

The spaces formed and transformed in ancient civilizations have been further transformed during their transmission to today. Through modification by natural and cultural causes, the "archaeological site" is in reality a palimpsest showing traces of all its previous uses. It is often viewed as a dead place; but in reality many of them have continued to be used throughout the centuries in ways that are sometimes favourable, and sometimes prejudicial, towards attempts to unpack their meaning in the ancient past.

The seminar will examine the idea of the archaeological site as a living place which has a number of different stakeholders, with interests that often conflict. It will review how the field of heritage management aims to reconcile different interests, including those of researchers, in managing places that have been transformed through space and time.

The seminar language will be English.

LOCATION
Topoi-Haus Dahlem
Hittorfstraße 18
14195 Berlin
U-Bhf. Thielplatz (U3)

Friday, July 16, 2010 (10.00 – 17.00 h)

**Archaeological sites as living places :
managing the heritage**

10.00 – 13.00 h

*Why is Archaeological Heritage Management (AHM)
relevant to archaeological research?*

13.00 – 14.00 h

Lunch break

14.00 – 17.00 h

Digging abroad: issues in foreign fieldwork

Recommended Reading (downloadable via TOPOI-Website):

- Frank Matero (2010). Heritage, conservation and archaeology: an introduction, *Archaeological Institute of America*: p. 1-5.

Concise statement of the role of conservation when applied to archaeological sites, seen as constructed places that serve various purposes.

- Paul Healey (1984). Archaeology abroad: ethical considerations of fieldwork in foreign countries. In *Ethics and values in archaeology* (ed. Ernestine Green): p. 123-132.

Review of the responsibilities of working in another culture, and related ethical issues.

- Anna Stroulia and Susan Buck Sutton (2009). Archaeological sites and local places. Connecting the dots. *Public Archaeology* 8, 2-3: p. 124-140.

Foreign archaeological work in Greece as seen by Greek villagers, and their own perception of local heritage.

The morning session will review the scope of what is often called "Archaeological Heritage Management" and its relevance to archaeological research. It will cover international attempts to establish agreed principles, as expressed in conventions (such as UNESCO's World Heritage Convention) and charters, and the emerging ideas of archaeological sites as living places that are significant to many different interest-groups. It will also raise the question of how archaeological sites should be treated after excavation, and outline for instance recent approaches to and discussions of the problematic issue of reconstruction.

The second session will consider the phenomenon of "the foreign mission", or the experience of fieldwork abroad, the terms on which it is undertaken and how national and international interests may be reconciled. Projects such as the international salvage campaign in Nubia in the 1960s will provide case-study material for a long-term view of contemporary issues in excavation and post-excavation work (such as salvage archaeology, conservation, publication and the division of finds allocated to different collections). Again, these will be treated in the context of sites forming part of the environment of contemporary populations.

Format

In both sessions Dr. Stanley-Price will give an introductory talk, followed by discussion that will also draw upon the suggested readings. There will also be other short case-studies presented by participants with experience of these issues of archaeological fieldwork and site management.