

CURRENT TRENDS IN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
HERITAGE PRESERVATION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
NOVEMBER 6–10, 2013
IAȘI, ROMANIA



PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

EDITED BY SERGIU MUSTEAȚĂ AND ȘTEFAN CALINIUC

CURRENT TRENDS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
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ORGANISED BY

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, ROMANIAN ACADEMY – IAȘI BRANCH



INSTITUTUL
DE ARHEOLOGIE
IAȘI

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS

HISTORY DEPARTMENT, "ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA" UNIVERSITY OF IAȘI

MOLDOVA NATIONAL MUSEUM COMPLEX

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ROMANIAN HISTORY

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UNIVERSITATEA
„ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA”
din IAȘI



FACULTATEA de ISTORIE



COMPLEXUL MUZEAL NAȚIONAL „MOLDOVA”



Muzeul Național
de Istorie a României

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Authors are responsible for the contents of their articles.

A pdf version of this volume can be downloaded from archaeoheritage.ro/conference

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

November 6th — arriving day
Hotel Astoria, I Lăpuşneanu St
Registration desk: hotel lobby

November 7th–8th — sessions days
Union Museum, 14 Lăpuşneanu St
Registration desk: museum lobby

November 9th — study trip to historical sites

November 10th — departure day



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH

Union Museum

09:00–09:30 registration of participants

09:30–10:00 opening remarks

Double Election Hall

Chair: Sergiu Musteață

Acad. Bogdan C. Simionescu, President of the Iași branch of the Romanian Academy

Dr Alexander Rubel, Director of the Iași Institute of Archaeology

Dr Lucrețiu Bîrliba, Vice-Dean of the Faculty of History, "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iași

10:00–11:00 plenary session

Chair: Friedrich Lüth

Key speakers:

Willem J.H. Willems

International developments in archaeological heritage resource management

Claire Smith

Symbolic Wars

11:00–11:30 coffee break

11:30–12:30 plenary session

Chair: Friedrich Lüth

Key speakers:

Douglas C. Comer

Tourism and economics at heritage sites: local and global perspectives

Adrian Oliver

The Valletta Convention: challenges and opportunities. A framework for the future

Friedrich Lüth

Managing Europe's hidden treasures — sunken landscapes on the continental Shelf

13:00–14:30 lunch

→ Hotel Astoria

14:30 – 18:00 **parallel sessions (Session 1 and Session 2)**

14:30 – 16:00 Session 1

Double Election Hall

Legal framework and management of the archaeological heritage

Chair: Willem J.H. Willems

Speakers:

Michal Bureš

Archaeological heritage management in Czech Republic — between centralism and liberalism

Munmun Mondal

National strategies on preservation archaeological heritage in India

Corina Borş

Who owns the past and who cares (really) about it? A Romanian perspective

Uli Voss, Sergiu Musteață and Alexandru Popa

Forward-looking for conservation — case study Landscape Archaeology at the Cubolta River

Valley, Republic of Moldova

Discussions

16:00 – 16:30 coffee break

16:30 – 18:00 Session 1

Double Election Hall

Legal framework and management of the archaeological heritage

Chair: Willem J.H. Willems

Speakers:

Asmita Basu

Sustainable development — a challenge for archaeological site. Management in the coastal areas of West Bengal in India

Fariz Khalilli and Shola Bayramova

Research and conservation of public buildings in medieval Agsu Town

Giacomo Tabita

Italian civil protection and archaeological heritage: Italian experiences

G. Romanescu, V. Cotiugă, Ș. Caliniuc, A. Asăndulesei, C. Nicu, and M. Mereuță

Destruction of archaeological heritage sites by natural risk phenomena

Discussions

14:30 – 16:00 Session 2

Conference Hall

Access to the information and public archaeology

Chair: Alexander Rubel

Speakers:

Robin Skeates

Public archaeology and the landscape: the work of the National Trust

Daive Delfino and Luiz Oosterbeek

Yes, we can! Scientific research and public archaeology in between public and private in

Central Portugal

Alexey O. Pronin

International exhibition project "The Terra-cotta Army: arms and armour in Chinese destiny"

2010 - 2013: experience, results and perspectives of mobile exposition

Arzu Hasanli

Access to the information and public archaeology in the medieval Agsu archaeological tourism complex

16:00 – 16:30 coffee break

16:30 – 18:00 Session 2

Conference Hall

Access to the information and public archaeology

Chair: Alexander Rubel

Speakers:

Durga Basu

Public Archaeology — its scope and limitation in regional aspects from India

Katarzyna Jarosz

Popularizing archaeology in Romanian press

Livia Ștefan and Dragoș Gheorghiu

E-cultural tourism for highlighting the “invisible” communities — Elaboration of cultural routes using augmented reality for mobile devices (MAR)

Andrea Chiricescu, Alexandru Popa and Mihai Chiricescu

The Archaeology steps into the Smartphone era! An application for mobile devices, for signalling, tracking and informing on archaeological sites from South-East Transylvania — a Joint Public-Private Research Project

Discussions

19:00

dinner

→ Hotel Astoria

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH

Union Museum

09:30–11:00 Session 3

Double Election Hall

Cultural tourism and archaeological heritage preservation

Chair: Suzie Thomas

Speakers:

Elena M^a Pérez González, M^a Esther Chávez Álvarez, M^a Dolores Cámlich Massieu, and Dimas Martín Socas

Archaeological heritage management in Canary islands (Spain) and its relationship with tourism

Alisa Borisenko

The possibility of developing travelling routes in the wake of the European archaeological researches 18th–early 20th century in Central Asia

Andrey Borodovskiy

Monitoring of archaeological heritage of the Altai Mountains and tourism (Siberia, Russia)

Piotr Kołodziejczyk

Polish scientific achievements in the world's cultural heritage research as a good marketing product? Examples of promotion activities using Polish archaeological and conservation successes

Andrey Gottlib and Yuriy Teterin

Archaeological-ethnographic museums of Khakassia: problems and prospects of development (Siberia, Russia)

Discussions

11:00–11:30 coffee break

11:30–13:00 Session 3

Double Election Hall

Cultural tourism and archaeological heritage preservation

Chair: Suzie Thomas

Speakers:

Marta Lorenzon

Arica and Parinacota: a successful example of integration between cultural tourism and heritage preservation

Irina Gusach

New trends in development of archaeological tourism in the south of Russia (by the example of Archaeological museum-research "Tanais")

Yuliy S. Khudjakov

Preservation and using of archaeological sites in the mountain regions in Central Asia as a part of recreational zone: perspective view

Gleb Kubarev

The problem of study, preservation and using as objects for scientific tourism of petroglyphic sites in Altai mountain region (Southern Siberia, Russia)

13:00–14:30 lunch

→ Hotel Astoria

14:30–15:00 Session 3

Double Election Hall

Cultural tourism and archaeological heritage preservation

Chair: Suzie Thomas

Speakers:

Projit Kumar Palit

Pilak of Tripura: a cultural tourism zone between India and Bangladesh

Alexandru Popa

Multidisciplinary researches and the question of archiving the analysed samples and their results. Case study: the Roman camps from south-east Transylvania

Sergey Skobelev

The tasks of protection and use in the field of scientific tourism sites of ancient and medieval fortifications in southern Yenisei region (Siberia, Russia)

Monica Biră

Seeing the past through the eyes of media — a study in communicating archaeology in Romania

Discussions

15:00–15:30 coffee break

15:30–17:00 Session 4

Double Election Hall

Use and abuse the legislation: looting and trading antiquities

Chair: Corina Borș

Speakers:

Suzie Thomas

Multiple-role Actors in the movement of cultural property: Metal-detector users

Henrique A. Mourão

Neither state-owned nor private: a Brazilian Environmental Law proposal for the controversy on property and management of the goods of the past

Sergey Tikhonov

Inconsistent tendencies in use of archaeological sites

Sergiu Musteață

Looting the past: trading archaeological goods in the Republic of Moldova

Discussions

17:30–18:00 Evaluation and follow up

Double Election Hall

18:30 dinner

→ Hotel Astoria

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH

Study trip to historical sites

- 07:30 departure — meeting point in front of Grand Hotel Traian (Union Square)
- 08:30 Cucuteni — the eponymous site and the open museum
- 10:00 Cotnari–*Cetățuia* — the ancient Getae (Thracian) hillfort
- 11:00 Proboata Monastery — the recently restored medieval church and monastery complex
- 14:30 Neamț Fortress — the recently restored medieval Moldavian fortress
- 16:30 Museum of Eneolithic Cucuteni Art from Piatra-Neamț
- 17:30 departure to Iași
- 20:00 farewell dinner at Hotel Astoria

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

International developments in archaeological heritage resource management

Willem J.H. Willems

[Dean, Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden, Holland]

The paper examines some positive but also some quite worrying trends and developments around the globe. At a time of financial crisis and economic recession in many parts of the world, new challenges are posed for research and management of archaeological heritage resources. In western countries existing infrastructure and legislation are under scrutiny, and for developing countries the wisdom of importing western procedures and ethics is rightly being questioned. At the same time, archaeological resources are increasingly being exploited for their economic potential without regard for their sustainable preservation. The World Heritage List of UNESCO was intended to promote the preservation and enjoyment of the most important natural and cultural heritage on the planet. It is now fast losing all credibility because of political manoeuvring and the deliberate inscription by the World Heritage Committee of sites that do not meet the requirements, for reasons of prestige, tourism and economic purposes.

Symbolic Wars

Claire Smith

[Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia]

While archaeologists have made major contributions to the preservation of cultural heritage in times of conflict, the challenges of today are very different to those of the last few decades. Increasingly, cultural heritage is targeted as part of military strategies. The old wars were about territory, but the new wars are about culture. We live in a globalised world, in which the media are embedded in military undertakings. Increasingly, battles are being fought through symbolic, rather than military, means. This process is exemplified in the events of September 11th and the consequent “war against terrorism”. Such events can be interpreted in terms of a war that is fought through symbols as well as through arms. In symbolic wars the aim becomes that of destroying the cultural icons that communities use to establish and nurture their identities and alliances, in addition to destroying traditional military targets. This paper will discuss some of the ways in which cultural heritage plays a role in these symbolic wars.

Tourism and economics at heritage sites: local and global perspectives

Douglas C. Comer

[ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM)]

Unless the conservation of natural resources and preservation of cultural resources within a given area provides economic benefit, the area remains vulnerable to development in ways that will damage or destroy those resources. Tourism can provide substantial economic benefit, but if not carefully structured, it, too, can attract the same kinds of destructive development that establishing a special, protected area was intended to avoid. Authenticity is a concept that can guide the development of a sustainable tourism. Authenticity of place is what sets it apart from all others, and therefore what makes a place an attractive destination. We look here at how this concept is related to that of integrity, how it can be applied to both natural and cultural resources, and, among cultural resources, to tangible and intangible cultural resources. Bearing in

mind that sustainable tourism must always compete with less sustainable uses, we also consider tourism in terms of both the local and global economy. From this perspective, it should be clear that establishing reliable sets of data with which to plan and manage economic development is essential. Demographic data is needed in order to identify groups most compatible with the site and the experiences that it offers. Crucial data sets, however, must be developed through programs of inventory and evaluation of natural and cultural resources. These must be used to understand the ecological interrelations among these resources. Information gained from merging demographic and resource data will provide the basis from which to manage visitor flow within the site itself and, as importantly within the region. A useful management plan establishes zones in which desired uses and conditions are identified, and ways to monitor conditions within zones. In economic terms, such a plan should meet the test of accommodating both local economic development and providing global public goods, as described by the Nobel Prize winning economist Joseph E. Stiglitz.

The Valletta Convention: challenges and opportunities. A framework for the future

Adrian Oliver

[Institute of Archaeology, University College London, UK]

The Valletta Convention was developed and formulated in response to changing approaches to archaeological heritage management that had occurred in the intervening period since the London Convention of 1969. This paper will review the major achievements of the Valletta Convention and at the same time identify key areas of 'unfinished business'. The circumstances of heritage management have continued to change since 1992 and there are significant new pressures bearing down on archaeological heritage management which give rise to familiar questions of fundamental importance to all practicing archaeologists. Which elements of heritage can and should be conserved? How can we identify what is most valued, what is significant, and what is important? Who should be responsible for (paying for and) protecting and conserving heritage? What is the appropriate balance between legislation, regulation, and other mechanisms for protecting and conserving heritage? Although familiar, all these questions require new responses and the evolution of new approaches to heritage management to fit the circumstances of the twenty first century. The paper will conclude by drawing on the experiences of implementation of the Valletta Convention to explore some of the ways in which archaeologists need to put human values at the centre of an enlarged and cross-disciplinary approach to cultural heritage exemplified by the Florence and Faro Conventions.

Managing Europe's hidden treasures — sunken landscapes on the continental Shelf

Friedrich Lüth

[German Archaeological Institute, Berlin, Germany]

During the last glacial maximum large areas of the European Continental Shelf were exposed. Mankind was settling along the coastal areas and in the hinterland — both are now far deep down under the seabed. The anaerobic conditions under the sea led to perfect preservation conditions, especially for finds of organic material. Modern technologies enable access and have revealed small insights into sites and monuments that are a unique archive from a period less well known from mineral soil archaeology. The presentation will describe first attempts to understand the pattern of sites around the Baltic Sea and wants to raise awareness on the necessity to develop a common strategy for this fragile resource that is under threat not least by climate change and the effects onto the coastal zones.

SESSION I:

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Archaeological heritage management in Czech Republic —between centralism and liberalism

Michal Bureš

[Department of Archaeology, University of West Bohemia, Pilsen, Czech Republic]

Last twenty years represents in European archaeological heritage management the time of implementation of European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. For some European countries this period meant also the transition period from communism to democracy and capitalism. Vast changes in society and national economy had affected also the approaches to the management of archaeological heritage. Further changes were raised by recent recession. Proposed paper introduces Czech Republic as a case study of development mentioned above taking in to the consideration changes in legal framework, institutional background and management policies and priorities. The Paper is focused also on recent problems in Czech system of archaeological heritage management and put them in broader European perspective.

National strategies on preservation archaeological heritage in India

Munmun Mondal

[University of Calcutta, India]

India is perhaps one of the largest repositories of tangible heritage in the world. A major part of this heritage is preserved in her monuments, sites and antiquities of varied in nature. The range of such relics, from the past is indeed very vast and covers a long span of time i.e. Prehistoric to Colonial times. They are protected and maintained by Archaeological Survey of India and State Archaeology Departments. As far as the database on built heritage is concerned, at present 3675 monuments and sites are protected by Archaeological Survey of India and more than 3500 monuments are protected by the State Governments. Some legal framework has been undertaken to protect and preserve these rich antiquarian heritage and national pride for future generation. **Legal Framework:** (1) Ancient Monuments Remains and Sites Act 1958 & Rules 1959, Validation and Amendment Act, 2010; and (2) Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972 and Rules 1973. Ancient Monuments Remains and Sites Act 1958 was enacted by the Parliament of India with an aim “to provide for the preservation of Ancient and Historical monuments and archaeological sites and Remains of national importance, for the regulation of archaeological excavations and for the protection of sculptures, carvings and other like objects”. My paper intends to throw light on the different strategies enacted and repealing by Government of India in different time to preserve archaeological Heritage of this country.

Who owns the past and who cares (really) about it? A Romanian perspective

Corina Borș

[National History Museum, Bucharest, Romania]

According to the national legislation regarding the archaeological heritage in Romania the authorities (both at central and regional level) are managing the state public property represented by the archaeological remains (sites, monuments, artifacts etc.). Yet the current practice of the last decade sets a different perspective for assessing the real situation, namely there are a series of other entities (or better said stakeholders) involved in the archaeological heritage management processes. The presentation will focus on a series of relevant examples for understanding who (in fact) owns the (materiality of the) past in Romania and who is responsible for the protection of these vestiges.

*Forward-looking for conservation — case study Landscape Archaeology
at the Cubolta River Valley, Republic of Moldova*

Uli Voss, S. Musteață, Al. Popa

[RGK, Frankfurt am Main, Germany]

The Sântana-de-Mureș/Černjachov-Culture is without doubt one of the most interesting archaeological phenomena during the early history of Southeast Europe. Cemeteries and settlements give an idea of the scale of the settlement in the period of about AD 230-430/450. Can research contribute to conservation, because only what is recognized as worthy of protection can be protected? The project „*Cultural Relations of the Sântana-de-Mureș Culture between the Rivers Pruth and Dniester*” focuses mainly, but not only, on the settlements in a clearly defined natural area between the rivers Prut and Dniester: the Kubolta valley in the north of Moldova. Information about: the location, size and structure (settlements, cultivated areas) of the settlement areas in relation to the landscape (location factors); relation between prehistoric (Neolithic) and proto-historic (late Antiquity) settlement clusters; structure of the settlement (farmsteads); studies on settlement pottery — ratio of the types of wares, proportion of fine ceramics, imported pottery — can have an important impact on identifying sites that merit preservation and protection.

Sustainable development — a challenge for archaeological site.

Management in the coastal areas of West Bengal in India

Asmita Basu

[Academy for Professional Excellence, Calcutta, India]

Extraordinarily rich, vast and diverse cultural heritage in the form of built heritage, archaeological sites and remains since the ancient times are the symbols of both cultural expression and evolution. Recently a fundamental lack of knowledge, understanding and perhaps interest in our past are posing a challenge not only for the present generation but also for the future generations to come. Manifestations of Archaeological sites expressed in cultural forms are losing their traditional essence in a rapidly transforming world with modern lifestyles ushering in an era of industrial growth and economic development. In the present scenario sustainable development has become an important challenge to deal with particularly in the age of modernization. It is of

utmost importance in this situation to maintain correlation and cooperation between archaeological heritage management and the new age principles of management. The present study aims to highlight the growing challenges and possible remedies of sustainable development of archaeological sites through a case study of the temple sites in the coastal areas of West Bengal, India.

Research and conservation of public buildings in medieval Aghu Town

Fariz Khalilli ^(a), Shola Bayramova ^(b)

(a) [Azerbaijan Teachers' Institute]

(b) [MIRAS Social Organization in Support of Studying of Cultural Heritage, Baku, Azerbaijan]

Aghu Archaeological Expedition of Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan have been conducting archaeological explorations in medieval Aghu town since 2010 March with initiative and support of MIRAS Social Organization under guidance of Professor Gafar Jabiyev. 1.5 hectare area of the city was explored in 5 excavation sites within 2010–2012 years and different remnants were revealed. In this article peculiarities, protection and conservation of some displayed public buildings, including bath-complex, Juma Mosque, water reservoirs and ice-stores are dealt. During archaeological period of 2010–2011 entrance door of the bath-room revealed, stairs to the bath-complex, stone-planked roads to the bath-room, adjacent rooms to the bath-room, a wide square planked with stone in front of those rooms and pond were explored. The bath-complex consists of the pond in the centre, room for resting with sections like tombs aside, and wardrobe, and bathroom. The 4th excavation site which a bathroom included was covered with metal construction and coverage in 2012, inside it is intended to elaborate the exposition on subject “culture in medieval Aghu town”. The bath-room walls were conserved due to advice of Italian Professor Luigi Scrinzi and participation of members of MIRAS Organizations' Conservation and Restoration Department. The walls were cleansed without any interference, referring to modern conservation methods, and the parts inclined to erosion and destruction was fastened with solutions. General capacity of large building which was revealed in 5th excavation site during 2011-2012 archaeology term and we call provisionally Juma Mosque is 576 sq/ms (36×16 m). This is the most magnificent construction remnant uncovered in Aghu. The base of the mosque walls was constructed of river stone, whereas the walls built of adobe. The mosque walls of adobe were fastened with the solutions; river stone base and column stands of mine stone kept the same. The fence around the mosque yard was trimmed with alm and the water-proof and transparent solution was done on the surface. The surface of two-cell large water reservoir plastered accurately with alm inside and built mainly by river stone and revealed in mosque north is covered up with arch. Length of the reservoir is 10.25 meter, width is 5.26 m, and depth is 2.80 meter. In general the water capacity of the pond is 140.65 cub meter. The revealed water reservoir served for the city's Juma Mosque and provision of the people lived around the mosque, with drinkable water. The exploration was carried out in the most follow site in the city called provisionally 7th excavation site during 2012 archaeological excavation period and ice-store was displayed. The cavity is clearly seen from the photos taken from the space. General length of ice-store is 30 m, width 8 meter. The surface of the ice-store was temporarily covered up in order to protect it from natural and anthropogenic impacts. The restoration of the building was decided since the building peculiarities were defined and the elaboration of restore projects of the building launched by Scientific-Research Project Institution “Azerberpa”.

Italian civil protection and archaeological heritage: Italian experiences

Giacomo Tabita

[Italian Society for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage, District of Sicily, Italy]

The Italian Society for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage (SIPBC) is the Italian delegation of an International organization working on the preservation of the Cultural Property, with the specific aim to the technical and practical possibilities, thus protecting the Heritage in all kind of crisis and risk situations (including natural disasters and conflicts), supporting the Italian ministry for the Cultural Heritage and the National Department for the Civil Protection, thanks to a shared Protocol with the Ministry established in 2008. The SIPBC has a continuous dialogue with all institutions aiming to the preservation and the valorisation of the Cultural Heritage and in its specific activities, also promotes the beginning of concrete initiatives also to the specific training into the Civil Protection, with a special target in the International Humanitarian Law applied to the Cultural Property, with the National Army and several cultural institutions (universities, schools), supporting the local authorities as required by the UNESCO's references. During the last years, in Italy there were some natural disasters which became to develop the shared sense of belonging and of ownership, improving the responsibility to preserve and to recover every expression of the Cultural Heritage. A target of the Cultural organizations is to develop the shared sense of belonging and of ownership, improving the responsibility to preserve and to respect every expression of Cultural identities: the so-called "active" professional participation as social involvement in some Italian experiences of civil protection for the Cultural Heritage (example: Abruzzo, Italy) is improving this sense of citizenship. Recently, the SIPBC have created a specialization patent for town policemen, aiming to their training in the Civil Protection for Cultural Heritage and to the crime prevention on the archaeological sites. This practice also reveals to be a helpful exercise as a preliminary step to face the conflict's risks and the war emergencies aiming to protect the Cultural Properties.

Destruction of archaeological heritage sites by natural risk phenomena

G. Romanescu, V. Cotiugă, Ș. Caliniuc, A. Asăndulesei, C. Nicu, M. Mereuță

[Arheoinvest Platform, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, Romania]

The study focuses on a number of archaeological sites located in the Moldavian Plateau of Eastern Romania. The area in question has an elevation of ca. 200–500 m, and its underlying geology — thick loess deposits — means that the soil is prone to accelerated degradation, particularly under the action of heavy precipitations and torrential waters. The area harbours several thousand archaeological sites, of which the Neo-Eneolithic ones are most susceptible to damage since they are located near watercourses, along the upper courses of the rivers, or on structural plateaus. Historical and contemporary climatic change (and anthropic) deforestation (alongside over-pasturing and inappropriate farming practices) induced severe geomorphological processes that greatly affect the archaeological sites: landslides (e.g., Dealul Mare), gulying (e.g., Băiceni–Cucuteni; La Dobrin), alluvial depositing (e.g., La Iaz–Dealul Mândra) and erosion (transportation of soil from the riverbanks to the riverbed) (e.g., Costești). The study advances a series of specific measures (stabilising the slopes and banks, afforesting the upper sectors of the hydrographic basins, i.a.) that should be followed in such situations, in order to mitigate the damage sustained so far and to safeguard the archaeological heritage sites against this kind of natural hazards.

SESSION 2:
ACCESS TO THE INFORMATION AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Public archaeology and the landscape: the work of the National Trust

Robin Skeates

[Department of Archaeology, Durham University, UK]

This paper examines the work of the National Trust in conserving and managing the archaeological remains found on their extensive properties in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Drawing upon a variety of recent examples, it raises a series of questions: What aspects of archaeological sites should be measured to assess their (conservation) condition, and how often should each site be re-visited on the ground? How should an archaeologist manage and support a team of volunteers? Should historic landscapes be frozen in time or reworked to enhance visitors' experiences of them? To what extent should the National Trust be encouraged to acquire and conserve new properties? And should environmentally-sensitive archaeologists support or block the development of wind farms? These current issues, and more, will be discussed with particular reference to the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised)* which was ratified by the UK government in 2000.

Yes, we can! Scientific research and public archaeology in between public and private in Central Portugal

Davide Delfino, Luiz Oosterbeek

[Instituto Terra e Memória, Mação, Portugal]

Archaeological research is normally understood as being totally public or solely founded by public structures. But when the dynamics of collaboration between private and public structures generating common projects, on archaeological heritage put this axiom is in to question. An example that show this combination can be pursued, and that it had excellent result, from the point of view of continuity and utility of research, comes from the Middle Portuguese Tagus Region. In a context of Integrated Management of Territory, through three public structures (Polytechnic Institute of Tomar; Abrantes Municipality and Mação Municipality) and two private structures (Estrada Foundation and Land and Memory Institute), in six years (2007-2013) it has been possible to develop research projects on the archaeological heritage which, although different in nature, can be integrated with each other. Having as object of study local archaeological public and private protohistoric heritage, it was possible to complete: (1) scientific studies and papers; (2) scientific and dissemination events; (3) certification and museological plan of a private collection; (4) fieldwork; (5) master's lectures; (6) promotion of local heritage abroad. All as part of research grant funded by a private foundation, as a consultancy contract for Municipality, and within a post- doctoral project in a Private research structure.

*International exhibition project "The Terra-cotta Army: arms and armour in Chinese destiny"
2010 - 2013: experience, results and perspectives of mobile exposition*

Alexey O. Pronin

[Novosibirsk State University, Laboratory of Humanitarian Studies]

The international project "Terracotta army — the world's eighth wonder..." has been started at Novosibirsk State regional Museum hall on 17 of November 2010. This year was The Year of Chinese language in Russia. Between years 2010–2013 our project had been presented at Novosibirsk, Seversk, Tomsk and Iskitim cities as well as Karasuk town. Except one short exhibition that has taken place in Moscow, 2006, our project is unique for Russia. It was devoted to the first emperor of China Qing Shihuan's burial complex and the world famous Terracotta Army. Detailed description of our project's peculiarities is also presented in our article. The project was invented on private funds of its authors with partial support of The Government of Novosibirsk Region. The idea of this project is closely connected with problems and prospects of modern oriental studies in Russia. It was invented for a long timework in Siberian cities. The main mission of our project is educational: to represent one of the ancient history of China and its greatest archaeological monument — the Qing Shi Huan Emperor's mausoleum — for people in Russia. The exhibition was also constructed in order to work as an educational ground for university and college students and secondary school pupils. Our project is a result of private activity with partial financial support of The Ministry of Culture of Novosibirsk region. The authors of our project are: Oleg Pronin, Natalya Pronina and Alexey Pronin. The exposition based on the copies of terra-cotta warriors ("general", "warrior", "marksman") and terracotta-horse. The statues were made by reconstruction department of Museum in Xian, P.R.C. They are totally identical to the real artefacts discovered during the excavations in Xian. Bronze arms and ritual equipment parts are also presented in our exposition as well as modern reconstruction of arms (axes and spears) and armour (Han type iron armour discovered at Ershiyanzhi site and reconstructed by specialists of Novosibirsk State University. We have invented two types of "Terracotta Army" exposition: (1) for large regional state museums, such as Novosibirsk State Regional Museum, Tomsk State Regional Museum and Museum of Seversk city; and (2) for small municipal museums of Novosibirsk region, such as Museum of Karasuk town and Municipal museum of History and Arts of Iskitim city. The main difference between these variations is the different number of terracotta statues — 3 warriors + 1 horse statues for the 1st variation and 3 warriors for the 2nd. These two different types of "terracotta Army" exposition require different space (100–140 square meters for big exhibition and 60–90 square meters for small). Our crew invented equipment for our exhibition accordingly to several restrictions: big and heavy statues need to be placed safely both for visitors and for statues; small archaeological artefacts need to be displayed most bright and effectively and, at the same time, need to be placed in the safe place; exhibition is mobile, so all equipment must be easy in construction and transportation; mobile exposition must be equipped with special safety boxes for statues and other equipment; all exhibition equipment must provide the maximal effectiveness of representing artifacts and be comfortable for visitors and lecturers. Our recent mission is to adopt our exhibition to local museums and visit districts of Novosibirsk Region. This mission ends this year. For the future we hope to present our exhibition abroad in Turkey, Azerbaijan and Europe. We hope it will give an excellent opportunity of close contact with ancient Chinese culture and military history of ancient Eurasia to Russian and foreign audience. On March 24, 2012 authors of the international exhibition "Terracotta army" were awarded with the Premium of The Governor of Novosibirsk region in culture and arts. This award was presented as a result of hard work during the year 2011. Here we thank Government and The Ministry of Culture of Novosibirsk region our partners and all those who helped us to make this exhibition real.

Access to the information and public archaeology in the medieval Aghsu archaeological tourism complex
Arzu Hasanli

[MIRAS Social Organization in Support of Studying of Cultural Heritage, Baku, Azerbaijan]

We established MIRAS Social Organization in Support of Studying of Cultural Heritage in January 2010 with the purpose to increase public activity in the line of study, protection and propagation of our cultural heritage monuments. The Organization was registered by the Justice Ministry of the Azerbaijan Republic in March, 2010. Our past forgotten under the ground for long years and history are condemned to sleep in the books and museums funds after the archaeological excavations. The excavated sites turn into the condition strange not only to a tourist but also archaeologists conducted the excavation after several years. Our purpose as MIRAS Social Organization while elaborating the project of medieval Aghsu archaeological tourism complex was to implicate the attention of our country and world tourists to the region kept beyond the Azerbaijani tourism route. First of all the town left 200 years ago needed to be enlivened. Aghsu Archaeological Expedition revealing fortress wall, Juma Mosque, bath-house, craftsmen shops, dwellings, water lines, sewerage and large streets in three excavation sites on 9000 sq/ms area for 2 years also found thousands of exhibits with no analogue in central museums. The second stage of the project needed to be shown at the exhibition for conservation of the revealed rests and tourists' short distance watch. The 3rd and 4th excavation sites were covered up for a short time; the surrounding flourished and the exhibition complex created. For tourists' comfortable reach an asphalt road was laid up from modern Aghsu town up to medieval Aghsu town. Parallel 3rd stage of the project covered propagational activity including publication of 3-volume "Medieval Aghsu town" book-album in two languages; setting up Internet page "agsuexpedition.org"; electron passport of thousands of exhibits; "Aghsu Wonder" exhibitions in region, capital and foreign countries; 3D views of 3rd and 4th excavation sites; producing TV documentaries; arrangement of info-tour of mass media representatives to the excavation site; holding introductory seminars to Baku universities, secondary schools, museums and libraries, etc.

Public Archaeology — its scope and limitation in regional aspects from India

Durga Basu

[University of Calcutta, India]

Archaeological study and interpretations of material remains have always been a conventional area of discussion. Archaeo-historical studies are based on transferring knowledge from one generation to the next generation of archaeologists and historians through various excavation reports, publications, journals, discussions and museums displays. In recent years a new trend has emerged in archaeology which seeks to engage the interest of members of the public, passing along what archaeologists have learned, by way of books, pamphlets, museum displays, lectures, television programs, internet websites and excavations which are open to visitors. Various regions in India are highly potential for archaeological remains and monuments. Even in the remote rural areas of the country archaeological materials are found in abundance which can educate and generate interests of the common man regarding India's rich cultural heritage. Public archaeology can be a source for cultivating and disseminating knowledge about the living traditions and ethno-archaeological materials. The present paper will highlight the pottery craft of a remote village of Bankura district in eastern India and the application of public archaeology, its scope and limitations in regional aspects in this area.

Popularizing archaeology in Romanian press

Katarzyna Jarosz

[Międzynarodowa Wyższa Szkoła Logistyki, Wrocław, Poland]

The aim of my presentation is to analyse how archaeology was popularized in Romania in the years 1945–2000. Articles concerning archaeology published in a popular science magazine “Știința și tehnică” in those years. 227 articles were published and they cover a very wide range of topics, beginning by Dacia, through palaeoanthropology, ending with pseudo-archaeological theories, such as existence or non-existence of Atlantis or traces of Aliens on the Earth. The scope of this paper is as well to analyse whether and to what extent the prevailing political conditions present in Romania during the period 1945–2000 affected the presentation of archaeology popular science publications. The articles were written both by very renowned authors, specialists in the area and by the journalists. The articles appear in the whole period analysed, although there are years in which more texts are published. In the magazine it is possible to find in-depth articles, essays, short messages, book reviews and reportage on archaeology. The articles appearing in these publications were widely discussed and played a significant role in Romanian scientific life during the period under consideration. It is worth noting that for a large period it was common practice for archaeological articles to be written by professional archaeologists, historians or members of archaeological expeditions.

E-cultural tourism for highlighting the “invisible” communities —

Elaboration of cultural routes using augmented reality for mobile devices (MAR)

Livia Ștefan, Dragoș Gheorghiu

[Institute for Computers (ITC), Bucharest, Romania]

This paper presents an IT strategy for placing in the cultural flow the “invisible” human communities, whose heritage can be viewed and shared with mobile devices using Augmented Reality (MAR). Our method is based on the identification of points of interest (POIs) in these unknown communities or places, which will be accessible from mobile devices from each major city. This strategy will enable the development of local cultural routes and development of a tourist information service sensitive to the user’s geographic location. The paper discusses as a POIs a prehistoric *tell*-settlement near the Danube river, which will be marked on a digital geographic map. In MAR the superimposed layers of information will appear similar to an archaeological stratigraphy. By selecting each POI, detailed visual information will be downloaded, concerning the prehistoric settlement, the settlement’s houses and artefacts. While viewing these reconstructions the user can also receive on the mobile phone information regarding the regional museum nearby. The paper will also approach the social aspect of the method, namely the initiation of an e-cultural tourism.

The Archaeology steps into the Smartphone era! An application for mobile devices, for signalling, tracking and informing on archaeological sites from South-East Transylvania – a Joint Public-Private Research Project

Andrea Chiricescu ^(a), Alexandru Popa ^(a), Mihai Chiricescu ^(b)

(a) [National Museum of Eastern Carpathians, Sf. Gheorghe, Romania]

(b) [SC DelkaSOFT SRL, Sf. Gheorghe, Romania]

At the basis of this project stays the need to facilitate the communication between fundamental archaeological research and society. The project's main result is a smartphone application that will offer its user the possibility of being informed at the right time and in the right place about the existence of an information package about a Dacian, a Roman or Late Roman archaeological site for e.g., found in his/her vicinity. The information that will be framed in the local, regional and national context will be structured and delivered towards the users in a differentiated manner, according to their age, communication language or other essential criteria. By using the new mobile technologies we will shorten considerably the way between fundamental knowledge and the user, whose interest lay in different aspects of knowledge. Defining the profiles of the possible user group types will allow a coherent transmission of scientific information gained through the project as well as its intrinsic message towards the users, adapted to their level of understanding, this being one essential socio-humanistic side of the scientific and technologic research. The new product and its connected services will incorporate information packages that will contribute to the user's life comfort, to the improvement of the cultural and archaeological heritage administrative organizations' performances. We will create an application that will serve to transform scientific information into a cultural one and it will transmit it differentiated by target groups to modern society.

SESSION 3:

CULTURAL TOURISM AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

Archaeological heritage management in Canary Islands (Spain) and its relationship with tourism

Elena M^a Pérez González, M^a Esther Chávez Álvarez, M^a Dolores Cálalich Massieu, Dimas Martín Socas
[University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain]

Tourism has been, during decades, an economic activity of great importance to the Canary Islands, constituting the main source of wealth, with the sun and beach offer its best value. The evolution of concepts such as tourism and cultural heritage into an integrated concept of management, has encouraged the development and increased leisure through the emergence of new cultural products, based on the combination of heritage resources of diverse nature and where the archaeological play an important role in other communities. In the Canary Islands, despite the existence of numerous archaeological sites declared B.I.C. (Bien de Interés Cultural = Cultural Interest Good), and the need for renewal of tourism as a mature destination which is just formulas have been developed consistent with this integrated concept. Until now, innovation and new management models designed and implemented in recent years for the archaeological heritage in other areas of our country, are virtually non-existent in the Islands. Although there have begun to generate some research and case studies that have attempted to provide tools for management and enhancement of the Archaeological Heritage, directly or indirectly associated with the tourism industry, today it is desirable to investigate further and working on new

management models. Must assess the quality of the criteria and guidelines for action and investment, and tourism-economic policies, dissemination and promotion that is done, both insular and even in the autonomous region, and precise studies of how to integrate archaeological resources in tourism in the islands. In this presentation we will present a reflection and evaluation of management policies of Canary Islands archaeological heritage. We will associate it to the tourism and will be shown some examples.

The possibility of developing travelling routes in the wake of the European archaeological researches 18th–early 20th century in Central Asia

Alisa Borisenko

[Novosibirsk State University, Russia]

North and Central Asia has long been in the centre of European researchers' science interest. From the 12th to the 17th centuries, Europeans moved to Asian territories as ambassadors, merchants, preachers. Some of them appeared to get to Siberia, having been taken prisoner during a war or taken the Russian service. From 18th century purposeful research of Northern Asia started, and the Russian Academy of Sciences organized some scientific expeditions. In the 19th–early 20th centuries many researchers from Germany, England, France, Sweden, and other countries studied the monuments of ancient and traditional cultures in Central Asia, including East Turkestan, Mongolia. In the course of expeditions, the routes were fixed in full details and notes of journeys were made. Nowadays these data partially have published, partially stored in archival datasets. There are some ancient monuments discovered by Europeans during the period under review which are located on places of the initial fixing. They may be of particular interest to tourists and travellers who are interested in ancient history and culture of the people of North and Central Asia. Ural and Siberian experts organized some conducted tours. In previous years a few journeys were carried out following the route of Alexander von Humboldt's expedition to the Ural collaboratively with the Society of Moscow University Friends from Germany. Some tourist tours to memorable places connected with this outstanding scientist have been tested and carried out currently. Altai Mountain region was repeatedly visited by the European researchers in the 18th–19th centuries and many ancient monuments of various periods and people were discovered. A team from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography SB RAS is taking part in making up and carrying out of tourist projects. However, the history of investigations of ancient monuments is out of the projects. In the 18th century members of the researching expeditions were impressed by archaeological and ethnographical variability, represented on the territory of Minusinsk Depression. Ancient monuments — stone statues, fortifications, etc. — mentioned in reports and diaries can be put on current tourist tours or independent tourist projects. Expeditions resulted in the discovery of valuable evidences of ancient Turkic written records and ancient Kharbalgas city in the Orkhon River Valley in Mongolia. Seeing such an interesting site can turn a usual tourist tour into an adventure because of a colourful history of constructing, discovery and studying of this ancient monument. Thus, we believe that the data collected by European researchers in the process of studying of ancient sites in North and Central Asia in the 18th–early 20th centuries can provide a reliable base for the development of new routes in the region for travellers and archaists.

Polish scientific achievements in the world's cultural heritage research as a good marketing product? Examples of promotion activities using Polish archaeological and conservation successes
Piotr Kołodziejczyk

[Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland]

Polish researchers made a great contribution to many aspects of the humanity history study and preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of the world. During last decade, Polish research teams analysed with huge successes archaeological sites e.g. in Egypt, Guatemala, Ukraine and Cyprus as well as in Syria or Russia. Polish Archaeological Expedition to the Eastern Nile Delta can be a perfect example of this activity. Since more than 10 years the expedition leads excavations in Egypt, which are currently one of the most important and the most recognized among specialists. Extraordinary, sensational discoveries of the world's oldest brewery, golden statues of unknown rulers, enigmatic figures of deities and rich graves were also mentioned in the media almost all over the world and have revolutionized the study of the origins of ancient Egypt. These discoveries have become a part of the ancient Egyptian culture manuals and most of small items discovered by Poles became one of the biggest attractions of the famous Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Unfortunately, the financial problems of the Polish science allows only for very limited promotion activity these and make many difficulties to competing with the scientists from wealthier countries e.g. from Western Europe research institutions. The situation seems to be similar when we look at the case of research and conservation work carried out with great success in Guatemala. Polish researchers for the first time in many years have discovered the tombs of kings and started a modern conservation of the city destroyed by the jungle. This work became the basis of intensive promotional activities but still remain to be far behind of the similar cases known from Western Europe or the U.S. We may say with huge probability that if researchers' parts of the world have made similar findings the promotional campaign would be much more successful and would allow them not only to continue to work. After such a success they would affect significantly expand their heritage study for example by increasing funding as well as start work on releasing results of their research and share them with the public. In Poland these activities are still very difficult and sometimes even impossible. The paper will present the above-mentioned cases and their promote actions as well as the international reception.

Arica and Parinacota: a successful example of integration between cultural tourism and heritage preservation

Marta Lorenzon

[Trust for Architectural Easements, Washington DC, USA]

This paper will present the preservation practice adopted in the region of Arica and Parinacota (Chile), which is considered as one of the best cultural landscape of the Americas. It is set in the extraordinary scenery between the Great Desert of the Pacific and the high plateau of the Andes, and has a cultural register dating back over 10,000 years. This cultural landscape is worthy of conservation as a heritage of humanity, and as a source to generate alternative forms of healthy development for future generations, so that they too will be inspired by the wisdom of the ancestral cultures that were able to survive and develop in harmony with their surroundings. The Fundación Atiplano with the help of the World Monuments Fund and the Chilean government has developed the archaeological and architectural heritage plan management of the

area though a sustainable policy of preservation, restoration and cultural tourism. In these days, tourism is orientated towards responsible conservation of the resources it promotes. In the Late-Intermediate Period (1100–1400 AD) there emerge the Regional Developments, among them the 'Arican Culture', that occupy the three ecological levels, signalling their caravan routes with geoglyphs in the Lluta and Azapa valleys. In the Inca Period, towards 1470, the expansion of the Tawantinsuyo integrates the region into the vast south Andean world, around the network of roads called Inca Trail. With the arrival of the Spaniards in 1536, the Inca Trail would be crucial for the development of one of the most important chapters in the history of the Spanish Crown in South America, the 'Ruta de la Plata de Potosí'. From 1574 Arica becomes the official port of the legendary mineral that constituted one of the principal sources of income of the Spanish Empire between the end of the 16th Century and the middle of the 18th Century. Herds of mule and llamas would be transported along the old paths, and their produce would be supplied to the Andean villages. The Mission Route supports the conservation of heritage in the Andean churches of Arica and Parinacota. It originated thanks to the economic and cultural opportunities that arose from the Ruta de Plata de Potosí-the route through which silver was transported from the mines of Potosí in Peru to the port of Arica. It also acts as a link between Chile and the Southern Andean area that it shares with Peru, Bolivia and Argentina. The objective of the Mission Route is to implement a tourism trail of heritage in the region that is particularly rich in natural and cultural resources, in order to strengthen the Andean communities that exercise its custody, to promote its repopulation and to create a scheme of sustainable development that can be applied throughout the nation. Since 2005, Fundación Altiplano and the Diocese of Arica take care of the conservation of religious heritage of the Andean communities in the restoration project of churches of Arica and Parinacota. Mission Road Project has been conceived as an alternative sustainable development, aimed at strengthening the Andean communities that have the safekeeping of the heritage in the region.

*New trends in development of archaeological tourism in the south of Russia
(by the example of Archaeological museum-research "Tanais")*

Irina Gusach

[Archaeological Museum "Tanais", Russia]

In the South of Russia there are a lot of archaeological monuments of different times and epochs. Many of them have been explored; the rest will continue to be studied. Archaeological excavations are carried out here regularly. However, not all of the found and researched by archaeologists objects could be preserved for future generations included in the Museum and make it available for tourists. That is why we so appreciate every one of the saved archaeological monuments, which include the ancient settlement of Tanais (III c. BC–V c. AD) with its districts (VI–X c.), situated in 25 km from Rostov-on-Don. Tanais is the only one in the Rostov region archaeological monument discovered in the XIX century, which has been preserved in its original form until our days. The rest were destroyed. For more than a century Russian and foreign expeditions have been conducting excavations on the territory of the settlement Tanais and around it. All the objects that they investigate (the remains of buildings, streets, gates, defensive walls, ramparts and ditches), are not destroyed then, but are restored, preserved and stored as they have been found by archaeologists. The finds from the excavations are sent to the Archaeological Museum-preserve "Tanais", organized with the monument back in the 60-th years of the 20-th century. The staffs of the Museum has put a lot of efforts for preservation and

augmentation of the material collected here by several generations of the archaeologists and bringing them to the attention of tourists. However, what is happening on the territory of the monument in the recent time surpassed all the best expectations. New modern trends appeared in the development of cultural archaeological tourism in Tanais, which promise to give good results in the nearest future. In order to preserve this unique archaeological monument in the Delta of the Don and at the same time make it available to general public, including the number of objects of cultural archaeological tourism in the South of Russia, the Museum-preserve "Tanais" in the beginning of 2000-ies has developed and now successfully implements aimed at the whole program complex events. At the present time the territory of the ancient settlement is fenced and equipped with modern lighting system, video surveillance and warning, taken under the protection of the security service (due to what were thwarted all attempts to vandals to the destruction of the monument). More attention is paid to the restoration work which is now kept at the facility almost all year round. All existing and newly explored in Tanais archaeological sites are made available for visitors to the Museum due to the improvement of the settlement wooden plankings and viewing platforms. To increase the exposition and exhibition space it is designed and implemented a project for the construction of a new Museum complex, which includes not only the construction of a large modern building of the Museum, but also the creation of reconstructions in the open air of dwellings of ancient Tanaites (Tanais inhabitants), summer Greek theatre and stadium. In 2012, during excavations on the site allocated for the construction of the new Museum building, archaeologists found an ancient cult construction – Tolos (tholos), which was decided to retain, as the result of which the construction project had to remake, and the location of the Museum moved to the side. This required additional cash expenditures, but the Ministry of Culture of the Rostov region with understanding attitude to what is happening, allocated additional fund for the modifications to the original project. Now, over the Tolos (tholos) it is planned to build a pavilion to make it another interesting archaeological tourist object.

Preservation and using of archaeological sites in the mountain regions in Central Asia as a part of recreational zone: perspective view

Yuliy S. Khudjakov

[Novosibirsk State University, Russia]

Preservation of historical and cultural heritage including archaeological sites in the Sayan-Altai and other mountain regions of Central Asia is an urgent task for the countries of this region. In contrast to past decades, nowadays a significant threat to the safety of archaeological sites is not industrial construction and agricultural development, but illegal excavations and collection of archaeological finds aimed to selling by modern graverobbers. In this regard using of metal detectors and other technical devices by graverobbers to search for metal products and development of selling of illegally obtained archaeological finds had serious consequences. Over the past two decades as a result of these activities the safety of many archaeological sites in Central Asia has significantly damaged. So along with the strengthening of measures for the protection of monuments, it would be well to include the most significant archaeological sites located in the mountain regions of Central Asian historical and cultural region in the field of recreational activities. Carrying out of tourist trips in the mountains given the opportunities of combining active leisure and seeing significant archaeological sites should contribute to the expansion of the recreational potential of this type of tourism. The program of cultural tourism

can be included visiting and sightseeing of the most famous burial mounds, memorial complexes and stone sculptured figures, petroglyphs, ancient monuments and medieval fortifications. Tourists interested in culture and history could be invited to visit museums of local lore and school museums. A visit to the archaeological excavations carried out in these areas could also be included in such tourist tours. The inclusion of archaeological sites in the field of recreational activities can limit the possibility of pillage of archaeological sites by treasure-hunters and help to obtain additional funds for keeping, studying and, if necessary, conservation work. Currently, the district authorities in some regions of southern Siberia, along with historical national and regional cultural monuments heritage, began to take under protection archaeological sites that haven't been included in special registers. Along with tours of seeing the ancient and medieval monuments and museum exhibitions, interested tourists should be allowed to purchase colourful informational materials, popular scientific and reference books containing the necessary information about the archaeological sites of the tours. In the future, inclusion of historical and cultural monuments in the field of recreational activities for young people can make such monuments a necessary part of education and bring up the younger generation to respect the historical heritage.

Pilak of Tripura: A Cultural Tourism Zone between India and Bangladesh

Projit Kumar Palit

[Department of History, Assam, University, Silchar, India]

The word 'tourist' is derived from the Latin word *turnus* which means a circle or a wheel. But the word tourist means a person who moves to other places with a circular trip, i.e., ultimately comes back to original the place. Pilak tourist centre is the cross-border tourism between India and Bangladesh. It is connected with Pilak (south Tripura, India), Sita Kunda (Chittagong, Bangladesh) and Mainamati (Comilla town, Bangladesh.). The Religious tourist circuit is the triangular shape of locations of the three places of two countries. The best time of journey of this trip on October to March requires time 7 or 8 days .This trip covers the wider geographical area of Tripura and Bangladesh. Pilak is bounded in the north, west, and south-east by the international boundary of Bāngladesh in the present area of Noakhali, Chittagong and Chittagong Hill tracts. Tripura shares 856-km border with Bangladesh. Pilak is situated in the Belonia sub-division of South Tripura. Pilak was associated with Sitakunda and Mainamati (Comilla town), through early trade route from six century CE. The cross-road of Assam, Bengal and Bihar, it was probably connected with Arakan or Burma via land — routes through Cachar valley, Lushai hills and Manipur on the one hand and via Chittagong, Pilak and Arakan on the other. Not only that, the Buddhist monk Buddhagupta and his followers were travelled on same route from Buntavarta (probably it was Pundravardhana) to Balu (probably it was Pegu) via Tripura (high land), Kasaranga or Devikota Rakan (Arakan), Haribhanja and Bakan (probably it was Pagan). Being situated in such cross roads of different religious and cultural waves, Pilak the blending of Bengal and South East Asia (particularly Burmese) cultural on its soil. As a result, this both way assimilation relevant elements with the local character gave rise to typical regional mixed culture of Pilak, which is an important phase towards the development of art, culture and religion of North eastern India. So Pilak is an important religious tourist circuit within India and Bangladesh which is promoted the cross-border peace and cultural exchanges with our neighbour country Bangladesh. The paper aims to make a unified approach to study all these issues from a holistic viewpoint of religious and cultural tourist centre of the Pilak in detail.

Multidisciplinary researches and the question of archiving the analysed samples and their results. Case study: the Roman Camps from south-east Transylvania

Alexandru Popa

[National Museum of Eastern Carpathians, Sf. Gheorghe, Romania]

Archaeology is by far a destructive research – once investigated the archaeological source is partially or completely destroyed. This sad particularity of archaeology makes the issue of long time archiving and accessing of the researched scientific materials very pressing. It is quite obvious that in the future access to the metal, pottery, soil or macro- and microbotanic samples must accompany and complete the traditional process of archaeological research publishing. Without claiming to develop a solution to be used nationwide, I will present as follows the structure of my researches in the Roman Camps from south-east Transylvania. I will also present the information and samples gathered to support the discussion of their archiving. In this context, the goal of my presentation is, first, to discuss the possibilities for long term archiving of the samples and of the results of their analysis, recovered during multidisciplinary researches of the Camps from south-east Transylvania, and, second, to analyze the compatibility and the interaction possibilities between scientific data of different type.

The tasks of protection and use in the field of scientific tourism sites of ancient and medieval fortifications in southern Yenisei region (Siberia, Russia)

Sergey Skobelev

[Laboratory for Humanitarian Research, Novosibirsk State University, Russia]

One of the largest state associations in Medieval Eurasia was Kyrgyz Khanate. Its historic center is located to the north of the West Sayan. It is the oldest of the states created on the territory of modern Russia. Its population in the 40th year of the IX century would be about 2 million people. It is also important to note that the written records of Chinese and Central Asian origin testify: the population Khanate was not entirely nomadic. So it only shows the Yenisei Kirgыз people in Central Asia and South Siberia, whose farming activities are derived in the first place. Judging from the excavations of burial mounds era Chaa-tas, Kyrgyz raised pigs. This is an important feature of the population, leading a sedentary lifestyle. In this territory farming tradition preserved until Russian-time, which is also its population is markedly different from the nearest neighbors to the north and east. Archaeological research carried out on a number of the fortresses, and the status of their walls show that, of course, part of the fortifications was completed well before the Middle Ages — sometimes even in the Neolithic. But the data of written sources and the results of the excavations specify that some are actually used, and the rest could be used for its intended purpose and much later — even on the later Middle Ages. In this regard, the field seasons of 2012–2013 we conducted a survey of these fortresses and territory in the center of the cluster, mainly within the Ordzhonikidze district of Khakassia. During the work, checked in the first place, the current state of facilities and opportunities to review the area of fortresses. Simultaneously, measurements were made of distances and directions from the main facilities of the local topography to these fortresses, which revealed some of the mistakes made by other researchers. But the main substantive result is the primary fixation in a kind rings created by the nearest mountain fortress at the confluence of the White and the Black lyus, another object of the defensive assignment — a very large and extended, radically different from the mountain fortresses — “sve”.

Seeing the past through the eyes of media — a study in communicating archaeology in Romania

Monica Bîră

[National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest, Romania]

There is a widespread preconception amongst professional archaeologists that, generally speaking, media are more concerned about reporting archaeological discoveries in such a way to privilege the impressiveness of some finding or other, paying little or no attention to the accuracy of information. Nevertheless, monitoring the Romanian press during the last year shows some interesting results as to the way journalists really handle archaeology related topics. This paper aims to present some of those findings considered against a background of media studies but also to open a debate about the meaning and the opportunity of such a research topic. Furthermore, the paper does not seek to limit the interest in this kind of research only to archaeologists working with the media, but to address, from a fresh angle, taking into consideration that the process of popularizing archaeology and archaeological interpretation of any given subject has to be lasting social implication.

SESSION 4:

USE AND ABUSE THE LEGISLATION: LOOTING AND TRADING ANTIQUITIES

Understanding the trafficking of looted cultural objects: the Baltic region

Suzie Thomas

[The Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research, University of Glasgow, UK]

Recent literature has discussed the various stages in the criminal market for cultural objects (e.g. Alder and Polk 2005, Dietzler 2013), and the different actors that are present at each of these stages. For many of the best-documented types of looted cultural object, often at the higher end of the price spectrum, these stages are represented by quite diverse actors such as subsistence diggers, auction houses and wealthy collectors. In the case of lower-end objects, which are perhaps more common, of lower artistic quality, in a worse state of preservation or intrinsically made of less expensive material, it is possible to see the *same individuals* acting at all stages of the process. In other words, the person who finds and digs up an object also transports or arranges to transport it (sometimes smuggling it over national borders), sells it, and is a collector of similar objects in their own right. This 'multiple-role actor' scenario is particularly prevalent in the phenomenon of hobbyist metal detecting. In this paper, metal detecting and its impact on both the licit and illicit market in cultural objects is explored theoretically in relation to the existing matrices, and illustrated within the context of the United Kingdom, Finland and Estonia.

Neither state-owned nor private: a Brazilian Environmental Law proposal for the controversy on property and management of the goods of the past

Henrique A. Mourão

[Lawyers Bar Association from Minas Gerais, Brazil]

According to the UNESCO, the "ethical framework to study, hold and preserve the past" is only appropriate at a state level, as the others, the private ones, are subject to the capitalist spirit. Having as inherent value the increasing exchange of objects under the laws of logic of art market, this spirit would be inconsistent with the principles introduced in the agreements and conventions of the entity. The private citizen, in democratic countries, who want to preserve, protect and use the cultural heritage of humanity, the specific case treated in this specific communication are thus heavily criticized and discouraged by UNESCO, to whom this intention implies "domination, elitism and possession". According to this entity, how these people understand the property of the goods of the past implies violation of the *Universal Law of Cultural Property*, which requires the maintenance of the objects in their territorial contexts, preserving the original features and sensitivities of those who produced them and guaranteeing the dominial property of the States. This is not, however, to oppose the point of views of state and private in order to choose the side that would stand to reason. The fact is that the answers given by the two sides are insufficient to solve the challenge of defending interests that in fact are not exclusive of either of them. It is exactly the rupture of dichotomy between interests what we have in mind as this rupture allows us to find the most appropriate answers to the problem of property of the goods of the past and the attribution of the right and the duty to use and protect these goods. This is, above all, to consider those goods according to the principles of the democratic state of law. The Brazilian constitutional law has brought us, in this context, an important innovation that represents a new paradigm for the management of arts and artefacts, it has introduced in Brazil's legal system a third legal category of good — the DIFFUSE GOOD, which covers the environment and the goods of antiquity — and increased its use and protection through a democratic and participatory "Guarantee System". Our work is to propose a revision of the ways to define and implement the public interest, once this makes it possible the emergence, though still incomplete, of other actors, their capacity to act, their right to participate, to be informed and to use the goods of the past.

Inconsistent tendencies in use of archaeological sites

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In Russia, as well as in the majority of the countries of the world, there is legislation on cultural and historical heritage where archaeological monuments are included also. It regulates their protection, safety and use. However, in Russia from time to time there are opinions on imperfection of the legislation, and attempts to correct it become. I believe that there are two groups of contradictions in society on these questions. The first — need of development of new territories (Siberia, the Far East, the region of the Far North). Therefore here it is necessary to conduct large industrial (huge hydraulic engineering constructions, pipelines, automobile and the railroads, the industrial enterprises) and inhabited construction. In this case works go in the territory almost not studied by archaeologists or where a large number of monuments of

archaeology (it is already known is connected with features of system of moving of inhabitants of these territories). Contradiction essence — need quickly to finish construction works and to start getting profit, and slow rates of archaeological works because of not study of territories and a short field season (at the best 2–3 months, and sometimes and 2–3 weeks). The second contradiction is connected with need to keep integrity of archaeological monuments and desire of weight of people independently to look for ancient subjects by means of metal-detectors. These people it is possible to break into two groups. Representatives of one consider that it is possible to conduct searches of rarities where archaeologists don't work. Other people consider that the scientific and museum community doesn't provide use and safety of monuments therefore they can work everywhere in a due measure. Then they consider admissible to use digging equipment or wage labour of guest workers, and collect collections of antiquities for personal collections and on sale, completing the illegal market of trade in antiquities.

Looting the Past: trading archaeological goods in the Republic of Moldova

Sergiu Musteață

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The illegal trade in antiquities is a huge network in which are involved many factors and people (for example black archaeologist/treasure hunters, dealers/vendors, beneficiaries, and so on.). For some of them this is a daily job, but for many of them this is just a hobby and they come from diverse social and political backgrounds. In Republic of Moldova, the problem of heritage crimes is part of a larger range of phenomena, and is the result of the political and economic situation in the country. Most goods are come from 'black archaeologists' who are using metal detectors. In my paper I will present few spectacular cases of trading antiquities from Moldova on International Market. A spectacular case on illegal antiquities trade was discovered in 2006 by the Amsterdam Schiphol International Airport customs. A huge box with 26 archaeological goods was sent from Chisinau International Airport to Amsterdam by UK diplomat. The Amsterdam case was under Chisinau municipal prosecutor office, but till now we do not so much about this case. Another case relating to the illegal antiquities trade originated from South-Eastern and Eastern European countries was attested by Darmstadt Prosecution, Germany in 2006. As a result of a misunderstanding between Moldovan state bodies less communication with German colleagues, this case was not until today solved.

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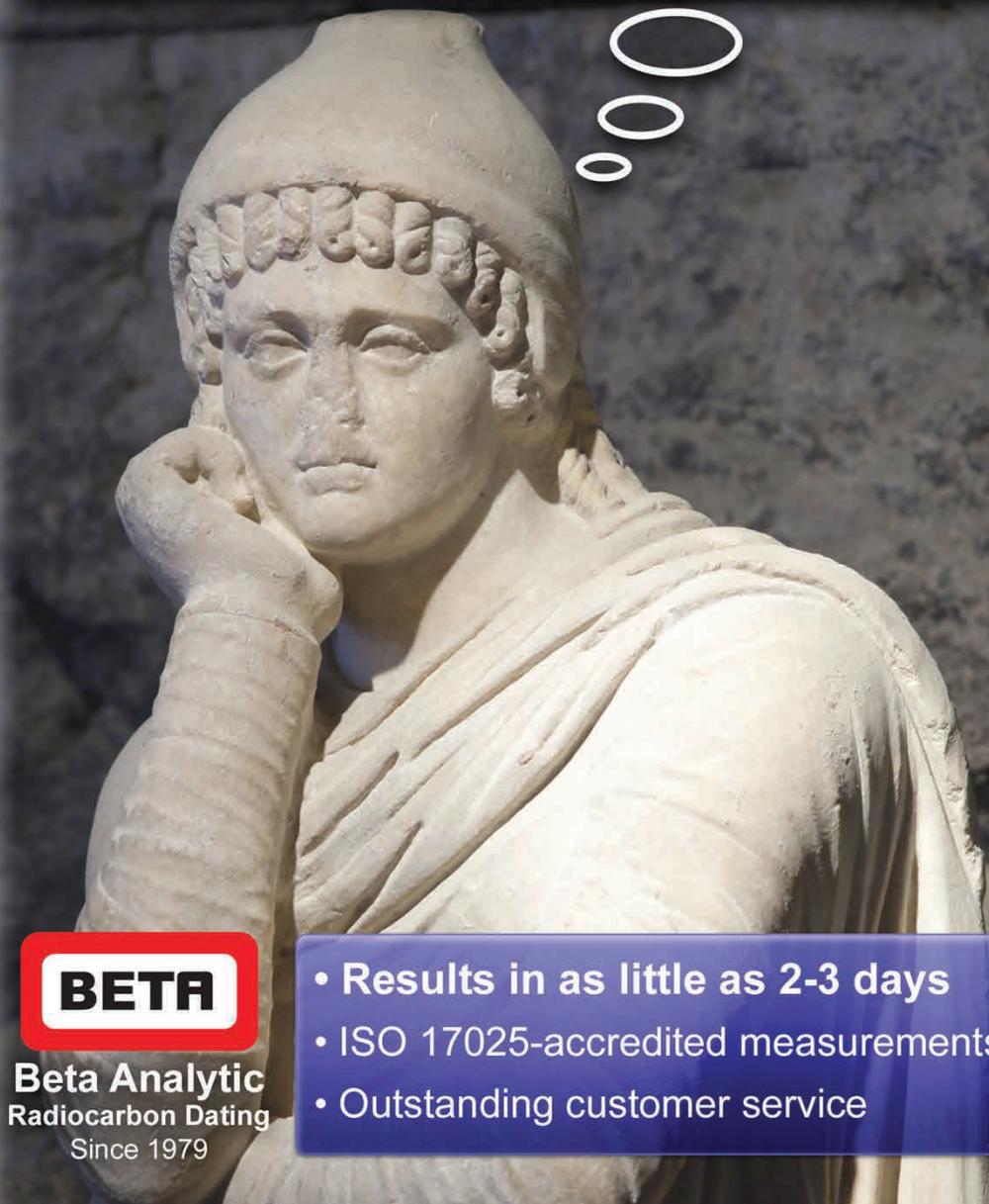
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