



UNESCO REGIONAL MEETING ON THE PROTECTION OF THE UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

Royal Library of Belgium, Brussels, Belgium 15 December 2011

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Thursday 15 December 2011

8.30 am	Opening
0.00 am	Underwater Cultural Heritage in Belgium
	H.E. Geert Bourgeois, Flemish Minister for Immovable Heritage, Belgium
9 am	The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)
	Ulrike Guerin, UNESCO, Programme Specialist
9.30 am	Integrated maritime governance and policy in the European Union
	lain Shepherd, DG for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the European Commission
10 am	Legal issues of the protection of underwater cultural heritage and the compatibility of the 2001 Convention with UNCLOS
	Mariano Aznar, Professor of Public International Law, University Jaume I of Castellón, Spain
10.20 am	Europe's interest in ratifying the 2001 UNESCO Convention
	Michel L'Hour, DRASSM, France
	Robert Yorke, Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee, UK
11 am	The abundance of underwater cultural heritage: quantifying and qualifying submerged archaeological sites
	Mark Dunkley, English Heritage, UK
11.20 am	Underwater cultural heritage in Europe: threats and chances
	Friedrich Lüth, German Archaeological Institute (DAI), Germany
12 pm	Opportunities arising from the valorisation of underwater cultural heritage for national economies and cultural identities
	Philip Robertson, Historic Scotland, UK
12.20 pm	Innovative ways of presenting and disseminating knowledge about the underwater

The Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

	cultural heritage Garry Momber, Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, UK
12.40 pm	Making a statement for heritage preservation: ratifying the 2001 Convention David Blackman, University of Oxford, UK
1 pm	Lunch Break
2 pm	Country roundtable

Friday 16 December 2011 – Optional visit to the medieval cog workshop in Antwerp

In 2000 and 2002, two wooden wrecks were found in the harbour of Antwerp during the construction of the Deurganckdock. Specialists soon identified these wrecks as medieval cogs. Cogs are the typical large merchantmen from the time in which the Flemish cities had their economic height. The first cog, is one of the most complete of all medieval shipwrecks ever found in Europe. At the time of the finding there was very limited time to do research on site. Therefore every plank and timber had to be disassembled and was put in a container with water to prevent it from rotting. In total 455 timbers of both cogs were placed in 33 containers. The Flemish Heritage Institute (VIOE) started its multidisciplinary research in the summer of 2010 at the Flanders Hydraulics Research (Waterbouwkundig Laboratorium) in Borgerhout, Antwerp.