

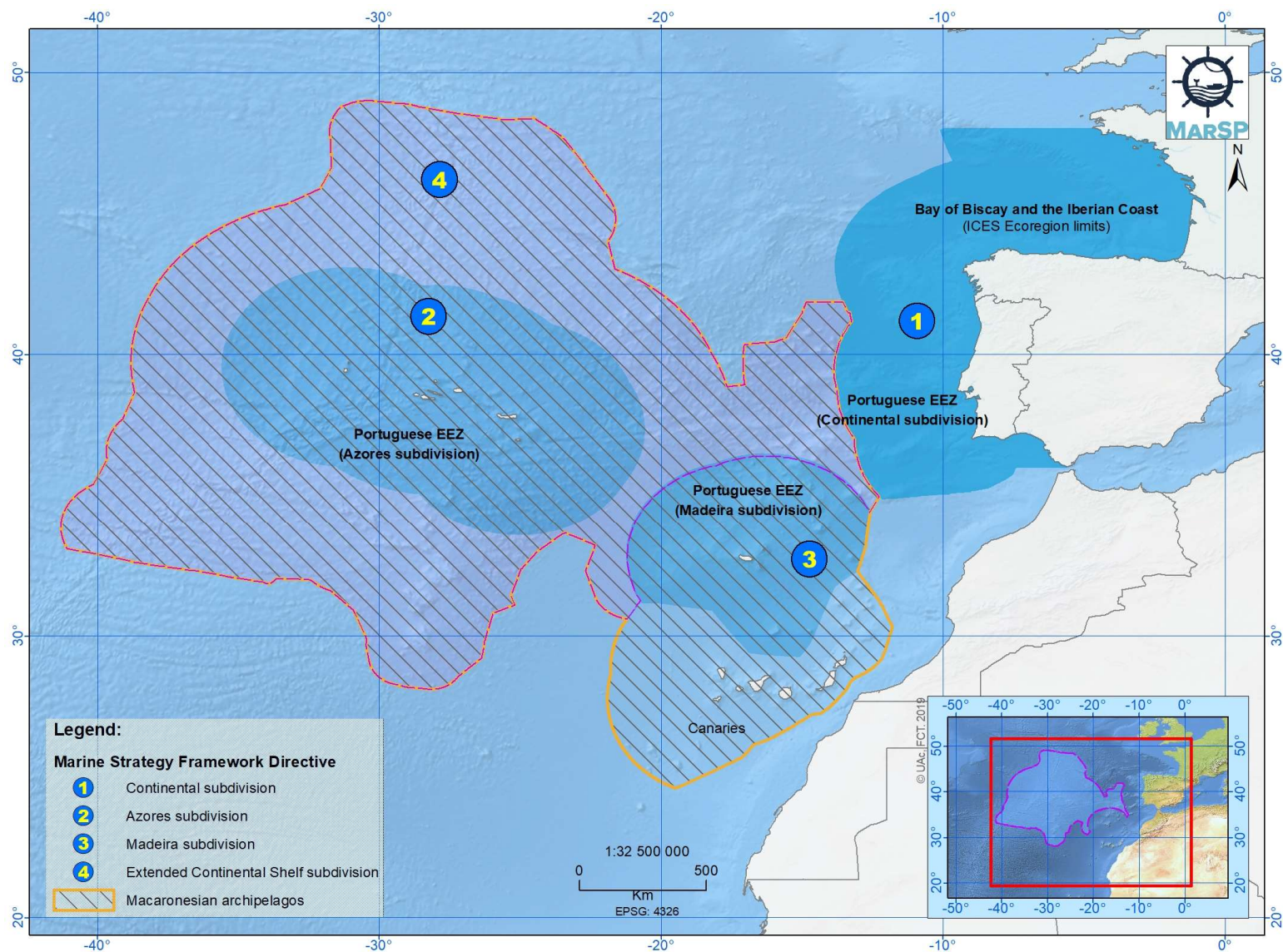


Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH)

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FCT
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E TECNOLOGIA
UNIVERSIDADE DOS AÇORES



Sources:
 Flanders Marine Institute (2019). Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marineregions.org/>.
 Extended Continental Shelf, updated on 03 August 2015. Available online at <http://continentalsheff.org/onestopdatashop/6350.aspx>.
 Background: EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries; Natural Earth II with Shade Relief. Available on <https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads>. Consulted in July, 2019.


Ordenamento do Espaço Marítimo Nacional

Plano de Situação (PSOEM)





Ordenamento do Espaço Marítimo Nacional Plano de Situação



FICHA 11C – PATRIMÓNIO CULTURAL SUBAQUÁTICO

ATIVIDADE/USO	Estudo, Preservação, Salvaguarda e Fruição do Património Cultural Subaquático	Versão	01
		Data da última atualização	29.11.2018
SUBDIVISÃO	Continente e Plataforma Continental Estendida		
UNIDADE FUNCIONAL	Mar Territorial e águas interiores marítimas, ZEE e Plataforma Continental		

2400 **CARACTERIZAÇÃO GERAL**

2401 A Convenção da UNESCO 2001 sobre a Proteção do Património Cultural Subaquático,

2402 ratificada em 2006 por Portugal (Resolução da Assembleia da República n.º 51/2006, de 18 de

2403 julho; Decreto do Presidente da República n.º 65/2006; republicado através do Aviso n.º 6/2012

2404 de 26 de março¹⁷⁹), considera caber no âmbito do património cultural subaquático qualquer

2405 vestígio da obra humana, de carácter cultural, histórico ou arqueológico, que se encontre

2406 parcial ou totalmente, periódica ou continuamente, submerso, há, pelo menos, cem anos,

2407 nomeadamente¹⁷⁹:

- 2408 • Sítios, estruturas, edifícios, artefactos e restos humanos, bem como o respetivo
- 2409 contexto arqueológico e natural;
- 2410 • Navios, aeronaves e outros veículos, ou parte deles, a respetiva carga ou outro
- 2411 conteúdo, bem como o respetivo contexto arqueológico e natural;
- 2412 • Artefactos de carácter pré-histórico.

2413 Esta Convenção reforça o direito interno, na medida em que remete para os estados membros

2414 proteger o património cultural subaquático na ZEE e na Plataforma Continental. Esta proteção

2415 é ainda reforçada, ao abrigo do n.º 4 do artigo 10.º e do n.º 3 do artigo 12.º, ao permitir a

2416 coordenação entre um Estado Costeiro próximo e o Estado que tenha declarado interesse no

2417 património cultural subaquático em questão, legitimado por argumentos de natureza cultural,

2418 histórica ou arqueológica.

2419 Proíbe explicitamente a exploração comercial deste tipo de património, designadamente, no

2420 que respeita a atividades que visem a venda, aquisição e troca de elementos do património

2421 cultural subaquático em todas as zonas marítimas, aumentando significativamente a proteção

¹⁷⁹ <http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/>;

¹⁷⁹ Dr. Jorge Freire, Universidade Nova (comunicação privada, 2017); Direção-Geral do Património Cultural (DGPC);

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Ficha 11C – Património cultural subaquático

205

The screenshot displays the 'Geoportal Mar Português' web application. On the left, a 'Lista de Camadas' (Layers List) sidebar is visible, containing the following items:

- ☒ Património Sub Aquático (Fonte: DGPC)
- ☒ Cascais
- ☒ Lagos
- ☐ Naufragios por Nacionalidade
- ☐ Património e Restrições na Orla Marítima (Fonte: DGPC)
- ☐ Património Classificado (Categoria)
- ☐ Restrições (Zonamento)
- ☐ ZEP - Zonas Especiais de Proteção (Restrições)
- ☒ ZGP - Zonas Gerais de Proteção (Categoria)
- ☐ PESCA e AQUICULTURA

The main map area shows a satellite view of the Portuguese coastline and surrounding waters. Several large marine areas are highlighted with semi-transparent overlays in shades of blue, green, and yellow, representing different types of marine protected areas. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances up to 200 km. The bottom of the application features a teal header with the text 'Geoportal Mar Português' and a search bar with the placeholder text 'Encontrar um endereço ou'. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://webgis.dgrm.mm.gov.pt/arcgis/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=df8accb510bc4f33963d9b03bf3674b8>. The Windows taskbar at the very bottom shows the system clock as 13:42 on 04/09/2020.

Geoportal do Mar Português - D

Geoportal Mar Português

← → ↺

https://webgis.dgrm.mm.gov.pt/arcgis/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=df8accb510bc4f33963d9b03bf3674b8

☆ ☆ ⓘ

Lista de Camadas

☒ Património Sub Aquático (Fonte: DGPC)

☒ Cascais

☒ Lagos

☒ Naufragios por Nacionalidade

☐ Património e Restrições na Orla Marítima (Fonte: DGPC)

☐ Património Classificado (Categoria)

☐ Restrições (Zonamento)

☐ ZEP - Zonas Especiais de Proteção (Restrições)

☒ ZGP - Zonas Gerais de Proteção (Categoria)

☐ PESCA e AQUICULTURA

Geoportal Mar Português

+

-

Encontrar um endereço ou

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0 100 200km

25°53'25"N 17°03'05"W

13:47 04/09/2020

AZORES

Sector characterization

- The Azores archipelago is located on the junction of greatly important **maritime routes that**, throughout history, have connected and still connect Europe to Africa, the Americas and the East.
- Without the Azores as a port of call for the great sailing enterprises, the European expansion would have been, necessarily, very different. For instance, **from all the 14.450 registered crossings of the Ruta de la Plata carried out between 1546 and 1650, because of the sea conditions, 402 boats shipwrecked.** Of these shipwrecks, **at least 20%, lie on the Azorean seabed, the overwhelming majority in Angra do Heroísmo (Terceira Island), which is one of the main sanctuaries for UCH and is classified as a reserve since 1973,** in addition to being the first underwater archaeological park of Portugal, since 2005 (Neto & Parreira, 2018).
- About a hundred underwater or closely related archaeological sites are identified in Azorean waters (Neto & Parreira, 2018).
- In the Archipelago the maritime **activities associated directly to this sector are diving (recreational diving) and scientific research**, especially in the context of nautical and underwater archaeology.
- The Azores benefit **from twenty years of intense research in underwater archaeology** where several environmental impact assessment studies stand out, developed as part of projects implemented in the islands of São Miguel, Santa Maria and Faial.

Underwater Archaeological Chart of the Azores

With the acknowledgement from the Autonomous Region of the Azores that the submerged heritage lying in its waters was a fundamental piece of the collective memory of its people and places, it was carried out a **survey, starting in 1994. On the resulting Underwater Archaeological Chart of the Azores (CASA)** are listed a total of 548 shipwrecks. The oldest one registered dates from 1526 and the youngest one from 1995.

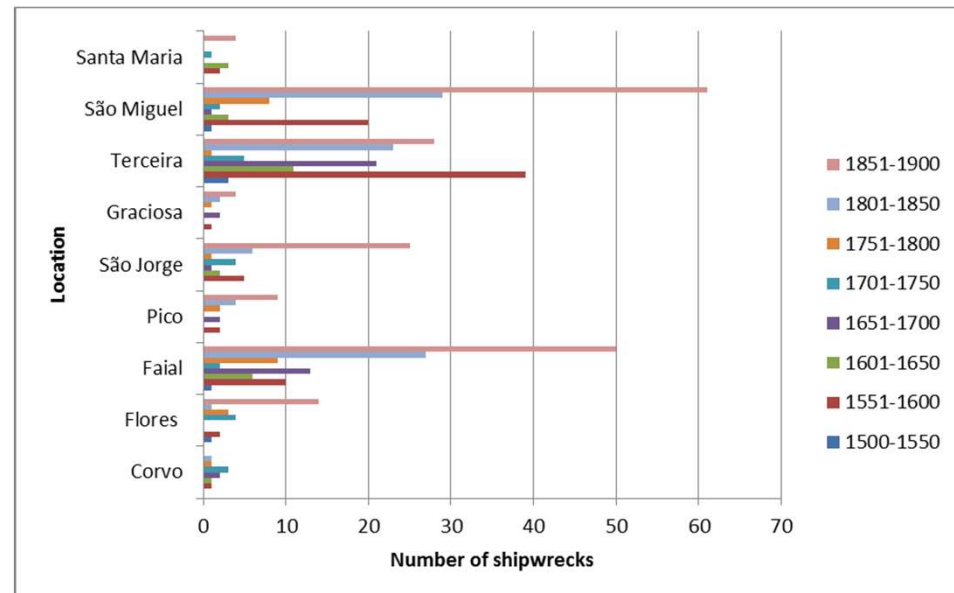


Figure 5. Distribution of shipwrecks occurring in the Archipelago of the Azores recorded in historical documents, for periods of fifty years, between 1500 and 1900 (database in Monteiro, 1999, revised for the Faial, Pico and Flores islands, based on other sources) (Source: (Bettencourt, 2017))

30 Sites of the UCH of the Azores

In 2017, based on the work developed in the last fifteen years by underwater archaeologists in the Azores archipelago, the “Guide of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of the Azores” was published as a result of a collaboration between Turismo dos Açores and the Regional Directorate for Culture (DRC). The document identifies twenty-five sites accessible to scuba diving, distributed by the archipelago, besides from the already classified five underwater archaeological parks, namely Angra do Heroísmo Bay, Dori, Caroline, Slavonia and Canarias.

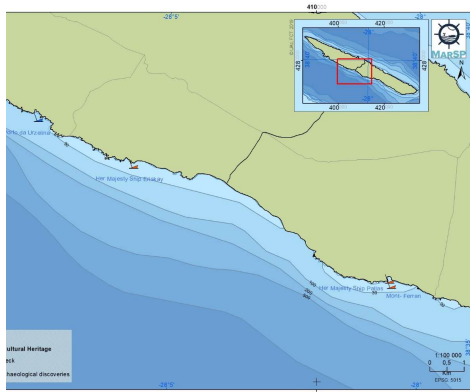


A “Manual of good diving practices in the Underwater Cultural Heritage”, published in 4 languages, was created in the Azores, as a result of a protocol established between the Regional Government and the scuba dive operators. The document was inspired by the norms recommended by UNESCO, namely its Code of Ethics for Diving, and it states the best practices for the enjoyment and safeguarding of underwater cultural heritage.

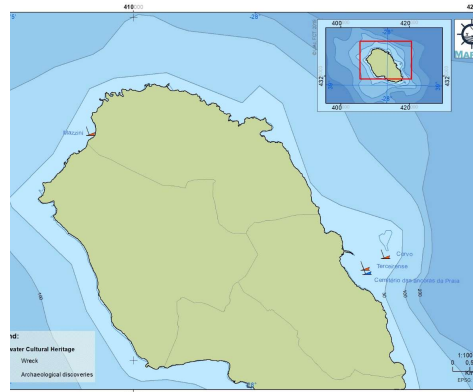


Current spatial distribution

The current spatial distribution of known/registered underwater cultural heritage sites in the maritime space surrounding the Azores archipelago, at depths that allow access by scuba divers (some examples of sites on the Archipelago).



319, DOT, CAOP, 2018.



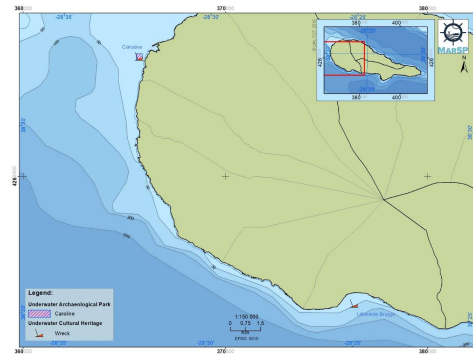
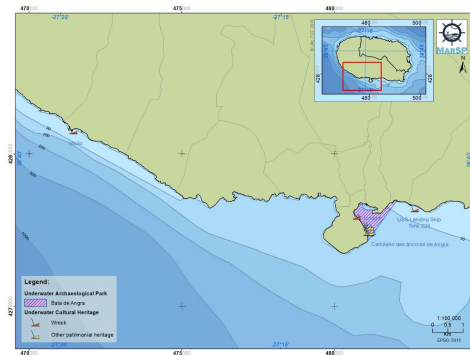
319, DOT, CAOP, 2018.



319, DOT, CAOP, 2018.



319, DOT, CAOP, 2018.



Considerations for MSP

- Based on the good practices suggested by the stakeholders, along with recommendations in the literature, key points are suggested to be accounted in the maritime spatial planning process of the underwater cultural heritage sector in the Azores.
 - It is necessary to further promote the development of this sector by consolidating it with scientific studies and the identification of new underwater archaeological sites.
 - Continue to advocate careful management of underwater archaeological sites, which is the responsibility of the Regional Directorate of Culture (DRC).
 - Opt for an efficient and productive management of the sector articulated with maritime tourism operators (OMT). Inciting partnerships, strengthening existing ones and promoting others, is a structuring line to continue to consolidate the success of Underwater Archaeology in the Azorean islands.
- For the public administration/authorities, it is important to ensure the protection and maintenance of the UCH sites, with the creation of a proper body of legislation ensuring its long-term integrity and preservation. Thereafter, and a fundamental step, the task of the public authorities is to verify if the regulations that are being applied.
- The stakeholders' consultation (e.g. OMT) during the process of creation of new legislation is crucial for the good development of this sector.
- Also, and for the development of a good maritime spatial planning process of the UCH sector, access to data (e.g. databases and mapping tools) is crucial. The data have often very limited public access.

Património cultural subaquático dos Açores recebe classificação europeia

O mar açoreano por estar ligado "a diferentes aspectos da história e comércio do século XVI ao XX".

15 de março de 2020, 15:12

2267
PARTILHAS



TORNE-SE PERITO

Azores underwater cultural heritage receives an European classification
March 31, 2020

Brussels highlighted the Azorean sea for being linked "to different aspects of European history and trade from the 16th to the 20th century".

Património cultural subaquático dos Açores recebe classificação europeia

15 de março de 2020 14:49



VISÃO

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Património cultural subaquático dos Açores recebe classificação europeia



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EDIÇÃO SEMANAL

A strong Sector Strategy and lobby is vital to support the integration in MSP