



ICOMOS **ICAHM**
International Committee
on Archaeological
Heritage Management

ICAHM News
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Announcements

- Save the date! ICAHM will hold its 2012 annual meeting in Cuzco, Peru, November 18–21, 2012. The theme of the meeting is "The World Heritage List on the 40th Anniversary of the UNESCO Convention that Created It: Problems and Prospects for Archaeological Sites." Optional trips to Machu Picchu and other sites in the Incas' "Sacred Valley" will follow the meeting. Stay tuned for more details.
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Upcoming Events

NASA ROSES Space Archaeology Workshop on Research and World Heritage,
8–10 October 2011, at Johns Hopkins University

Prepared by Douglas C. Comer and Ronald G. Blom; hosted by Michael Harrower, Johns Hopkins University, Department of Near Eastern Studies.

Space-based and geospatial technologies offer powerful means of supporting the tandem goals of scientific research (understanding) and cultural resource management (preserving) the ancient past. The World Heritage Convention, signed 40 years ago next year (2012), has been ratified by more countries (187) than any other international treaty in history. The Convention obligates all signatories (States Parties) to inventory and evaluate cultural and natural resources, evaluate their importance, and take steps to conserve and preserve such resources through the establishment of appropriate institutions and through training. This workshop will deal with a certain type of cultural resource, archaeological sites, and explore how aerial and satellite remote sensing can advance scientific research alongside the goals of the World Heritage Convention.

Topics will include public and private institutional support and cooperation, funding sources, imagery sources and access. Leading experts will introduce cutting edge NASA technologies and will offer basic instruction and opportunities to discuss access and processing of Radar, Lidar, and Multispectral/Hyperspectral imagery.

Finally, this workshop will also explore the desirability of establishing a network of NASA/ UNESCO/ICAHM University Affiliates, which would develop online GIS databases for areas or

archaeological sites of global importance, including World Heritage Sites, and provide technological support for agencies and universities in World Heritage Convention signatory countries.

See the ICAHM website for a detailed agenda and registration information:

http://www.icomos.org/ica hm/documents/NASASpaceArchaeologyWorkshopJHU_8_10_Oct2011.pdf

ICAHM Symposium at the ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium, Paris, France, 2 December 2011

ICAHM will host a symposium at the ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium in Paris. The ICAHM symposium is scheduled for 2 December 2011 and is titled “The Archaeology of Interdependence: European Involvement in the Development of a Sovereign United States.”

See the ICOMOS website for detailed information about the General Assembly: <http://www.icomos-paris2011.com/xvii-eme-assemblee-generale-icomos-2011>

ICAHM Member News & Activities

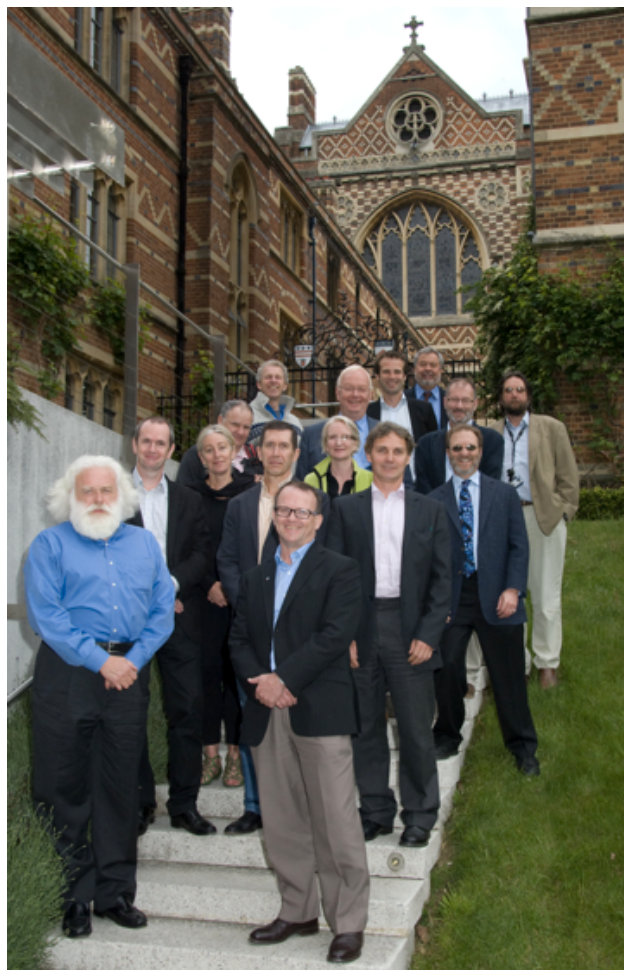
ICAHM Participation in Cultural Heritage Workshop Held at Oxford University (Submitted by Ian Lilley)

In May this year, ICAHM Secretary-General Ian Lilley brought a group of ICAHM members and other colleagues together at Keble College, Oxford University, to discuss capacity building in cultural heritage management. ICAHM Co-Presidents Doug Comer and Willem Willems were key participants. Other ICAHM members included Jeff Altschul, Chairman of Statistical Research Inc.; Elizabeth Bradshaw from Rio Tinto; Anita Smith from La Trobe University and a member of Australia’s then-current delegation to the World Heritage Committee; and Gerry Wait, Director of Nexus Heritage. Other colleagues from Oxford and Leiden Universities, the World Bank, and Rio Tinto, and heritage consultants from the U.S., U.K. and Europe, and Australia were also involved.

The workshop resolved to form a new body, now called the International Heritage Group (IHG). Its objective is to build resilient cultural heritage management capacity in places where such capabilities need strengthening. It will do this by providing opportunities for local professionals to determine how they want to mesh their aspirations and requirements with global perspectives on heritage advanced by the likes of UNESCO and its affiliates, major development agencies such as the World Bank and major corporations, particularly in the resource extraction sector. IHG will work closely with ICAHM and other professional organizations around the world to link local heritage practitioners with regional and international colleagues as well as with heritage and community relations specialists in global institutions and transnational corporations. A key element to the effort is a highly innovative web-based platform for the heritage sector, CommonSites.net, which is co-sponsored by IHG, ICAHM, Leiden, and others.

It is early days yet, but progress is good. Ian is developing a strategic plan and business plan in collaboration with legal colleagues in the non-profit cultural heritage sector in the U.S. Other IHG members are working on conference sessions to attract input from colleagues around the world. IHG will be working with colleagues across the Asia Pacific region through Ian in his role as Secretary-

General of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association (IPPA), archaeology's peak body in that region. Initial steps were taken at a recent conference in Samoa and will result in a regional workshop in the near future. Further work will be done at IPPA's next congress in 2014. Similar moves are afoot in Africa through the Society for Africanist Archaeologists (SAfa) and in the U.K. through the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and other parts of Europe through the European Association for Archaeologists (EAA).



Participants in the Oxford meeting (left to right, front to back):

Stephen Lintner (World Bank), Ian Lilley (ICAHM/ University of Queensland);

David Jennings (Oxford Archaeology PLC), Anita Smith (ICAHM, La Trobe University), Luke Godwin (Central Queensland Cultural Heritage Management), Scott MacEachern (Bowdoin College), Elizabeth Bradshaw (ICAHM/Rio Tinto), Rob Early (Oxford Archaeology PLC), Jeff Altschul (ICAHM/SRI Inc); Chris Gosden (Oxford University), Willem Willems (ICAHM/Leiden University), Sjoerd van der Linde (Leiden University/CommonSites), Doug Comer (ICAHM/Cultural Site Research and Management), Gerry Wait (ICAHM/Nexus Heritage), Mark Pollard (Oxford University);

Absent: Oliver Pryce (Oxford University), Nathan Schlanger (ICAHM/independent scholar), Simon Wake (Rio Tinto).



ICAHM co-presidents Doug Comer and Willem Willems having their first Harry Potter experience at Keble College

Janette Deacon Appointed as ICAHM's Vice President for Sub-Saharan Africa

ICAHM recently appointed Janette Deacon as its Vice President for Sub-Saharan Africa. Dr. Deacon writes the following about her background and experience in this area:

After graduating from the University of Cape Town in 1960, I had two short-term teaching positions at the University of Cape Town and spent more than a decade as editor of the South African Archaeological Bulletin and senior researcher at the University of Stellenbosch where my late husband, Hilary Deacon, was head of the Department of Archaeology. This gave me an opportunity to analyze several Later Stone Age artifact collections for my Ph.D. (1982) and to begin a project on rock art in the Northern Cape. In 1989 I was appointed as Archaeologist at the National Monuments Council and became involved in the management of archaeological resources and drafting of new legislation and guidelines in South Africa. From the mid-1990s I have been the co-ordinator for the Southern African Rock Art Project (SARAP) that has developed training workshops to assist States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to nominate rock art sites and develop management plans. After I retired at the end of 1999, I continued with SARAP workshops. By 2006, six rock art sites had been inscribed on the list in Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa. From 2005, SARAP became a program of the Getty Conservation Institute. Employees at southern African World Heritage Sites, and national and provincial parks with rock art, have attended annual workshops and courses, each lasting 2–3 weeks, that have covered topics such as management plans, interpretation plans, conservation interventions, and tourist guiding. I have also assisted with management plans for archaeological and rock art sites at the Matobo Hills and Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape World Heritage Sites, and have been appointed as mentor by the African World Heritage Fund to assist Swaziland and Uganda with their World Heritage nominations. Amongst other honorary positions, I have served as a council member, secretary and president of the South African Archaeological Society and the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (formerly the Southern African Association of Archaeologists) and as a Council member of the South African Heritage Resources Agency and Heritage Western Cape.



Janette Deacon during a rock art recording trip in the Western Cape, South Africa, in 2010

The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) joins ICAHM (Submitted by Alex Llewellyn)

The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) has joined ICAHM as an institutional member. The IfA is the professional body for archaeologists and related professions concerned with the study and care of the historic environment. The Institute has a number of functions. It represents the interests of archaeology and archaeologists to government, policy makers and industry, sets standards and issues guidelines, works to improve pay and conditions, improves member career prospects by promoting and organizing training and informing them of developments in professional practice, provides a wide range of membership services, and through its [Registered Organisations](#) scheme improves employment practices and raises standards of work.

The IfA has over 3,000 members and more than 60 registered practices across the United Kingdom and abroad. Its members work in all branches of the discipline: heritage management, planning advice, excavation, finds and environmental study, buildings recording, underwater and aerial archaeology, museums, conservation, survey, research and development, teaching and liaison with the community, industry and the commercial and financial sectors.

World Archaeological Inter-Congress: “Heritage Management in East and Southeast Asia” (Submitted by John Peterson)

The WAC Inter-Congress in Beijing, 5–8 July 2011, was a gathering of scholars from China, Japan, the UK, the US and Southeast Asia who discussed the management of development pressures, multiple uses, and local engagement for heritage sites in the region. The conference was sponsored by the Institute of Archaeology, China Academy of Social Science, and the International Centre for Cultural and Heritage Studies, Newcastle University, UK, and organized by Chen Xingchan and Peter Stone of the host organizations, respectively.

Tong Mingkang, Deputy Director of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, President of China ICOMOS, and Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee of Chinese Society of Archaeology gave introductory remarks on archaeological management policies and site protection in China. He highlighted several large-scale projects that preserved monuments from throughout the 5,000 years of continuous history in China. Successive 5-year plans since 1997 have emphasized large site preservation. Accordingly, projects on the Ming great wall, the Sui and Tang Luoyang City, the Yinxu Site and of course continuing work in Daming Palace site, and networks of sites along the Grand Canal and Silk Road have been identified and set aside for preservation. Notably, sites of 100 hectares-plus were subject to tens of hectares of excavation. This is hard to imagine in any other nation! The sites also are iconic of cultural and heritage preservation, as in the popular phrase “I Love China, I protect the Great Wall!” The Xi’an Manifesto on Large Site Protection, the Liangzhu Consensus on the Construction of Archaeological Site Parks, and the Declaration of Luoyang Manifesto on Large Site Protection articulate China’s commitment to heritage preservation.

Chinese archaeologists from many provinces contributed papers on regional projects, and emphasized public archaeology and engagement with local communities. Regional views were presented from sites in Japan, Thailand, El Salvador, and Guam, a U.S. Territory. Wei Zhao contributed a paper on her research on the the cult of Hu in Fangyan Valley in Zhejiang Province, China, that brought together many of the themes of the conference. “The Rise of a Man-Made God and the Fall of a Pilgrimage Temple: A Case Study of the Promotion and Management of a Heritage

Site....” examined the veneration toward a Daoist deity named Hu that was celebrated in a local temple fair. During the cultural revolution the temple and many buildings were destroyed and the fair was halted. The village was abandoned or converted to factories and pilgrims stopped coming. However, following economic reform, the temple was restored, a new road constructed, and tourism resumed. Unfortunately, in the process, planners neglected to renovate and restore the traditional road and village and it was bypassed in the construction of new hotels and commercial venues along the new road. Not only has the authenticity of the village been compromised, but it failed to attract the expected tourism. Wei Zhao concluded that the local community and local intangible heritage were a key component of preservation that had not been integrated into the historical renovation of the site.

Many other papers addressed this theme in presentations about sites throughout the region, and the concept of public archaeology was roundly asserted and promoted as an outcome of the conference and the discussion around the banquet table following the sessions!



Participants at the WAC Inter-Congress on Heritage Management in East and Southeast Asia

ICAHM Facilitates Continuing European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) / Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Interactions (Submitted by Douglas Comer)
The EAA-SAA Roundtable at the EAA Oslo Conference: Teaching and Researching Heritage—
Outreach and Identity

Organizers: Peter F. Biehl, Douglas Comer, Eszter Bánffy, and Christopher Prescott

Session Abstract

At the SAA 2011 annual conference in Sacramento, California, ICAHM organized the first of what will be an ongoing series of EAA and SAA joint sessions at which the organizations will exchange experiences concerning themes of common interest for members of both organizations. This session was the second of these.

European heritage, both in legislation and practice, is largely founded on national identity (“roots”) and thereto related tourism. To a varying degree research on the national archaeological level enters into this equation. In principal, the same mechanism applies to indigenous minorities. In sum: Heritage management is fundamentally an undertaking related to the construction of identity bonds, often national, between present day populations, prehistoric cultures, and the landscape. We would contend that this concept of identity is problematic for scientific, empirical, and political reasons. The issue comes even more to the forefront in light of globalization, and one of its central characteristics: large-scale, global migrations. A very large minority in present day Europe comes from Asia and Africa. This minority is effectively excluded by the central tenets of heritage politics and practices. A similar argument could be made for “older” minorities like the Roma-peoples. Concurrent with the processes that perhaps render traditional concepts of national or regional identity irrelevant, there is the risk of a counterforce of political populism and chauvinism.

The situation in the Americas, e.g., the U.S. and Canada immigrant nations with other references to identity building, is different. On the other hand, the U.S. and Canada have experiences with native populations and related legislation (e.g., NAGPRA) that few European nations share.

Migrations and cultural diversity in an increasingly globalized world poses important political, theoretical, ethical, and practical questions to the teaching, dissemination/public outreach, and practice of archaeology, the formulation and practice of heritage management, and the conceptual basis for these practices. Have we understood the challenges and responsibilities of today, and are we prepared for the near future?

This roundtable is an exploration of the various experiences in Europe and the Americas to better understand where we are today, where we hope to be in the near future. We believe that a comparison between various parts of Europe and the Americas is beneficial.

Paper Abstracts

Eszter Bánffy, Institute of Archaeology Budapest

“The non-existing roma archaeology and non-existing roma archaeologists”

With many variants of their original Indo-Iranian language, the roma are still one people that, according to the most of their 1500 years’ mobile history, can be called very European. The roma never could form any part of any nation states, and their mobile subsistence and tribal division was determined by the work they were specified on: they were smiths, wood carvers or merchants. In Western Europe some groups are still mobile, in the Eastern part they are almost entirely sedentary. In spite of their long history, hardly any of the gipsy

heritage is known. The scarce early written sources are often falsified, research has been mainly restricted on their language, music, myths, or superstitions, while their material culture has remained uninvestigated.

Roma archaeology is also hindered by the fact of lacking any roma archaeologists. While demographically constantly growing (especially in some former Socialist countries), they remain extremely impoverished and undereducated. The ca. 1% getting a university degree mainly become politicians, teachers, or social workers, not historians or archaeologists. Focusing on their heritage would be desirable, partly because it is vanishing with urbanization, and partly, because it could be helpful for the roma in finding more self-confidence in their identities by detecting some of their past.

Douglas C. Comer, Ph.D., RPA

“Archaeology, Minorities, and National Identity in the United States”

This paper will explore the complicated means by which archaeology has contributed to the national identity of the United States. Many contend that the concept of a nation as a sovereign state has fully developed only developed in the last two hundred years. The word is still occasionally used in an older sense, to refer to a human group that shares the same language, religion, ancestry, and history. Although the word is seldom used in this way today, clearly there are some who continue to think of the United States as a nation in these terms. There is considerable political resistance to the use of any language but English in the United States, there are those who insist that the United States is a Christian nation, and even more who would severely limit immigration from non-European countries.

This paper will first report on the ways that archaeological research has been directed in ways clearly intended to emphasize or explore the roles played by certain ethnic groups and social classes in the history of the United States. This varies from archeological research conducted during Colonial Revival eras to that done at African-American slave and Native American massacre sites. It will then look at the ways that this research and the results of it have been incorporated into the national narrative. Finally, it will examine the relationship between narrative and identity. I will argue that a nation as a sovereign state is viable only to the extent that a shared history replaces shared language, religion, and ancestry as focal points of identity, and this can be accomplished only by developing a “fictive kinship” based upon a common narrative.

Cornelius Holtorf, Linnaeus University, Kalmar, Sweden

“When heritage becomes heritage”

This short comment suggests that familiar notions of “heritage” are no longer tenable in multicultural European societies. “Heritage” is arguably in the process of itself becoming part of our shared European heritage. The question is however whether that very “heritage” deserves to be preserved or whether it should be left to rot in the dustbins of history.

Christopher Prescott, University of Oslo

“Archaeology and the new immigrant minorities—A bid for contemporary relevance?”

In Europe, the development of archaeology and cultural heritage is often bound up with projects associated with the nation states. Later, from the 1970’s, cultural heritage is also

bound up with processes among indigenous groups in many ways parallel to that of the national project. However, concepts of identity and legitimacy tied to the archaeological record are theoretically dubious. As western and northern Europe are increasingly influenced by large immigrant groups from outside the continent, questions concerning archaeology and identity are increasingly important. The ideological basis for CRM and creating archaeological narrative of relevance in globalized northern and western Europe are generated relevant questions from academic, public outreach, political, and ethical perspectives.

Hillary A. Soderland, UC Berkeley

“Heritage Values, Jurisprudence, and Identity Politics”

The role of law holds increasing importance in heritage teaching, research, and management. Jurisprudence is a complex framework that informs an understanding of, and an identification with, heritage values. Issues of ownership, title, standing, burdens of proof, evidentiary standards, and jurisdiction are just some of the elements through which law affects heritage. From local to global, law has become interwoven in current cultural debates and practices as well as in the contemporary fabric of archaeological discourse. International norms and consensus (in some instances amounting to customary international law) have embraced jurisprudence as implicit, if not compelling or obligatory, to appropriate heritage management. Yet, law is neither immune from history nor contemporary circumstance. Indeed, it is inflected by and, in turn, reflects upon tenets central to heritage politics, practices, and values. Examining how legality engages constructs of identity is fundamental to an understanding of contemporary policy formation, the viability of partnerships, and effective public outreach.

Welcome New Members!

Armin Yavari

Armin Yavari is Research Assistant at the Iran Heritage Foundation, a UK registered charity with the mission to preserve and promote the language, culture, and heritage of Iran and the Persianate world. His professional and personal interest in the fields of heritage management and archaeology stem from a family connection to a collection of historic earthen towns and villages in Esfahan Province, Iran, which date back to Sassanian times. He received his B.A. in History and English at Oxford Brookes University in 2006 and a M.A. in Contemporary History and Politics at Birkbeck, University of London in 2008.

Dan Thompson

Dan Thompson is currently the Director of Global Projects and Global Heritage Network at Global Heritage Fund (GHF), a non-profit organization based in Palo Alto, California, USA, whose mission is to protect and preserve endangered heritage sites in the developing world. Prior to joining Global Heritage Fund, Dan was a Marie Curie EST Researcher at the Institute of Archaeology, UCL, where he completed his Ph.D. studies conducting research on archaeological site detection and prediction using multispectral satellite imagery. In his present role at GHF, Dan has continued to develop his

expertise in satellite imagery analysis with the development of Global Heritage Network, an online platform to document and monitor threats to heritage sites that also allows for collaborative efforts to manage and preserve those sites.

Charles Golden

Charles Golden is an anthropological archaeologist and has conducted research in Belize, Honduras, Mexico, and Guatemala. His research interests include the political organization of the Prehispanic Maya, archaeology of complex societies, landscape archaeology and remote sensing, and the modern social contexts of archaeology in Latin America. He is committed to the notion of archaeology as a broadly anthropological discipline that should draw insights from throughout the social sciences, humanities, and the physical sciences. He is also dedicated to the public education and public interest roles that archaeologists increasingly play in the countries where we conduct our research.

From 2003 to 2010, Charles directed the Sierra del Lacandón Regional Archaeology Project with colleagues from the United States and Guatemala. The bi-national effort brought together archaeologists, biological anthropologists, faunal experts, soils researchers, and other scholars to model the development of ancient Maya kingdoms from the perspective of the borderlands between dynastic capitals. The regional focus was on the hinterland settlements that dot the landscape between Piedras Negras, Guatemala and Yaxchilan, Mexico, two dynastic centers that competed for control of the region from about AD 350 to 810. This project is the first systematic regional archaeological survey in the middle Usumacinta River Basin. In particular, this research is focused on the development of political, social, and economic boundaries along the border zone between the capital centers of Piedras Negras and Yaxchilan, an area that today constitutes part of Guatemala's modern border with Mexico. This long-term study of ancient borderlands yielded new insights into the nature of territoriality, political identity, cultural differences, and divergent political trajectories in neighboring Maya kingdoms.

In 2010, Charles together with Andrew Scherer (Brown University) began the Proyecto Arqueológico Budsilha-Chocolja (usumacinta-archaeology.blogspot.com), which expands upon that previous research in Guatemala through a regional study of the landscape surrounding the archeological site of La Mar, in Chiapas, Mexico. While previous research focused on the borderlands between two kingdoms, the area around La Mar is known from ancient inscriptions to have been at the intersection of at least four (and perhaps more) kingdoms. The complex histories of warfare and alliance in the inscriptions of La Mar and neighboring centers hints at the complexity of local identity and the cultural, economic, and political impacts that we plan to explore in upcoming seasons of field and laboratory research.

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