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978-0-521-11224-6 - Approaches to the Archaeological Heritage: A Comparative Study of World Cultural Resource Management Systems

Edited by Henry Cleere

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

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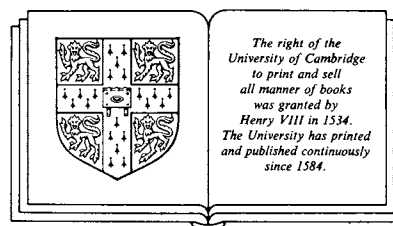
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HENRY CLEERE was born in 1926 and, after a short period as a journalist and longer as a soldier, studied English at University College, London. He entered the Iron and Steel Institute (London) as editorial assistant in 1952, leaving as deputy secretary nineteen years later. After two years as an iron and steel expert with the UN Industrial Development Organization, Vienna, he took up his present post as Director of the Council for British Archaeology in 1974. He trained part-time at the London University Institute of Archaeology, first with Sir Mortimer Wheeler and later with Professor Sheppard Frere. He was awarded a PhD for his work on the iron industry of Roman

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HESTER A. DAVIS completed her undergraduate work at Rollins College in 1952 and went on to gain MAs in social and technical assistance at Haverford College (1955) and anthropology at the University of North Carolina (1957). After two years as research associate at the State University of Iowa she joined the University of Arkansas Museum in 1959 as a preparator, becoming assistant director the following year. She attained the rank of full Professor in the anthropology faculty at the University of Arkansas in 1978. She became State Archaeologist when the Arkansas Archaeological Survey was established, a position she still holds. She has held many posts in US archaeological organizations: member of the Executive Committee of the Society for American Archaeology (1975–9), President of the American Society for Conservation Archaeology (1976–7), and President of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (1979–80). She chaired the SAA's Committee on the Public Understanding of Archaeology from 1969 to 1978 and has served as coordinator of the Coordinating Council of National Archaeological Societies from 1979 to the present.

KRISTIAN KRISTIANSEN was born in 1948 and studied prehistoric archaeology at the Universities of Aarhus and Copenhagen, graduating mag. art. (PhD) in 1975. From 1977 to 1979 he was research candidate at the University of Aarhus (Moesgård). Since 1979 he has been Head of the Ancient Monuments Administration in the National Agency for the Protection of Nature, Monuments and Sites, Ministry of the Environment, Copenhagen.

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Notes on the contributors

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CHARLES R. MCGIMSEY III began his undergraduate work at Vanderbilt University and the University of the South. After service as a naval officer in the Second World War he completed his undergraduate degree at the University of New Mexico in 1949, going on to receive his MA (1954) and PhD (1958) degrees from Harvard University. After a spell as teaching fellow at Harvard he joined the anthropology faculty at the University of Arkansas in 1957, attaining the rank of full professor ten years later. He became Director of the University of Arkansas Museum, a position he still holds, in 1960. He was instrumental in founding the Arkansas Archaeological Survey in 1967, becoming its Director, a post which he still holds today. He served as President of the Society for American Archaeology and received its first Distinguished Service Award in 1975. He was a founder of the Society of Professional Archaeologists and served as President in 1981–2. He also helped to found the American Society of Conservation Archaeology and received a Certificate of Honor in 1980. He has carried out field research in New Mexico, Panamá, and Arkansas. His many publications include *Public Archaeology* (1972) and *The Management of Archaeological Resources* (1977), which he edited jointly with Hester A. Davis.

NWANNA NZEWUNWA graduated BA (Hons.) in history and archaeology from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, in 1973 and obtained his PhD at the University of Cambridge in 1979. He is currently Lecturer in the Prehistory of Nigeria and Africa at the University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria. His research has included studies of the archaeology of the Niger delta and the middle Niger valley and the prehistory of West Africa. In 1982 he carried out a major research tour of twelve West African countries.

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MILAN PRINC was born in 1926 at Bratislava and studied at the Charles University, Prague (Juris. Dr. 1952, Phil. Abs. 1968). He joined the Institute of Archaeology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in 1955 and has been head of the Division of the Protection of Archaeological Monuments in Bohemia since 1964. He has directed excavations at the Celtic oppidum of Hradiště, near České Lhotice, since 1971. His special fields of interest are monuments protection and Celtic archaeology.

JOACHIM REICHSTEIN was born in Lüben, Silesia, in 1939. After studying pre- and protohistory and history in Marburg and Kiel, he became Assistant in the Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte und Vorderasiatische Archäologie at the University of the Saarland, Saarbrücken, and later at the Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte of the University of Kiel, where he directed the important settlement research project on the island of Sylt. Since 1975 he has been responsible for archaeological resource management in Schleswig-Holstein as head of the Landesamt für Vor- und Frühgeschichte von Schleswig-Holstein. He is a member of the executive committee of the Verband des Landesarchäologen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, a member of the Deutsche Nationalkomitee für Denkmalschutz, and belongs to many national and international organizations.

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MIGAKU TANAKA was born in 1933. He graduated from the Department of Archaeology of Kyoto University in 1956, passing on to the Graduate School of Letters there, when he obtained his MA in 1960. His fields of study were Scythian and Japanese archaeology. In 1959 he joined the Nara National Cultural Institute of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, where he carried out excavations on ancient temple and palace sites. He was appointed Inspector of Archaeological Sites in the Agency in 1970, where he was professionally engaged in the conservation and administration of sites. In 1975 he joined the Centre for Archaeological Operations of the Nara Institute and became Director of the Centre in 1976. His main research interests are ancient bronze mirrors in Japan and nationalism and archaeology.

B.K. THAPAR was born in 1921 and obtained his MA at Punjab University. He carried out advanced studies in West Asian archaeology at Heidelberg University. He served as Director of the Archaeological Survey of India from 1978 to 1981, since which time he has been Jawar Lal Nehru Fellow. He has directed many excavations in India, including Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Purana Qila (Delhi), Maski (Karnataka), and Prakash (Maharashtra); he led an expedition to Afghanistan to make an archaeological reconnaissance of the Farah Valley and Begram. He is a Member of the Permanent Council of IUSPP, a Vice-President of ICOMOS, a Member of the Indian Science Congress, and author of many research papers. He was Editor of *Indian Archaeology* from 1973 to 1979 and of *Puratattva* from 1974 to 1978.

PREFACE

It was at the meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Dallas in 1975 that I first became aware of the phrase 'cultural resource management'. This was my first contact with American archaeologists and I was bemused by the jargon, much of it the product of the New Archaeology, with which I was assailed at that meeting. Much of this I consciously rejected, but this phrase stayed with me. Unlike so many of the others, it seemed to me to represent an attitude towards ancient monuments and historic buildings preservation – the conventional terminology in the United Kingdom – that was significantly different, in that it contained a dynamic element that I had generally found to be missing in what I had hitherto observed in Europe.

It was not until three years later that I again travelled abroad – to France, Italy, the USSR, again to the USA – and this time I was conscious of and sensitive to this new concept of dynamic preservation. During the ICOMOS General Assembly in Moscow that year I talked with colleagues from many other countries, and it became clear to me that this was an aspect of the cultural heritage in which comparative studies were lacking. At about this time new legislation was being prepared in the UK (which eventually became law as the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979), and many discussions with officials of the Department of the Environment demonstrated that this legislation had been prepared without any reference at all to experience or legislation in any other country.

My unworthy suspicion that this was due to an innate British arrogance was dispelled in 1979, when, thanks to a Fellowship from the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, I was able to visit seven countries – Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, and Poland – to study their cultural resource management systems. It was made clear to me that, with the exception of the Scandinavian countries, no effort was made to study the systems or legislations of neighbouring countries.

Before I began to work full-time in archaeology in 1974, my background had been in the steel industry and the United Nations, and so it was second nature to me to compare and contrast on an international level, in order to evolve the most efficient process or system. It is still a source of puzzlement to me that the same process does not seem to operate in the field of cultural resource management. In fact, through various international bodies, including ICOMOS, the European Science Foundation, the Organization of American States, and the Organization for Museums, Monuments and Sites of Africa, the first hesitant steps are only now being taken down this road.

An unformulated resolution to make a contribution to this process that is so vital to the world's cultural heritage was given shape by Dr Robin Derricourt of Cambridge University Press and the Editorial Board of the *New Directions in Archaeology* series. I accordingly wrote to a number of friends and colleagues around the world, to invite them to contribute to this volume of essays;

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for the most part I endeavoured to choose archaeologists who were not in Government service, not because I doubted the objectivity of the latter but because I felt that they might feel themselves constrained from criticizing their paymasters. I asked them to cover the history of cultural resource management in their country, the current legislative background, the administrative and organizational structure, the organization of survey and inventory, the recruitment and training of archaeologists and architectural historians, and public attitudes to the cultural heritage. Their response was immediate and generous: the results are incorporated in this volume. Bill Lipe, one of the earliest and still the most articulate spokesman for the concept of cultural resource management, has provided a provocative and thoughtful prelude to the individual country essays, and I have attempted to draw some general conclusions at the end.

My gratitude to my colleagues who have contributed to this volume is profound. I am also deeply grateful to Robin Derricourt and the *New Directions* Board for their encouragement and confidence. Many other colleagues and friends have helped me with suggestions and comments, in particular Alan and Katrin Aberg, Dr John Alexander, Dr Peter Fowler, Professor Dick Adams, Professor Colin Renfrew, Miss Cherry Lavell, and Dr Rex L. Wilson.

Ticehurst, Sussex
Easter Day 1983