

## Conference Abstracts & Biographies

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### 1F – Maritime History and Heritage

Chair: James Kennell, University of Greenwich

#### **Rising from the Depths: how much social impact can a project create by promoting coastal and marine cultural heritage?**

Luciana S. Esteves, Bournemouth University, UK

##### **Abstract:**

Funded by the Arts & Humanities Research Council under the call Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) [Area-Focused Network Plus](#).

It is widely recognised that research, at least in the long-term, can create important technological and economic development. We (researchers) like to think that our work is (or will be) worth something to someone. There is an increasing pressure for research impact to be recorded, quantified and disseminated. This paper will How much social impact can a project aiming to promote marine cultural heritage in East Africa create? What can researchers do to achieve and maximise social impact?

Rising from the Depths (<http://risingfromthedepths.com/t>) is a four-year project funded by the Arts & Humanities Research Council under the Global Challenges Research Fund aiming to create soci impact by promoting submerged and coastal cultural heritage (MCH) as can directly benefit communities and local economies in Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar. The project aims to promote MCH in the region as a way to stimulate, ethical, inclusive and sustainable growth, by building identity, creating alternative sources of income and enhancing the impact of overseas aid in the maritime sector. MCH is one of the most unknown, underappreciated and under-exploited cultural resources in East Africa. Critically, this heritage is under threat from climate-driven coastal change and recent coastal and offshore development related to oil and gas exploration. While these developments have the potential to realise short-term economic and developmental benefits, there has been little consideration of the impact on the region's submerged and coastal heritage. MCH is fragile and finite, once destroyed it can never be recovered. create stimulate sustainable development in East Africa through

For millennia port towns and cities along this coast were intrinsically connected to a wider mercantile maritime world, ensuring it became one of the most culturally dynamic and diverse regions throughout history. Research in East Africa is just beginning to reveal the extent of maritime cultures and traditions across the region and the evidence of wider activities that connected this coast to the broader Indian Ocean region. This project will establish and maintain a transboundary and cross-sector network of people and organisations aiming to develop long-lasting social, economic and cultural benefits in the region through co-creation of opportunities centred on MCH. Key mechanisms of engagement will be the co-production of a Research and KE Framework and commissioning of Innovation Projects and KE activities in the region reaching a total value of £800,000.

Rising from the Depths involves a multidisciplinary team of researchers from the humanities and natural sciences and a transboundary and cross-sector network of government officers, policy makers, UN officials, NGOs, ICT professionals and specialists working on heritage, infrastructure and offshore industry. The core research team include researchers from universities in the UK (Nottingham, Bournemouth, York, Ulster, and Roehampton), Sweden (Uppsala) and Mozambique (Eduardo Mondlane). Confirmed network partners include: UNESCO, British Museum, Worlds Monuments Fund, Western Indian Ocean Maritime Science Association (WIOMSA), EcoAfrica, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Institute, Kaleidoscopio, British Institute in

Eastern Africa, Nautical Archaeology Society, Society for Underwater Technology, 3deep Media Ltd.

The project will last 4 years with a start in October 2018. The partner universities are offering 10 fully funded PhD studentships, nine of which will recruit candidates from Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania or Madagascar. Postdoctoral researchers will be recruited by the universities of Nottingham, Bournemouth and Roehampton, preferably candidates should have previous knowledge of and/or experience in working in East Africa.

Bournemouth University's research will focus on: (a) understanding the development and climate-driven impacts on marine cultural heritage in East Africa, and (b) monitoring and management strategies that can be co-created with local communities, government and industry to reduce vulnerability. We will soon be advertising the PDRA post and PhD studentship. We are interested in expressions of interest from potential candidates with relevant qualifications and experience in researching coastal change due to climate and/or human-induced processes, with experience or the desire to work in East Africa and in KE activities with local communities.

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### **PERICLES Project**

Jasper Kenter and Elaine Azzopardi, University of York

#### **Abstract:**

Maritime and coastal regions are at the crossroads of connections and movement of diverse peoples and cultures. These coastal zones are also historically rich with unique land/seascapes, tangible artefacts, and intangible cultural heritage which is now widely appreciated as an essential part of Europe's underlying socioeconomic, cultural and natural capital. Realising the potential of CH in these terms can generate prosperity, bring new jobs and potentially improve environments in ways comparable to Blue Growth initiatives. Yet, coastal cultural landscapes face risks from climate change, pollution, urbanisation, mass tourism, demographic challenges in remote regions, the fundamental transformation of fishing industries, and inconsistent policies of sea and shore conservation across governance scales and between regions. Here I will present the EU-funded PERICLES project (2018–2021) which focuses on preservation and sustainable exploitation of marine and coastal CH across six European Seas (both tangible/material and intangible/immaterial) and better integration of CH and marine policy and spatial planning. In particular, I will present PERICLES' foundational framework, which incorporates three pillars: space, place and identity; deliberative governance; and resilience and adaptation.

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### **Cultural Regeneration in English Seaside Towns under New Labour: A Political Economy of Coastal Regeneration**

James Kennell, University of Greenwich, UK

#### **Abstract:**

This paper critically analyses the ways in which cultural regeneration was applied by successive New Labour Governments in English Seaside Towns, as a response to the decline of English seaside tourism, and questions whether a specifically 'coastal' approach to regeneration was successfully developed during this period.

This research was carried out from the perspective of political economy, using a modified regulation theory approach in which Bourdieu's cultural sociology was used to supplement the standard concepts of the regulation school. Primary research was carried out using a

Critical Realist methodology that was based on a multiple-embedded case study design. The case study chosen was the region of East Kent, and, specifically, the English Seaside Towns of Whitstable, Folkestone and Margate. Cultural Regeneration policies and practices were analysed within this case study in order to draw conclusions about the broader New Labour context. Data was collected from 93 policy documents and 49 interviews during the final New Labour Government, from 2007-2010. This research shows that the local variability in the governance of cultural regeneration had a significant impact on the implementation of national and regional cultural regeneration policy, and that this affected the restructuring of English Seaside Towns during the New Labour Period. Specifically, the degree to which the local state governed using post-Fordist approaches, affected the degree of success of the attempts to inaugurate post-Fordist tourist economies in each destination.

**Keywords:** Cultural regeneration, new labour, seaside, tourism

**Biography:**

James Kennell joined the University in 2005. Since then he has been a postgraduate and undergraduate programme leader and taken responsibility for the development and review of a number of courses and programmes. James is the Executive Director of the London Office of the International Tourism Studies Association and a Fellow of the Tourism Society.

James carries out research into the public policy and political economy aspects of tourism, as well as into cultural and other non-corporate events in terms of their wider social and economic impacts.

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**Perceptions, politics and practicalities of managing potentially polluting shipwrecks**

Camilla Moore, University of Southampton, UK

**Abstract:**

There are an estimated 9,000 historic shipwrecks globally that have the potential to cause considerable environmental damage as they start to degrade and release pollutants such as oil, chemicals, heavy metals and munitions into the marine environment.

When identified as problematic, polluting wrecks are carefully managed and remediated where necessary in order to prevent damage to the environment. However, as will be demonstrated during this paper, it is not necessarily the risk of environmental damage that necessitates the remediation of such wrecks; rather it is the socio-economic impacts of pollution that drive the requirement for remediation and it is facilitated through the application of environmental legislation.

The majority of potentially polluting shipwrecks date to the World Wars, with many considered to be war graves and important heritage sites. There are many stakeholders associated with these historic wrecks, and as will be demonstrated through examination of two management strategies that have been previously implemented for polluting shipwrecks, stakeholder involvement as well as public perceptions of the wrecks can greatly influence the ongoing management of such wrecks. Finding a compromise between the legal requirements for remediation of historic polluting wreck, the needs of stakeholders and will of the public is a delicate and complex process.

**Keywords:** Shipwrecks, Heritage, Pollution, Management

**Biography:**

Camilla Moore is a second year PhD candidate at the University of Southampton. Her interdisciplinary PhD is titled 'Mapping potential wreck sites with seafloor data - scientific, social and legal considerations', and her research centres on investigating

the risks posed by polluting shipwrecks containing oil, chemicals and munitions. Her research is supported by the Southampton Marine and Maritime Institute and funded by the Leverhulme Trust. Prior to embarking on the PhD, Camilla spent five years working in unexploded ordnance (UXO) risk management as a marine project manager has been involved in managing and mitigating UXO risk at over 50 offshore projects in the UK and EU. She previously studied a BA in Archaeology (graduating in 2009) and MSc in Maritime Archaeology (graduating in 2010), both degrees were undertaken at the University of Southampton.

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### **Challenges for the conservation of coastal underwater heritage in the Pacific**

Sarah Ward, University of Sydney, Australia

#### **Abstract:**

Accelerated erosion, sea-level rise, receding coastlines and anthropogenically-altered weather patterns present a challenge for the conservation of coastal Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) in the Pacific. Since 2011, at least five reef islands in the remote Solomon Islands have been inundated and a further six severely eroded (Albert 2016). Given the Pacific has experienced sea-level rise at almost three times the global average since 1993 and the rate of coastal change is predicted to escalate in coming decades (NOAA 2017), many UCH assets will be destroyed and others radically transformed.

There is an urgent need to develop new methods for managing change. As such, this paper will consider the growing body of work focused on strategies that look ‘beyond saving’ to the productive potential of change and transformation. It will examine: risk, vulnerability and endangerment frameworks for UCH; monitoring and management challenges arising from the identification of risk; and consider new legislative, policy and program approaches that frame risk as an opportunity for engagement and acknowledge the productive and transformative aspects of loss, particularly within the context of the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage and the obligation it places on States Parties to protect UCH and in doing so, consider in situ protection as the first option.

Finally the paper will explore the relationship between affected sites and associated communities, considering how the impending transformation of coastal UCH may provide opportunities for community engagement, capacity building and international cooperation.

#### **Biography:**

A Director at ArchaeoMar Australasia, a coastal and marine cultural heritage services firm, Sarah Ward is a professional Maritime Archaeologist and postgraduate researcher in Underwater Cultural Heritage Law at The University of Sydney. She has 16-years’ experience in the cultural heritage sector, focused primarily on maritime archaeology, underwater cultural heritage, impact assessment, heritage interpretation and capacity building through outreach, education and stakeholder engagement. A 2017-18 Telstra Women’s Awards nominee, Sarah has managed maritime archaeological projects from the Bronze Age to the Modern in over 30 countries and across a range of sectors including: energy, resources, transport infrastructure, urban renewal, international development, government, not-for-profit, museums and cultural institutions.