

ISIC 14 : NEW DIRECTIONS IN ISLAND STUDIES

14-18 JUNE 2018

Tatihou Island - Normandy - France



Programme and Book of Abstracts

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INTRODUCTION

The Small Islands Cultures Research Initiative (SICRI) and the University of Caen–Normandy (Maison de la Recherche en Sciences Humaines MRSH, Centre for Interdisciplinary research in social sciences and the research lab ESOcaen/CNRS, France) welcome proposals for paper presentations from any disciplinary field, as well as from managers and practitioners who are interested in island issues, to the 14th International Small Island Cultures (ISIC) Conference – New Directions in Island Studies. Several academic traditions across the globe have considered islands as a specific subject of research. In Grydehøj's (2017) reflection on the future of island studies, he notes the many ways the field has emerged into an interdisciplinary area with various theoretical approaches that extend into further fields and locations. The emergence of a number of journals devoted to the discipline over the past decade or so (i.e. Island Studies Journal, Shima, Urban Island Studies, and Journal of Marine and Island Cultures) is testament to such a growing scholarly interest and growth of the field.

Island Studies is naturally concerned with islands, but while drawing on Hau'ofa's (1994) "a sea of islands" and McCall's call for a "nissology" – a term first coined by Moles (1982) – as "the study of islands on their own terms" (1994:2), the study of island spatiality within disciplinary boundaries has been extended in recent years through the development of interdisciplinary island studies (e.g., Baldacchino, 2004; 2006; 2008), archipelagos (Stratford et al. 2011), decolonial island studies (Grydehøj 2017), and aquapelagos (Hayward 2012). Extending notions of "place phenomenology" (Hay 2006) or "performative geographies" (Fletcher 2011), Island Studies increasingly proceeds through a plurality of approaches that work within and beyond the physicality of islands themselves, which is evident in Hayward's (2016) vision for "an expanded concept of island studies".

While islands have often been conceived as "laboratories" with compact and clear boundaries, today such locations are increasingly understood as cultural/social assemblages that contain and connect with a number of contemporary globalized issues, including geopolitical disputes over the control of marine areas, environmental hazards (e.g. biodiversity, pollution, rising sea levels), disaster, heritage/memorial issues (e.g. prisons, slavery, deportation, colonization), migration and spatial mobility, and social inequalities and intersectionality (e.g. gender, class, culture, language).

In this context of an emerging field, what are the new directions for Island Studies both in terms of topics and methodologies? Are there new approaches to thinking about islands or applying island study theory? Island studies can be a very stimulating field, facilitating the emergence of new theories and methodologies; a "cognitive space" for the researcher. But how can we deal with islands without essentialising the space? Going back and forth between island studies and other fields can strengthen the epistemological dimension of island studies.

As a field that offers a way to further develop research methodologies and to stimulate intellectual thought, sometimes leading to new research fields, we especially encourage theoretical papers that engage in interdisciplinary, holistic and reflexive approaches that seek to expand the field, particularly in terms of interactions, contextualization, connectivities, micro and global foci, and perceptions of space and place.

For more information check the registration website

<https://isic14.sciencesconf.org/>

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<http://sicri-network.org/>

Scientific committee:

Mike Evans (UBC Okanagan Campus, Canada), Christian Fleury (Eso-Caen/Université de Caen Normandie, France), Phil Hayward (University of Technology Sydney/Shima Journal, Australia), Henry Johnson (University of Otago, New-Zealand), Benoît Raoulx (Eso-Caen/Université de Caen Normandie, France) *Conference coordinator*, Arianne Reis (Western Sydney university, Australia) *Conference coordinator*.

PRE CONFERENCE EVENING EVENT June 14

18.45 Welcome Buffet

Maison de la Recherche en Sciences Humaines de Caen (MRSH, université de Caen Normandie)

Screening

20.30 amphi mrsh (the room is located at the back of the building)

IN THE NAME OF 3 COLOURS by Chantal RICHARD

(documentary film, 2009, 88mn, in French with English subtitles)

«A small, deserted, uninhabited island in the heart of the Indian Ocean. Its name is Europa. This is a bit of France, 4 hours flying time from Réunion. Throughout the year, in fifty-day tours of duty, fifteen young French army soldiers take turns to maintain it and guard it. Without any possible contact with the outside world or their families. Military rituals and activities mark out the days. They must regulate nature, tend to the coconut palms. And train too. The days pass. The turtles that populate the beaches are born, die, return to the sea. Mosquitoes swirl in the air. Rain, wind and sun alternate. The men slowly blend in with this mineral world. What seemed useful on the first day becomes strange when repeated. So the men sing, pray, repaint the ropes of a boxing ring... as they wait for the plane out.»

PRE CONFERENCE EXCURSION TO MONT SAINT MICHEL June 15

The fee includes bus (Caen/Mont Saint Michel Bay) crossing the Mont Saint Michel bay with a guide: first stop at the "Ecomusée de la Baie" museum (Vains), picnic (lunch bag), walk at low tide from Genets to the Mont (3 hours, about 7 km) with a guide (from Maison du Guide) or going directly to the Mont by bus.

You have to be registered for the excursion.

Equipment: shorts, warm clothes, raining coat, water, sunscreen, towel, small back pack.

Please note: we will cross the bay barefoot.

<https://www.decouvertebaie.com/>

For participants going directly to Mont Saint Michel after picnic: the fee does not include the shuttle ("le passeur") between the parking lot and the island, as well as the museum visits.

Tourist website:

www.bienvenueaumontsaintmichel.com/en



The Mont Saint Michel and the islet of Tombelaine.

INTERNATIONAL SMALL ISLAND CULTURES CONFERENCE DRAFT PROGRAM

New Directions in Island Studies

TATIHOU ISLAND - June 14/18, 2018

THURSDAY, JUNE 14

18.45	<p>Pre Conference Evening event. Welcome Buffet at MRSH (Maison de la Recherche en Sciences Humaines) Université de Caen Normandie Registration on the conference website Welcome and Buffet MRSH Cafeteria (2.floor) You can pay the conference fees if not done through the website (in Euros, cash only).</p>
20.30	<p>Screening MRSH Amphi "In the name of 3 couleurs" (88mn) by Chantal Richard (2009). French with English subtitles in collaboration with FRESH Program</p>

FRIDAY, JUNE 15

8.30	<p>Excursion To Mont Saint Michel 8.30 Meeting point at MRSH main entrance Université de Caen Registration needed. You can pay the Conference fees (Euros in cash)</p>
19.30	<p>Back in Caen from the excursion</p>

SATURDAY, JUNE 16

8.00	<p>Meeting point at the main entrance MRSH (Maison de la Recherche en Sciences Humaines) Université de Caen. Possibility to pay the registration fee (Euros, cash). (We can not receive the payment on Tatihou).</p>
8.30	<p>Bus from Caen (university) to Saint Vaast La Hougue</p>
11.00	<p>Boat to Tatihou and accommodation check-in</p>
12.00	<p>Lunch</p>
	<p>CONFERENCE TATIHOU ISLAND</p>
13.30	<p>Welcome and Introduction</p>

13.45	Session 1 - Introducing the Epistemological and Theoretical Discussion Chair/moderator: Mike Evans, co-moderator: Kate Butler
	<i>Some Epistemological Issues of "Nissology": a Reflection by Using the Case of French Islands</i> Christian Fleury & Benoit Raoulx, RESEARCH LAB ESO/UNIVERSITY OF CAEN NORMANDY - FRANCE
	<i>Spacing Islands: Jersey and the Ebb and Flows of Space and Place</i> Henry Johnson, UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO - NEW ZEALAND
	<i>Island History, not the History of Islands</i> Stephen Royle, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST - NORTHERN IRELAND
	<i>Island Archaeology in Dialogue: Past and Present Issues for Small Island Communities</i> Helen Dawson, FREIE UNIVERSITAT BERLIN - GERMANY
	<i>Challenging the Island Icon Culture in Sustainable Development</i> Ilan Kelman, ENGLAND
16.15	Discussion
16.45	Break
17.15	Free Visit to the Museum and Exhibition "The Forgotten Slaves of Tromelin"
19.00	Seafood degustation and meal
20.45	Truck to Saint Vaast for people accommodated in the village of Saint-Vaast La Hougue

SUNDAY, JUNE 17

8.30	Boat from Saint Vaast to Tatihou
9.00	Session 2: Temporalities, Places and Theoretical debates Chair/moderator: Christian Fleury, co-moderator: Helen Dawson
	<i>Questioning Islands, Islanders and Insularity in the Long Aegean and Mediterranean Cultural Durée</i> Katerina Kopaka, UNIVERSITY OF CRETE – GREECE
	<i>Theory and Politics of Micro-insularities in Modern times: the Aegean Archipelago, 15th-18th centuries</i> Zei Eleftheria, UNIVERSITY OF CRETE – GREECE
	<i>The Recovery of Historical Terraces and Perspectives of Reterritorialization in the Smaller Italian Islands</i> Arturo Gallia, U. OF ROMA 3 - ITALY
10.30	Break

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS - ISIC 14 : NEW DIRECTIONS IN ISLAND STUDIES

10.45	<i>New World or Old World? – the In-Between of Islands When It Comes to Wine</i> Jackie Dutton, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE - AUSTRALIA
	<i>São Tomé: Locational analysis, and Islands as “Central Places”</i> Robert Garfield, DePAUL UNIVERSITY OF USA
	<i>Islands and official statistics Towards a method of data desegregation for the integrated insular territories from their remote mainland</i> Jérôme Verny, Maxime Forriez, NEOMA BUSINESS SCHOOL, ROUEN, NORMANDY
12.15	Discussion
12.45	Lunch
14.00	Session 3: Visual Media and Communication in Island Studies Chair/moderator: Godfrey Baldacchino
	<i>Visual Representation, Repatriation, and the role of Participatory Video in Indigenous/Island Studies</i> Mike Evans, Benoit Raoulx, Stephen Foster, Jon Corbett UBC OKANAGAN & UNIVERSITY OF CAEN-NORMANDIE - CANADA & FRANCE
	<i>Analysing Island Development Through an Audiovisual Approach</i> Laura Corsi, Louis Brigand, UNIVERSITY OF BRETAGNE OCCIDENTALE - FRANCE
	<i>Island Based Media and their Contribution to Resilient Island Communities: a Case Study from Amami Oshima</i> Evangelia Papoutsaki & Sueo Kuwahara, UNITEC; KAGOSHIMA UNIVERSITY - NEW ZEALAND AND JAPAN
15.30	Discussion
16.00	Break
16.15	Session 4: Experiencing the Sense of Place in Islands Chair/moderator: Jackie Dutton
	<i>Exploring the Inland Island Experience</i> Kate Butler, HALIBURTON HIGHLANDS MUSEUM - ONTARIO, CANADA
	<i>In Love with an Island</i> Bochra Benaissa, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHAMPTON - ENGLAND
	<i>“Art and Islands: the île Pelée Project”</i> Sophie Lapalu, Frédéric Leterrier, Fabrice Gallis <i>et alii.</i> COLLECTIF “LE LABORATOIRE DES HYPOTHÈSES” (CHERBOURG), FRANCE
17.45	Discussion
18.15	Presentation and Music Performance: Traditional Songs from Channel Islands/îles Anglo-Normandes Emmanuelle Bouthillier (vocals, violin) and Étienne Lagrange (vocals, violin) from the music band “Lihou”. Lihou is part of a project supported initiated by Association La Loure (Vire) and supported by the MRS H Université de Caen. The aim is to record the songs and the oral tradition from the Channel islands. They will sing in French, Island local languages (Norman), and English.
19.15	Seafood degustation and dinner (Truck to St Vaast at 21.30)

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS - ISIC 14 : NEW DIRECTIONS IN ISLAND STUDIES

MONDAY, JUNE 18

8.30	Boat from Saint Vaast to Tatihou
9.00	Session 5 : The Contribution of Islands Studies to Geopolitical Issues Chair/moderator : Benoit Raoulx, co-moderator: Stephen Royle
	<i>Sovereignty, Islandness and Size in the face of Disaster: Lessons from the 2017 Hurricane Season in the Caribbean</i> Godfrey Baldacchino, UNIVERSITY OF MALTA - MALTA
	<i>Geostrategic Significance and Military Developments: the Case of the Indian Ocean Small Islands</i> Christian Bouchard, LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY OF CANADA
	<i>The Chagos Affair: Another tragic consequence of the Cold War?</i> Priya Bahadoor, UNIVERSITY OF RÉUNION - RÉUNION ISLAND
	<i>Corsican Nationalism and Sociological Approach of Island Studies</i> Hideki Hasegawa, YOKOHAMA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY - JAPAN
11.00	Discussion
11.30	Visit to the old marine biology lab 2 guided visits (about 15 persons each, 30 mn) to the old marine biology lab (1888-1920) will be organized. Guide: Frédérick Chevallier, Museum of Tatihou (free - registration on a sheet during the conference)
12.30	Lunch
14.00	Session 6 : Cultural and Social Issues in Island Studies Chair/moderator : Henry Johnson, co-moderator: Zei Eleftheria
	<i>The Relevance of Combining Toponymy and Island Studies: the Channel islands, from the Gauls to the Vikings</i> Elizabeth Ridel, UNIVERSITY OF CAEN NORMANDY (MRSH) - FRANCE
	<i>The Vending Machine Man: innovative ways of sustaining Okinawa's Shima kutuba and culture</i> Evangelia Papoutsaki & Junko Konishi, UNITEC; OKINAWA PREFECTURAL UNIVERSITY FOR ARTS - NEW ZEALAND AND JAPAN
	<i>The "haunted Island": Local issues, Global Perceptions and Practices in Poveglia island, Venetian Lagoon.</i> Francesco Visentin; Federica Cavall, CA' FOSCARI UNIVERSITY OF VENICE – ITALY
	<i>Development of a Mediterranean Island: Ventotene between touristification and community networks</i> Giulia Oddi and Ginevra Pierucci, UNIVERSITY OF ROMA 3 - ITALY
	<i>Relational tourism for sustainable islands development</i> Giovanni Ruggieri, UNIVERSITY OF PALERMO; OBSERVATORY ON TOURISM OF ISLANDS ECONOMY - ITALY
16.30	Discussion and Conclusion & Coffee/tea break
18.00	Leaving Tatihou and Bus from Saint Vaast to Caen (arriving: 20.30/21.00)

ABSTRACTS

CHRISTIAN FLEURY & BENOIT RAOULX

Some Epistemological Issues of "Nissology": a Reflection by Using the Case of French Islands

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RESEARCH LAB ESO/UNIVERSITY OF CAEN NORMANDY - FRANCE

Islands attracted the attention of scientists at the beginning of social sciences including geography. Many scholars were applying a naturalist and spatial determinism (Febvre, 1927). Today, considering the space independently of society continues to be a trap for researchers. However, the spatial dimensions of island cultures and societies are a stimulating focus for understanding the world. Therefore, we complement the concept of nissonothèque ('island library') to support the idea that "islands" should be viewed as a quasi-infinite resource for understanding the contemporary world. Rather than an "island laboratory" providing a bounded but holistic perspective as such, comparative island studies can be a tool for conducting transdisciplinary research, by picking up relevant case-studies in order to analyse important issues. France as a former colonial power controls huge marine spaces through a number of islands, scattered around the globe. Using the case of some of them - including Saint-Martin, Saint-Barthélémy Mayotte and Tromelin- we will both complement and illustrate this epistemological stance by focusing on contemporary issues that include: environmental concerns due to global climate change; "territorialization" (political, social) of the sea, mobilizing recently emerged concepts as "maritimité", "merritoire", "aquapelago" and island societies as places of production of inequality and marginalization.

HENRY JOHNSON

Spacing Islands: Jersey and the Ebb and Flows of Space and Place

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Small islands are sites of geographic and conceptual instability in terms of how their spatiality is measured and perceived. When such locations go through a process of spatial transformation, either as a result of human or environmental impact, notions of space and place help reveal meaning in local discourse regarding the dynamics of islandness. This paper offers a case study of Jersey in terms of the ebb and flows of space and place. As a contribution to scholarly research on new directions for the field of Island Studies, and drawing from knowledge in related fields, the discussion offers a three-dimension model that illustrates island space across dynamic spheres of transformation. A holistic examination of the island is offered from the four domains of upward, downward, outward and inward change, which helps show tension between what islands are and how they are perceived. Islands are often reshaped in many ways, whether physically or conceptually, which might include land reclamation or depletion, upward urbanization, or subterranean augmentation. This exploration of Jersey as a case study of its changing physical space provides an indepth example that contributes to ongoing scholarly thought on the dynamics of how those who live on small islands adapt and discern the physical environment in which they live.

STEPHEN ROYLE

Island History, not the History of Islands

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Island Studies writes of islands as 'cultural/social assemblages that contain and connect with a number of contemporary globalized issues'. This type of connection can be seen, too, within history with the British Arts and Humanities Research Council funding 'An empire of islands: concepts, contexts and collections', investigating matters such as politics, botanical spread, migration, identities, and contestation. One workshop held at the National Maritime Museum, had its speakers take an object from the NMM's collections and relate it to islands and empire.

A book is planned and I am to write on 'Islands, insularity, and the geography of empire'. Empires require a choreography involving the movement of goods and people, utilising the sea as a highway. Thus, British emigrants for Vancouver Island Colony on the west coast of North America in the 1850s would sail round Cape Horn, a fearsome journey but preferable to crossing land, for even travelling over the Isthmus of Panama was 'very tiresome'. Voyages might be eased by 'revictualling' at way-station islands. One example was St Helena, also used as a rendezvous for East India Company ships returning from Asia. Other islands were not taken to facilitate imperial operation but were themselves prizes, some enjoying a location that enabled valuable items such as sugar to be produced. The geography of the British Empire was not a geography of islands – India was the jewel in the crown – but the contribution of islands to that empire was more important than their physical size would seem to warrant.

HELEN DAWSON

Island Archaeology in Dialogue: Past and Present Issues for Small Island Communities

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The current depopulation trend of small islands and ensuing threat to heritage is a global challenge and priority. In this paper, I will present an update on new directions in island archaeology and review key challenges for island heritage management with respect to both environmental and human factors. As an archaeologist, the dialogue between past and present is a critical component of my research: current debates on "submergence" (caused by changes in sea levels and climate) and "aquapelagos" (spaces integrating land and sea) are directly relevant to our understanding of past communities. In return, the archaeological record anchors such concepts to a long-term perspective. Drawing on examples from the distant past (later prehistory), history, and contemporary times, I will reconstruct the emergence of community identities in respect to landscapes and seascapes, exploring the links between heritage, community identity, networks, and place attachment. Examples will be drawn mostly from the Mediterranean with reference to other regions of the world.

ILAN KELMAN

Challenging the Island Icon Culture in Sustainable Development

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A culture of island icons has been spawned by sustainable development. From 'canaries in the coal mine' for climate change to eco-paradises which cruise ship and jet-setting tourists must visit, many island representatives have encouraged the iconisation of their homes as exemplars of sustainable development and of sustainability threatened. Island studies has appositely critiqued many island icons of sustainable development, deconstructing vocabularies, policies, and practices such as those related to eco-tourism and energy self-sufficiency. These critiques are frequently sidelined outside of island studies, especially in sustainable development and climate change circles. To bring the challenges to the island icon culture to the forefront, without denigrating the genuine difficulties and opportunities of island-related sustainable development, new directions of island studies would involve exchanging island sustainability lessons, positive and negative, with other locations through venues outside of island studies. Examples are Arctic-island and city-island networks. This approach would also help island studies to avoid (i) becoming a self-serving, self-iconising structure and (ii) presenting islands as the epitome of everything sustainable and unsustainable.

KATERINA KOPAKA

Questioning Islands, Islanders and Insularity in the Long Aegean and Mediterranean Cultural Durée

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In a way, the long history of the island topoi started in the interior of the primordial sea of our planet hundreds of millions of years ago, and immensely before the appearance of mankind. But early "islanders", and consequently their age-old sea crossings, are being traced today deeper and deeper in world Palaeolithic stratigraphies. The word "island" appears already in the 2nd millennium BC and, with consistency, in Homer and various ancient literature and other accounts. Research on islands was established in the 19th and early 20th centuries by major works like those by Darwin, Haeckel and Malinowski. But how much have our synthesis of knowledge and interdisciplinary understanding of islands and islanders –and their lands and seas, identities and behaviours– progressed? What makes us keep wondering about natural and human-made material and symbolic landscapes, and their potential analogies and discrepancies with non-insular worlds? Following on from previous reflections, which mainly derive from our study of the isle of Gavdos, off the southwestern Cretan shores, I shall try to suggest a methodological framework by summarising a number of relevant issues in a diachronic Aegean and Mediterranean perspective.

ZEI ELEFThERIA

Theory and Politics of Micro-insularities in Modern times: the Aegean Archipelago, 15th-18th centuries

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Modern geographical, historical and anthropological literature on insularity has generally invested in two opposite themes: 1. the theme of “isolation”, a very ancient concept rehabilitated by 19th –beginning of 20th century geographic and ethnographic theories, and 2. the theme of interconnected insularity, brought up by modern Mediterranean theories. Contemporary classical studies (archaeology and ancient history) have been exploring “micro-insularity” as a problem of scales and problem of connectivity, at least up until the beginning of the 21st century, often seeking their case or field studies in the Aegean Archipelago. On the other hand, European and Mediterranean historiography, under the influence of recent post-Braudelian Mediterranean theories, tend to regard micro-insularity as a comprehensive archipelagic model. To overcome the isolation issue, they generally construct their problematic upon connectivity and interaction between distinct and different small Mediterranean localities, among which the islands play a capital role, because of their various possibilities of connectivity. Still, connectivity and interaction approaches seem to create a new problem of micro-insularity, because they tend to leave out of the field of their studies remote and uninhabited isles and islets. In my paper we will try to argue that those extreme micro-insular Mediterranean spaces, due precisely to their isolated character, have played a central role, in the construction of different “Archipelago States” in the Aegean during the period of 15th-18th centuries, as spatial, political and ideological entities, mainly the famous Venetian Archipelago (15th-17th c.) and the less known, short-lived Russian Archipelago of the Aegean (end of 18th c.).

ROBERT GARFIELD

São Tomé: Locational analysis, and Islands as “Central Places”

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The island of São Tomé was discovered and settled by the Portuguese in the 1490s. Within two decades, it became the center of a flourishing sugar industry and the intermediary in the Atlantic slave trade from Africa to Brazil and the West Indies. The island was literally and figuratively central to the Portuguese Atlantic economy; equally, the major settlement, the “Povoação,” became the center of the island’s economic and political life. This situation can be abstracted and generalized using locational analysis, specifically “Central Place” theory. Created by Walter Christaller in 1933, and refined by Brian Berry and Alan Pred in the 1950s and 1960s, it demonstrates the workings of a “central place” as a market and as a node of settlement and development. Islands, by their very nature, can be conceptualized as “central places,” and their impact on both local and distant economies can be analyzed through the lens of locational analysis. While Christaller, et.al, derived their theory from 20th century examples, it is applicable to situations in the distant past, e.g., the role of São Tomé and its urban center in the 16th century.

This paper applies the theory to São Tomé, and describes how as “central place” can cease to be such, even though an island and its main urban area, by definition, cannot move. “Central Place,” therefore, is not necessarily meant literally. In the case of islands, it is an analytical category, as well as a geographic descriptor, of an island’s role in the wider world.

JÉRÔME VERNY & MAXIME FORRIEZ

Islands and official statistics Towards a method of data desegregation for the integrated insular territories from their remote mainland

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Abstract. – The islands owned by continental States, such as France or the United States of America, often have statistics integrated with their mainland. This is an important geopolitical consideration for their assimilation, but also hides the economic reality of these territories in relation to their mainland, and in relation to other islands in their oceanic basin. Generally, they are the most developed locations compared to other islands or archipelagos in the vicinity. This presentation will propose a method of statistical desegregation for the data of import/export data. Two examples will be studied: the first is France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion, and Mayotte); the second is the United States of America (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Hawaii). Through the case study of the Caribbean, the Indian, and the Pacific Oceans basins, the difference between a map with and without desegregated data and a map with desegregated data will be demonstrated and discussed. Finally, all three basins will be analysed from a diachronic point of view to demonstrate the characteristics of insular economics from a general and logistic standpoint.

ARTURO GALLIA

The Recovery of Historical Terraces and Perspectives of Reterritorialisation in the Smaller Italian Islands

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UNIVERSITY OF ROMA 3 - ITALY

The island of Ponza is one of the privileged summer tourist destinations of central Italy, placed in the Tyrrhenian sea, 20 miles westward Gaeta. Like other seaside resorts it is heavily depopulated in the winter months, which mainly involves the age groups between 14 and 50 years. As is known, in the inland areas and in the smaller Italian islands (included in the regulatory framework of the same inland areas), the seasonal demographic decline affects the abandonment of traditional economic activities, including agriculture, with negative consequences on economic development. The abandonment of cultivated lands, historically characterized by terracing on the slopes of the islands, have also impact on the prevention of hydrogeological risk, accentuated by the lack of care of the land, terraces (caterne, chains) and dry walls (parracine).

JACKIE DUTTON

New World or Old World? – the In-Between of Islands When It Comes to Wine

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UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE - AUSTRALIA

In the 21st century, there are not many instances where we still talk about “new world” and “old world” – except in the global wine industry. Yet from the Renaissance until the 1970s, the “new world” was the Western Hemisphere plus Oceania and the “old world” was the Eastern Hemisphere. There

were many islands in each category, determined by their geographical location rather than the length of their inhabitation. When used in winemaking, “new world” is code for mass-produced, industrial winemaking, whereas “old world” indicates artisanal, terroir-based, traditional methods and produce. In recent years, there has been more exchange across the apparent divides, promoting “new world” technology and consistency in France, Italy and Spain, and terroir-driven small parcel wines in California, Australia, and South Africa. Grape vines and wine are produced on several islands, such as Tasmania (Australia), Waikheke Island (New Zealand), Pico Island (Azores), Vancouver Island (Canada), as well as Sardinia and Sicily (Italy), Tenerife and Mallorca (Spain), and Corsica (France). Small islands that produce wine have never really been “new world” in practice, whether they fall into that category geographically or not. This is especially true of islands which have remained part of a colonial power structure. Their production is always relatively small-scale, and cannot be compared to the industrial behemoths of the Gallo family (US) or Casella family (Australia). In this paper, I want to explore the in-between of islands when it comes to wine, using a case-study of winemaking practices on the Venetian island of Sant’Erasmus, and on Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean. I will argue that rather than reflecting an “old world” or “new world” dichotomy, both of these case studies translate French neo-colonialism in winemaking practices. The Orto di Venezia wines made by Frenchman Michel Thoulouze are clearly “old world” wines but have been resurrected and renewed by the French. The wines known as Le Vin des Cyclones of the Chai de Cilaos cooperative in Reunion Island are equally “old world” wines, despite their distant geographical location, and also demonstrate French neo-colonial practices in viticulture, oenology and marketing. Using these examples, I will question whether islands avoid certain classifications such as “new world” and “old world”, and seek to open up inquiry as to what other generalized categories are not applicable to islands.

MIKE EVANS, BENOIT RAOULX, STEPHEN FOSTER & JON CORBETT

*Visual Representation, Repatriation, and the role of Participatory
Video in Indigenous/Island Studies*

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UBC OKANAGAN & UNIVERSITY OF CAEN NORMANDIE - CANADA & FRANCE

Exotic representations of Island peoples has a long tradition Western Cinema – both documentary and fictional. Indeed early on it was unclear how, exactly, the works of filmmakers like Edward Curtis (In the Land of the Head-hunters) and Robert Flaherty (Moana) would be understood by audiences, critics, and producers alike. Even as documentary emerged as a form, documentarians – again Curtis and Flaherty are exemplars – moved in and out of documentary and fictional formats, further blurring the line between popular fiction and authentic representation. While somewhat estranged from emerging ethnographic practices, the artifice of film refracted the constructs of ethnography as well. This paper explores the legacies of Curtis, Flaherty, and their images of Islands on two axes. First, we look at the patterns of recurring representations of Islands and Island peoples across fictional, documentary, and ethnographic genres (largely in association with the work of the Curtis and Flaherty), and then we examine several examples of the repatriation of representation by Indigenous Island peoples. This repatriation takes three primary forms – one a proactive assertion of agency by Indigenous interlocutors in shaping images in the first instance, the second a critique of colonial appropriation through a critical repositioning of representations, and the third a radical appropriation of representation through participatory video with internal audiences in mind. We argue that in the context of the emergence of assemblage theory in Island studies, these complex and shifting terrains of representation must also be interrogated for their constitutive

characteristics – signalling now as in the past, the ways in which Islands are incorporated into assemblages of varying geo-political scope.

LAURA CORSI & LOUIS BRIGAND

Analysing Island Development Through an Audiovisual Approach

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UNIVERSITY OF BRETAGNE OCCIDENTALE - FRANCE

ID'îles (Initiatives and Development on Ponant Islands) is an interdisciplinary project of action research. Since 2011, it has analysed social, economic and territorial evolutions of Ponant Islands. The Ponant Islands consist of thirteen French islands located on the Atlantic coast, all of which are inhabited year-round. One of the methodological proposals of the project is to use an audio-visual approach in order to analyze island development and its representations. Two main datasets are considered. The first one is based on 21285 television reports shot on Ponant islands between 1941 and 2016. The second consists of 20 videos of 26 minutes from a TV program developed to share ID-îles results, to foster island networks, and to enrich the discussions on islands development. We will question the influence of insularity on the experimentation of audio-visual methodologies, but also their contributions to island studies.

EVANGELIA PAPOUTSAKI & SUEO KUWAHARA

*Island Based Media and their Contribution to Resilient Island Communities:
a Case Study from Amami Oshima*

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UNITEC; KAGOSHIMA UNIVERSITY - NEW ZEALAND AND JAPAN

This paper is based on research conducted in the Amami islands which sought to map their communicative ecology. The islands have their own unique micro-communicative ecology makeup and distinctive geographical and cultural identity within the Japanese archipelago which provided a rich case study for this approach. In this research, the communicative ecology approach refers to the various forms, resources, activities, channels and flows of communication and information used by an island or group of islands. The researchers aimed at exploring the Amami Islands communicative ecosystem that is part of existing island communities' structures; identifying communicative practices that contribute to sustaining island resilience and sociocultural cohesion; and exploring the role of media, in particular community radio, in localized communication flows unique to the islands. Using the communicative ecology mapping approach enabled a more in depth understanding of the complexity of the Amami islands communities and allowed for the exploration of the various types of communication activity island people are engaged in, the resources available and the understanding of how these can be used in sustaining island communities. One of the key findings from this research indicated a new communicative ecology layer created in one of the islands, Amami Oshima, which has been experiencing in the last decade an emerging trend in community FM radio. These FM stations have not only contributed towards sustaining and strengthening the information ecosystem of the various communities within the island but also generating new cultural expressions through the promotion of contemporary island music and other cultural practices. Their content sharing has also

forged stronger intra-island exchanges that are in their turn forging a stronger island identity. The communicative ecology of Amami Oshima contains several elements of what makes island communities resilient. These include a healthy information landscape and dynamics of production, movement, access, use and impact based on local information needs, social trust and agents of change/cultural enablers. The findings of this paper thus provide us with a potential typology of mapping island reliance through the mapping of the communicative ecology approach.

KATE BUTLER

Exploring the Inland Island Experience

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HALIBURTON HIGHLANDS MUSEUM - ONTARIO, CANADA

Island dwellers and island lovers are well aware of the appeal these places can hold, a feeling of isolation coupled with an amazing sense of connectivity through our oceans and seas. Water and the coast are seen as so strongly linked to what it means to live on an island that these are among the features that islanders seem to miss most when far from home. That said, this is not everyone's island experience. This paper will explore the island identity of those who live somewhat inland on islands and for whom the coast, that constant reminder of islandness, may not be as omnipresent. In particular, this paper will draw on my fieldwork in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica. Located over an hour's drive from the coast and centred around the Blue Mountain Peak which rises to a height of 2256 metres, these communities experience a sense of island identity which is all their own, but which may give us insight into the experience of inland islandness elsewhere.

BOCHRA BENAISSA

In Love with an Island

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In Michael Tournier's Friday, or, the Other Island (1967), Robinson goes through different psychological and philosophical states of mind ranging from denial, regression to a proud embrace of the island's space. This re-writing of Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe accentuates the relation he has with the island. Thanks to Friday's intervention, Robinson becomes able to establish new relations with the exterior universe and views the island 'Speranza' differently. For him, the island is more than an isolated land, it is an 'exotic dream'. He engages in a sexual intercourse with Speranza by becoming its foetus. He considers it as his spouse. He even gets jealous when he encounters Friday on the spot where he satisfies his sexual desires with the island.

In this paper, I would like to approach Tournier's text by focusing on Robinson's sexual orientation on the desert island and his perception of the island as a female, which is employed to intensify his alliance and amalgamation with the space and becoming one with nature. This text has perceived the relation between the castaway and the island in a unique way that is worth studying. This leads us to question Robinson's identity and its development throughout the novel. Also, Friday has been given an important role in Robinson's evolution and allowing him to acquire new perceptions of his surroundings and of life in general.

SOPHIE LAPALU, FRÉDÉRIC LETERRIER, FABRICE GALLIS AND ALII.

"Art and Islands: the île Pelée Project"

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COLLECTIF "LE LABORATOIRE DES HYPOTHESES" (CHERBOURG) - FRANCE

The "Laboratoire des hypothèses" is a collective research program in arts developing projects on islands. Our objective is to settle a base on Pelée Island in Normandy, in Cherbourg harbour, a fort owned by the French navy. The idea is to create a place of residency, to meet and experiment about autonomy issues. Starting from the work of Adolfo Bioy Casares *The invention of Morel*, we try to change the status of the island from military to heritage by inventing original practices "on-the-spot". The lab's logic is bottomup, starting from informal practise to official status, challenging the way heritage policies are conceived. The methods of the laboratory are as much theoretical as practical: imagine and create his own tools, inventing new standards, trying the impossible... and solving questions by using narratives. Narratives are indeed essential for creating fiction, but are also deeply involved in the identities of islands, fragile environments in constant relation with their own fictions. Being an artistic project, our objective may fail. Unable to access to the Pelée island for legal reasons (military, political, administrative) the lab produces a set of projections of this island to other ones. We often use the polysemy of the word "échouer" in French that can mean "to fail", "be shipwrecked", or do it by a deliberate decision ; three equivalent ways to reach an island. In our presentation we will share with the audience this singular experience of a never reached island, but generating many others.

GODFREY BALDACCHINO

*Sovereignty, Islandness and Size in the face of Disaster:
Lessons from the 2017 Hurricane Season in the Caribbean*

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Islandness and smallness conspire together to generate environmental threats to small island jurisdictions that ravage whole populations and total land areas, with little chance of escape to other parts of the same island. Moreover, sovereignty impacts these dynamics in small islands in at least in two ways. First, it makes evacuation prior to the threat subject to issues of power, wealth and privilege: only those who can afford, and have options, can and do leave - the 'kinetic elite' (usually by plane). The rest must sit out the storm as best they can. Second, it makes post-threat recovery more difficult, since it is the international community that needs to be leveraged for assistance in cash or in kind. The hurricanes that lashed the Caribbean in the summer of 2017 brought some stark lessons to mainlanders and islanders. While the former could get into their cars and drive away from danger - as the detailed news media coverage from Florida showed - for those in the island Caribbean the story was different. Those that wanted to, and could (afford to) leave, would have had largely to take a flight out. Moreover, post hurricane, the heads of state of the US, UK, France and the Netherlands all pledged support, in cash, personnel or in kind, to help their stricken (subnational) territories. Antigua and Barbuda is a sovereign state, and was not so lucky: it cannot call upon any 'patron' to rush to its aid.

CHRISTIAN BOUCHARD

Geostrategic Significance and Military Developments: the Case of the Indian Ocean Small Islands

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Historically, small islands have played a significant strategic role in the Indian Ocean. Far from fading away, the strategic value of these islands has been greatly renewed since the beginning of the 21st century, in conjunction with the Indian Ocean Region's growing importance in global geopolitics and world economy. This study examines how the military powers involved in this geostrategic theater (USA, India, China, France, Australia, etc.) are securing and even developing their positions in the Indian Ocean small islands (Diego Garcia, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, La Reunion, Mayotte, Seychelles, Mauritius, Maldives, Cocos and Christmas Islands, etc.). Our analysis shows that the islands can perform several military tasks that we regrouped into four general functions, namely 'support facility' (refueling, replenishment, low-level maintenance, etc.), 'military stronghold' (autonomous fire power, military port and airport infrastructure, etc.), 'sentinel' (maritime surveillance, radar stations, etc.), and 'maritime police' (fighting maritime piracy, illegal trafficking and IUU fishing, etc.). Overall, being at the forefront of the great strategic competition occurring in the Indian Ocean has many implications locally (national defence, foreign policy, military cooperation, capacity-building, etc.). It is therefore argued that the military developments currently happening in the studied small islands need to be better assessed and studied, and that research on strategic, defence and security matters can make a pertinent contribution to island studies.

PRIYA BAHADOOR

The Chagos Affair: Another tragic consequence of the Cold War?

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What is the Chagos Affair all about? Is it a simple case of incomplete decolonisation or a carefully orchestrated military strategy woven during the Cold War? During the decolonisation period, the United Kingdom chose to create a new colony, the British Indian Ocean Territory (B.I.O.T.) in the Indian Ocean. An agreement was drawn up between Great Britain and the United States of America that gave the latter the right to use and develop the B.I.O.T. for 50 years. Initially, the U.S. defence Department announced that Diego Garcia, one of the islands of the Chagos Archipelago, would be converted into a limited, austere communication station that would provide logistic support to U.S. naval operations in the Indian Ocean but today it has become one of the most important American military bases. The perusal of declassified documents from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom have shed light on the means of and the reasons for the creation of this whole affair. The information obtained have also made it easier to understand the interest of several other powers in the islands of the Indian Ocean even during the 21st century.

HIDEKI HASEGAWA

Corsican Nationalism and Sociological Approach of Island Studies

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YOKOHAMA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY - JAPAN

Contemporary Corsican nationalism since 1960's has been analysed mainly by three methods. Corsican history, French geopolitics and transnational ethnic studies. Corsican historical studies are apprehending the actual nationalism as on the extension of Paoli's independent movement in the 18th century and Sampieru's anti-Genovese rebellion in the 16th. French geopolitics focus on conflicts inside the nationalist movement and Corsican political society rather than its unity and integrity. And transnational ethnic studies are proceeded mainly by the new core-periphery relation theories in the context of European supranational unification and comprehensive concept of "ethno-nationalism". However, actual nationalist "victory" in socio-political scene ("We are for Catalonia independent, but we are not secessionists"- Corsican Executive Council President's statement in November 2017) cannot be fully explained by these methodologies. Then, I propose a sociological approach of island studies by considering Corsican nationalist perspective, Corsican government policies and actual socio-political issues.

EVANGELIA PAPOUTSAKI & JUNKO KONISHI

The Vending Machine Man: innovative ways of sustaining Okinawa's Shima kutuba and culture

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UNITEC; OKINAWA PREFECTURAL UNIVERSITY FOR ARTS - NEW ZEALAND AND JAPAN

The research focuses on the territorial development of Ventotene, the last island of the Pontino archipelago, in the Tirreno Sea (Lazio, Italy). The island is one of the so-called inner areas of the Italian territory, due to its isolation (45 km off the coast) and the inefficiency of its primary public services (healthcare, education, transports). The research reveals the two faces of Ventotene development: on the one hand the economic growth based on touristic activities and the depopulation of the island on the other. Starting from the nineties, some answers to the socially unsustainable process of touristification arrived from the island's citizens, as well as from the European and the local institutions: the so called "good practices". Rather than creating an indistinctly applicable model, the aim of the research is to highlight those territorial elements that can currently orient the island development towards sustainability. The multiscalar approach used to conduct this study have been essential to point out the networks inside the community of Ventotene and the connections between the island and the rest of the world.

ELIZABETH RIDEL

The Relevance of Combining Toponymy and Island Studies: the Channel islands, from the Gauls to the Vikings

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UNIVERSITY OF CAEN NORMANDY (MRS H) - FRANCE

Far from being isolated pieces of land the Channel Islands have been at the crossroad of many cultures from the Mainland and the British illes. The toponymy is a relevant mean to track back these influences, from the Gauls to the Viking times. In fact, the small islands provide an interesting laboratory for studying the past.

FRANCESCO VISENTIN & FEDERICA CAVALL

The “haunted Island”: Local issues, Global Perceptions and Practices in Poveglia island, Venetian Lagoon.

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CA' FOSCARI UNIVERSITY OF VENICE – ITALY

The uninhabited island of Poveglia in the Venice Lagoon recently became renowned, locally and globally, due to two facts. The first one (2014) was the attempt of acquisition by the local businessman Mr. Brugnaro (now the Mayor of Venice), blocked by the activism of the Venetian association “Poveglia per Tutti” (Poveglia for Everyone), which claims the island as a public space. The uninhabited island of Poveglia in the Venice Lagoon recently became renowned, locally and globally, due to two facts. The first one (2014) was the attempt of acquisition by the local businessman Mr. Brugnaro (now the Mayor of Venice), blocked by the activism of the Venetian association “Poveglia per Tutti” (Poveglia for Everyone), which claims the island as a public space.

The second one was the U.S. TV show “Ghost Adventures”, where Poveglia was presented as “the world’s most haunted island” in a 2009 episode, followed by international newspaper articles and visits by foreign ghost hunters and “ghost tourists”.

Therefore, Poveglia could be interpreted as a metaphor of the Disneyfication of Venice but also as an icon that reflect the tensions, polarized values and scales of the complicated socio-relations between Cosmos and Hearth (Yi-fu Tuan 1996).

Poveglia epitomizes the dichotomous characteristic and the hybridity that pertain to small islands (Depraetere, 1991; Baldacchino, 2008): past and future, lived and imagined, outside and inside, inhabited and abandoned, history and story, heritage and wilderness, private and public, local and global, vulnerability and resilience.

In this work, we analyze the case of Poveglia using a phenomenological and performative approach (Hay 2006) focused on everyday practices, citizenship activism, and social and environmental ethics (Ingold 2000; Wylie 2005; Thirft 2007; Hawkins 2013). We first introduce the geographical and social context, then we trace the methodology we use to conceive Poveglia as a metaphorical device for understanding the problems that affect the Venice Lagoon and to prepare the performative fieldwork aimed at exploring the current situation as an ongoing bodily process of engagement and involvement in which ‘perceiver’ and ‘world’ are enrolled. Finally, we present observations that emerged through our study based on the exchange between social analysis and embodied fieldwork experience.

GIULIA ODDI & GINEVRA PIERUCCI

Development of a Mediterranean Island: Ventotene between touristification and community networks

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UNIVERSITY OF ROMA 3 - ITALY

The research focuses on the territorial development dynamics in Ventotene island. Due to its marginality and the inefficiency of its essential public services (healthcare, education, transports), the island is defined as an “inner area” by the national law derived from the EU. The analysis of Ventotene development – mainly focused on touristic activities – reveals the other face of the touristification, which, summed to the marginality of the island, produces depopulation and social unrest. Starting from the Nineties, some answers to the untenable development arrived from the island’s citizens, as well as from the European and the local institutions: the so-called “good practices”. Rather than

creating an indistinctly applicable model, the aim of the research is to analyse the good practice initiatives and highlight those territorial elements that currently orient the island development towards sustainability. Through the study of Ventotene by a multiscale approach, it has been possible to point out the internal and external nets which create the island community and link this marginal territory to the rest of the world.

GIOVANNI RUGGIERI

Relational tourism for sustainable islands development

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UNIVERSITY OF PALERMO; OBSERVATORY ON TOURISM OF ISLANDS ECONOMY - ITALY

The increased frequency of travel has changed the sensitivity of travelers who are now seeking more authenticity and a genuine experience with local communities. People living in small communities, such as islands are becoming part of the motivating factors of travel and the hosting community is more engaged in the travel experience. In this context, relations between hosts and guests are part of a new concept of tourism presented in literature as relational tourism (Calderon, Ruggieri, 2011). This paradigm focuses on human relationships rather than on travel industry services. It is a form of tourism made of encounters (Grolleau, 1987 and 1988) and sharing (Richards, 2013), where tourists participate in the way of life of the local community (Okazaki, 2008). In this paper, we describe the changes in tourist demand and its impact. We then address the business aspects and local challenges that relational tourism needs to face in order to improve, and the efforts for island-based businesses to keep up with these trends. The study highlights some implications for future studies on island tourism and provides input for local communities to address these new challenges. A possible solution is to emphasize the relational dynamics that promote a dynamic clustering of cooperation among local and tourist communities. (Wearing & McDonald, 2002; Prats & Guia, 2005; Haugland et al., 2011; Mancini et al. 2012).

MRSH LOCATION

UNIVERSITÉ DE CAEN NORMANDIE

University of Caen: <http://www.unicaen.fr/>

MRSH: <http://www.unicaen.fr/recherche/mrsh/locationmap>

→ Information: 02 31 56 62 00 (Elisabeth Feret: in French)

Transportation (bus): <https://www.twisto.fr/>

Tourist office: <https://www.caenlamer-tourisme.fr/>





Tatihou Island

Saint-Vaast-la-Hougue Manche

Welcome to Tatihou

Please follow the instructions given to you by the ticket office as to where and when to board and the exact time, depending on the tide, to go to the appropriate boarding area to await the boat.



Enjoy your visit !



Crossing on the Tatihou II boat

Boarding at Green Light Pier « Jetée feu vert » : sailing to the island !

The boat « Tatihou II » is unique. This boat was inspired by shell industry barges of the Cancale bay. This amphibious boat operates by hydraulic propulsion which moves propellers and wheels. Therefore, the boat is equipped with a steering wheel for driving and boating. The boat sails over the oyster beds and close to the site of the shipwrecks of the Battle of La Hougue . On the horizon, towards the south, you can see the fortified St-Marcouf islands

Boarding on the beach at « la Cale » : driving to the island !

The « Tatihou II » crosses the Rhun, which is covered with every tide . This area is used by oyster-farmers, who have oyster beds set up on 250 hectares in the shallow tidal areas, « l'estran ». Saint- Vaast is the oldest oyster basin of La Manche. This oyster is characterized by its hazelnut taste linked to the quality of the water and to the oyster-farming techniques using tables and pouches. The yearly production is about 6500 tons.

Crossings on foot

At the low tide, it is possible to reach Tatihou. Be carefull, you have to walk the round trip. Ask us before your departure in order to know the tide table.

If you do not come to Saint-Vaast by bus with us it is better to book your ticket by phone at the office in Saint-Vaast : 02 33 54 33 33. According to the tide the boarding is either at La Calle (low tide) or at the Green Light Pier (high tide). During the conference, we have added other boats for the conference from Tatihou to Saint-Vaast after the dinner. Taxi in Saint Vaast: *Taxi du Val de Saire* - Tel: 02 33 54 11 56. Museum of Tatihou (conference and accommodation) 02 33 54 33 33.

• Horaires des passages bateau

Du 31 mars au 7 octobre : passages de 10h à 12h et de 14h à 16h.
Basse saison (cf calendrier p.15) : de 14h à 16h.

ATTENTION selon l'affluence et les marées, des passages peuvent être ajoutés ou supprimés. A marée basse, le temps de visite sur l'île peut être limité. Les lieux d'embarquement vous sont précisés à la billetterie à Saint-Vaast-la-Hougue le jour de votre départ.



Renseignements et réservations

Ile Tatihou, BP 3, 50550
Saint Vaast la Hougue
T. 02 33 54 33 33

Courriel : resa.tatihou@manche.fr

tatihou.manche.fr

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TIDE TABLE

Samedi 16 juin 2018				Dimanche 17 juin 2018			Lundi 18 juin 2018				
	Heure	Hauteur	Coefficient		Heure	Hauteur	Coefficient		Heure	Hauteur	Coefficient
BM	07:21	0.71	---	PM	00:44	6.84	98	PM	01:34	6.69	90
PM	12:26	6.71	100	BM	08:08	0.77	---	BM	08:55	0.95	---
BM	19:41	0.99	---	PM	13:17	6.60	94	PM	14:09	6.40	85
---	---	---	---	BM	20:28	1.16	---	BM	21:17	1.40	---

PM: high tide
 BM: low tide
 Hauteur: Hight

Source : <http://maree.shom.fr/>