

SCOPE & DEFINITIONS

This chapter contains criteria for required plans and programs needed to ensure proper protection and management of cultural resources, such as properties on the World Heritage List or on the Archeological Sites of Greece and Monuments of Greece lists (Greece's equivalent to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places).

Adverse Effect – Changes that diminish the quality or significant value of historic or cultural resources.

Antiquities – All movable and immovable items that were situated within Greek Territory since the "most ancient of times" including "all the architectural, sculptural, graphic, and other art works" (e.g., such as architectural monuments, roads, walls, graves, engravings, sculptures, jewelry, weapons, paintings, prints, etc.). The word "art" is perceived to include handicraft, weaponry, and generally all types of craftsmanship. Antiquities are objects from the ancient (prime) years of Christianity and the Medieval Era of the Greek Nation (the year 1830).

Archeological Resource – Any material remains of prehistoric or historic human life or activities. Such resources include, but are not limited to: pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion of any of the foregoing items.

Cultural Mitigation – Specific steps designed to lessen the adverse effects of a DoD action on a historical or cultural resource, including:

- Limiting the magnitude of the action
- Relocating the action in whole or in part
- Repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected resources, effected property
- Recovering and recording data from cultural properties that may be destroyed or substantially altered

Historic and Cultural Resources Program – Identification, evaluation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, rehabilitation, restoration, management, stabilization, maintenance, recording, and reconstruction of historic and cultural resources and any combination of the foregoing.

Historic or Cultural Resource – Physical remains of any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object significant in world, national or local history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture. The term includes artifacts, archeological resources, records, and material remains that are related to such a district, site, building, structure, or object. The term also includes any property listed on the World Heritage List or the Archeological Sites of Greece and Monuments of Greece lists (Greece's equivalent of the National Register of Historic Places; see C12.2).

Inventory – To determine the location of historic and cultural resources that may have world, national, or local significance.

Material Remains – Physical evidence of human habitation, occupation, use, or activity, including the site, loci, or context in which such evidence is situated including:

- Surface or subsurface structures
- Surface or subsurface artifact concentrations or scatters
- Whole or fragmentary tools, implements, containers, weapons, clothing, and ornaments
- By-products, waste products, or debris resulting from manufacture or use
- Organic waste
- Human remains
- Rock carvings, rock paintings, and intaglios
- Rock shelters and caves
- All portions of shipwrecks
- Any portion or piece of any of the foregoing

Preservation – The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.

Protection – The act or process of applying measures designed to affect the physical condition of a property by safeguarding it from deterioration, loss, attack, or alteration, or to cover or shield the property from danger or injury. In the case of buildings and structures, such treatment is generally temporary and anticipates future historic preservation treatment; in the case of archaeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent.

CRITERIA

C12.1 AVOIDING OR MITIGATING ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS

U.S Installation Commanders shall take into account the effect of any action on any property listed on the World Heritage List or on the Archeological Sites of Greece and Monuments of Greece lists (Greece's equivalent of the National Register of Historic Places; see C12.2) for purposes of avoiding or mitigating any adverse effects. The U.S. Installation Commander should consult with the competent local authorities via the Greek Representative, as noted in C12.4, C12.5, and C12.7.

C12.2 WORLD HERITAGE LIST & EQUIVALENT NATIONAL REGISTER

Installations shall have access to the World Heritage List and the Archeological Sites of Greece and Monuments of Greece lists (Greece's equivalent of the National Register of Historic Places).

Current copies of the lists will be available from the Environmental Executive Agent (CINCUSNAVEUR).

C12.3 PERSONNEL EXPERTISE & TRAINING

U.S. Installation Commanders shall ensure that personnel performing historic or cultural resource functions have the requisite expertise in world, national, and local history and culture. This may be in-house, contract, or through consultation with another agency. Government personnel directing such functions must have training in historic or cultural resource management.

C12.4 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Installations shall, after coordination with the Greek Representative or similar appropriate Greek authorities, and if financially and otherwise practical:

- C12.4.1 Inventory historic and cultural resources in areas under DoD control. An inventory shall be developed from a records search and visual survey.
- C12.4.2 Develop a plan for the protection and preservation of historic and cultural resources identified on the installation inventory and for mitigation of any adverse effects.
- C12.4.3 Establish measures sufficient to protect known historic or cultural resources until appropriate mitigation or preservation can be completed.
- C12.4.4 Establish measures sufficient to protect known archeological resources until appropriate mitigation or preservation can be completed.

The competent local authorities are the Classic and Prehistoric Antiquities Service, the Byzantine Antiquities Service, and the Modern Antiquities Service of Chania.

C12.5 PREVENTION OF ADVERSE ACTIONS

U.S. Installation Commanders shall establish measures to prevent DoD personnel from disturbing or removing historic or cultural resources without permission of the Greek Representative. Permits must be obtained from the competent Greek authority via the Greek Representative (see Chapter 1 for the process) prior to conducting the following actions:

- Transfer of possession of antiquities with any form of contract (e.g., sale, donation, etc)
- Export of antiquities
- Conducting archaeological excavations
- Alteration or renovation of churches, historic/artistic monuments, or buildings constructed prior to 1830

- Commercializing of antiquities
- Commercializing (or exporting) sacred items or clothing that have been used in the church

Installations must comply with the terms of any permit obtained via the Greek Representative for these activities.

C12.6 PLANNING FOR MAJOR ACTIONS

U.S. Installation Commanders shall ensure that planning for major actions includes consideration of possible effects on historic or cultural resources. If a proposed action could impact historic or cultural resources, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) should be prepared and submitted to the Greek Representative, who may transmit the EIA to the competent Greek authority for approval prior to initiation of the proposed action (see Chapter 1 for the process). [Exemptions for projects of the highest Greek national priority can be obtained from the competent Service of the General Army Commander via the Greek Representative (see Chapter 1 for the process) after consultation with the EEA via the Component chain of command.]

C12.7 NEWLY DISCOVERED RESOURCES

If potential historic or cultural resources not previously inventoried are discovered in the course of a DoD action, the U.S. Installation Commander and the Greek Representative should be notified immediately. The Greek Representative should notify the Greek Ministry of Culture or the local Antiquities Service within 15 days of the discovery (see Chapter 1 for the procedure for notification).

The newly-discovered items will be preserved and protected pending a decision on final disposition by the U.S. Installation Commander. The decision on final disposition will be made by the U.S. Installation Commander after coordination with the Greek Representative or similar appropriate Greek authorities.

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

1. The Greek Representative must be notified immediately of newly discovered antiquities. The Greek Representative should notify either the Ministry of Culture or the local Antiquities Service within 15 days of the discovery.
2. Permits must be obtained from the competent Greek authority via the Greek Representative (see Chapter 1 for the process) prior to conducting the following actions (C12.5):
 - Transfer of possession of antiquities with any form of contract (e.g., sale, donation, etc)
 - Export of antiquities
 - Conducting archaeological excavations

- Alteration or renovation of churches, historic/artistic monuments, or buildings constructed prior to 1830
 - Commercializing of antiquities
 - Commercializing (or exporting) sacred items or clothing that have been used in the church
3. An EIA should be prepared prior to conducting proposed actions that may impact the Greek cultural heritage (C12.6). The EIA should be submitted to the Greek Representative, who may submit it to the competent Greek authority for approval.