The necessity of a common language for evaluation and management of UCH

Cultural Resource Management: Identification + Interpretation + Maintenance + Preservation
Measuring quality + Adjusting INITIALS + Action to reach Goals

Methods
• Integrity of the remains with its environment:
  Natural + Physical Integrity
• Site and State of Conservation
• Intangible Aspects: Associated with Historical and intangible event: e.g. memorial sites,
• The Significance of being underwater

Techniques
In-situ conservation recommended by UNESCO

Displacement:
On-land, museum, storage, neglected

In-situ:
Conserving/Protecting underwater?

What is in-situ Conservation?
Reburial? Submerged Museums? Underwater parks?

The importance of the context has been highlighted in UNESCO Convention.

Theoretical Tools
Conventions, Guidelines, Legislations

Underwater Cultural Heritage or Underwater Archaeology?
Revealing the Past through Archaeology, Planning Present + Future through Cultural Heritage Management

Cultural Heritage Under Water or Underwater Cultural Heritage?
Interpretation of Cultural Heritage Conventions, Guidelines and Charters in practice

Endogenous
• Technology
• Urbanism and Development
• Knowledge
Exogenous
• Economy
• Politics
• Education & training

Considerations
• Awareness rising
• Knowledge enhancement
• Collaboration
• Multidisciplinary approaches
• Social & economical impacts

What is a Movable Object?
Depends on regulation

High
Mid to high
Possible
No possible

Varies
due to monitoring, method, context & material

Varies
due to monitoring, method, context & material

VARIES
\( \text{due to the methods} \)

Sewn
Original location & material

Not possible

Various
could be done in a different location

Not easy & expensive

Varies in-situ or in-situ-situ

Depends on the method

Mid to high

In-situ

Possible

Not easy & expensive

Possible/
due to the methods

IMPOSSIBLE

Case Studies

Persepolis shipwreck

Site: Kizilburn shipwreck marble elements

What kind of site or object?

Movable objects or immovable sites or a combination?

What should have been done?

Defining aims:
Study
• activity fund
Education... actually failed
Tourism... actually failed
Protection... achieved in short-term
Capacity building... failed

Considerations:
Limited budget
Limited expertise
Logistic issues

Short-term action:
• Evaluation of the site/object underwater
• Considering the in-situ conservation

Mid-term action:
• Ex situ conservation if supposed to be the best way
• Displacement on land & implementation of conservation lag & preparation of convenient future location & monitoring, the pursuit of the goals as well

Short-term action:
• Evaluation of the site fire
\( \text{and preparing a comprehensive plan for conservation} \)

Mid-term action:
• If in situ, protection and conservation should be planned and implemented. If relocation, make sure of a comprehensive conservation, protection, storage & maintenance facilities.

Long-term action:
• Long term monitoring of objects
• Promotion of study, education & awareness rising

Evaluation:

Criteria:

Spatial Integrity

Significant

Conservation use:
The hull is in good state

Fully accessible

Museum without protection, storage & conservation plan

Not been considered.

Spatial Integrity

A combination of shipwreck, objects & architectural elements hard accessibility

Significant

The shipwreck & destination point/reef example in its kind

State

Waterlogged state

Large stones covered with grass

Small stones badly corroded

Possible

Unrealistic

Immense

Criteria:

Level
Low
Medium
High

Lease

From ancient sites (images, reports, hard accessibility)

High

2 century ship made by Germany for Iraq

-30°C

Conservation state

Whole/ruined state

Large stones covered with grass

Small stones badly corroded

Possible

Unrealistic

Immense

State

Im ELEMENT

Risk

Low

Medium

High

Site

Reburial Shipwreck After

In Empire

Are Theories applicable in Practice?

UHC management is a response to UHC legislations and conventions.

‘Evaluation-Interpretation’
Evaluation tools developed according to criteria and significances:
Archaeological significance
Historical significance
Memorial Significance
Authenticity

Final evaluation
Assessment of the Success of Project
Comparison between:
• Gains & Losses
• Accomplishments & Final plans
• Achievements & set-aims

Conclusion
What kind of method?

Future Alexandria

Abu Simbel museum

Axumite museum

Future Alexandria

Abu Simbel has been relocated, but so many historic sites are not relocated due to dam construction and get submerged

Reburial of James Matthew ships after excavation. One of the in-situ conservation methods

Treadwater protective cage to protect the excavated and reburied shipwreck in Croatia

Shipwreck in Bodrum museum after excavation, relocation, conservation, restoration, put on show

What’s the importance of a common language in order to preserve its significance and to reserve the right for future techniques and innovations have been highlighted. It is important to choose the suitable method for sites and objects underwater according to the possibilities and set-aims.

The innovative methods are so diverse in nature and design, it is still difficult to judge their long-term impact on underwater Cultural Heritage in its kind. Therefore, for these kinds of projects a high-quality monitoring system should be applied, and the accessible examples in terms of achieved arts can be considered as models for similar cases.

Although there are many experiences and experiments with in-situ other methods for conservation of shipwreck, available, still there is a lack in studying and evaluation of the submerged sites and coastline. These sites are immovable and one lost, is lost forever. As a part of the author’s attempt to contribute to this part of work and research, she is engaged in finding the best method for cleaning and conserving some marble drums which have been brought out of a shipwreck from 2BC. (Kiziburun project, INA, Turkey.)

For every project there should be a management plan including short, mid and long term actions as well as set-aims. This will enable any manager to assess and evaluate a project in the way of comparing final achievements and first expectations and aims.

References: Godfrey et al. 2005; Hardy 1988; Misool 2006; McCarty 1997; MacLeod 1998a&b, 1993; McCarthy 1987; Moran 1997b; Nash 1991; Winton & Richards 2005; Oxley (2007); UNESCO (2001), etc.