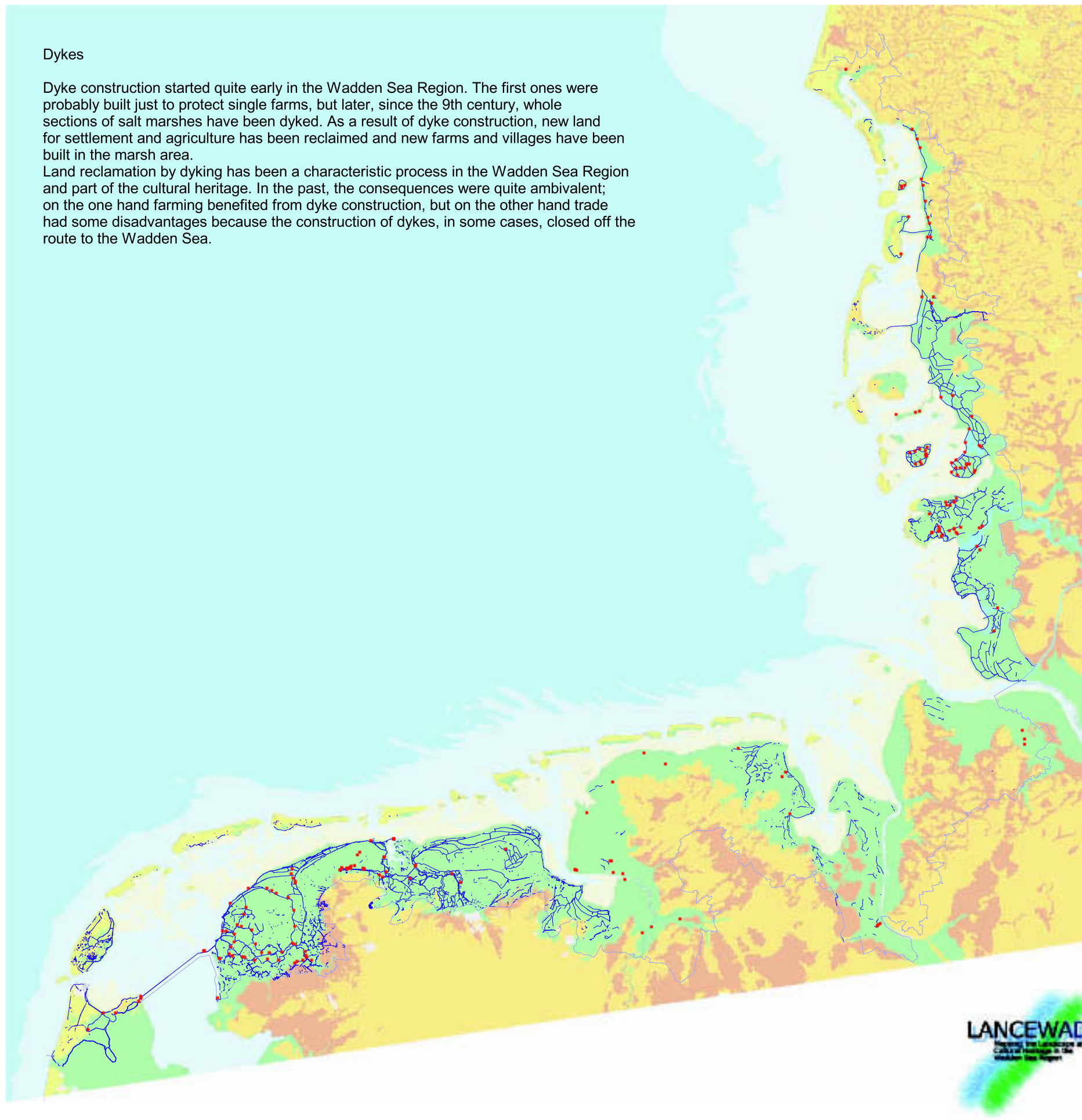
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Mapping the Landscape and
Cultural Heritage in the
Wadden Sea Region

Dwelling Mounds
DK: All known dwelling mounds are mapped.
SH: All known dwelling mounds are mapped.
LS: All known dwelling mounds are registered and mapped.
NL: All known dwelling mounds are mapped. Most relevant types and attribute data are available as well.

Dykes

Dyke construction started quite early in the Wadden Sea Region. The first ones were probably built just to protect single farms, but later, since the 9th century, whole sections of salt marshes have been dyked. As a result of dyke construction, new land for settlement and agriculture has been reclaimed and new farms and villages have been built in the marsh area.

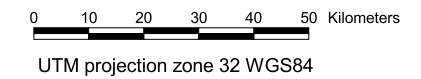
Land reclamation by dyking has been a characteristic process in the Wadden Sea Region and part of the cultural heritage. In the past, the consequences were quite ambivalent; on the one hand farming benefited from dyke construction, but on the other hand trade had some disadvantages because the construction of dykes, in some cases, closed off the route to the Wadden Sea.



Dykes and Sluices in the Wadden Sea Region

Legend

- Dyke
- Sluice
- Lancewad delimitation area



Dykes

DK: All known dykes are mapped. Probably there exist quite few summer dykes that are not registered. A registration of all summer dykes is desirable.

SH: All dykes from the above mentioned sources have been mapped. Some of them have already been disappeared.

LS: All protected dykes are registered and mapped.

NL: All existing data of dykes (existing as well as disappeared) have been used. Some overlap may occur, due to the use of different sources.

Sluices

DK: All major and quite a few minor sluices are mapped.

SH: All major sluices, but only a few minor ones are mapped.

LS: All protected sluices are registered. Most of them are mapped.

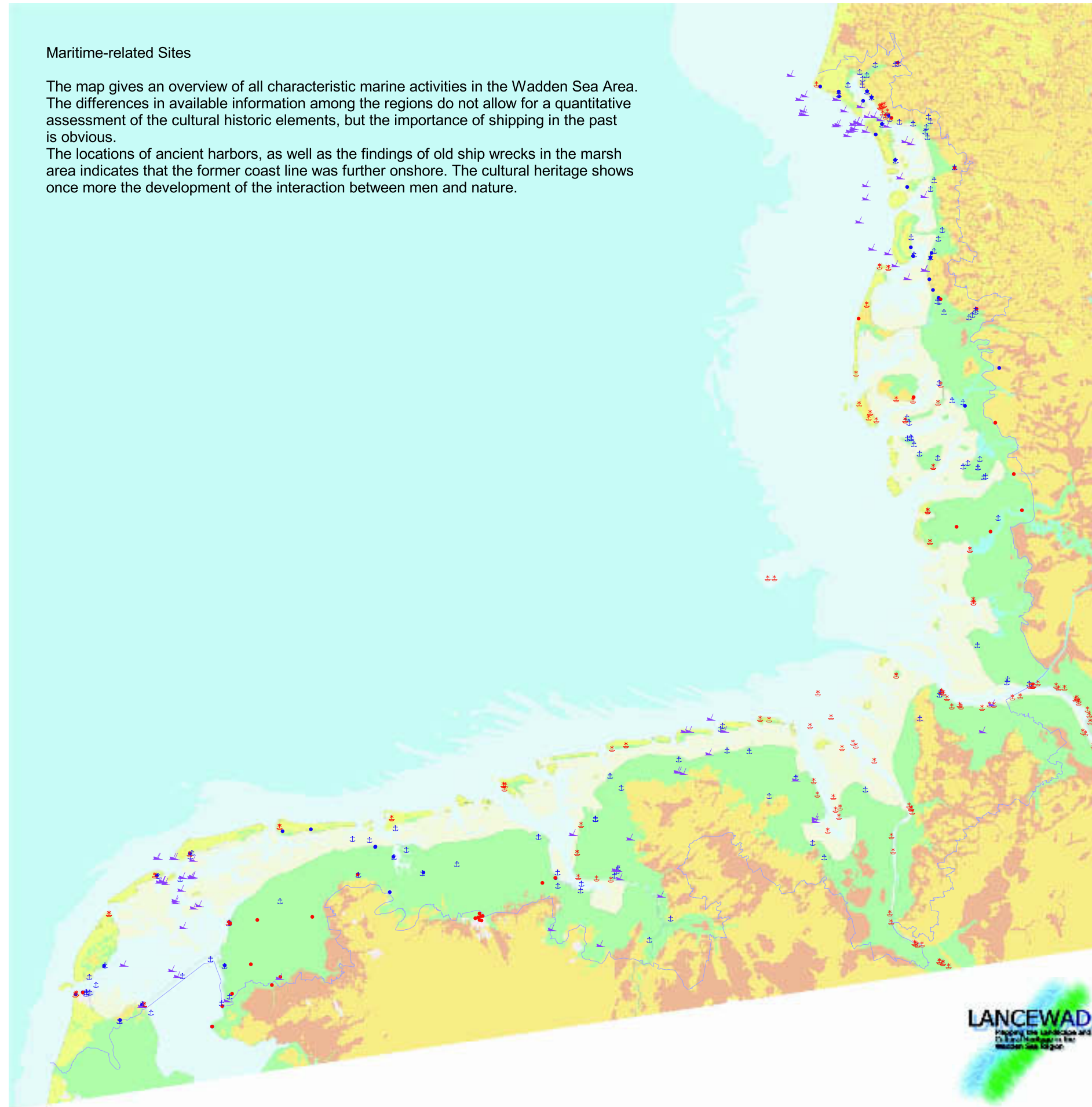
NL: All available data have been used. Omissions may occur. Not always type information (lock/weir or sluice/Siel) was available.

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Managing the Landscape and
Cultural Heritage in the
Wadden Sea Region

Maritime-related Sites

The map gives an overview of all characteristic marine activities in the Wadden Sea Area. The differences in available information among the regions do not allow for a quantitative assessment of the cultural historic elements, but the importance of shipping in the past is obvious.

The locations of ancient harbors, as well as the findings of old ship wrecks in the marsh area indicates that the former coast line was further onshore. The cultural heritage shows once more the development of the interaction between men and nature.



Maritime-related Sites in the Wadden Sea Region

Legend

- Maritime settlement
- ⚓ Harbor
- ⚓ Lighthouse and seamark
- ⚓ Shipwreck
- City
- Lancewad delimitation area



0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
UTM projection zone 32 WGS84

Maritime settlements

DK: Settlements emerged in connection to the sea have been mapped, including skipper communities and fishing hamlet.

SH: There are only a few skipper communities and settlements of fishermen. Mostly these settlements are part of a town / village or settlement.

LS: No maritime settlement are registered or mapped.

NL: Most important maritime settlements have been mapped.

Harbors

DK: All known harbors - including embarkment places without physical relics - have been mapped.

SH: All existing and former harbors (as far as known) are mapped.

LS: Some harbors resp. basins/buildings/docks are registered in the monument lists. Most of them are mapped.

NL: All existing and former harbors (as far as known) are mapped. Some anchorages. Few attributes were mapped.

Lighthouses and Seamarks

DK: Primarily the most important or protected lighthouses, seamarks and rescue stations are mapped.

SH: All protected lighthouses of the list of monuments are mapped.

LS: All lighthouse and seamarks are mapped. Some of them are registered in the monument lists.

NL: All lighthouses and some important seamarks/beacons and rescue stations have been mapped.

Shipwrecks

DK: All known shipwrecks are mapped.

SH: Almost no coordinates for shipwrecks were available.

LS: Some ships and shipwrecks are registered in the monument lists. Most of them are mapped.

NL: All shipwrecks in ROB-database are mapped. Recent, non-archaeological shipwrecks (WRAKSYS database) are still lacking.

Cities

DK: All towns with privileges are mapped, including the small town Højer, which had only a limited numbers of privileges.

SH: All towns with an important historical center or an abundant stock of historical buildings. The historical and protected buildings of the towns are not mapped separately.

LS: No towns are registered or mapped.

NL: All towns with privileges and two 'new towns' are mapped.

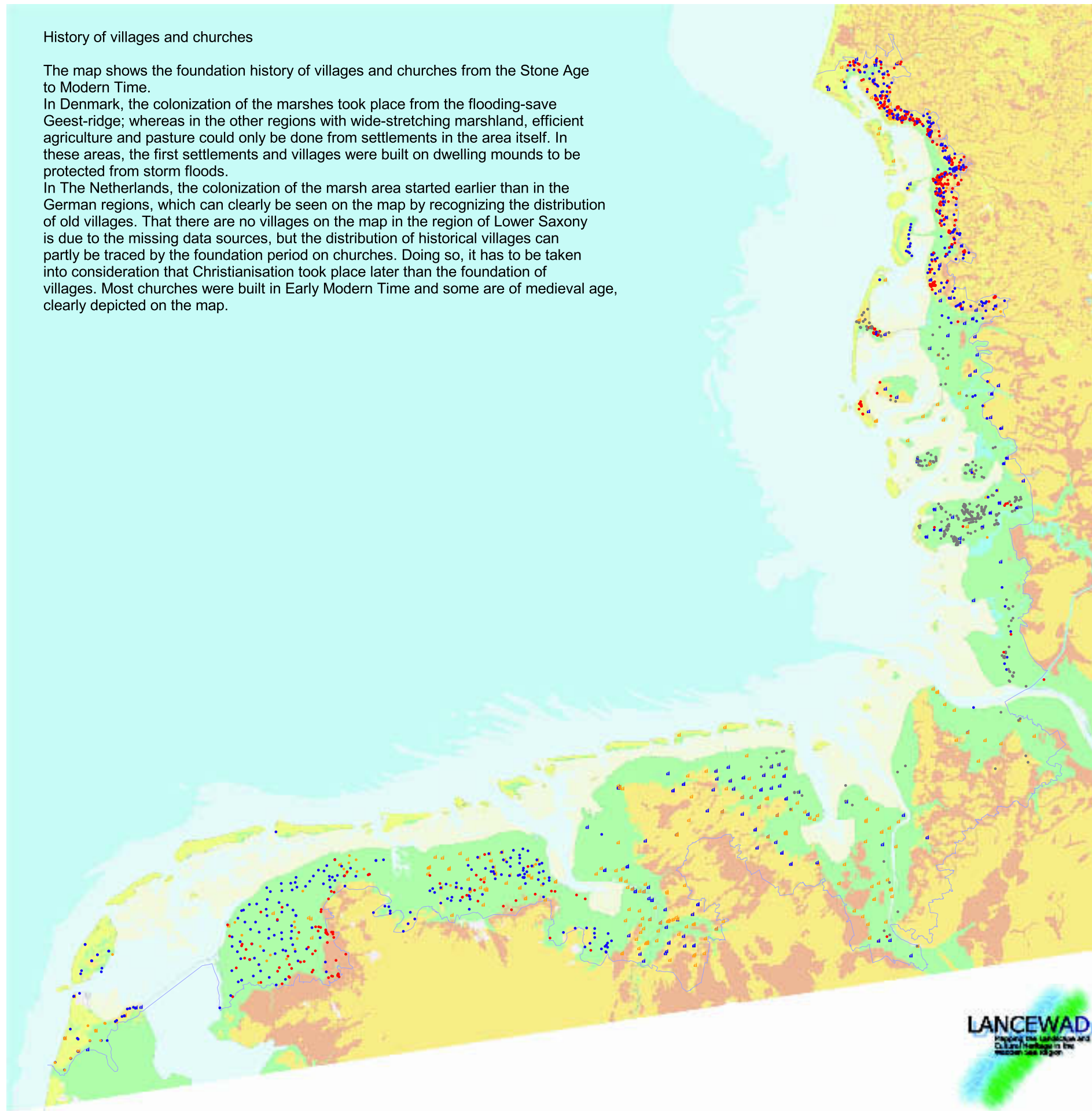
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Mapping the Landscape and
Cultural Heritage in the
Wadden Sea Region

History of villages and churches

The map shows the foundation history of villages and churches from the Stone Age to Modern Time.

In Denmark, the colonization of the marshes took place from the flooding-save Geest-ridge; whereas in the other regions with wide-stretching marshland, efficient agriculture and pasture could only be done from settlements in the area itself. In these areas, the first settlements and villages were built on dwelling mounds to be protected from storm floods.

In The Netherlands, the colonization of the marsh area started earlier than in the German regions, which can clearly be seen on the map by recognizing the distribution of old villages. That there are no villages on the map in the region of Lower Saxony is due to the missing data sources, but the distribution of historical villages can partly be traced by the foundation period on churches. Doing so, it has to be taken into consideration that Christianisation took place later than the foundation of villages. Most churches were built in Early Modern Time and some are of medieval age, clearly depicted on the map.



Foundation of Villages and Churches in the Wadden Sea Region

Legend

- Village
- ✎ Church
- Lancewad delimitation area

Periods

- Stone Age - Iron Age (>2000 BC - 0 AD)
- ✎ Roman Time, Roman Age - Late (and High) Medieval Time (0 - 1500 AD)
- ✎ Early Modern Time - Modern Time (1500 - 2000 AD)
- ✎ No data on period available



0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
UTM projection zone 32 WGS84

Villages

- DK: All villages are mapped - including all known prehistoric. All villages situated on the geest-edge have been assigned with the overall assessment: regional.
- SH: The most important villages with a preserved historical center or an abundant stock of historical buildings and the characteristic types of villages for the Wadden Sea Area are mapped. Archaeological settlement sites that indicate several village-like farmsteads are also included.
- LS: Some villages are registered in the lists of archeological monument. Only these objects are mapped.
- NL: The most important villages and village types are mapped, but the dataset is not complete. Furthermore the known prehistoric 'settlements' are included.

Churches

- DK: All known churches are mapped.
- SH: All protected churches, bellcages, are mapped.
- LS: All protected churches are registered and mapped.
- NL: All old and protected churches, synagogues and vicarages have been mapped.

Protection of Buildings

In general, the historical monuments and buildings are appropriately protected and the map shows quite a regular distribution of nationally protected buildings in the Wadden Sea Region. Nevertheless legal protection cannot always ensure that the building is maintained in an appropriate state of conservation. Furthermore, the first impression of a high protection level of buildings cannot be transferred to the cultural landscape and heritage as such. Aiming at, e.g., physical planning, the protection of ensembles of valuable elements and structures of the cultural heritage is more appropriate than the protection of individual objects.

In Schleswig-Holstein, most of the historical buildings are protected too, but the information of the protection status was not available or the project was not allowed to use the information for publication.

Protection of Buildings in the Wadden Sea Region

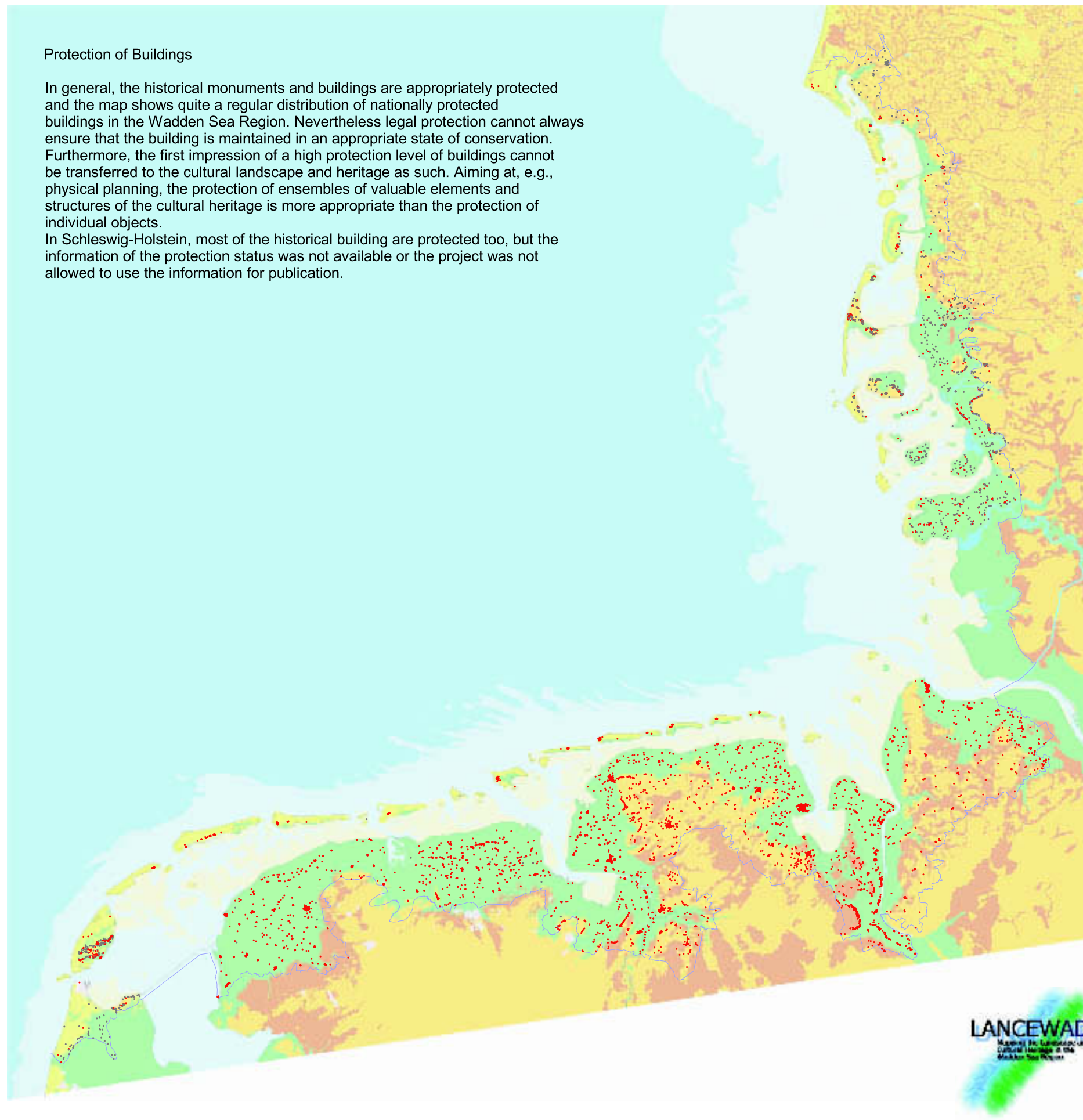
(Communal and Agrarian Buildings)

Legend

- Protected by national law
- No data on protection available
- Lancewad delimitation area



0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
UTM projection zone 32 WGS84



LANCEWAD
Regionale Landschapscultuur
Cultuur Erfgoed in de
Wadden Sea Region

Protection

- DK: All nationally protected buildings are mapped. Additionally on the local level, buildings granted the value "highly worthy of preservation" in the "Kommuneatlas", where available, are also mapped.
- SH: All protected communal and other buildings of the Schleswig-Holstein list of monuments are mapped.
- LS: All protected communal and other buildings are registered, and most of them are mapped.
- NL: A vast amount of protected buildings are mapped and, if possible, labeled with certain attributes.