Sea change: Marine cultural heritage and the world ocean

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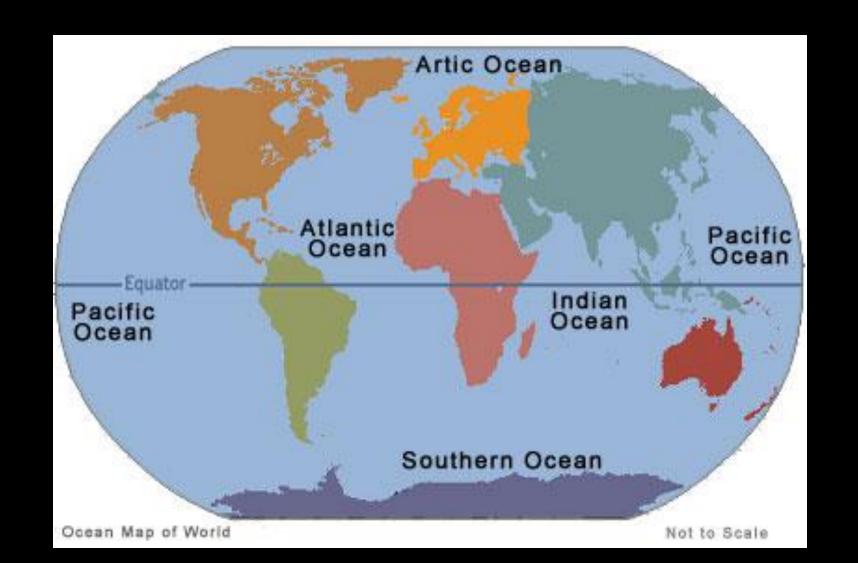
"All traces of human existence having a cultural, historical, or archaeological character which have been partially or totally under water, periodically or continuously, for at least 100 years" 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage

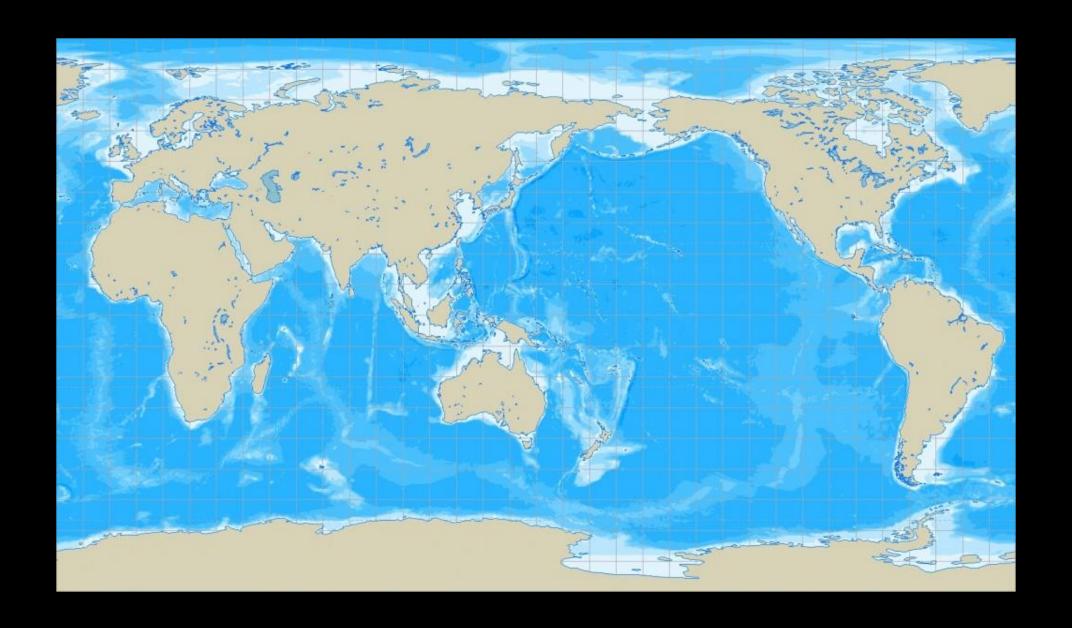
Outline

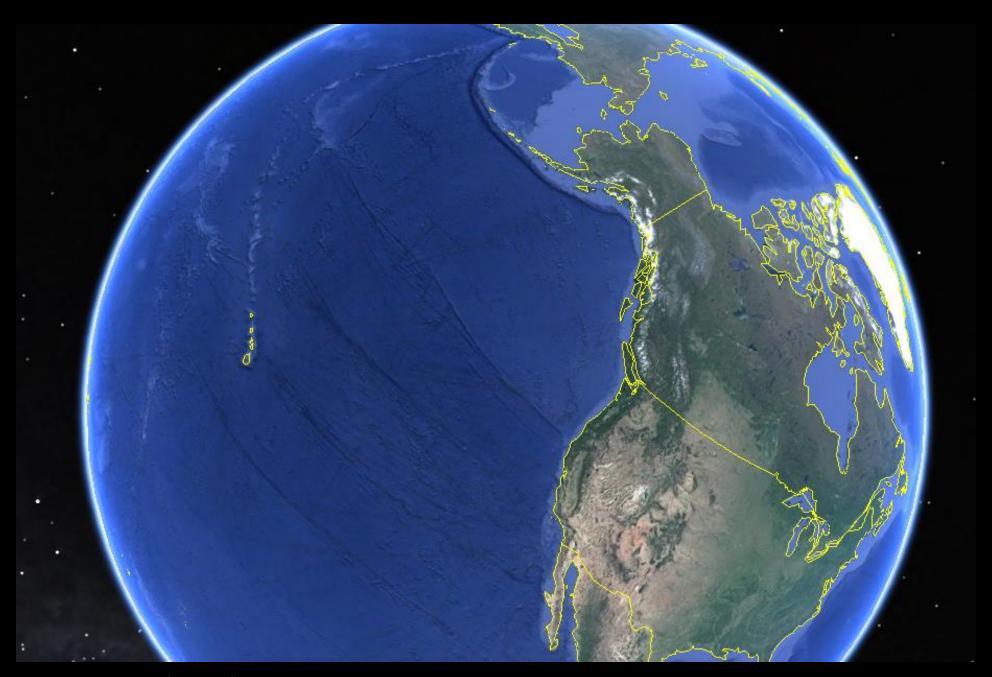
- What is the ocean?
- A multiple and global ocean
- Changing views of the ocean
- Marine cultural heritage as a frontier?
 - Material/spatial
 - Knowledge
 - Governance
- Conclusion: Frontiers of heritage

Picture the Ocean







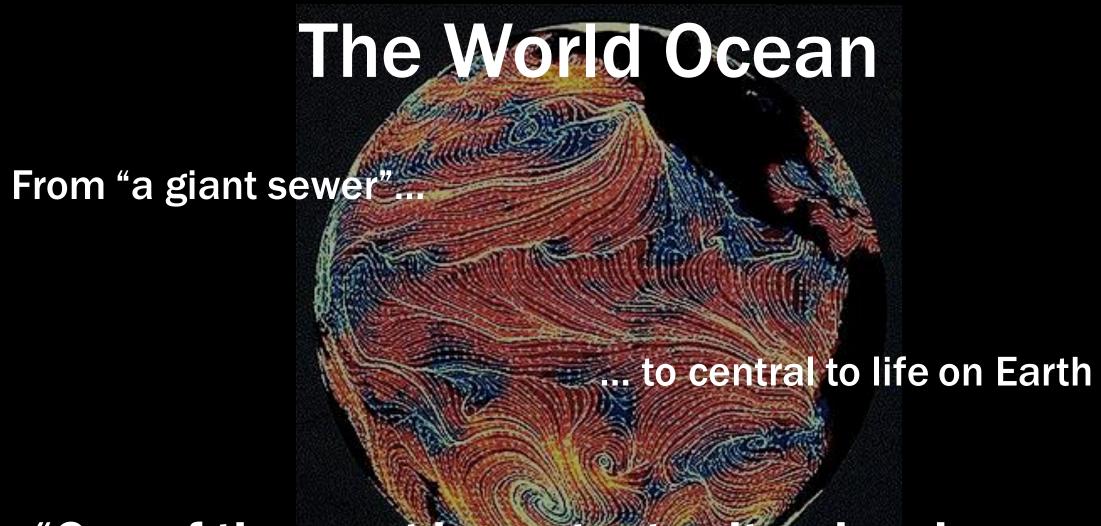


Source: Google Earth

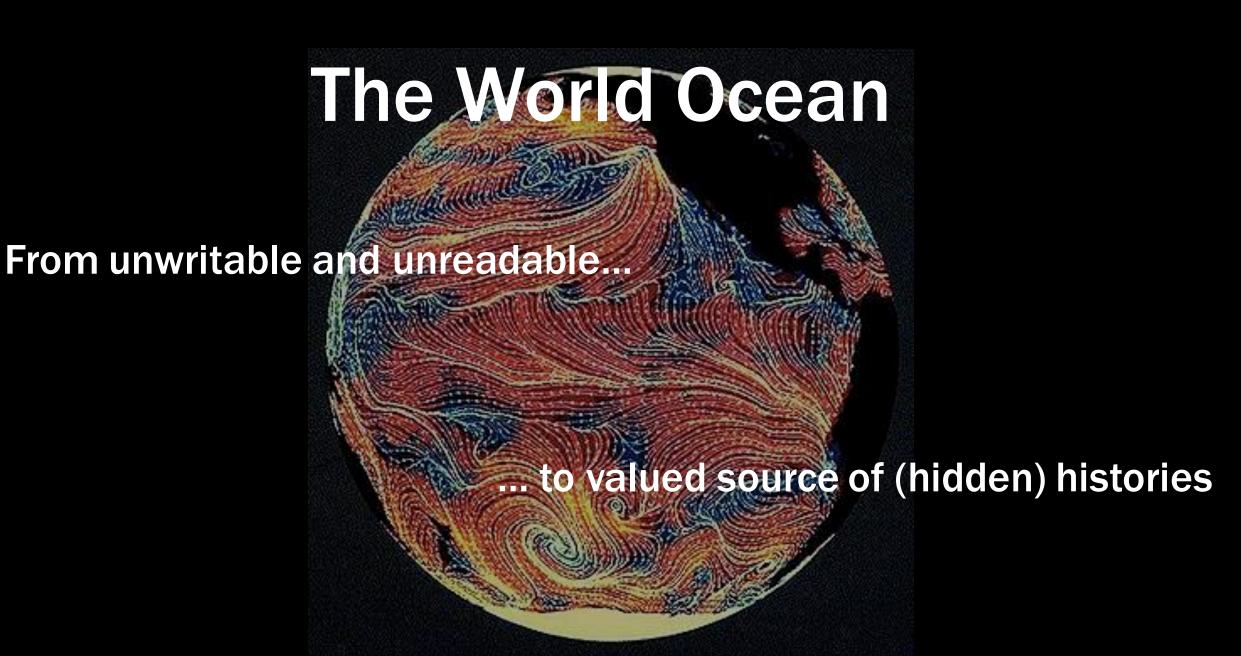
Planetary environmental politics

Local-global linkages

North-South cooperation
Intergenerational timescales
Earth-systems viewpoint
Inter/trans-disciplinary knowledge



"One of the most important cultural and scientific shifts of the 20th century" (Oreskes 2014, p. 384)



Frontiers of Marine Cultural Heritage



Spatial/material frontier

Spatial/material frontier

- Beyond submerged artefacts
- Beyond seabed
- Hybrid natural/cultural sites
- Sites under threat

"The growth regions for twenty-first century maritime archaeology — the seas and coasts of Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Arctic and Antarctic — are all those areas most likely to be fought over in the future as nations, corporations and individuals alike compete over increasingly scarce resources" (Flatman 2009, p.5)



"The discipline of maritime archaeology slowly evolved, largely independently from traditional terrestrial archaeology and often at times against enormous adversity" (Green 2008, p.1599)

"We think of our work as existing on a crossroads - one between researchers and communities, between cultures and nations, the past and the present, ancestors and descendants, and between the sea and the land, bringing what is submerged above the horizon line, back into memory for all to see" (Gardullo 2016, p.13)

Governance frontier



Principles of the Convention

- 1. Obligation to protect MCH
- 2. Preference for in situ preservation
- 3. Rejection of commercial exploitation
- 4. Jurisdiction of coastal states in contiguous zone balanced with international cooperation
- 5. Support for international training and technology transfer

Conclusion: Frontiers of Heritage



Wangechi Mutu: Trolling History

