



MEDITERRANEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE IN EU POLICIES



THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

MEDHEUS | Project N° 01085693 | ERASMUS-JMO-2022-MODULE

Workshop I

Underwater Cultural Heritage and maritime landscapes: EU policies and strategies in the Mediterranean

Manhã



Underwater Cultural Heritage: EU policies and strategies in the Mediterranean (3h)

Tarde



The Protection of Cultural Landscapes in the Euro-Mediterranean Region: maritime landscapes (3h)

Module 1- Underwater Cultural Heritage: EU policies and strategies in the Mediterranean

Módulo 1- Património cultural subaquático: políticas e estratégias europeias no Mediterrâneo

Learning objectives:

- 1) Know the concepts and principles defined in the UNESCO Convention for the protection of UCH of 2001;
- 2) Discuss EU Policies towards UCH;
- 3) Presenting case studies and good practices in the protection of UCH in the Mediterranean;
- 4) Analyse the protection of UCH in the context of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

1) Know the concepts and principles defined in the UNESCO Convention for the protection of UCH of 2001



<https://en.unesco.org/underwater-heritage>

Artigo 1.º

Definições Para os fins da presente Convenção:

1 — a) «**Património cultural subaquático**» significa todos os vestígios da existência do homem de carácter cultural, histórico ou arqueológico, que se encontrem parcial ou totalmente, periódica ou continuamente, submersos, há, pelo menos, 100 anos, nomeadamente:

i) Sítios, estruturas, edifícios, artefactos e restos humanos, bem como o respetivo contexto arqueológico natural;

ii) Navios, aeronaves e outros veículos, ou parte deles, a respetiva carga ou outro conteúdo, bem como o respetivo contexto arqueológico e natural; e

iii) Artefactos de carácter pré -histórico.

b) Os oleodutos e cabos colocados no leito do mar não serão considerados parte integrante do património cultural subaquático. c) As instalações diferentes de oleodutos ou cabos colocadas no leito do mar e ainda em uso, não serão considerados parte integrante do património cultural subaquático



Convenção sobre a Proteção do Património Cultural Subaquático

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

Date and place of adoption: 2 November 2001 - Paris, France

Entry into force: 2 January 2009, in accordance with its Article 27

Number of States Parties [72](#)

Depositary: UNESCO

Registration at the UN: 12 January 2009, No. 45694

Theme: Culture

Type of instrument: Conventions



unesco

Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996)

Ratified by the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly in Sofia, Bulgaria



Article 1 - Fundamental Principles

- The preservation of underwater cultural heritage in situ should be considered as a first option.
- Public access should be encouraged.
- Non-destructive techniques, non-intrusive survey and sampling should be encouraged in preference to excavation.
- Investigation must not adversely impact the underwater cultural heritage more than is necessary for the mitigatory or research objectives of the project.
- Investigation must avoid unnecessary disturbance of human remains or venerated sites.
- Investigation must be accompanied by adequate documentation.

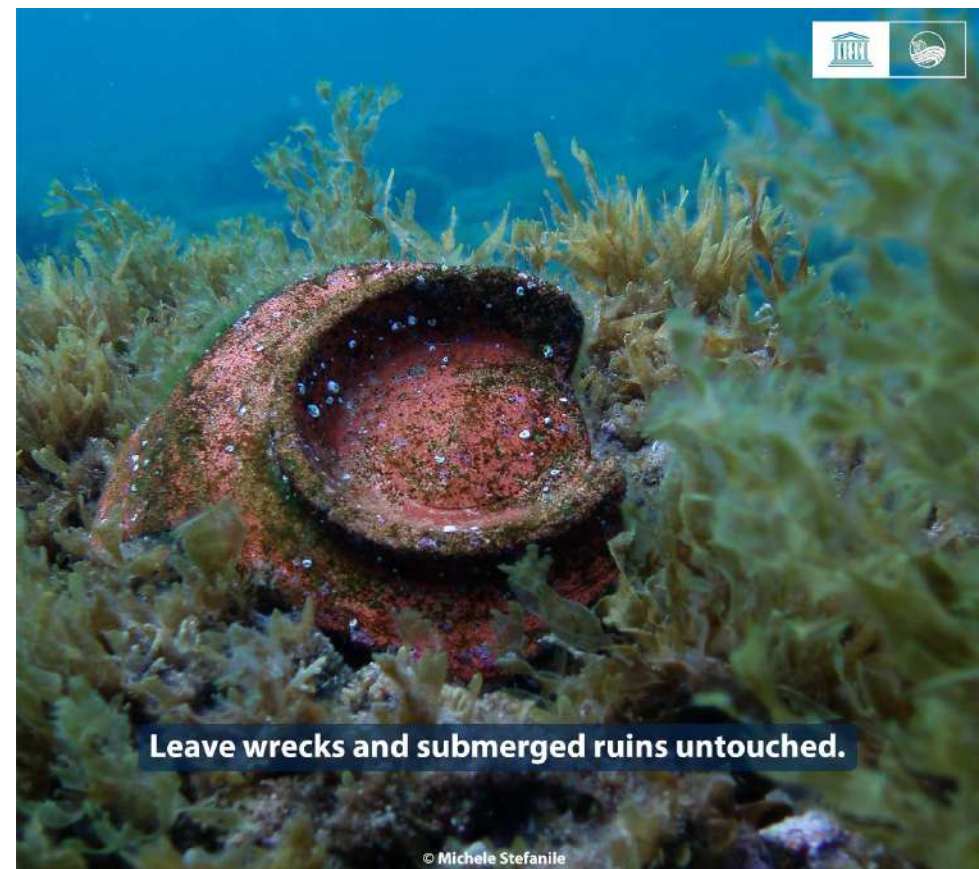
Convenção sobre a Proteção do Património Cultural Subaquático



unesco

PRINCÍPIOS

- Obrigação de preservar o património cultural subaquático
- Preservação in situ como opção preferencial
- Proibição de exploração comercial
- Formação e partilha de informações
- Cooperação internacional



O que mais podemos explorar no website da UNESCO?



<https://en.unesco.org/underwater-heritage>

UNESCO.org

Unitwin

UNESCO UCH



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Unitwin Network
for Underwater
Archaeology



Welcome to UNESCO UNITWIN Underwater Archaeology Network



RESOURCES

[ABOUT THE NETWORK](#)

[WHAT IS UNITWIN?](#)

[ESTABLISHED 2012](#)

[MAIN OBJECTIVES](#)

[FIELDS AND DISCIPLINES](#)

[PHASES](#)

[CONTRIBUTIONS](#)

[MEMBERS](#)

[MEMBERSHIP](#)

[NEWS AND EVENTS](#)

[2001 CONVENTION](#)

[COORDINATION](#)

[Model Code of Practice for Safe Diving
Operations](#)



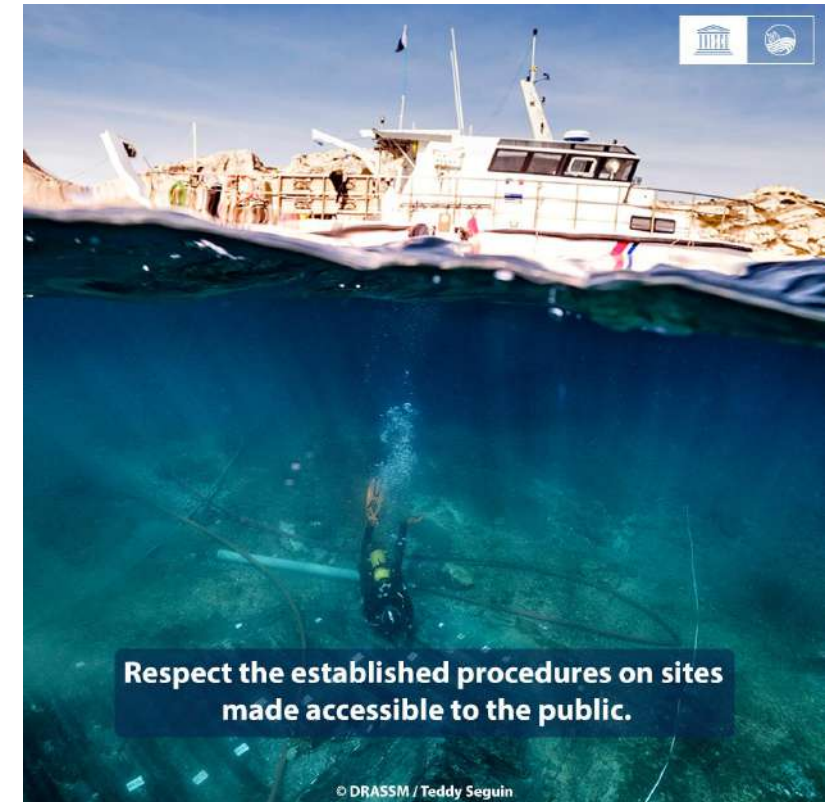
2) Discuss EU Policies towards UCH

Sustentabilidade | Acesso ao público | Participação da Sociedade | Cooperação Internacional | Respeito pela Diversidade

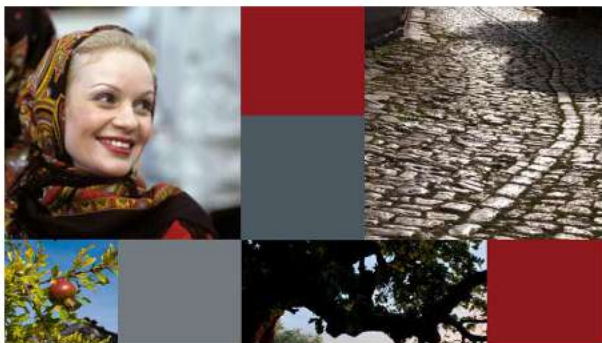
Convenção-quadro sobre o valor do Património Cultural para a sociedade (Convenção De Faro)
2005 (entrou em vigor em 2011)

Blue Growth Strategy (2012)
2017 – 2021 a paradigm shift: **from ‘blue growth’ to a ‘sustainable blue economy’**
Sustainable Tourism & Blue Tourism

Integrating the Protection of Marine Cultural Heritage into Marine Policy, for the Sustainable Development of the Ocean (2022)



Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention, 2005)

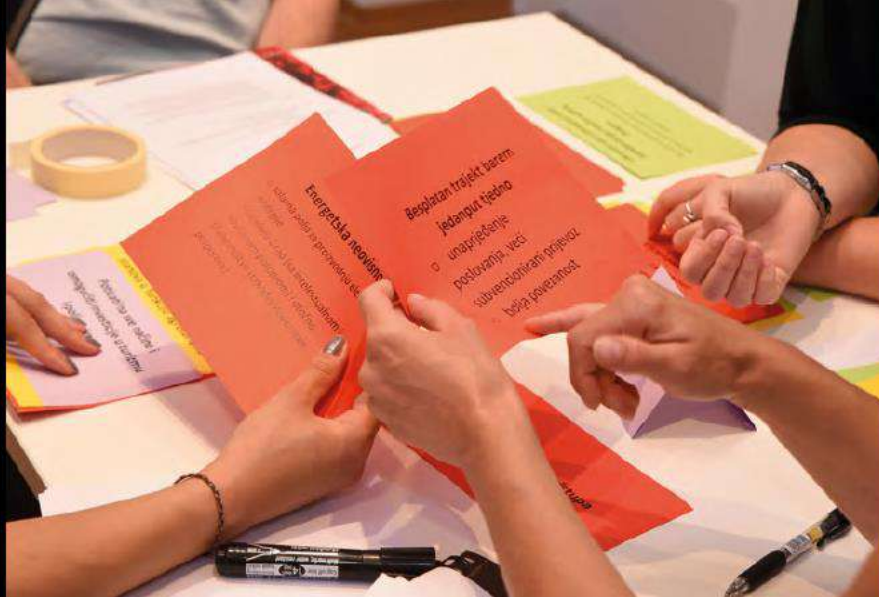


The [Faro Convention](#) emphasizes the important aspects of heritage as they relate to human rights and democracy. It promotes a wider understanding of heritage and its relationship to communities and society. The Convention encourages us to recognize that objects and places are not, in themselves, what is important about cultural heritage. They are important because of the meanings

and uses that people attach to them and the values they represent.



<https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/faro-convention>



OS PRINCÍPIOS DA CONVENÇÃO DE FARO

Desenvolver a participação democrática e a responsabilidade social

A Convenção de Faro cria um espaço de discussão e de debate, com o objetivo de identificar valores e prioridades comuns em torno do património e promover iniciativas nesse âmbito.

Para que isso aconteça é de fundamental importância envolver organizações voluntárias, ou não governamentais, e dar a oportunidade à participação dos jovens, através da educação e da pesquisa (artigos 11,12,13 da Convenção).

„Faro cria um quadro para a cooperação. Atualmente a sociedade civil e as instituições não têm outra escolha – precisamos de trabalhar em conjunto para continuar.”

*Julie de Muer,
Comunidade de Faro, Marselha, França*

„Faro restaurou confiança e permitiu criar uma nova rede de cooperação entre instituições públicas, representantes eleitos e cidadãos.”

*Prosper Wanner,
Comunidade de Faro, Veneza, Itália*

Melhorar o ambiente e a qualidade de vida

A Convenção promove uma abordagem integrada, combinando iniciativas relacionadas com a identidade cultural, com a paisagem natural e com os ecossistemas biológicos.

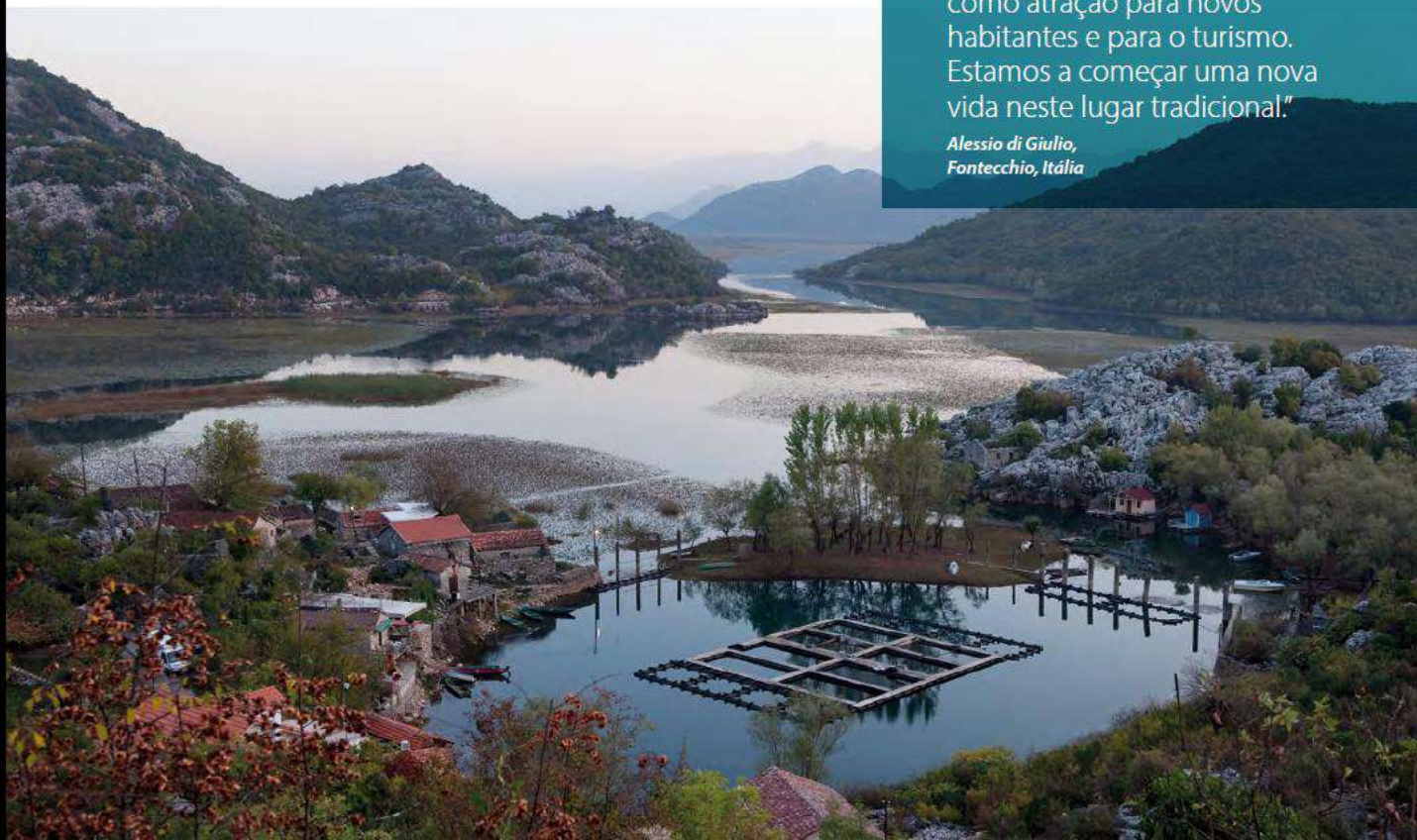
As Partes da Convenção devem ter como objetivo reforçar o sentimento de pertença das pessoas, promovendo a responsabilidade partilhada pelo ambiente comum em que vivem (artigo 8).

„Através da Convenção de Faro utilizamos o património existente para melhorar a qualidade de vida das pessoas na nossa comunidade.”

*Caroline Fernolend,
Comunidade de Faro, Viscri, Roménia*

„A Convenção de Faro é muito útil para relançar a vida e o repovoamento do nosso território. É sobre como usar o imenso património que temos como atração para novos habitantes e para o turismo. Estamos a começar uma nova vida neste lugar tradicional.”

*Alessio di Giulio,
Fontecchio, Itália*



Gerir a diversidade cultural e a compreensão mútua

As autoridades públicas e as organizações da sociedade civil são incentivadas a desenvolver políticas de património cultural que facilitem a coexistência entre as diferentes comunidades.

O património constitui um recurso para a conciliação de diferentes perspetivas, promovendo a confiança, o entendimento mútuo e a cooperação, tendo em vista contribuir para o desenvolvimento local e prevenir possíveis conflitos (artigo 7º).



„A Convenção de Faro foi a descoberta de uma nova dinâmica e deu-me o feedback das pessoas. Mostrou-me como podem ser criativas e dinâmicas e como se sentem na relação com o património, e tive a convicção, quando as vi a trabalhar no espírito de Faro, que é o melhor caminho a seguir.”

*Ana Schoebel,
Instituto Espanhol do Património Cultural,
Madrid, Espanha*

„Eu moro no distrito norte de Marselha, que é um bairro com uma grande diversidade cultural... Desde o início, a Convenção de Faro proporcionou-me passear com os meus vizinhos e criar uma história coletiva através de uma boa conversa.”

*Julie de Muer,
Comunidade de Faro, Marselha, França*



Fomentando uma maior coesão social

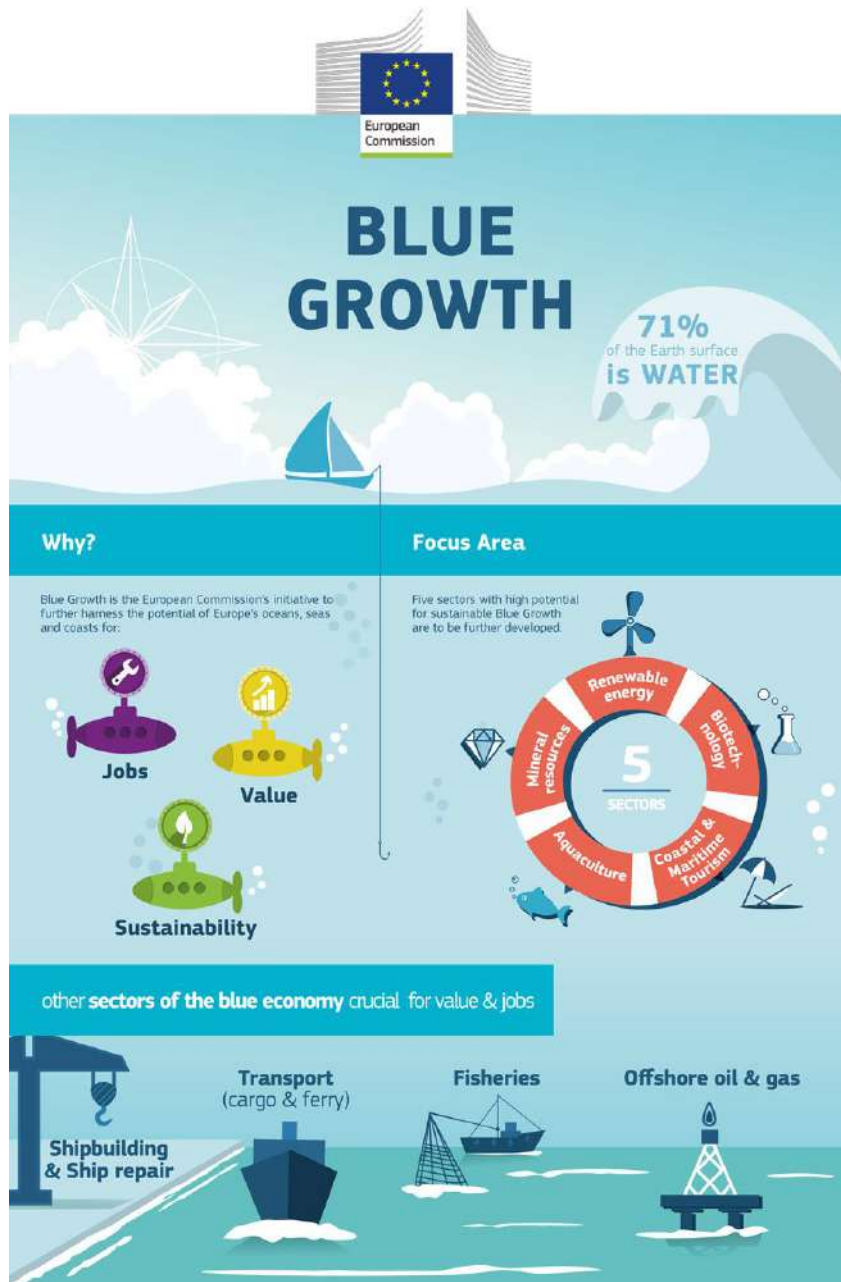
Os atores públicos e privados devem empenhar-se na sensibilização para o potencial económico do património cultural e na realização de práticas que visem a sua proteção e gestão responsável, considerando os princípios da sustentabilidade, da eficiência e da coesão social (artigos 8, 9, 10).

„A Convenção de Faro abriu-me os olhos e fez-me reconhecer o património em coisas que ainda não tinha pensado. O património pode ser um recurso para o desenvolvimento nas áreas rurais. Neste sentido, a Convenção de Faro trouxe mais coesão com outros parceiros, com quem antes não colaborávamos.”

Ugo Toić, Ilha de Cres, Croácia

„A cultura e a diversidade culturais podem e devem ser utilizadas no nosso quotidiano como instrumentos para resolver situações pós-conflito, problemas multiculturais e sociais.”

*Nicos Nicolaidis,
Ex-presidente da Subcomissão de Cultura,
Diversidade e Património, Assembleia
Parlamentar do Conselho da Europa*



The Blue Growth concept Blue Growth Strategy (2012)

Blue Growth is the long-term strategy to support sustainable growth in the marine and maritime sectors as a whole. Seas and oceans are drivers for the European economy and have great potential for innovation and growth. It is the maritime contribution to achieving the goals of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Smart Specialisation in the Blue Economy context
EU Blue economy

2017- 2021: A paradigm shift: from 'blue growth' to a 'sustainable blue economy'

Sustainable Blue Growth
Sustainable Blue Economy

Um caminho feito através dos programas e dos financiamentos para o Turismo Azul e o Turismo Sustentável....

Sustainable Tourism

Blue Tourism

Na Europa, com base na **Estratégia para o Crescimento Azul de 2012**, bem como nas políticas, estratégias e recursos conexos mobilizados para a sua aplicação, **a visão do espaço marinho está a mudar progressivamente, passando de algo que deve ser simplesmente salvaguardado da exploração e da degradação para um local de oportunidade e investimento**, tanto nos sectores económicos tradicionais como nos emergentes. **Esta mudança não só pode gerar benefícios, como também pode criar ameaças ao património cultural marítimo/subaquático (MCH/UCH). Compreender, reconhecer e utilizar o património cultural subaquático (UCH) como um bem sensível no espaço marinho e conciliar a sua preservação e promoção na perspetiva do crescimento azul é um verdadeiro desafio.**

Como é que o património cultural marítimo/subaquático (MCH/UCH) pode ser considerado e incorporado no processo de ordenamento do espaço marítimo (MSP)?

Como integrar a proteção do património cultural marinho na política marinha?



How to incorporate Underwater Cultural Heritage into Maritime Spatial Planning: Guidelines and Good Practices

Produced by the European MSP Platform under the Assistance Mechanism for the Implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning - April 2022

MSP is about the relationship between people (society) and the sea.

O relatório conclui que o PCS é um facilitador do desenvolvimento sustentável.

2022

European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency

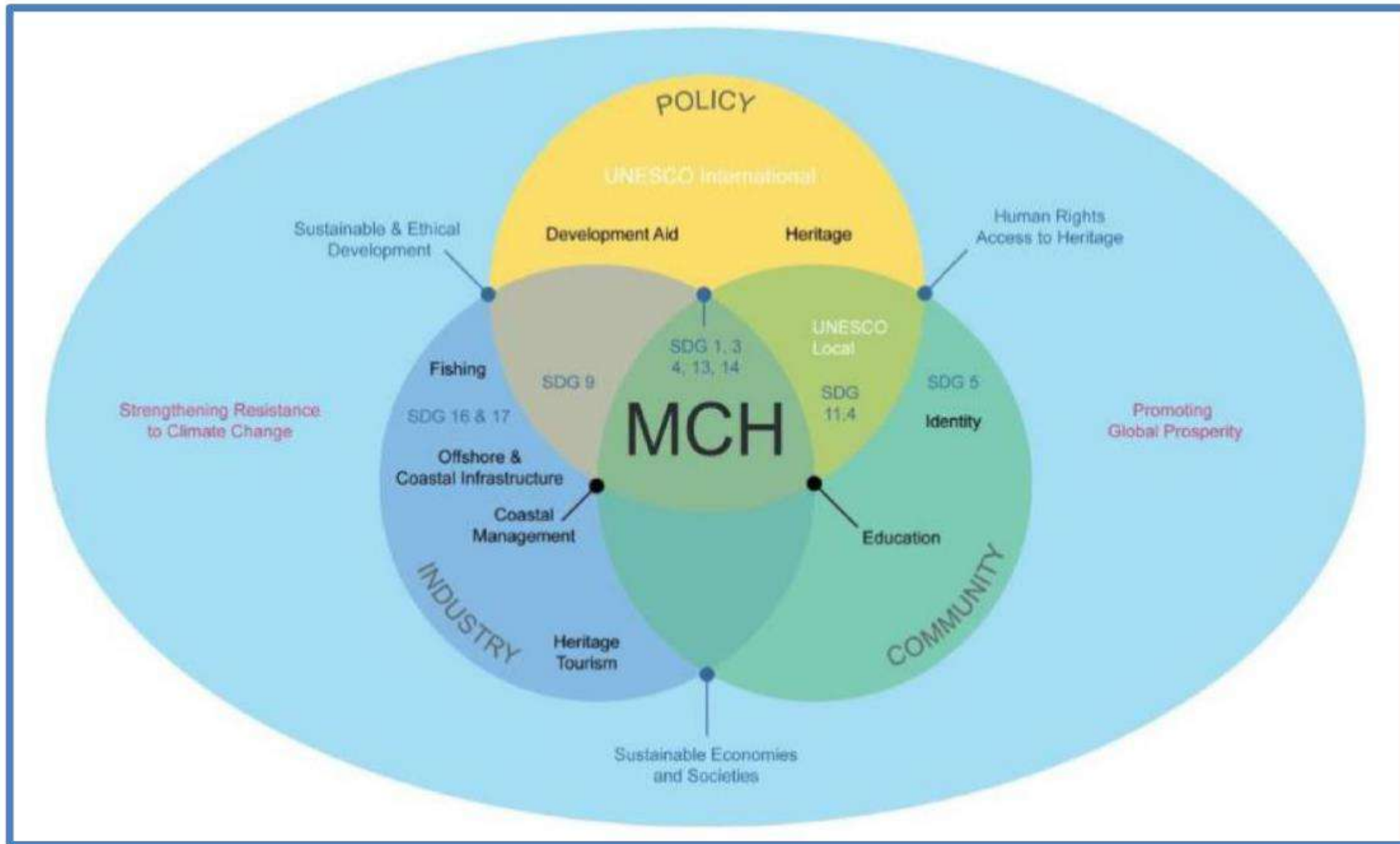


Figure 2. MCH at the intersection of policy, industry and community, Source: Henderson, 2019

How to integrate UCH in MSP?

Steps to follow

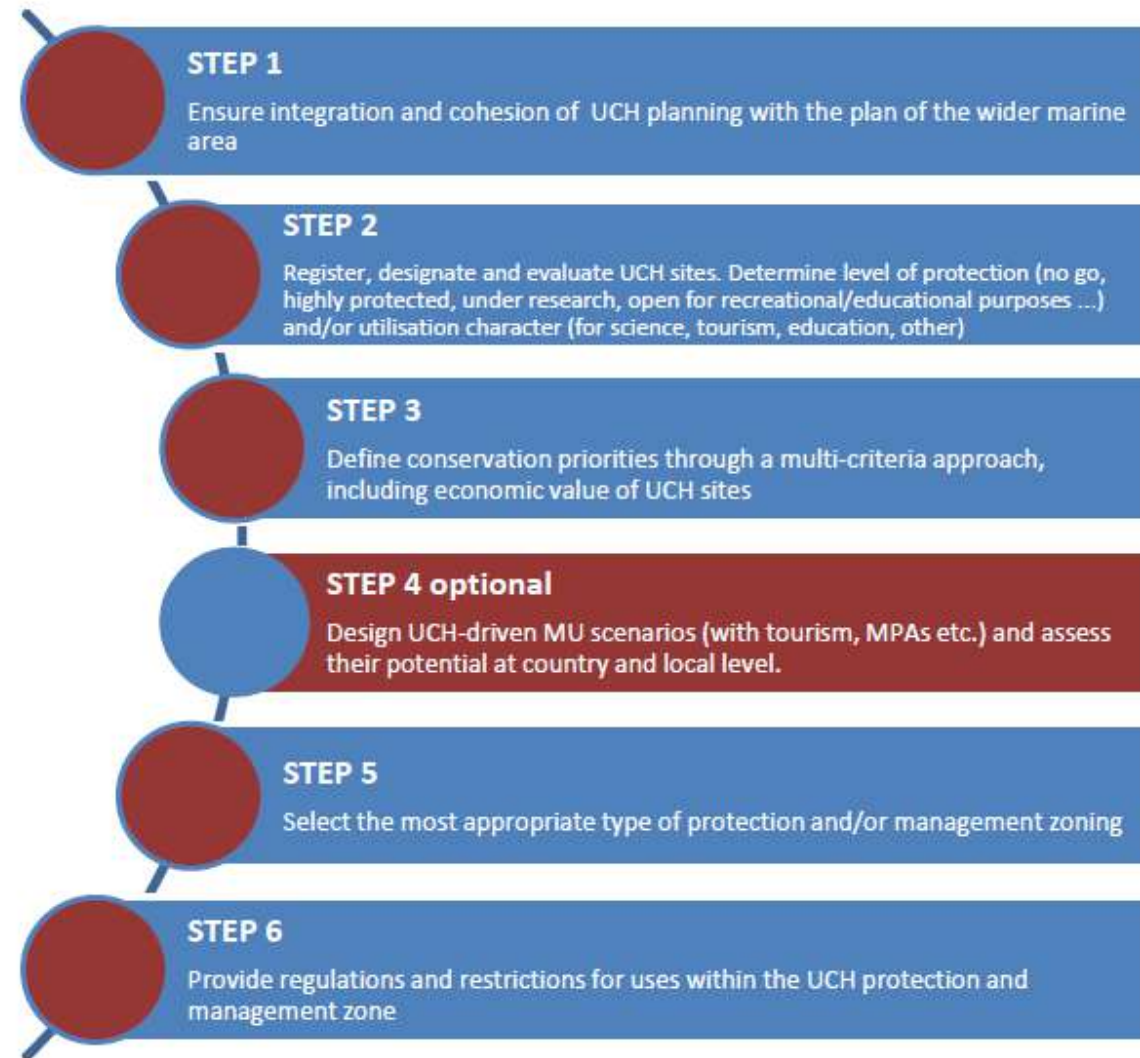


Figure 10. Indicative Steps to follow for incorporating UCH in MSP
Source: Own elaboration by authors and Papageorgiou 2019

Box.12 Functional components to be established for the integration of UCH into the national MSP

- Institutional set-up to provide, update and document the relevant information/datasets;
 - Proper database with clear categorisation and description of the assets;
- Delineation of the “to-be-established UCH” site including location map and the description of the assets;
- Classification according to the Status of incorporation (under investigation, recommended, potential – introduced and under development, established and regulated, under revision etc.) into the national planning documents (Maritime Spatial Plans or others).

Source: BALTICRIM Project

Desafios:

- Conciliar/equilibrar uma economia azul sustentável com a preservação do PCS
- Necessidade de adaptação aos efeitos das alterações climáticas
- Efeitos das atividades industriais offshore que são potencialmente destrutivas para o PCS
- Melhorar o valor económico do PCS, a fim de tornar a sua conservação e valorização uma prioridade no contexto do Ordenamento do Espaço Marítimo
- Construir pontes e sinergias entre o mundo da arqueologia e o do ordenamento do espaço marítimo ao nível de ambas as autoridades e de cientistas e profissionais individuais. Mais especificamente, devem ser iniciados programas de formação para planeadores, baseados em dados concretos, com contributos importantes de especialistas do PCS.

Uma nova visão emerge:

Ver o turismo não como uma ameaça à conservação do património cultural, mas como uma oportunidade.

Desenvolvimento de um novo turismo cultural: turismo cultural subaquático que é também turismo subaquático sustentável.

Alias, ainda mais o turismo sustentável natural e cultural

3) Case studies and good practices in the protection of UCH in the Mediterranean

- a) Analisar o projeto BLUEMED – Comentário de artigo
- b) Pesquisar e ficar a conhecer outros projetos



BLUEMED PLUS

Capitalization by transferring to new Med territories
the BlueMed multidisciplinary model for sustainable
and responsible coastal tourism development

READ MORE



Comentário e Discussão de Artigo



Article

A Roadmap for the Sustainable Valorization of Accessible Underwater Cultural Heritage Sites

Angelos Manglis *, Anastasia Fourkiotou and Dimitra Papadopoulou

Atlantis Consulting S.A., Thessaloniki, Greece; fourkiotou@atlantisresearch.gr (A.F.); papadopoulou@atlantisresearch.gr (D.P.)

* Correspondence: amanglis@atlantisresearch.gr

Abstract: This paper presents a roadmap to enable the adoption of the BLUEMED model; an integrated plan developed within the BLUEMED project that promotes underwater cultural heritage (UCH) to both divers and non-divers and aims at sustainable tourism development in coastal areas and islands. Through augmented and virtual reality technologies, one can experience wet and dry diving to accessible underwater cultural heritage site(s) (AUCHS), through a physical dive at the sites or a virtual tour at Knowledge Awareness Centers (KACs). The roadmap provides guidelines, so that relevant stakeholders and competent authorities can implement the BLUEMED model and consider the various environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic factors of the area (locality), to ensure viability in the long-term. The roadmap focuses on the policy and technical parameters, including the cultural and environmental features of the site, the legislative framework, funding issues, the integration of technologies, the prospects for sustainable tourism development in the area, the stakeholder engagement, and the cooperation framework within a top-down or a bottom-up initiative, as well as the establishment and operation of the KACs.



Citation: Manglis, A.; Fourkiotou, A.; Papadopoulou, D. A Roadmap for the Sustainable Valorization of Accessible Underwater Cultural Heritage Sites.

Keywords: roadmap; innovative technologies; accessible underwater cultural heritage sites; Knowledge Awareness Centers; sustainable tourism development

Resultado do BLUEMED project

Roadmap para a implementação do **BLUEMED model** (aplicado a sítios piloto) que pode ser replicado em outros locais (no Mediterrâneo, mas não só).

Tornar o PCS acessível a mergulhadores e não mergulhadores, através da criação de **AUCHS** (accessible underwater cultural heritage sites) e **KACs** (Knowledge Awareness Centers), **utilizando** novas tecnologias como a realidade virtual (**VR**) e a realidade aumentada (**AR**).

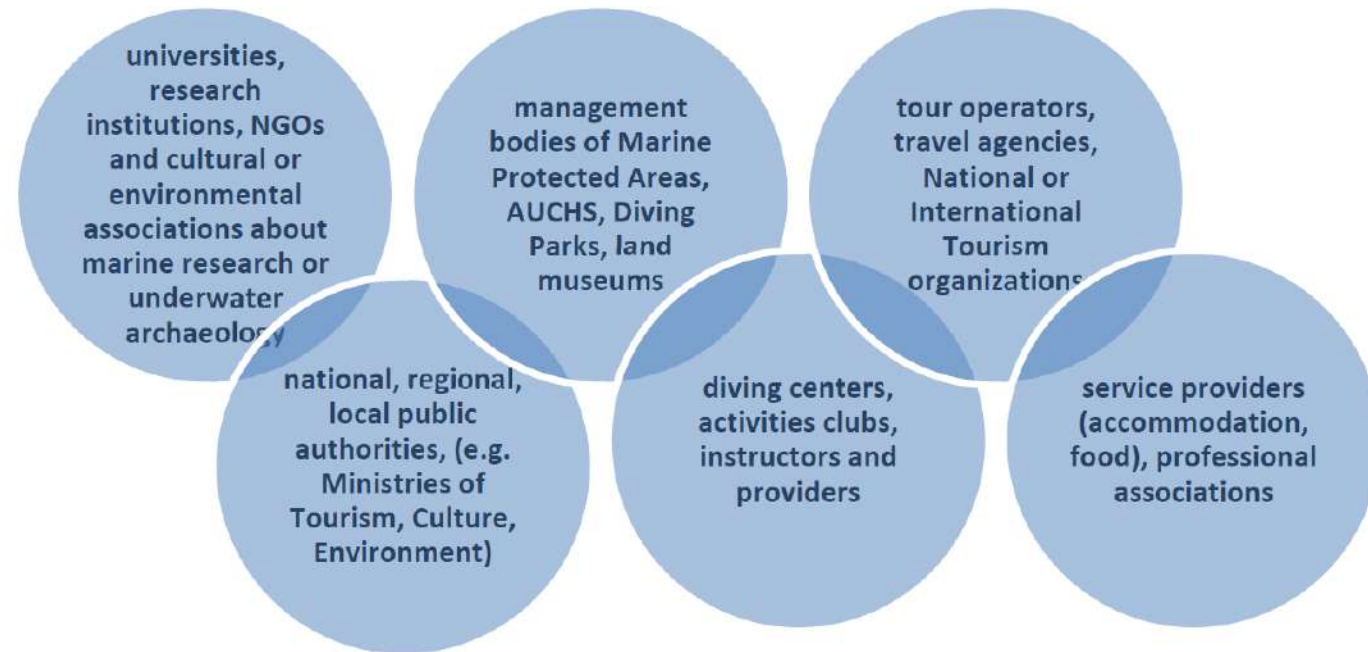
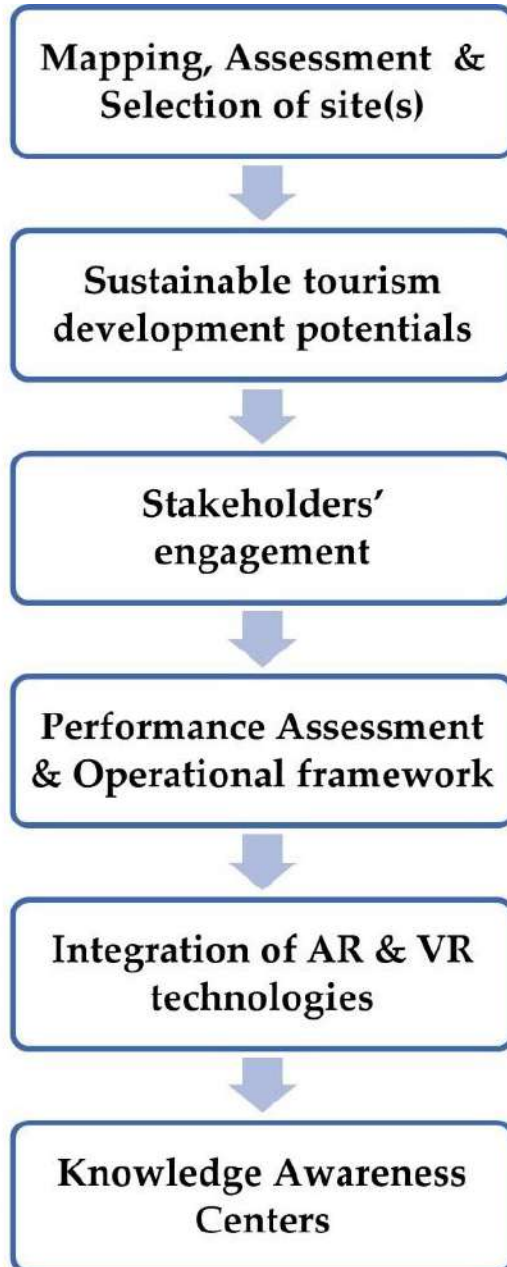
Assim, tornam-se os sítios mais acessíveis ao público.

The BLUEMED Pilot Sites



BLUEMED Outcomes?

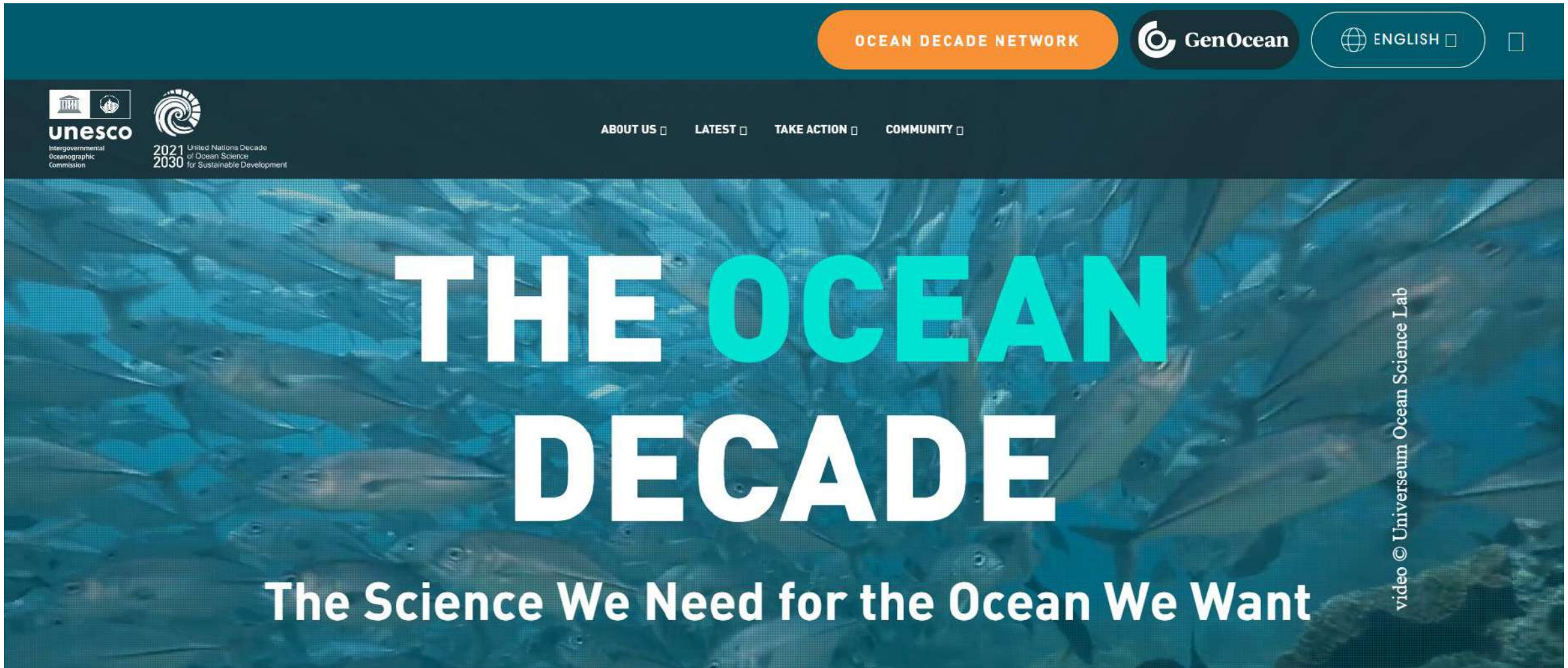
Roadmap to Implement the BLUEMED Model



Different stakeholders who can participate in the implementation of the BLUEMED model



4) Analyse the protection of UCH in the context of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



<https://oceandecade.org/>

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Goal 14 is about conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources. Healthy oceans and seas are essential to human existence and life on Earth. They cover 70 per cent of the planet and provide food, energy and water. The ocean absorbs around one quarter of the world's annual carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, thereby mitigating climate change and alleviating its impacts.

It is essential to conserve and sustainably use them. Yet, human activity is endangering the oceans and seas – the planet's largest ecosystem – and affecting the livelihoods of billions of people.



Facts and figures

- Continuing ocean acidification and rising ocean temperatures are threatening marine species and negatively affecting marine ecosystem services. Between 2009 and 2018, the world lost about 14 per cent of coral reefs.

Goal 14 targets

Links

THE 17 GOALS



Sugestão de Leitura adicional:

Gregory, D., Dawson, T., Elkin, D., Tilburg, H., Underwood, C., Richards, V., Hollesen, J. (2022). “**Of time and tide: The complex impacts of climate change on coastal and underwater cultural heritage**”, *Antiquity*, 96(390), 1396-1411. <https://doi.org/10.15184/aqy.2022.115>

Impactos aos sítios costeiros

Aumento do nível do mar

Erosão costeira

Furações e Maremotos

Impactos aos sítios subaquáticos

Erosão dos fundos marinhos

Aumento da temperatura do mar

Bivalves xilófagos (escavadores de madeira)

Oxigénio dissolvido

Acidificação

Conclusão: Após a institucionalização do conceito da preservação *in situ* do PCS, inicia-se um maior investimento nos estudos sobre as ameaças e os processos de deterioração que afetam dos sítios arqueológicos subaquáticos (físicos, químicos e biológicos). No entanto os dados produzidos, nos últimos 20-30 anos, são ainda poucos e as reais consequências das alterações climáticas sobre o PCS estão ainda por explorar de forma sistemática.

Discussão: Caminhos para o futuro. Avaliação e gestão dos sítios baseada nos conceitos de ameaça, vulnerabilidade e risco

Cultural Heritage and UCH according to UN Sustainable Development Goal 14 (Life under water) covering several perceptions of the ocean (Clean, Healthy and Resilient, Predicted, Safe Ocean etc.)

- *“Cultural heritage can contribute to a clean ocean by enabling a better understanding of the extent and risks of legacy pollution from shipwrecks, mining waste and land-based sources. A clean ocean is also important for the long-term preservation of UCH” (SDG 14: Clean ocean).*
- *“Cultural heritage is fundamental to understanding how many coastal and marine ecosystems achieved their present form, and to understanding the pressures upon them. Cultural heritage can be an important component of marine ecosystems” (SDG 14: Healthy and resilient ocean).*
- *“Understanding “Ocean Past”—human interaction with the historic environment—is essential to understanding our ocean present and to forecasting change and its implications for human well-being and livelihoods” (SDG 14: Predicted ocean).*
- *Cultural heritage informs the understanding of coastal inhabitation and intervention in the past and present—including the impact of previous catastrophes—to identify risks, present examples of human adaptations, and to encourage resilience (SDG 14: safe ocean).*

Source : [UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development](#)



[Home](#)

[About Us](#) ▼

[News](#)

[Events](#)

[Resources](#) ▼

[Contact Us](#)

CULTURAL HERITAGE FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME

OCEAN DECADE HERITAGE NETWORK

A global initiative

GET INVOLVED



In partnership with



2021 United Nations Decade
2030 of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

The **Ocean Decade Heritage Network** has the dual aims of raising awareness in the cultural heritage community about the *UN's Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021-2030* and coordinating a targeted global response from the community to improve the integration of archaeology and cultural heritage management within the marine sciences during the Decade's Preparatory (2018-20) and Implementation Phases (2021-30).

We want to ensure that in *raising awareness* about the Decade and related activities, we are inclusive. Through this website and other social media, we will share information on upcoming conferences and meetings, network activities, projects, and resources. With your help and input, we aim to make this information available and accessible through the network.

As a recognised partner of the Decade, we are *coordinating a targeted global response* through chairing the Decade Action **Cultural Heritage Network Programme** – currently the only Action that addresses cultural heritage.

Our contention is not just “how can cultural heritage help deliver the Decade?” but “without cultural heritage, how can you deliver the Decade?”





2023

Workshop I – Underwater Cultural Heritage and maritime landscapes: EU policies and strategies in the Mediterranean (6h)



Underwater Cultural Heritage: EU policies and strategies in the Mediterranean

Coord. Sónia Bombico



The Protection of Cultural Landscapes in the Euro-Mediterranean Region: maritime landscapes

Coord. Sónia Bombico

Module 2- The protection of cultural landscapes in the Euro-Mediterranean region: maritime landscapes

Módulo 2- A proteção das paisagens culturais na região euro-mediterrânica: paisagens marítimas

Learning objectives:

- 1) Introduce the concept of cultural landscape, in particular that of maritime cultural landscape;
- 2) Discussing EU policies for the protection of maritime cultural landscapes;
- 3) Presenting case studies and good practices in the preservation of maritime cultural landscapes in the Mediterranean;
- 4) Discuss the sustainability of coastal heritage and cultural seascapes in the face of climate change in the Mediterranean.

Georg Braun, Frans Hogenberg
Civitates Orbis Terrarum, Band 1, 1572



1) Introduce the concept of cultural landscape, in particular that of maritime cultural landscape

Porto de Setúbal, inícios do séc. XX
Câmara Municipal de Setúbal



THE SEA AS A HYPEROBJECT

Moving beyond Maritime Cultural Landscapes

Peter B. Campbell

ABSTRACT

An understanding of human mobility and cultural connectivity requires an accurate conception of that which facilitates maritime movement: the sea. The theory of “maritime cultural landscapes” has sought to address these questions from a landscape approach, and it is perhaps the most influential theory in maritime archaeology over the last thirty years. However, recent developments in philosophy challenge the cognitive-landscape theory underpinning the paradigm. This article examines these philosophies, the “flat ontologies” of Speculative Realism and Object-Oriented Ontology (OOO) and argues that they can be used to understand the sea as a new type of entity—a *hyperobject*. In this approach, the sea is not a landscape or facilitator of human activity but an entity of vast geographical and temporal scale that possesses agency. It argues for moving beyond idealist philosophies, such as cultural landscapes, toward the realist philosophy of OOO, including understanding the sea as a hyperobject.

KEYWORDS: maritime cultural landscapes, Object-Oriented Ontology, landscape, hyperobject, theory, seafaring

Central to understanding human mobility and cultural connectivity is our conception of the sea, which facilitated the movement of people, goods, and ideas over great distances. Maritime activity was critical to the development of past cultures to the extent that Richard Gould argued seafaring is no less important than agriculture (1983: 22). Maritime mobility has largely been understood through the application of landscape theory to the sea. This approach has been foundational since Christer Westerdahl introduced the discourse on maritime cultural landscapes (1986, 1992). It has made significant contributions to our understanding of perceptions of the sea and navigation. Westerdahl developed the approach during field research in Sweden in the 1970s and 1980s (1992: 5) and it is firmly situated within postprocessualist theory of landscape from that period (e.g., Cosgrove 1984; Ingold 1993; Tilley 1994). The approach has been used to further theory (Parker 2001; Flatman 2003; Tuddenham 2010; Ford 2011a), in practical applications (Parker 1999; Calvo et al. 2011), and in the interpretation of sites around the world (Breen and Lane 2003; Ford 2011b; Duncan 2011; Horlings and Cook 2017).

D. Cosgrove wrote, “Landscape is not merely the world we see, it is a construction, a composition of that world. Landscape is a way of seeing the world” (1984: 13)

The maritime cultural landscapes approach applies this theory to the sea. **The cognitive landscape** is composed of **natural features** (e.g., islands, promontories, winds, water color) and **built features** (e.g., temples, churches, lighthouses) that are embedded with meaning to allow for mental maps to be shared (e.g., place-names, itineraries, traditions).

The maritime cultural landscape “comprises the whole network of sailing routes, old as well as new, with ports and harbors along the coast, and its related constructions and remains of human activity, underwater as well as terrestrial” (Westerdahl 1992: 6)

“The maritime cultural landscape signifies human utilization (economy) of maritime space by boat: settlement, fishing, hunting, shipping and its attendant subcultures, such as pilotage, lighthouse and seamark maintenance” (Westerdahl 1992: 5).

THE SEA AS A HYPEROBJECT

Moving beyond Maritime Cultural Landscapes

Peter B. Campbell

ABSTRACT

An understanding of human mobility and cultural connectivity requires an accurate conception of that which facilitates maritime movement: the sea. The theory of “maritime cultural landscapes” has sought to address these questions from a landscape approach, and it is perhaps the most influential theory in maritime archaeology over the last thirty years. However, recent developments in philosophy challenge the cognitive-landscape theory underpinning the paradigm. This article examines these philosophies, the “flat ontologies” of Speculative Realism and Object-Oriented Ontology (OOO) and argues that they can be used to understand the sea as a new type of entity—a *hyperobject*. In this approach, the sea is not a landscape or facilitator of human activity but an entity of vast geographical and temporal scale that possesses agency. It argues for moving beyond idealist philosophies, such as cultural landscapes, toward the realist philosophy of OOO, including understanding the sea as a hyperobject.

KEYWORDS: maritime cultural landscapes, Object-Oriented Ontology, landscape, hyperobject, theory, seafaring

Central to understanding human mobility and cultural connectivity is our conception of the sea, which facilitated the movement of people, goods, and ideas over great distances. Maritime activity was critical to the development of past cultures to the extent that Richard Gould argued seafaring is no less important than agriculture (1983: 22). Maritime mobility has largely been understood through the application of landscape theory to the sea. This approach has been foundational since Christer Westerdahl introduced the discourse on maritime cultural landscapes (1986, 1992). It has made significant contributions to our understanding of perceptions of the sea and navigation. Westerdahl developed the approach during field research in Sweden in the 1970s and 1980s (1992: 5) and it is firmly situated within postprocessualist theory of landscape from that period (e.g., Cosgrove 1984; Ingold 1993; Tilley 1994). The approach has been used to further theory (Parker 2001; Flatman 2003; Tuddenham 2010; Ford 2011a), in practical applications (Parker 1999; Calvo et al. 2011), and in the interpretation of sites around the world (Breen and Lane 2003; Ford 2011b; Duncan 2011; Horlings and Cook 2017).

Later it was defined more simply to be the “sea, the foreshore and the coastal margin” (Parker 2001: 22), and “encompassing the entire coastline, from the land, across the intertidal zone and onto the seabed” (O’Sullivan and Breen 2007: 240).

Parker, A.J. (2001) “Maritime Landscapes”,
Landscapes, 2:1, pp. 22-41.
<https://doi.org/10.1179/lan.2001.2.1.22>

Proponents have argued that the seascape is no different from the landscape, or it is a hybrid landscape, explaining how maritime cultures integrated the coastal margins into their activity since maritime activity is not confined solely to the sea (Van de Noort 2011: 24).

The theory of maritime cultural landscapes has proven to be applicable to sites of broad geographical and temporal spans. There is limited published criticism of the theory.

The maritime cultural landscape

Christer Westerdahl

Institute of Prehistoric and Classical Archaeology, Vandkunsten 5, DK-1467 Copenhagen K, Denmark

Introduction

During the maritime archaeological survey of the coast of Swedish Norrland 1975–80 (Westerdahl, 1978; 1980a,b; 1991a) the need arose for a scientific term for the unity of remnants of maritime culture on land as well as underwater. The term chosen was *the maritime cultural landscape*. Strictly speaking the land remains were not the concern of the survey proper, but underwater remains were the main point. Gradually, however, the analytical perspective was widened to include ancient monuments on land. In the local area, not only shipping, but also fishing and seal hunting produced those remains. Both these later economies were once typical of the Bothnian area and they have resulted in considerable ship remains. Both were far-ranging activities, expressing in historical times the ancient function of the Bothnian cultural landscape of an *ärjemark* (Finnish *erämaa*), a gigantic *maricultural exploitation area*. To explain the later term: *Mariculture* is simply the English or French (the latter with other Romance languages) translation of the Swedish or Scandinavian term *sjöbruk*, Finnish *merenkäyttö*. A straightforward translation into German would be *Seegebrauch*, into Dutch *zeegebruik*, but those terms do not convey the feeling of a juxtaposition with agriculture. Better words would be German *Seebau*, Dutch *zeebouw*, as contrasted with the corresponding terms *Ackerbau* and *landbouw*. The maritime cultural landscape signifies *human utilization (economy) of maritime space by boat: settlement, fishing, hunting, shipping and its attendant sub-cultures*, such as pilotage, lighthouse and sea-mark maintenance. The term *sjöbruk* was introduced by the prominent Swedish maritime ethnologist, Olof Hasslöf, in the 1950s. Hasslöf was also the scholar who enlightened the learned world on the now elementary facts of shell and

skeleton techniques in boat-building (Hasslöf, 1958). The present author would like to point out that the unlearned world of mariculture had known that distinction since time immemorial—a personal bias for genuine tradition, verbal, mental or manual, will be apparent in what follows.

Cognitive landscapes

The landscapes in man

Discussion of the significance of Hasslöf's term has been kept alive and is at any rate closely related to the approach of this study. Recently in search of a particular Bothnian cultural identity, a 'human ice landscape' has been proposed as a specific development of the north. This was made by the Finnish ethnologist Nils Storå in 1988. In the anthology where his paper is published, a new cross-disciplinary project on the maritime cultural landscape in the Bothnian bay of the Baltic is presented (cf. the sealing ice landscape: Bonns, 1989; Gustafsson, 1989). The term accordingly refers to a cultural landscape in the proper sense, not a landscape studded with material remains, or with relict cultural layers. The ice disappears entirely and changes from year to year, although some features reappear constantly, such as the major open channels. However, utilization of it with necessary terms and adaptations remains basically the same. Such aspects also exist in the coastal summer landscape, so it is useful to follow ethnologists in their mapping of the mechanisms of cognitive maritime landscapes. The term *cognitive landscape* denotes *the mapping and imprinting of the functional aspects of the surroundings in the human mind. Man in landscape, landscape in man* (Löfgren, 1981). A natural way of discovering the maritime cultural landscape is by way of the cognitive perspective of local tradition. An

Comentário e Discussão de Artigo

Westerdahl, Christer (1992) - “The Maritime Cultural Landscape”, *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 21.1, pp.5-14.

https://www.academia.edu/1461748/The_maritime_cultural_landscape

2) Discussing EU policies for the protection of maritime cultural landscapes;



European Landscape Convention (ELC) (Council of Europe, 2000) becomes the first international treaty devoted exclusively to all dimensions of the landscape, with a view to sustainable development. The Convention applies to the entire territory and includes land, inland water and marine areas.

According to the Convention “the landscape contributes to the formation of local cultures and that it is a basic component of the European natural and cultural heritage, contributing to human well-being and consolidation of the European identity”. This statement is equally applicable to the Mediterranean region.

← → ↻ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/home> 🔍 📄 ☆ ⚙️ 🗖️ 👤

WWW.COE.INT HUMAN RIGHTS DEMOCRACY RULE OF LAW EXPLORE ▾ English ▾ Connect 🔒 🔍

 **COUNCIL OF EUROPE** **Council of Europe Landscape Convention**

Home Newsroom Convention ▾ Meetings ▾ Landscape Award ▾ International Landscape Observatory ▾ International Landscape Day

You are here: Democracy and Human Dignity > Council of Europe Landscape Convention > Home

The **Council of Europe Landscape Convention** (ETS No. 176) promotes the protection, management and planning of the landscapes and organises international co-operation on landscape issues.




Council of Europe Landscape Convention
**LANDSCAPE EDUCATION ACTIVITIES
FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS**
Pedagogical booklet



Landscape education activities for primary schools: Pedagogical booklet

STRASBOURG, FRANCE | 15 JUNE 2022

The Council of Europe Landscape Convention provides that its Parties undertake to promote school...


COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
CONVENTION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR LE PAYSAGE
Drawn by Alberto Floridi

 **Calendar 2022**

DOCUMENTATION

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape/home>

3) Presenting case studies and good practices in the preservation of maritime cultural landscapes;

Vamos explorar duas iniciativas:



**PrEseRving and sustainably governing
cultural heritage and landscapes in
european CoastaL and maritime rEgionS**

<https://www.pericles-heritage.eu/>



Bauhaus of the Seas Sails (BoSS)

<https://bauhaus-seas.eu/>

4) Discuss the sustainability of coastal heritage and cultural seascapes in the face of climate change in the Mediterranean.



ARTICLE

DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-06645-9

OPEN

Mediterranean UNESCO World Heritage at risk from coastal flooding and erosion due to sea-level rise

Lena Reimann¹, Athanasios T. Vafeidis¹, Sally Brown^{2,3}, Jochen Hinkel⁴ & Richard S.J. Tol⁵

UNESCO World Heritage sites (WHS) located in coastal areas are increasingly at risk from coastal hazards due to sea-level rise. In this study, we assess Mediterranean cultural WHS at risk from coastal flooding and erosion under four sea-level rise scenarios until 2100. Based on the analysis of spatially explicit WHS data, we develop an index-based approach that allows for ranking WHS at risk from both coastal hazards. Here we show that of 49 cultural WHS located in low-lying coastal areas of the Mediterranean, 37 are at risk from a 100-year flood and 42 from coastal erosion, already today. Until 2100, flood risk may increase by 50% and erosion risk by 13% across the region, with considerably higher increases at individual WHS. Our results provide a first-order assessment of where adaptation is most urgently needed and can support policymakers in steering local-scale research to devise suitable adaptation strategies for each WHS.

Comentário e Discussão de Artigo

Reimann, L., Vafeidis, A.T., Brown, S. et al. (2018) –
“Mediterranean UNESCO World Heritage at risk from
coastal flooding and erosion due to sea-level rise”,
Nature Communications 9, 4161.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-06645-9>

¹Department of Geography, Kiel University, Ludewig-Meyn-Strasse 14, 24118 Kiel, Germany; ²Faculty of Physical Sciences, University of Southampton, University Road, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1B, UK; ³Department of Life and Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Science and Technology, Bournemouth University, Fern Barrow, Poole, Dorset BH12 5BB, UK; ⁴Global Climate Forum e.V. (GCF), Neue Promenade 6, 10178 Berlin, Germany; ⁵Department of Economics, University of Sussex, Falmer Campus, Brighton BN1 9SL, UK. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to L.R. (email: reimann@geography.uni-kiel.de)

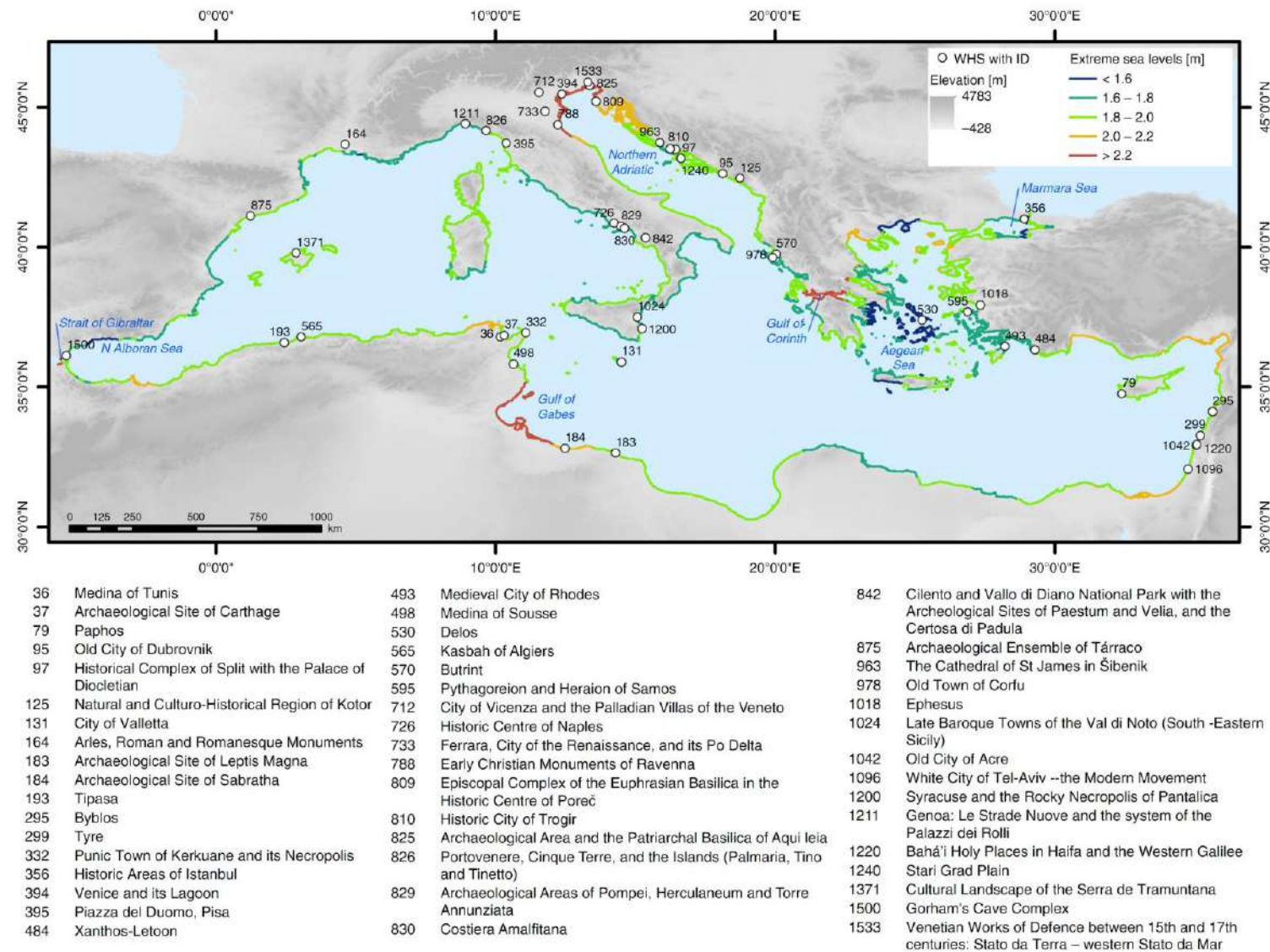


Fig. 1 UNESCO cultural World Heritage sites located in the Mediterranean Low Elevation Coastal Zone (LECZ). All sites are shown with their official UNESCO ID and name. The map also shows extreme sea levels per coastal segment based on the Mediterranean Coastal Database¹⁰⁸ under the high-end sea-level rise scenario in 2100

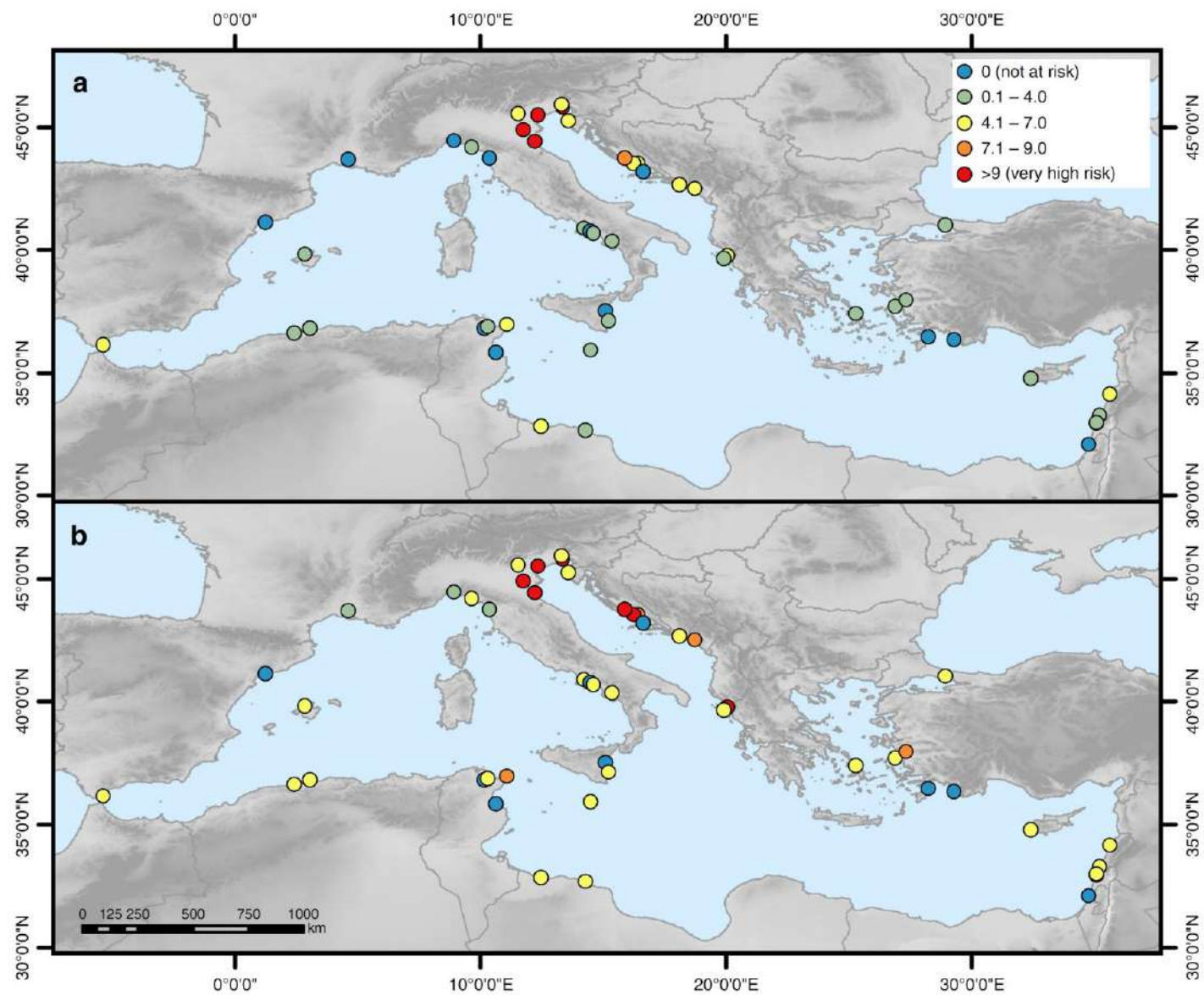


Fig. 3 Flood risk index at each World Heritage site under current and future conditions. **a** In 2000 and **b** in 2100 under the high-end sea-level rise scenario

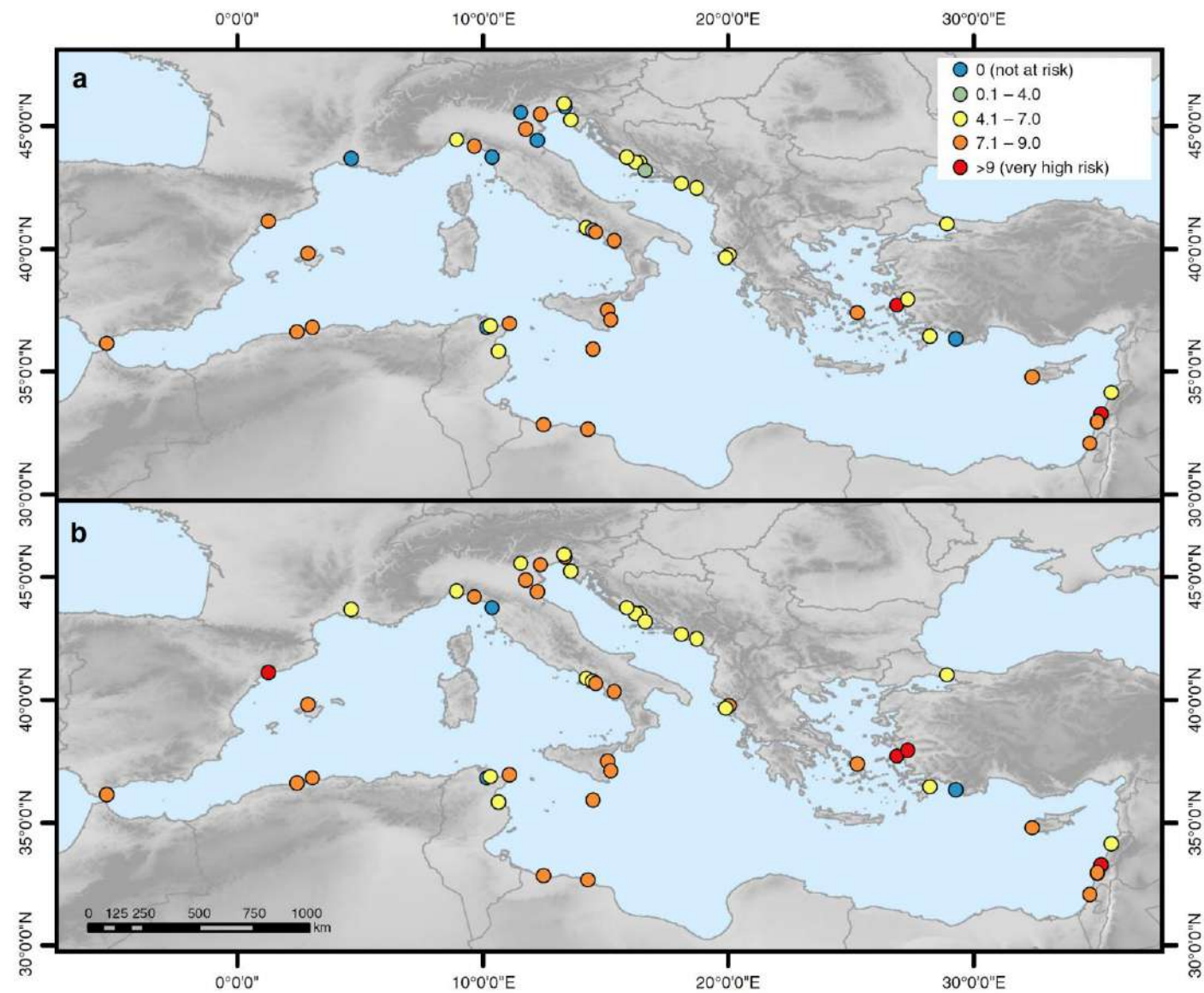
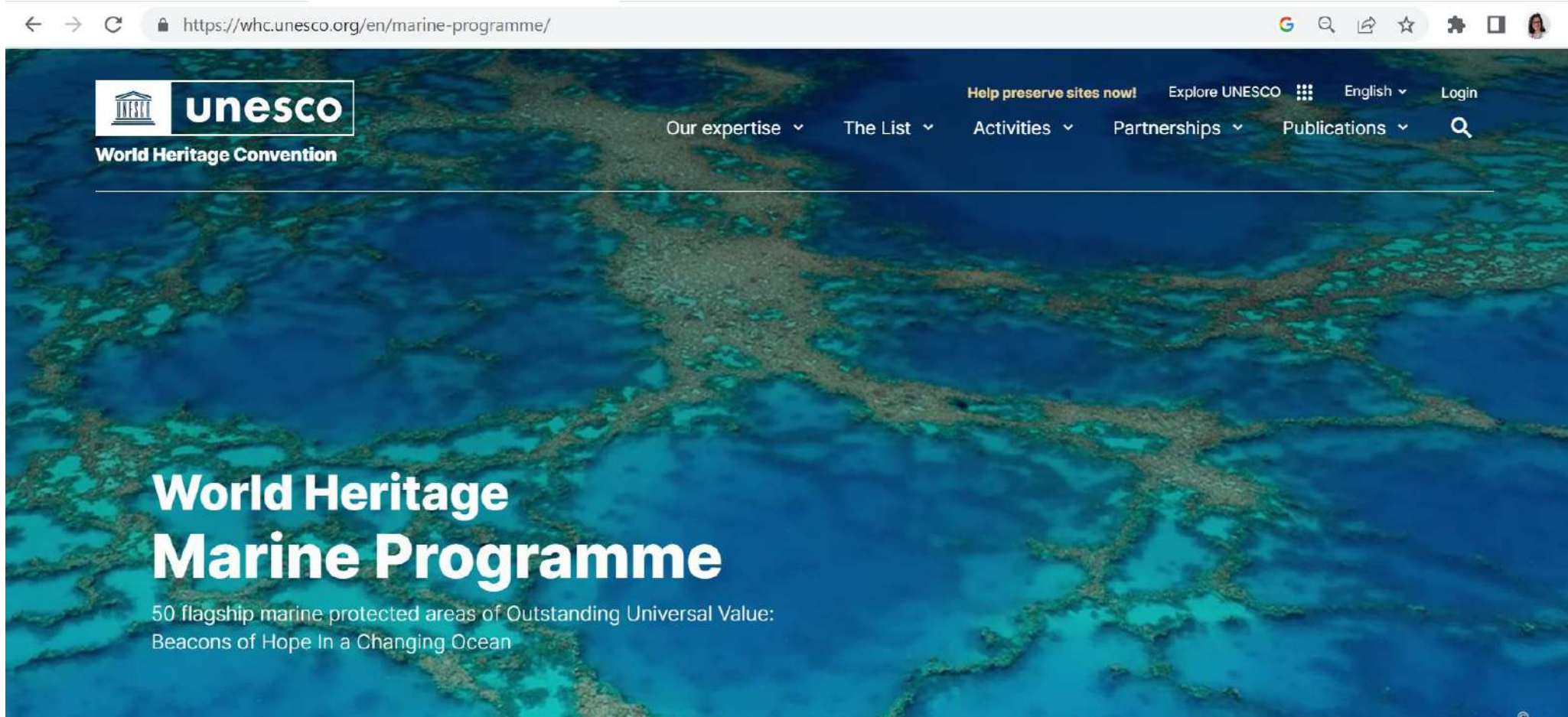


Fig. 5 Erosion risk index at each World Heritage site under current and future conditions. **a** In 2000 and **b** in 2100 under the high-end sea-level rise scenario

4) Discuss the sustainability of coastal heritage and cultural seascapes in the face of climate change in the Mediterranean.



<https://whc.unesco.org/en/marine-programme/>



unesco

World Heritage Convention

50

Properties

3

Transboundary

37

States Parties
with properties
out of 195



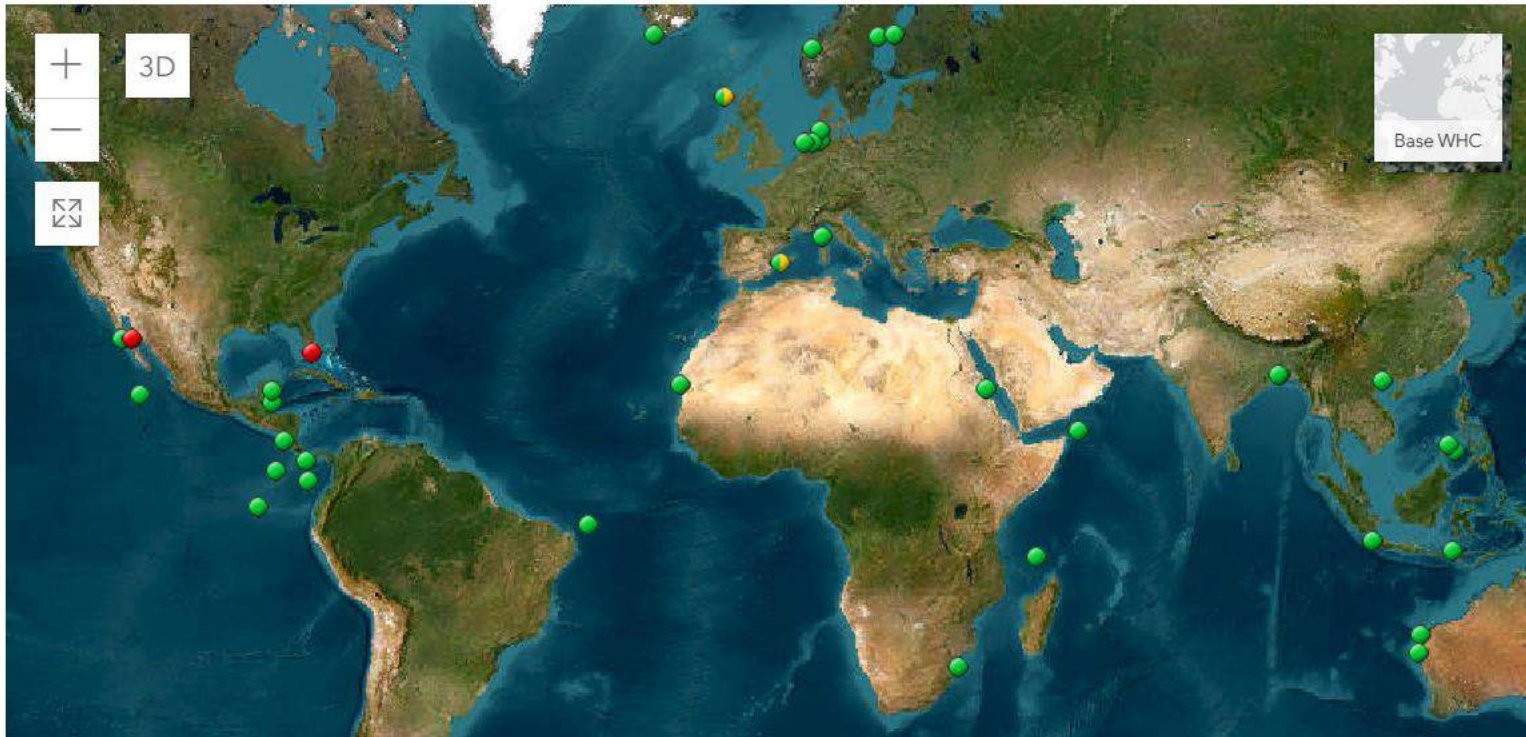
Legend

Category of property

🟡 Cultural 🟢 Natural 🟡🟢 Mixed

Property inscribed on the List of World
Heritage in Danger

🔴 Cultural 🔴 Natural 🔴🟢 Mixed



Official World Heritage List in other formats

RSS

XML

KML

XLS

Statistics

Official World Heritage List Statistics

Get Statistics



Workshop I – Underwater Cultural Heritage and maritime landscapes: EU policies and strategies in the Mediterranean (6h)



Underwater Cultural Heritage: EU policies and strategies in the Mediterranean

Coord. Sónia Bombico



The Protection of Cultural Landscapes in the Euro-Mediterranean Region: maritime landscapes

Coord. Sónia Bombico

OBRIGADA!