

The benefits of researching and presenting underwater cultural heritage for coastal societies and the public at large

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- Archaeologists research on what remains of the past. And through scientific analyses and interpretation, they reconstruct it again.
- These scientific products or derivatives are valuable to be used by others for all sorts of works including the search for identity.



Others? Who is involved in Underwater Cultural Heritage (management)?

Local, national and international stakeholders

- General public
- Coastal societies
- Amateur archaeologists
- Sportsdivers
- Infrastructural companies
- Fishing companies
- Navy
- Coastguard
- Political decisionmakers at several levels
- Etc, etc, etc.



The Faro Convention (***Convention*** on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society. ***Faro***, 27.X.2005, ***Council of Europe***) ***promotes the participation of different stakeholder groups***

Local and Global = Glocal

- Locality as a starting point to go global
- Local networks connected to global networks
- Like it has always been...



Glocal

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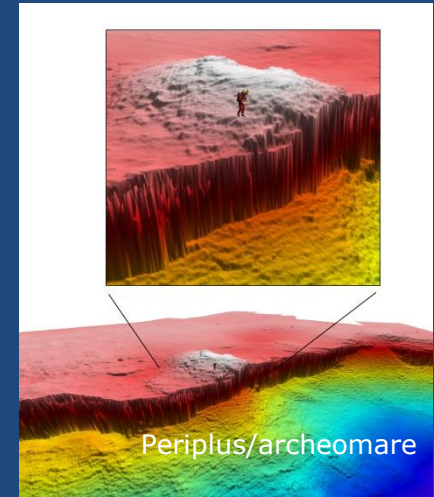
An upcoming way of life (or culture) = Sustainism

- Local and global
- Ecological and digital
- The soul and nature of specific areas, explained and connected through internet and other digital ways.
- The peculiarities of areas presented as elements of a larger Europe
- It's about profit of life
- It's about 'Us'
- It's about identifying yourself
- About being proud to show who 'we' are



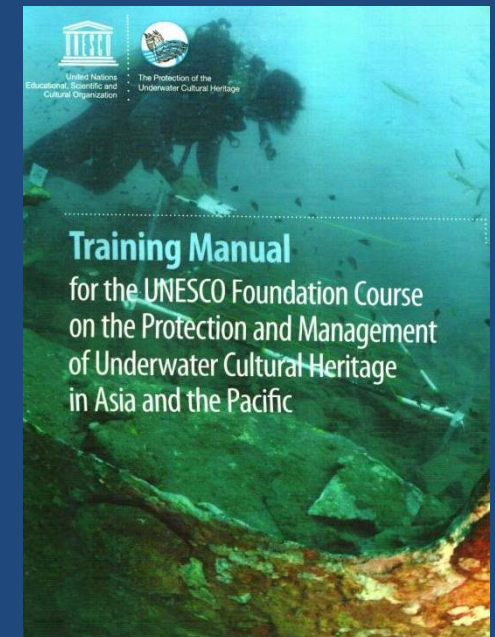
Interaction between local and global initiatives:

- Bottom up approach
- Top Down approach
- Needs lining up and fine-tuning



Sustainable management through

- Visualisation: Museums, dive trails, books, films (but spreading the right word!: Science, initiatives local)
- Implementation in local, national AND international agenda's, policy, projects: but only by using the right arguments: Science. Bottom up as well as top down approach
- Cooperation: Local, national, international, interdisciplinary, etc.
- Capacity building



New directions: Dive trails in Europe

- Existing initiatives
- Economic value through tourism
- Connected through the exciting history of Europe



National board of antiquities, Finland



CNANS



SASMAP

Diving

In 2005 there were 6.6 million people in Europe with a dive certificate, 2.2 million were diving regularly. In total in the world there were 22.1 and 7.3 very active. With a growing rate (that time of 2.5 %) this would be in 2013 almost 30 million potential visitors. And in all the lists of popular diving spots there is no area listed in Europe (PADI int.). If we list the popular sites in Europe, these are mainly connected to shipwrecks, like Scapa Flow.



By understanding and appreciating people value it

New directions: Knowledge exchange

- Exchange of information to different stakeholders and in different ways
- Many initiatives in Europe to digitalize information: Europeana, Carare, Lowcloud
- GIS systems like MACHU and WIS

The screenshot displays the MACHU GIS interface. A map of the North Atlantic shows the location of the Prinses Maria wreck. A pop-up window provides a thumbnail image of the wreck site and key details:

- Prinses Maria**
- Type :** Dutch East Indiaman
- Period :** 1680-1690
- Location :** Scilly Isles, United Kingdom
- [Click to open](#) [Click to view](#)

The main information panel for the wreck is titled "Wreck : ID Prinses Maria 1680 AD - 1690 AD" and contains the following data:

General Information	
Type	Dutch East Indiaman
Description	historical, archaeological
Period	1680-1690
Location	Scilly Isles, United Kingdom
Status	found and protected
References	online & written
Date of loss	04/01/1686
Discovery date	Summer 1973 by Rex Cowan

Additional details from the panel:

- Name:** Prinses Maria or Princesse Maria
- Type:** Dutch East Indiaman
- Built:** 1682
- Yard:** Middelburg
- Chamber:** Zeeland
- Length:** 160 ft
- Width:** 28 ft
- Beam:** 18.25 ft
- Tonnage:** 1140, 570 last
- Complement:** 250-275

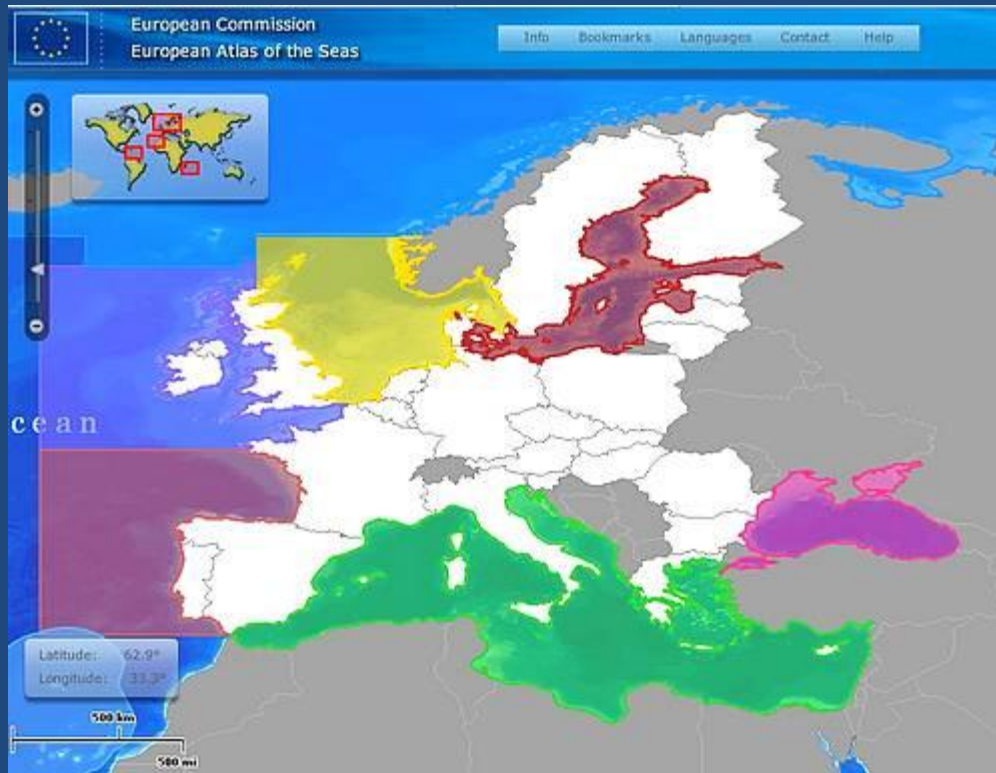
A painting of a Dutch East Indiaman in a gale is shown at the bottom of the panel.

Sharing knowledge

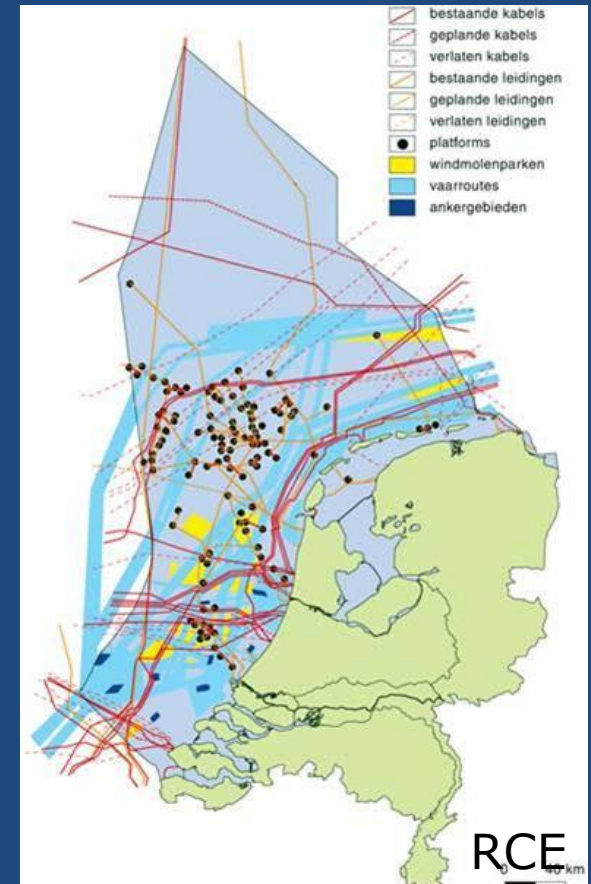
- Connecting knowledge creates more knowledge
- Raises awareness
- It's sustainable use of Heritage and scientific results (collective memory)

New directions: Multidisciplinary

- Connecting Cultural information with Management tools for the european Seas like *EU-Atlas of the Seas*
- For now: no cultural heritage, no shipwreck.



EU



Conclusion

- Overall management of the seas also includes Cultural Heritage
- It is what distinguishes people and cultures, but also what binds them.
- It is the closest to what we are...
- The diversity of old (and not so old) cultures is what makes Europe unique and interesting for tourists
- In particular shipwrecks connect (the history of) these cultures and form the basis of the European connections that still exist.
- Traditional Maritime Museums are well visited in Europe (Wasa – Best visited museum in Scandinavia),
- Dive trails with a potential of approx. 30 million visitors may be the next add-on to boost tourism.
- (popular) Scientific and management information should be shared not only within cultural heritage frameworks, but also to other stakeholders
- Synergy in research and management will be more (cost-) effective.