

**Appendix 2 Draft Guidelines for the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (Lausanne 1990)**

Proposed process for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage for use of archaeologists and other relevant professionals.

Prior to any activity directed at underwater cultural heritage, a project design for the activity shall be developed and submitted to the competent authorities for authorization and appropriate peer review.

The project design shall include:

- (a) an evaluation of previous or preliminary studies;
  - (b) the project statement and objectives;
  - (c) the methodology to be used and the techniques to be employed;
  - (d) the anticipated funding;
  - (e) an expected timetable for completion of the project;
  - (f) the composition of the team and the qualifications, responsibilities and experience of each team member;
  - (g) plans for post-fieldwork analysis and other activities;
  - (h) a conservation programme for artefacts and the site in close cooperation with the competent authorities;
  - (i) a site management and maintenance policy for the whole duration of the project;
  - (j) a documentation programme;
  - (k) a safety policy;
  - (l) an environmental policy;
  - (m) arrangements for collaboration with museums and other institutions, in particular scientific institutions;
  - (n) report preparation;
  - (o) deposition of archives, including underwater cultural heritage removed; and
  - (p) a programme for publication.
- (added after 'h' above) provisions implemented for the long-term conservation of the place and objects

The above is from 'Annex Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural

heritage, II. Project design Rule 9 and Rule 10. I. General principles’, Convention on the protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, UNESCO 2001.

Charter	Guidelines
<p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>a.<sup>72</sup> It is widely recognised that a knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of human societies is of fundamental importance to humanity in identifying its cultural and social roots.</p> <p>b. The archaeological heritage constitutes the basic record of past human activities. Its protection and proper management is therefore essential to enable archaeologists and other scholars to study and interpret it on behalf of and for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>c. The protection of this heritage cannot be based upon the application of archaeological techniques alone. It requires a wider basis of professional and scientific knowledge and skills. Some elements of the archaeological heritage are components of architectural structures and in such cases must be protected in accordance with the criteria for the</p>	<p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Heritage as human’ rights is expressed in the strongest of terms (refer also 9a) throughout the Charter and should guide the efforts of all the various kinds of archaeologists.</p> <p>Archaeology is broadly defined in this introductory statement but more tightly defined in Article 1. This definition of archaeology and all others stress materiality while in some circumstances the intangible nature of the past may need to be emphasised.</p> <p>Understanding the archaeological record requires a firm comprehension of the context and must be set within a theory and research rich environment.</p> <p>This phrase refers to the two key principles, protection of the resource and its effective management that are reiterated in the articles of the Charter. It</p>

<sup>72</sup> The assignment by Egloff of a letter to designate each paragraph of the introduction and each article is an artifice of analysis and is not the format of the Charter document.

<p>protection of such structures laid down in the 1966 Venice Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites. Other elements of the archaeological heritage constitute part of the living traditions of indigenous peoples, and for such sites and monuments the participation of local cultural groups is essential for their protection and preservation.</p>	<p>is the responsibility of all individuals to deal with international and national instruments in the most appropriate way and not frustrate or act contrary to those instruments.</p> <p>There can be an uncomfortable zone of demarcation between architects, archaeologists and architectural historians with numerous publications treating the recording of standing structures and ruins by archaeologists (refer also to Article 9a).</p> <p>Diversity of cultural groups as stakeholders is referred to at various places in the articles and must be kept in balance at all times and individuals and communities should have the opportunity to influence the outcomes of archaeological practice particularly as it has the potential to add to their quality of life.</p>
<p>d. For these and other reasons the protection of the archaeological heritage must be based upon effective collaboration between professionals from many disciplines. It also requires the cooperation of government authorities, academic researchers, private or public enterprise, and the general public. This charter therefore lays down principles</p>	<p>In some jurisdictions the archaeological resource is owned by the nation state or by a 'provincial' authority, and in other countries the resource is part and parcel of an individual's property. In the latter circumstances public education coupled with proactive engagement by academics, professionals and government agencies is of utmost importance. In the former,</p>

<p>relating to the different aspects of archaeological heritage management. These include the responsibilities of public authorities and legislators, principles relating to the professional performance of the processes of inventorisation, survey, excavation, documentation, research, maintenance, conservation, preservation, reconstruction, information, presentation, public access and use of the heritage, and the qualification of professionals involved in the protection of the archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>effective control mechanisms and an efficient heritage service as the State must be seen to be a responsible owner of material heritage are required as well as public education.</p> <p>In circumstances where public societies are actively engaged in archaeology, or where techniques such as metal detectors are permissible, it is the responsibility of each and every archaeologist – professional, academic and governmental - to be proactive in working with groups and individuals to insure that best practice is implemented.</p> <p>At all times there should be active communication between the public, the academic, the governmental and commercial or professional individuals and associations that undertake archaeological activities.</p> <p>Ethics is of utmost importance with respect to all facets of archaeological heritage management.</p> <p>Publication has been the hallmark of best practice for all of the modern history of archaeology. Commercialisation has brought about the proliferation of unpublished reports as well as reports that are regarded as commercially</p>
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<p>e. The charter has been inspired by the success of the Venice Charter as guidelines and source of ideas for policies and practice of governments as well as scholars and professionals.</p> <p>f. The charter has to reflect very basic principles and guidelines with global validity. For this reason it cannot take into account the specific problems and possibilities of regions or countries. The charter should therefore be supplemented at regional and national levels by further principles and guidelines for these needs.</p>	<p>confidential. It must be stressed that heritage in an intangible sense belongs to the community and the outcomes of research are best published to enable access by all members of the community.</p> <p>The Venice Charter grew out of a long tradition of architectural involvement with the conservation of monuments archaeology. Other charters have been brought forward by national committees of ICOMOS.</p> <p>The China Principles have made a valuable contribution to the corpus of national and regional charters as has the ICOMOS Hoi An Declaration, the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and the New Zealand ICOMOS ‘Aotearoa’ Charter. To some extent the ICAHM archaeological charter has its nearest equal in the European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992).</p> <p>The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter requires a cautious approach to heritage conservation and the same principle should apply to archaeological excavations and the interpretation of places.</p>
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	<p>Archaeological heritage management should be at the forefront of efforts to maintain sustainability and to link the UNESCO 2003 <i>Convention on the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage</i> to the ICAHM Charter.</p>
<p><b>DEFINITION AND INTRODUCTION: Article 1</b></p> <p>a. The "archaeological heritage" is that part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information. It comprises all vestiges of human existence and consists of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds (including subterranean and underwater sites), together with all the portable cultural material associated with them.</p>	<p><b>DEFINITIONS AND INTRODUCTION: Article 1</b></p> <p>The challenge expressed in this article rests of the observation that the ICAHM Charter is focused on ‘material’ while intangible values have been growing in importance for heritage managers; myths, stories, etc.</p> <p>By its very nature as both a science and as an art, archaeology requires theory.</p> <p>Archaeology by its very nature requires materials conservation expertise at all stages in the process.</p> <p>Underwater archaeology is considered to be a logical component of the larger field of terrestrial and not something separate.</p>
<p><b>INTEGRATED PROTECTION POLICIES: Article 2.</b></p>	<p><b>INTEGRATED PROTECTION POLICIES: Article 2</b></p>

<p>a. The archaeological heritage is a fragile and non-renewable cultural resource. Land use must therefore be controlled and developed in order to minimise the destruction of the archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>Change to the archaeological record should only be done in the interests of the longterm conservation of the resource and the pressing needs of research.</p>
<p>b. Policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage should constitute an integral component of policies relating to land use, development, and planning as well as of cultural, environmental and educational policies. The policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage should be kept under continual review, so that they stay up to date. The creation of archaeological reserves should form part of such policies.</p>	<p>It must be recognized that policies are just one aspect of the conservation process and that policies must be preceded by an active commitment by government as well as effective legislation and followed by an implementation process that features monitoring, review and continual improvement. Archaeological heritage managers must be aware of criteria that mark best practice: public transparency, employment of appropriate scientific and technical expertise, the establishment of indicators, standards and monitoring procedures with effective review, education along with training, mechanisms to effect compliance and implementation of change if required.</p> <p>The creation of archaeological reserves has been held to be an essential part of the archaeological process as has the purposeful conservation of unexcavated portions of an archaeological site such that future generations will have the opportunity to excavate full range of the manifestations of past societies.</p>

<p>c. The protection of the archaeological heritage should be integrated into planning policies at international, national, regional and local levels.</p>	<p>There should be pragmatic, transparent and effective external evaluation procedures to insure that significant archaeological places are being conserved in an appropriate manner.</p> <p>As stated above, archaeological heritage management policies need to be placed within an effective governance and management framework and adequately resourced. Policy loses its value if it is not resourced and implemented.</p> <p>In keeping with the notion of archaeological reserves, it has long been recognized in international instruments that records and specimens should be maintained as close to their sources as is feasible and in the best interest of the long-term conservation of the collections both the specimens and the accompanying archival documents.</p> <p>Our actions and perhaps more importantly our inactions will impact on heritage</p>
<p>d. Active participation by the general public must form part of policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage. This is essential where the heritage of indigenous peoples is involved.</p>	<p>The public should be regarded as the owners of the archaeological heritage resource and as such, within reason, the public must be accorded full access to the resource and documentary information.</p>

<p>Participation must be based upon access to the knowledge necessary for decision-making. The provision of information to the general public is therefore an important element in integrated protection.</p>	<p>Mechanisms should be established to communicate to the public as to the condition of the archaeological resource, particularly when change is envisaged.</p>
<p><b>LEGISLATION AND ECONOMY</b> <b>Article 3.</b></p> <p>a. The protection of the archaeological heritage should be considered as a moral obligation upon all human beings; it is also a collective public responsibility. This obligation must be acknowledged through relevant legislation and the provision of adequate funds for the supporting programmes necessary for effective heritage management.</p> <p>b. The archaeological heritage is common to all human society and it should therefore be the duty of every country to ensure that adequate funds are available for its protection.</p> <p>c. Legislation should afford protection to the archaeological heritage that is appropriate to the needs, history, and traditions of each country and region, providing for in situ protection and</p>	<p><b>LEGISLATION AND ECONOMY</b> <b>Article 3</b></p> <p>Each country will have particular needs as well as subscribe to a common international set of requirements for archaeological heritage legislation. The Council of Europe has published a useful volume titled <i>Guidance on the development of legislation and administration systems in the field of cultural heritage</i>.</p> <p>Capacities to fund archaeological services vary from nation to nation. It is important that resources be made available on an international basis to assist countries that may not have the wherewithal to adequately finance archaeology.</p> <p>This clause is self-explanatory except for the notion of ‘in’ situ as it can be construed as having two meanings. One is unexcavated in situ and the other is excavated and in situ. The latter is not a</p>

<p>research needs.</p>	<p>preferred means of conserving the archaeological resource as it leads to both long- and short-term costs as well as the likely degradation of the resource. For many decades it has been advised that exposed archaeological remains be reburied. Technological advances in reversible consolidation and in geotextiles have made the reburial process an even better option than leaving an excavation open and exposed to the element and constituting a threat to visitors and unwary critters</p>
<p>d. Legislation should be based on the concept of the archaeological heritage as the heritage of all humanity and of groups of peoples, and not restricted to any individual person or nation.</p>	<p>This clause restates the importance of the universal value of heritage that is emphasised above. Unfortunately this phrase can be interpreted in two entirely different ways. The now discredited interpretation is that archaeology must be shared and all international institutions have a right to maintain collections regardless of what the expropriation of their material culture may mean to other peoples. The other more enlighten meaning is that every community has a right to maintain its own unique contribution to the global heritage and to insure that their heritage that is abroad is treated in a respectable fashion.</p> <p>Attention must be paid to the 1970</p>

<p>e. Legislation should forbid the destruction, degradation or alteration through changes of any archaeological site or monument or to their surroundings without the consent of the relevant archaeological authority.</p> <p>f. Legislation should in principle require full archaeological investigation and documentation in cases where the destruction of the archaeological heritage is authorised.</p> <p>g. Legislation should require, and make provision for, the proper maintenance,</p>	<p><i>UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property</i> and actions must not be taken that are contrary to the spirit of the convention.</p> <p>Legislation is not a straightforward matter except (as discussed above) and it is particularly difficult in those countries where legislation cannot impinge upon an individuals rights and the archaeological resource is regarded as private property. Creative means may then need to be employed to protect the resource. For instance, where a permit is required for say building construction it could be a requirement that archaeological resources need to be taken into account in the approval process.</p> <p>It has been established that the individual or agency that seeks to impact the resource in a negative fashion should fund the mitigation activities. Preparation of reports and the long-term curation of the collections and documentation does not appear to be regularly handled in an equally respectable fashion, but it should be.</p> <p>Legal sanctions must be applied regularly and in a continuous fashion or else</p>
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<p>management and conservation of the archaeological heritage. Adequate legal sanctions should be prescribed in respect of violations of archaeological heritage legislation.</p>	<p>accusations can be laid that a hapless and witless victim has been selected to establish a point of law.</p>
<p>h. If legislation affords protection only to those elements of the archaeological heritage which are registered in a selective statutory inventory, provision should be made for the temporary protection of unprotected or newly discovered sites and monuments until an archaeological evaluation can be carried out.</p>	<p>There is a need for flexible legislation that enables agents to respond to immediate and seemingly unique instances where the resource is threatened.</p> <p>When dealing with legislation there must be a close relationship between government agencies, public advocacy groups and the general public.</p>
<p>i. Development projects constitute one of the greatest physical threats to the archaeological heritage. A duty for developers to ensure that archaeological heritage impact studies are carried out before development schemes are implemented, should therefore be embodied in appropriate legislation, with a stipulation that the costs of such studies are to be included in project costs. The principle should also be established in legislation that development schemes should be designed in such a way as to minimise their impact upon the archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>Surroundings and the landscape context of archaeological places have been the focus of various recent conferences and at times offer a far greater conservation challenge than do discrete and bounded archaeological sites.</p> <p>Development as the major threat to the archaeological heritage is a key focus of ICAHM.</p> <p>Archaeology as an economic asset and as part of the global, national and perhaps more importantly local economies needs to be stressed at all times. Sensible use of the archaeological resource can add to</p>

	community capacity and sustainability.
<p><b>SURVEY Article 4.</b></p> <p>a. The protection of the archaeological heritage must be based upon the fullest possible knowledge of its extent and nature. General survey of archaeological resources is therefore an essential working tool in developing strategies for the protection of the archaeological heritage. Consequently archaeological survey should be a basic obligation in the protection and management of the archaeological heritage.</p> <p>b. At the same time, inventories constitute primary resource databases for scientific study and research. The compilation of inventories should therefore be regarded as a continuous, dynamic process. It follows that inventories should comprise information at various levels of significance and reliability, since even superficial knowledge can form the starting point for protect ional measures.</p>	<p><b>SURVEY Article 4.</b></p> <p>Surveys by there very nature, are incomplete and this must be emphasised during the reporting stage. Involvement of the local population in archaeological surveys can be of considerable benefit both in raising awareness in the public, the developer and the archaeologists of the full extent of the archaeological heritage resource.</p> <p>Inventorisation has long been held as an essential component of the archaeological heritage process. Computerisation has added to the ability of agencies to construct, integrate with other resource data-bases and to access survey data. It has also added to the costs of the inventorisation process and exacerbated the imbalance between the resources available in affluent countries compared to countries that have unmet demands on their budgets.</p> <p>Inventories can aid theory building add to the wider value of the research.</p>

	<p>Access to inventories, may need to be on a-need-to-know basis to facilitate the protection of vulnerable and sacred places.</p>
<p><b>INVESTIGATION Article 5.</b></p> <p>a. Archaeological knowledge is based principally on the scientific investigation of the archaeological heritage. Such investigation embraces the whole range of methods from non-destructive techniques through sampling to total excavation.</p> <p>b. It must be an overriding principle that the gathering of information about the archaeological heritage should not destroy any more archaeological evidence than is necessary for the protectional or scientific objectives of the investigation. Non-destructive techniques, aerial and ground survey, and sampling should therefore be encouraged wherever possible, in preference to total excavation.</p> <p>c. As excavation always implies the</p>	<p><b>INVESTIGATION Article 5</b></p> <p>It is essential that the excavator make use of the most appropriate expertise and technologies when undertaking work on archaeological sites.</p> <p>Archaeological technologies and methodologies are rapidly changing and becoming more specific in application. The heritage manger should ensure that they are abreast of recent developments and always employ the most appropriate methodology.</p> <p>Over excavation is to be avoided at all costs. It is essential that the costs of excavations today not be passed on as conservation, curational or recovery costs to future generations.</p> <p>It is essential that decisions be made</p>

<p>necessity of making a selection of evidence to be documented and preserved at the cost of losing other information and possibly even the total destruction of the monument, a decision to excavate should only be taken after thorough consideration.</p>	<p>within the context of widespread discussions and consensus building exercises.</p>
<p>d. Excavation should be carried out on sites and monuments threatened by development, land-use change, or natural deterioration.</p>	<p>The principle that salvage archaeology should have precedence over ‘theory’ driven archaeology is difficult to apply but nevertheless should be kept foremost in the minds of archaeologists when they are designing research programs that are independent of the demands of mitigation.</p>
<p>e. In exceptional cases, unthreatened sites may be excavated to elucidate research problems or to interpret them more effectively for the purpose of presenting them to the public. In such cases excavation must be preceded by thorough scientific evaluation of the significance of the site. Excavation should be partial, leaving a portion undisturbed for future research.</p>	<p>How unthreatened sites are defined needs to be clarified. There are many threats to sites including those brought about by climate change, extreme events and war not to mention purposeful vandalism. Projects that simulate a measured reaction to disasters must be encouraged so as to build-up the capacity of international archaeologists to work together under adverse conditions.</p> <p>Excavation of burials in the past has burdened archaeologists with considerable problems and a widespread negative image. It must be recognised that even though the contemporary</p>

<p>f. A report conforming to an agreed standard should be made available to the scientific community and should be incorporated in the relevant inventory within a reasonable period after the conclusion of the excavation.</p> <p>g. Excavations should be conducted in accordance with the principles embodied in the 1956 UNESCO Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations and with agreed international and national professional standards.</p>	<p>generation may give tacit approval to the excavation of ancestral burials, that this practice may be condemned by future generations.</p> <p>It is a long-held principal of archaeology that all excavation research must be published with at least an abstract in the language of the host country. A major challenge is presented to archaeologists undertaking commercial research that either may not warrant publication because there is little content of note (then why was it done) or where the report is held to be commercially confidential. The archaeologist is to strive to retain copyright of all material that they produce as well as the right to present to material to the public.</p> <p>Commercial confidentiality of reports should be avoided at all costs unless it is a matter of cultural sensitivity and not economic or political interests.</p> <p>Of utmost importance is the requirement that when excavating abroad that not only are the standards of that host nation state be adhered to but the full corpus of international instruments be taken into account. The 1956 UNESCO Recommendation is now dated and there are other instruments that may be more</p>
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	<p>appropriate when seeking guidance. The most recent international instrument is the European archaeology convention of 1992. Guidance can also be sought from the China Principles.</p>
<p><b>MAINTENANCE AND CONSERVATION Article 6</b></p> <p>a. The overall objective of archaeological heritage management should be the preservation of monuments and sites in situ, including proper long-term conservation and curation of all related records and collections etc. Any transfer of elements of the heritage to new locations represents a violation of the principle of preserving the heritage in its original context. This principle stresses the need for proper maintenance, conservation and management. It also asserts the principle that the archaeological heritage should not be exposed by excavation or left exposed after excavation if provision for its proper maintenance and management after excavation cannot be guaranteed.</p> <p>b. Local commitment and participation should be actively sought and encouraged as a means of promoting the maintenance of the archaeological heritage. This</p>	<p><b>MAINTENANCE AND CONSERVATION Article 6</b></p> <p>This clause emphasizes matters that have been raised above. It will prove to be difficult to conserve and maintain archaeological materials either in situ or in institutional collections unless curational advice and involvement has been a feature of the entire archaeological process.</p> <p>Archaeology without proper objects and site conservation is not acceptable</p> <p>Involvement of local communities in a meaningful fashion has long been an essential component of the archaeological process. The extent of which the</p>

<p>principle is especially important when dealing with the heritage of indigenous peoples or local cultural groups. In some cases it may be appropriate to entrust responsibility for the protection and management of sites and monuments to indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>community is the driver to the process is shifting towards the community. Print publications and video productions at the level of, in the language of, the host community are strongly advised.</p>
<p>c. Owing to the inevitable limitations of available resources, active maintenance will have to be carried out on a selective basis. It should therefore be applied to a sample of the diversity of sites and monuments, based upon a scientific assessment of their significance and representative character, and not confined to the more notable and visually attractive monuments.</p>	<p>The selective basis of archaeological conservation may seem to be an expression of common sense but primarily for economic and political reasons there has come to be a focus on selected places, in some instances due to inscription on the World Heritage list that has drained resources from the periphery into central places. Unwarranted focus on particular heritage places should be recognised when it occurs and an informed distribution of resources should be sought.</p>
<p>d. The relevant principles of the 1956 UNESCO Recommendations [sic] should be applied in respect of the maintenance and conservation of the archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>Above statements regarding the out-dated nature of the UNESCO Recommendation should be acted upon by UNESCO.</p> <p>ICOMOS, through its International Scientific Committee on Cultural Tourism, has adopted <i>The International Cultural Tourism Charter</i> 1999. That charter underwent eight drafts and is an example of not only a best-practice charter but also of and exhaustive,</p>

	<p>iterative and inclusive process that should be employed when drafting an international instrument.</p>
<p><b>PRESENTATION, INFORMATION, RECONSTRUCTION Article 7</b></p> <p>a. The presentation of the archaeological heritage to the general public is an essential method of promoting an understanding of the origins and development of modern societies. At the same time it is the most important means of promoting an understanding of the need for its protection.</p> <p>b. Presentation and information should be conceived as a popular interpretation of the current state of knowledge, and it must therefore be revised frequently. It should take account of the multifaceted approaches to an understanding of the past.</p> <p>c. Reconstructions serve two important functions: experimental research and interpretation. They should, however, be carried out with great caution, so as to avoid disturbing any surviving archaeological evidence, and they should take account of evidence from all sources in order to achieve authenticity. Where</p>	<p><b>PRESENTATION, INFORMATION, RECONSTRUCTION Article 7</b></p> <p>ICOMOS has brought forward the Charter on the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites that should be referred to when developing or enhancing the interpretation of an archaeological heritage place.</p> <p>Selection of the means for interpreting a heritage place should be based on the human rights principle and for capacity building and involvement rather than a non-human technological fix.</p> <p>Reconstruction is not the appropriate term to describe the building of a heritage-like place (refer to the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter for the definition of reconstruction. The term that covers most instances is imaginative heritage constructions. Once held in disfavor, imaginative constructions have become in</p>

<p>possible and appropriate, reconstructions should not be built immediately on the archaeological remains, and should be identifiable as such.</p>	<p>vogue, often seemingly driven by tourism linked economic factors. It is essential that the long-term costs of maintaining such things not be taken from the archaeological heritage budget.</p> <p>Costs of maintaining reproductions can limit the availability of heritage resources, require constant updating and enlivening and are not likely to lead to sustainability except in rare and well-planned instances. Costs of supporting invented heritage places has the potential to increase in an exponential fashion.</p> <p>An approach that fosters a craft memory is a preferred option if reconstruction is to take place.</p>
<p><b>PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS Article 8.</b></p> <p>a. High academic standards in many different disciplines are essential in the management of the archaeological heritage. The training of an adequate number of qualified professionals in the relevant fields of expertise should therefore be an important objective for the educational policies in every country. The need to develop expertise in certain</p>	<p><b>PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS Article 8.</b></p> <p>Academic and professional qualifications must be clearly and accurately stated such that it is apparent just what the qualification or title is based upon and what the archaeologist is qualified to do.</p> <p>It is ultimately important that if an individual will be embarking upon a profession of drafting reports that their</p>

<p>highly specialised fields calls for international co-operation. Standards of professional training and professional conduct should be established and maintained.</p> <p>b. The objective of academic archaeological training should take account of the shift in conservation policies from excavation to in situ preservation. It should also take into account the fact that the study of the history of indigenous peoples is as important in preserving and understanding the archaeological heritage as the study of outstanding monuments and sites.</p> <p>c. The protection of the archaeological heritage is a process of continuous dynamic development. Time should therefore be made available to professionals working in this field to enable them to update their knowledge. Postgraduate training programmes should be developed with special emphasis on the protection and management of the archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>archaeological education include a component of report or thesis drafting.</p> <p>Observe above comments on the two kinds of in situ preservation.</p> <p>The history is important for all peoples. And like values assessments it must be done by individuals with training and skills in those fields and not by generalists.</p> <p>Archaeological heritage management has shifted its interest to matters such as the role of archaeologists in conflict situations, empowerment of communities in the archaeological process, meeting the challenges of destruction of heritage through the agency of extreme events, the impacts of international instruments such as the World Heritage convention and the ethics of archaeological research and presentation of the past.</p>
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b> <b>Article 9</b></p>	<p><b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b> <b>Article 9</b></p>

<p>a. The archaeological heritage is the common heritage of all humanity. International co-operation is therefore essential in developing and maintaining standards in its management.</p>	<p>This article reiterates the notion that there is a common heritage of all humankind.</p>
<p>b. There is an urgent need to create international mechanisms for the exchange of information and experience among professionals dealing with archaeological heritage management. This requires the organisation of conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. at global as well as regional levels, and the establishment of regional centres for postgraduate studies. ICOMOS, through its specialised groups, should promote this aspect in its medium- and long-term planning.</p>	<p>Individuals must interact with the ‘archaeological community’ in a meaningful fashion through attendance at local, national and international forums as well as keeping abreast of current trend by paying attention to various media.</p>
<p>c. International exchanges of professional staff should also be developed as a means of raising standards of archaeological heritage management.</p>	<p>It is essential that international exchanges be balanced between interaction with academics archaeological heritage managers and technicians.</p>
<p>d. Technical assistance programmes in the field of archaeological heritage management should be developed under the auspices of ICOMOS.</p>	<p>ICOMOS is building a capability to support the actions of its International Scientific Committees. Identification and preliminary documentation of programs that feature international cooperative efforts is essential.</p>

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Prepared by the International Committee for the Management of Archaeological Heritage (ICAHM) and approved by the 9th General Assembly in Lausanne in 1990.