

**CONSTRUCTING THE NOTION OF THE MARITIME CULTURAL
HERITAGE IN THE COLOMBIAN TERRITORY: TOOLS FOR THE
PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF FRESH AND SALT
AQUATIC SURROUNDINGS**



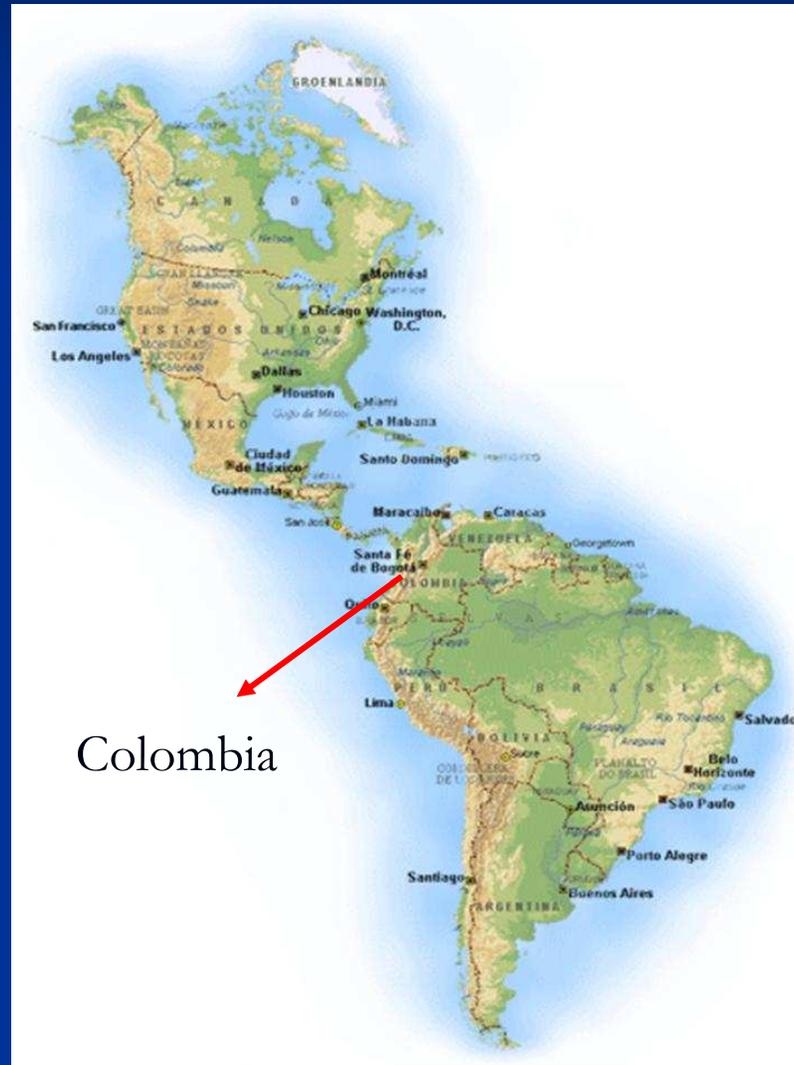
Oceans and Law of the Sea

Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

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New York, 2007

INTRODUCTION

I. Background and Context



Colombia

INTRODUCTION

I. Background and Context



INTRODUCTION

I. Background and Context

- 1. 2005 – prospective planning proposal: “Colombia Vision II Centennial: 2019” – chapter = Taking Advantage of the Maritime Resources**
- 2. 2006: National Development Plan 2006 – 2010 – chapter = Integration of the Maritime Territory to the National Development**
- 3. 2007: National Policy for the Ocean and Coastal Zones**

INTRODUCTION

I. Background and Context

During the design process became evident:

- 1. Maritime Cultural Heritage Notion**
- 2. Normative tools and Policies (maritime heritage and vulnerable communities)**

INTRODUCTION

I. Background and Context

This due to the following:



Wayuu – Guajira



Tierra Bomba Island

INTRODUCTION

I. Background and Context

Communities – do not have their basic needs met – Reasons:

- 1. Budget – war**
- 2. Armed conflict – forced to move**
- 3. Non-sustainable Tourism, urbanization and modernization – land expropriation**
- 4. Policies – natural component**
- 5. Lack of financial resources**

INTRODUCTION

II. Objective

- **To Generate a conceptual proposal from an anthropological perspective.**
- **To indicate some initial parameters for the design of normative and political tools and other mechanisms that define, conserve and safeguard this heritage and also help the coastal communities.**

INTRODUCTION

III. Methodology

- 1. Construction of the theoretical bases – selection conceptual categories.**
- 2. Approache from the legal and political perspective – comparative analyses.**

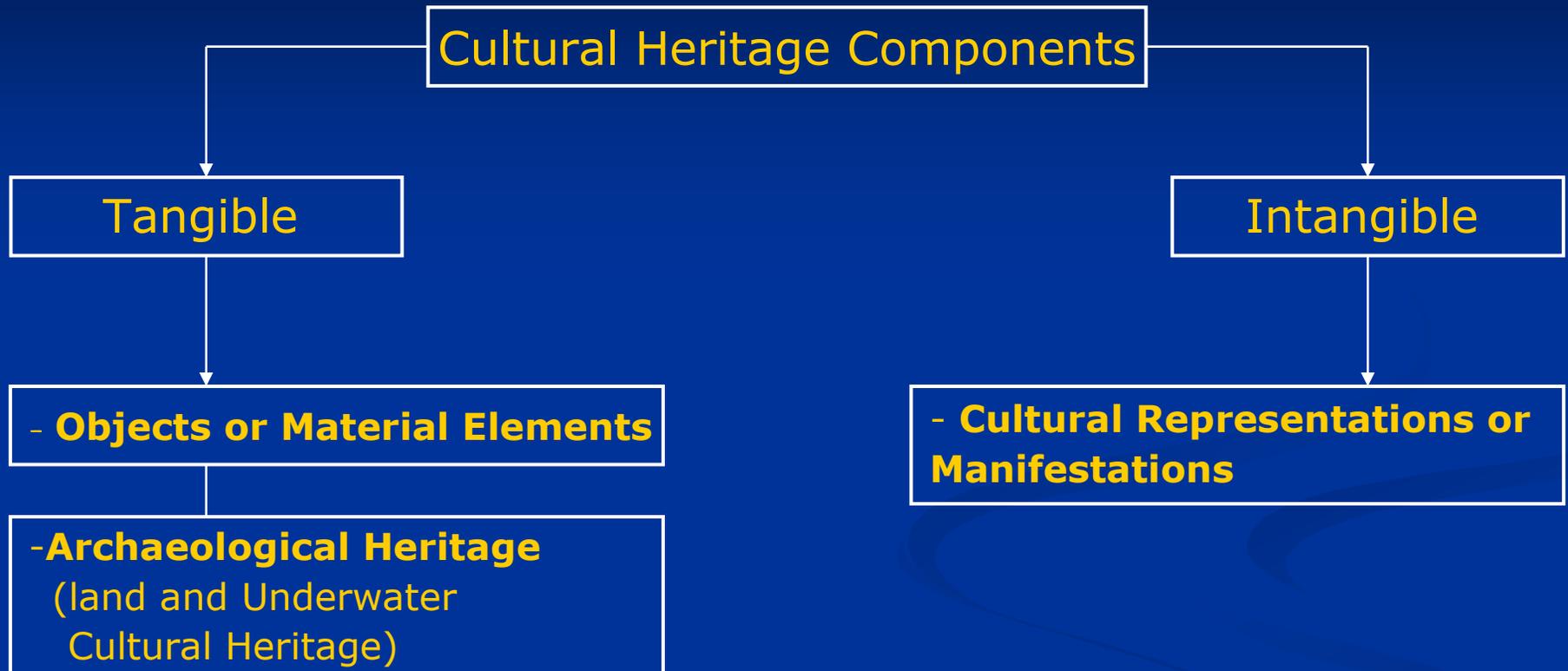
CHAPTER ONE

The Aquatic Cultural Heritage as a Framework for the Definition of the Maritime Cultural Heritage

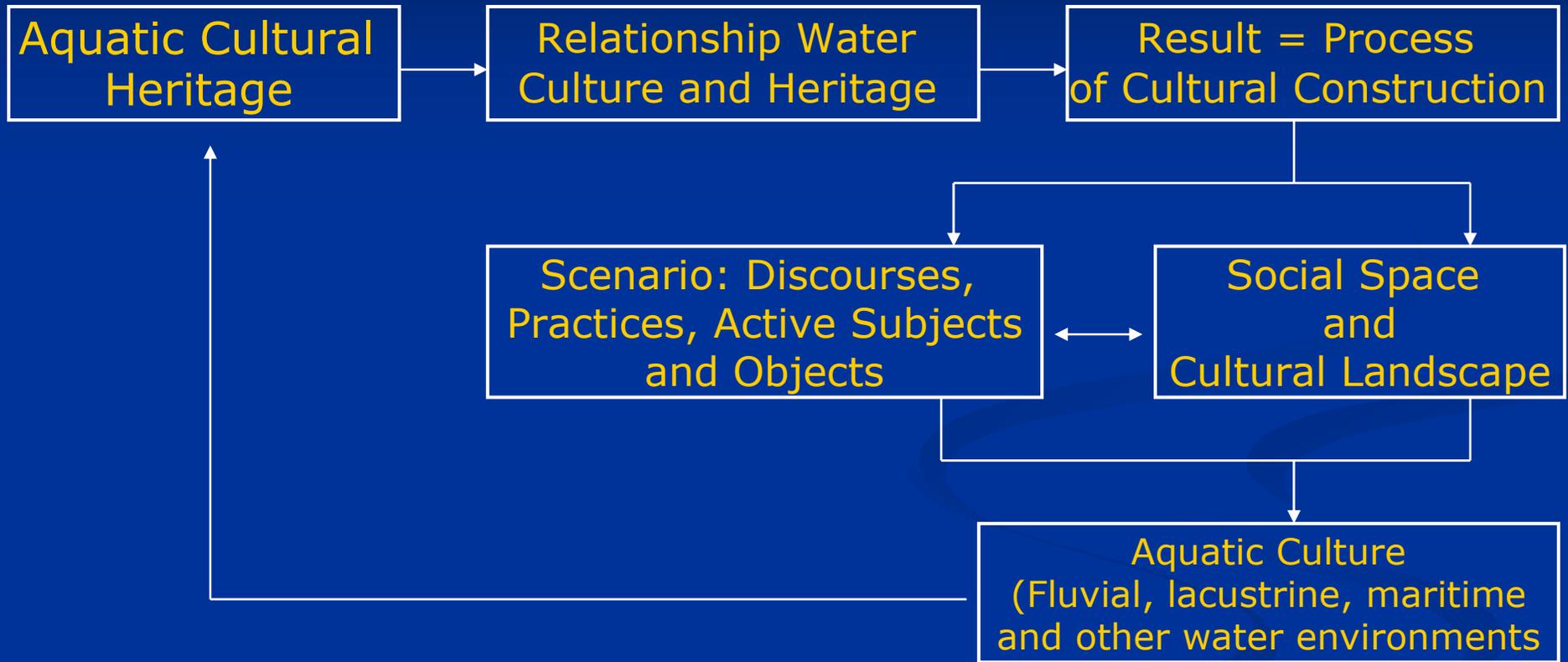
CHAPTER ONE

- **Cultural Heritage Concept:**
 - **Traditional Perspective = monumental cultural remains**
 - **After 1990 = holistic vision**
 - *"... all the cultural goods and values that are expression of the Colombian nationality, such as the tradition, customs and habits, as well as the group of immaterial and material goods, movable and immovable, that possess an outstanding value from the historical, artistic, aesthetic, plastic, architectural, urban, archaeological, environmental, ecological, linguistic, sound, musical, audiovisual, filmic, scientific, testimonial, documental, literary, bibliographical, and anthropological point of view; and for museum use; also the manifestations, the products and the representations of the popular culture." (UNESCO; Colombian General Law of Culture)*

CHAPTER ONE



CHAPTER ONE



CHAPTER ONE

- **Aquatic Cultural Heritage Concept:**

All those cultural material (in water and its terrestrial surroundings) and immaterial goods, such as the discourses, practices, traditions, imageries, customs, cultural landscapes, perceptions, appropriations, among others, that are expression of the water culture (fresh and salt), when possessing anthropological, archaeological, historical, architectural, artistic, scientific, or literary values or interests, among others

CHAPTER TWO

Maritimity and Cultural Heritage

- **Maritime Culture Concept:**

The group or set of features and of material and immaterial cultural expressions such as traditions, beliefs, practices, discourses and customs that are constructed as a result of the continuous, flexible and changing relationship between society and sea/land.

CHAPTER TWO

Maritime Culture or Cultures

- **Maritimity**
- **Maritime Differential Fact**
(social representations
and appropriations)

CHAPTER TWO

- **Patrimonialization:**
 - Implies the social construction of the maritime cultural goods to which several types of variable valuations are conferred
 - Allows
 1. The preservation of the maritime culture
 2. The strengthening of the national identity related with the sea

CHAPTER TWO

- **Strategies to identify and safeguard the maritime cultural heritage:**
 1. **Knowledge and valuation – interdisciplinary research.**
 2. **Education and diffusion – formation programs, sensitization campaigns, patrimonialization from the local.**
 3. **Conservation, recovery, protection and sustainability - technical, scientific, financial and legal capacities (museums, libraries, laboratories)**
 4. **Institutional Strengthening - policies and solid normative tools as well as resources**

CHAPTER TWO

- **Maritime Cultural Heritage Concept:**

Those cultural material goods (in water and in land) and immaterial, such as representations, perceptions, discourses, practices, material culture, customs, traditions, imageries, cultural landscapes, that are expression of the maritime culture, of the maritimity, of the maritime differential fact and of the relation among man, sea and their surrounding; when possessing a cultural, emotional, or use value, among others.

- **Maritime Material Universe:** coastal infrastructures (fortifications), coastal settlements (colonial cities), material culture etc

- **Maritime Immaterial Universe:** languages, oral expressions, etc

CHAPTER THREE

Aquatic Surroundings Immersed in Normative Framework and in National and International Policies

- **Framework = cultural policies , international and Colombian regulatory system.**
- **Tools that deal with the safeguard of the cultural heritage of the aquatic surroundings – maritime.**

CHAPTER THREE

International Framework

1. **The Law of the Sea Convention (1982)**
2. **The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage - the Valleta Convention (1992)**
3. **The Charter for the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996 – ICOMOS)**
4. **The Recommendation 1486 about the Maritime and Fluvial Cultural Heritage (2000 - Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe)**
5. **The Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO – 2001)**
6. **The European Union Project: “Toward a Future Maritime Policy of the Union: European Perspective of the Oceans and the Seas.” (2005)**

CHAPTER THREE

Conclusions

1. **Safeguard of Maritime Cultural Heritage – undeniable importance world level.**
2. **Legal or Policy Tools – material and immaterial heritage**
3. **Maritime Heritage – unrenowable resource – sustainable economic development.**
4. **Planning programs at national, regional and local level.**
5. **Positive impact - educational and sensitization strategies.**
6. **In situ preservation**
7. **Country's peace and stability**
8. **Nondestructive scientific methods and techniques**
9. **Integral Protection Strategies**

CHAPTER THREE

Latin American Context Conclusions

1. Chronology
2. Institutional strengthening
3. Research (material – inmaterial)
4. Diverse financing sources
5. Dialogue
6. Specific strategies – community

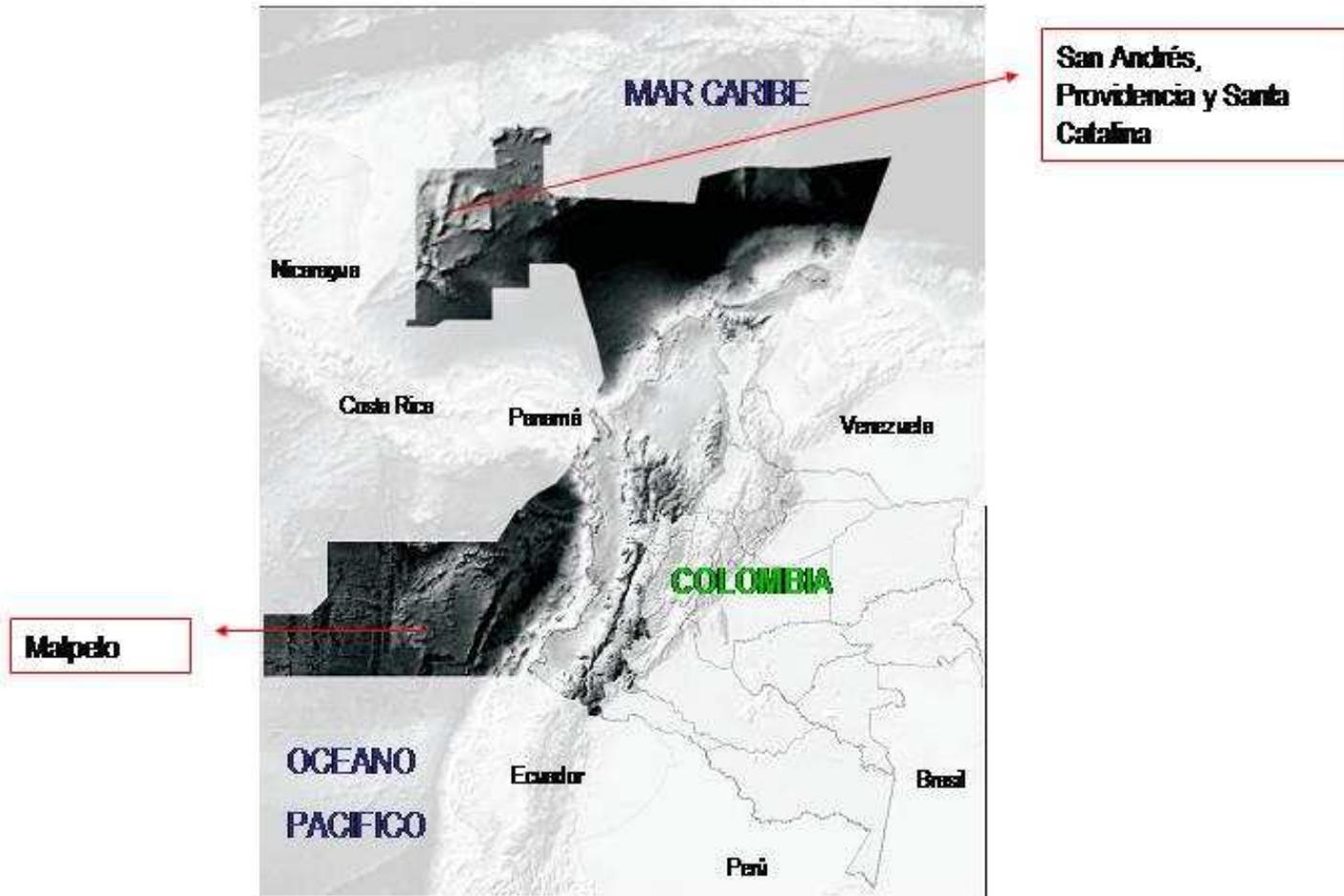
CHAPTER THREE

Colombian Context

1. **Policies proposal document “2019: Vision Colombia Second Centennial” (2005)**
 2. **National Development Plan 2006-2010; and**
 3. **National Policy for the Ocean and Coastal Spaces - PNOEC (2007)**
- **Maritime Culture, Cultural Heritage asociated and national identity related with the sea**

CHAPTER FOUR

Construction of a Maritime Cultural Heritage in Colombian Territory



CHAPTER FOUR

Colombian Context

1. **50% of the national territory = oceanic**
2. **49% population = coasts**
3. **Historical Process result = weak Colombian vision about the seas**

CHAPTER FOUR

Maritime Cultural Heritage of the Colombian Territory

“From its foundation, the economic condition that defined the operation of the city was the one of becoming one of the main ports of the Caribbean Sea: both as node of reception and penetration of the pro-slavery market for South America, and of collection of the tributes of the Nueva Granada for the Spanish crown. It was also a port used for the supply and trade of goods, raw materials and resources of flora and fauna between the two continents.” (ICANH 2007:12)

CHAPTER FOUR

Maritime Cultural Heritage of the Colombian Territory



**San Felipe de Barajas Castle –
Cartagena S. XVII**

Cartagena Fortifications

S.XVI



CHAPTER FOUR

Specific Components of the Maritime Cultural Heritage of the Colombian Territory



Tejar de San Bernabe – Tierra Bomba Island



Salmedina Shipwreck – s. XVIII

CONCLUSION

Colombian Context

1. **Strategies = policies and normative instruments**
2. **Patrimonialization from the local = communities**

CONCLUSION

Final General Ideas

1. **Maritime Cultural Heritage = Aquatic Cultural Heritage**
2. **Material and Immaterial – land and underwater . Prehispanic -
Nowdays.**
3. **Scientific and interdisciplinary research – nondestructive methods**
4. **Programs for the qualification – experts**
5. **Sensitization strategies**
6. **Programs of sustainable development – cultural tourism**
7. **Programs of local, regional and national planning**
8. **Preservation in situ**
9. **Spaces of dialogue**
10. **Additional legal tools**
11. **Management plans or special safeguarding plans**

THANK YOU

"Tenemos que cuidar los sitios históricos porque si no los cuidamos, aquí a Bocachica no viene turista y sin turista no podemos vivir bien, por el hambre, porque nosotros vivimos del turismo y la pesca"

Emercio Silva, Estudiante del Colegio de Bocachica.

"Los sitios históricos nos recuerdan a nuestros antepasados que con mucho esfuerzo lo hicieron..."

¿Cómo cuidar los cañones? hacerle un buen mantenimiento. No los podemos destruir, ni llevarlos a la casa":

Diego Angulo estudiante de 8. Colegio de Bocachica.

