



ICOMOS
International Committee
on Archaeological
Heritage Management

ICAHM News



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World Heritage Nomination Explored at Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks

By Elizabeth Bartley

The Hopewell Ceremonial Earthworks World Heritage nominating committee hosted an expert meeting in August to review and discuss the authenticity and integrity of the sites within the proposed nomination. This serial nomination, which was added to the U.S. Tentative List in 2008, includes nine archaeological sites of monumental earthworks that represent the Ohio Hopewell culture located in present-day Ohio, U.S.A. The largest complex of geometric earthworks in the world were built around 2000 years ago; the most spectacular were concentrated along the tributaries of the Ohio River.

The nomination comprises the Great Circle and the Octagon

Earthworks of the Newark Earthworks complex, Mound City, Seip, Hopeton, Highbank and Hopewell (part of the NPS' Hopewell Culture National Historic Park), and Fort Ancient. These works, created by small scale, egalitarian, subsistence hunter-gather-gardener societies, incorporate a sophisticated knowledge of geometry, constructing perfect circles, squares, octagons, and other geometric forms to precise dimensions. Astronomical alignments reveal both a long tradition of observation and the surveying skills to not only create each individual site, but to reproduce these geometries, alignments, and ceremonial spaces across a vast geographic area.



The Great Circle Earthwork, Newark, Ohio. Photo courtesy the Newark Earthworks Center.

Doug Comer and Willem Willems, co-Presidents of ICAHM, were among the panel of experts which included Gustavo Araoz, President of ICOMOS, Patricia O'Donnell, ICOMOS cultural landscape expert, Helaine Silverman, Peruvian archaeologist and member of ICAHM, and Phyllis Ellin, NPS historian and point person at the Office of International Affairs for the U.S. World Heritage Program.

The group spent two and half days touring the sites, meeting with local stakeholders and community members, and leading intensive discussions around the issues and strengths of each site and the nomination as a whole. Significantly, the visit and discussion included Chief Glenna Wallace of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and Chief Billy Friend of the Wyandotte Nation. ICAHM has been a strong advocate for the inclusion, early on and throughout, of indigenous people in the nomination process and ongoing management of World Heritage sites. The perspectives of Chief Glenna and Chief Billy, as friends and stewards of the earthworks, are invaluable for creating a truly universal OUV, understanding that authenticity and integrity are more than just technical qualifications, and gaining insight into the multi-generational importance of these works created by “the ancestors of our ancestors.”

Although submission is still a few years away and there are several large issues to resolve, such as the Mound City golf course, the complex multi-owner management, and the implications for regional development in parts of rural Ohio, the experts left the committee with a positive and committed resolve. The members of ICAHM, several of whom have already devoted time and effort to this project, have pledged to continue to provide resources and expertise to guide this important nomination to successful, perpetual preservation and management.



Participants in the expert meeting on World Heritage nomination. Left to right: Patricia O'Donnell, Gustavo Araoz, Doug Comer, Helaine Silverman, Willem Willems, Phyllis Ellin. Photo courtesy the Newark Earthworks Center.



The Octagon Earthwork, Newark, Ohio. Photo courtesy the Newark Earthworks Center.

ICOMOS International Training Committee

ICAHM Members Comment on Draft “Principles for Capacity Building” Document

By Elizabeth Bartley

Prior to the ICOMOS Executive Committee and Scientific Committees meeting in Costa Rica in October 2013, the ICOMOS International Committee on Training solicited comments on the Draft of the Principles for Capacity Building through Education and Training in Safeguarding and Integrated Conservation of the Cultural Heritage. ICAHM members were provided a copy of this document and requested comments for inclusion in a report to the Training Committee. Input and responses from members were collated into seven key areas: future directions, conservation technique, community, development, management planning/processes, and identification of professionals.

An overarching concern was that the core of the document has remained essentially unchanged and does not incorporate significant changes in the definitions and doctrinal positions currently advocated by UNESCO and ICOMOS. Future directions for training should reflect the evolution of thinking about intangible/tangible heritage, the implications of cultural/historic landscapes, value derived from local communities, and the relationship between heritage and development, and sustainability.

The rest of the key areas in many ways are subsets of the need to better reflect this evolution. It was noted that the document is still too focused on conservation technique and not on the broader needs which encompass heritage training, such as incorporating stakeholders and local communities, creating capacity building in voluntary organizations, and contextualized education reflecting the relationship of heritage to economic development, sustainability, and ethics. An emphasis was placed upon bringing forward the role and needs of local communities, how they are defined, what is their relationship to professionals and how they participate in and benefit from stewardship of their local heritage. Benefits to local communities are frequently seen to be derived from economic development. Training needs to address the relationship between heritage and development and how this is embedded within globalization. Incorporating the

needs of stakeholders and communities, within development and globalization necessitates the expansion of management and planning education and training to address the issues stakeholders and communities encounter outside of conservation processes. Recognizing all of these changes in the processes, roles, and definitions surrounding cultural heritage requires the recognition that conservation and preservation professionals are no longer the entirety of the focus of education and training; the interdisciplinarity necessary to properly safeguard cultural heritage in the 21st century means that training and education must encompass a wider body of experts, professionals, and groups.

The final point brought forward by the ICHAM membership was the issue of dissemination. How can the precepts and concepts embedded within the doctrines and charters of UNESCO and ICOMOS be disseminated better to the cultural heritage community itself, and then to the wider group of stakeholders, from the national level to the local level? Is the standard university professional training route the most effective, or are there alternative forms of dissemination that should be considered and developed?

Brief Report

ICOMOS Netherlands Conference, “Protecting Deltas: Heritage Helps!”

Contributed by Willem Willems

ICOMOS Netherlands held a conference on heritage and water, “Protecting Deltas: Heritage Helps!,” in September 2013 in Amsterdam. The conference addressed ideas for safe and sustainable communities in delta regions. According to the conference website, More than 100 experts in water, heritage, and planning from over 20 countries participated. They discussed innovative strategies for heritage protection and water management and identified opportunities for collaboration.

The conference produced a “Statement of Amsterdam,” which can be viewed at the Water and Heritage conference website: <http://www.icomosconference.nl/>

In addition, a video compilation from the Netherlands Water and Heritage conference can be viewed at the following link:

<http://m.youtube.com/watch?v=c0KIP7LVwCg>

Members' Projects and Research

Edited by Amy Ollendorf

Heritage Management and the Role of Visitor Centers: The Case of the Archaeological Site of Umm Qais, Jordan

By Abdelkader Ababneh

Visitor centers are a central link among heritage management, sites interpretation, and heritage tourism. To date in Jordan, little scholarly attention has been given to visitor centers and their roles. This study is the first to evaluate the role of a visitor center in Jordan. It is hoped that empirical evidence from the field will assist in the conception of visitor centers in archeological sites and their implications for heritage and tourism management.

To explore the way a visitor center exerts its functions, a case study was conducted in Umm Qais, Jordan (see photo below). In this context, the research study questions to be answered were: 1, what role does the visitor center play in the archeological site of Umm Qais? 2, How does the visitor center fulfill its functions to facilitate heritage management and tourism activities? 3, What are the issues hampering visitor centers in regard to heritage and tourism management?

The author visited the site in late March 2013 and started the research. In addition to the field survey as a supplement to the first-hand information, the author also tried to gather secondary data concerning the visitor center and associated heritage management issues from various sources. The expectation is the study will reveal the visitor center in Umm Qais mainly plays an administrative role. In particular, it is expected the visitor center concentrates on clerical procedures associated with tourism, and other important duties of a visitor center, such as interpretation and heritage management, are not well undertaken. If the expectations are observed empirically in this study, then the author will call for effective training programs to be planned and offered.



The site of Umm Qais.

New Zimbabwe Museum of Mining Heritage

By Ann Kritzinger

In mid-2013 the first museum of mining heritage in Zimbabwe's Eastern Highlands opened in the Nyanga Publicity Association information centre at the region's Claremont Golf Club. A collection of definitive finds, and stone-built tanks a short walk away in the "rough," connect with the laboratory evidence of precolonial gold mining cited from archaeology across 65 km (40 miles). Executive director Dr Godfrey Mahachi, on behalf of National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe, believes that the mining perspectives revealed in the research headed by ICAHM associate member Ann Kritzinger "will enhance our bid to inscribe the Nyanga cultural landscape, represented by the Ziwa national monument, as a World Heritage Site."

They eclipse a long-held conjecture that hundreds of freestanding tanks, skillfully engineered on hillslopes with inlet flumes and outlet drains, were elaborate pens for hypothetical “dwarf” cattle. This impression—unknown to oral tradition—is reconstructed for tourists at an atypical site in Nyanga National Park. It is now confronted by a field experience dedicated to mining heritage: a hilltop walk through woodland flora and ferns—concealing debris of vein quartz—to a layout of hydraulic tanks among artificial terraces that trapped surface enrichment in the past.

The summit view focuses on distant Mt Ziwa and Mt Nyahokwe where initial sampling of residues in archaeological features assayed gold values averaging 0.23 and 0.24 grams a ton (g/t) respectively. These residual values are included in results ranging 0.04 to 13.08g/t from the 108 samples taken from field and built-structures to date. The geochemical pilot has won recent appraisal from Kritzinger’s institution of affiliation Zimbabwe Geological Survey, with deputy director Forbes Mugumbate anticipating that, due to its direct evidence “shedding some new light,” it will “enable the Geological Survey to revisit the geology and mineral potential of this area that has largely been overlooked.”

That Zimbabwe’s mining professionals are fully engaged in keeping the industry itself afloat, and that the research is privately financed, are current barriers to discovering “Who were the gold miners” and “When did they exploit the hillslope gold deposits with such masterly expertise?” Subject to an injection of adequate funding, chairman of the Historical Metallurgy Society Dr Paul Belford rates the Nyanga research “an extremely interesting project—which has the potential to totally revise our understanding of early metallurgy in this part of the world.”



Snapshot of mining heritage exhibition featuring gold ores, crushed quartz from flumes and drains, slag, iron-smelting bellows and blowpipes, copper and iron bangles. A photo album acknowledges 29 helpers from widespread rural communities. Inset: image of heavy-duty grinding equipment on display (scale ½ meter/yard; quartz chips in background assayed 2.04g/t Au).



Typical Nyanga tank built within a massive “platform” for hydraulically separating bulk waste from heavier gold-bearing ore. The flume is shown at its downhill exit into the tank. Inset top: measurements taken at flume uphill entrance, namely width 58cm (23in), height 66cm (26in), are within millimetres of the average from 24 site records. Crushed quartz at curve inside flume 0.45g/t Au. Similar assay results from 29 randomly selected sites redefine the function of the Nyanga tanks from previously surmised cattle pens to tanks for the recovery of gold by gravity concentration. Inset bottom: quartz heap in stone trough on platform, 1.01g/t Au.

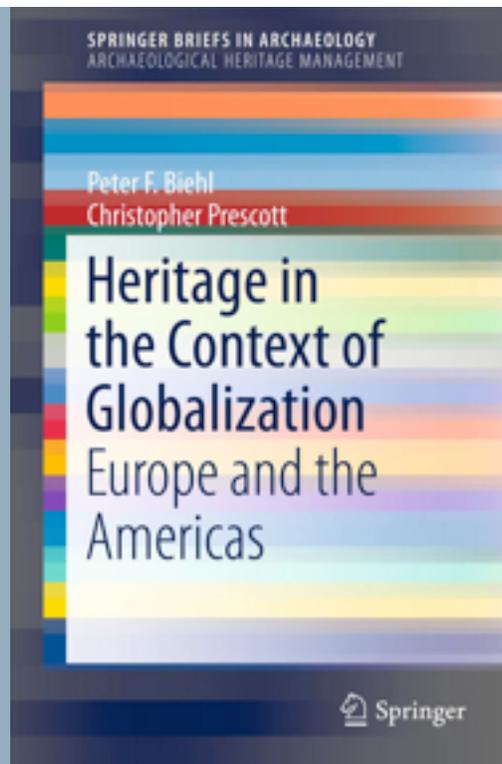
ICAHM PUBLICATIONS

SPRINGER BRIEFS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Several new titles are now available, including this one by Peter F. Biehl and Christopher Prescott, *Heritage in the Context of Globalization: Europe and the Americas*.

Complete information about the series, as well as individual titles, can be viewed at the Springer website:

<http://www.springer.com/series/10187>



New Members

We will introduce several new members in each issue of *ICAHM News*. If your name and professional information have not yet appeared, please be patient, as we aim to include each new member in a future issue.

Irene Elena Brichetti

Irene Brichetti has a degree in History at the national university in Mar del Plata city (Buenos Aires, Argentina) and she is member of the regional archaeology laboratory in the same university (LARBO-UNMDP).

Irene is a scholarship holder of the National Council of scientific and technical research (CONICET, Argentina), and she is candidate for a doctoral degree in History at the national university in the center of Buenos Aires province (Doctorate-UNICEN) and for a magister degree in Anthropology at the national university in Córdoba (Magister-UNC). Her research works are about archaeology and paleontology heritage at regional museums in the southeast of Buenos Aires's province in Argentina.

Mark Staniforth

Mark Staniforth is an Adjunct Senior Research Fellow in the School of Geography and Environmental Science at Monash University and an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Archaeology at La Trobe University. Mark is a member of the

research team that is conducting research at the Bach Dang archaeological site in Vietnam where Kublai Khan's invasion fleet was defeated and largely destroyed in 1288 A.D. (<http://projects.commonsites.net/en/project/613/>) Mark is also one of the three Chief Investigators for a large ARC Linkage project (LP110200184): The Australian Historic Shipwreck Protection Project: in situ preservation and reburial of a colonial trader – Clarence (1850) (<http://www.ahspp.org.au>). In 2012 Mark was elected as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London (FSA) and since 2010 he has been an expert member of ICOMOS-ICUCH (International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage).

Mark has a PhD in Archaeology from Flinders University (1999) and an MA in History from the University of Sydney (1993). He was the Convenor of the Maritime Archaeology Program (MAP) in the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University for 14 years (1997–2010) where he taught topics in undergraduate and postgraduate maritime archaeology, underwater cultural heritage management and more broadly in archaeology, cultural tourism, and museum studies. Prior to that he was the State government maritime archaeologist for the Victoria Archaeological Survey in Victoria (1982–1987) and curator of maritime archaeology at the Australian National Maritime Museum in Sydney (1987–1993).

Michael Striker

Michael Striker is Senior Manager for Archaeology at Gray & Pape, Inc., a multi-disciplinary cultural resources firm in the United States. He began his career as a cultural anthropologist conducting research in ethnobotany and ethnozoology before shifting his focus to archaeology. His doctoral work focused on the archaeology of monuments and ritual, particularly mortuary ritual, and the relationship between cosmology and the use of space. He has conducted cultural resource management-based projects throughout the United States, and has expertise in U.S. cultural resources laws and regulations. He is interested in working toward international standards and best practices in heritage management.

Ndukuyakhe Ndlovu

Ndukuyakhe Ndlovu was born at Osizweni in Newcastle (South Africa). He is currently finishing his PhD (Archaeology) in the International Centre for Cultural and Heritage Studies (ICCHS) at Newcastle University, U.K. His research focused on the regional variation of rock art in southern Africa, particularly the representation of animals. He previously studied at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Rhodes, where he obtained a BA degree (1999), BA Honours degree (2000), Postgraduate Diploma in Science (2001), and an MA in Anthropology (2005).

Ndukuyakhe has extensive experience in heritage management in South Africa, having worked for both national and provincial heritage authorities in various capacities. He has published widely on various heritage management issues in local and international journals. In addition, he is one of the members of the Amafa aKwaZulu-Natal (a provincial heritage resources authority in KwaZulu-Natal) permit review committee. Currently, Ndukuyakhe is the Collections Manager: Archaeology at the University of the Witwatersrand. Besides an interest in heritage management and rock art, Ndukuyakhe has played a pivotal role in attempts to transform the archaeological discipline in South Africa, through chairing the Transformation Task Team, which drafted the Transformation Charter. The subject of transformation has featured among his publications. He has previously been appointed Transformation Officer for the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA). He continues to serve on the ASAPA Council, with the objective of pressing ahead with transformation efforts which he sees as a necessity to ensure that the discipline of archaeology grows even further within South Africa and becomes representative of South Africa's demography.

Among other academic responsibilities, Ndukuyakhe is the general editor and assistant editor for two journals: *e-pisteme*, a postgraduate and early career researcher's journal at Newcastle

University and the *South African Archaeological Bulletin*, which is one of the prestigious archaeological journals. In addition, Ndukuyakhe is one of three co-editors for a section on Indigenous Archaeology for the *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology* to be published in three volumes in 2012.

Benjamin W. Kankpeyeng

Benjamin W. Kankpeyeng, Ph.D. is from Ghana. Born on January 01, 1958, he has been working at the University of Ghana from 2004 to present. Dr. Kankpeyeng is presently a Senior Lecturer and the Head of the Department of Archaeology and Heritage Studies, University of Ghana, Accra. Prior to his position at the University of Ghana he worked as a curator at the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board from 1983 to 2004. He is responsible for the establishment of the Upper East Regional Museum in Bolgatanga, Ghana. He holds the Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Art degrees (2003 and 1996, respectively) in Anthropology from Syracuse University. He also holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree from the University of Ghana. His research interests include historical archaeology with a focus on culture contact in Northern Ghana, archaeology of ritual and religion, West African terracotta traditions, public policy, and museum and heritage studies. Kankpeyeng's ongoing research projects include Kpaliworgu Archaeological Research which began in 1997, Tongo-Tengzug Archaeological Research, Upper East Region, Ghana that began in 1998, Slave Route Project with a focus on sites in northern Ghana, which began in 1999, and Koma Land Archaeological Research Project which started in June 2006. He is a co-author of one book and has published eighteen articles.

Dr. Zeynep Eres

Dr. Eres is a graduate of faculty of architecture, Istanbul Technical University. He earned a BA in the Restoration Department on the preservation, presentation, and management of excavated prehistoric sites of the Kırklareli Project as a case study. His PhD was on the documenting and management of the planned villages of the early republican period. Since 1996 Dr. Eres has been working with archaeological teams, devising and/or advising models on the management of excavated remains. However, his main focus has been on the non-monumental remains of the prehistoric era. Since 2002 he has been actively involved in designing and implementing the archaeological park and the open-air village museums of Kanlıgeçit and Aşağı Pınar in eastern Thrace. Since 1997 he has been documenting rural architecture in different parts of Turkey such as Thrace, Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia, and Bursa region. Some of his projects have been extensively published and presented in international meetings.

ICAHM News is a publication of ICAHM, the ICOMOS International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management. Edited by Marni Blake Walter, ICAHM Communications Committee