

*“ICAHM met in Quebec
Economics? Prevention?
Planning its future”
- Marilyn Truscott*

Minutes of the 2008 ICAHM Annual Meeting
Held in Conjunction with the 16th ICOMOS General Assembly
Château Laurier Hotel
Quebec City
29 September 2008
Business Meeting 9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
Tour of Quebec City Archaeological Sites led by
Dr. William Moss 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

Attendees:

Adams, Jeff *	USA
Aranoff, Miriam	USA
Baird, Melissa*	USA
Bélanger, François C.	Canada
Binder, Regina	USA
Cloutier, Céline	Canada
Comer, Douglas*	USA
Demeter, Stéphane*	Belgium
Gutscher, Daniel	Switzerland
Inoue, Satoshi	Japan
Lane, Brent*	USA
Limoges, Sophie	Canada
Mackay, Richard	Australia
Mazzia, Natalia	Argentina
Moss, William*	Canada
Nadbath, Barbara	Slovenia
Nikos, Agriantonis*	Greece
Patricio, Teresa	Belgium
Predan, Primož	Slovenia
Savrami, Maria (Marianna)*	Greece
Schlanger, Nathan*	France (INRAP)
Solar, Giora	Israel
Stokin, Marko	Slovenia
Truscott, Marilyn*	Australia

* denotes current ICAHM member

The meeting was chaired and these notes taken by Douglas Comer, ICAHM Vice-President for North America (dcomer@culturalsite.com).

Apologies:

Brian Egloff, President

Introductions:

Participants introduced themselves, describing their activities in ICOMOS, ICAHM, and other scientific committees

Notes:

Comer briefed the 20 attendees (see attached list) on the status and ultimate objectives of the reorganization of ICAHM. He reported that this had begun in earnest following the 15th ICOMOS General Assembly in Xi'an, with the adoption of the Eger-Xi'an Principles. These state that:

“ICOMOS expects the International Committees to be at the heart of scientific inquiry and exchange in their domains,” and, further, they should “... actively pursue programmes which define research needs, stimulate and support research activity, and increase exchange and dissemination in order to promote greater understanding in the field.”

The Eger-Xi'an Principles set in motion the redrafting of the ICAHM protocols. The revised ICAHM protocols, among other things, defined the types of memberships available to ICAHM members. A new membership category, “Expert Member,” was established. Expert members must demonstrate the requisite training, experience, and involvement in archaeological heritage management, and also indicate their willingness to contribute to the activities of ICAHM. In the three years since Xi'an, ICAHM has admitted 39 Expert Members. The geographic distribution of Expert Members was presented by country and by world region. It was noted that great effort must be made to provide for representation from regions outside Europe, the US, Canada, and Australia.

Comer then reviewed the content and intent of the broadside distributed recently to ICAHM members that suggested ways in which they could become more involved with the business of ICOMOS and ICAHM. There are two broad categories of this, described below. In both instances, ICAHM will encourage Expert Members from the countries for which we have good representation to seek out and collaborate with experts in underrepresented regions. Proceeding in this way will accomplish both the immediate objectives of producing publications and establish the committees required for future ICAHM activities, but will also assist in accomplishing the long term goal of developing equal representation from all areas of the world, thereby establishing a truly global network of archaeological heritage management professionals.

The broad categories of involvement are as follows:

1. Participating in the production of publications. Publications will include an ICAHM Newsletter and special publications.

- a. The Newsletter will at first be published three times a year. An effort will be made to obtain short contributions from as many as possible of the regions that have been established for ICAHM. Contributions will preferably deal with issues pertinent to upcoming Scientific Committee Themes (for 2009, Social Change and Heritage Management, for 2010, Technological Change and Heritage Management); to issues that were identified at the ICAHM WAC-6 session (establishing CRM programs in developing countries and analyzing the economic benefit of archaeological site preservation as well as designation of archaeological sites as World Heritage Sites); and the four statements to be developed from discussions at WAC-6 (global standards for archaeological research, global ethics for archaeological research, global theory, and landscape preservation). Finally, contributions will be solicited pertinent to the ICAHM resolutions put forward at the 16th General Assembly (efforts to make “grey literature accessible to qualified researchers, and alerting the archaeological community to material that appears in popular media that has the effect of encourage site looting and the traffic in illegal antiquities).
- b. The first of ICAHM special publications will very likely be one that is concerned with the effect of the illicit trade in antiquities on archaeological sites and ways in which to arrest or ameliorate the associated damage. While other publications have focused on steps taken to curtail trade in antiquities, for example by compiling registries of artifacts and tracking their movement, there has been a dearth of literature that deals with how looting can be discouraged or eliminated at archaeological sites themselves, or even that describe the cultural and economic structure that underlies looting and how that might affect the integrity of sites. While it might be possible to obtain funding for publication through ICOMOS, ICAHM must submit a brief description of the publication in order to be considered for this. The description should include a tentative listing of the sites that we will be dealt with in the publication. We will soon be sending out requests for proposed articles to be included in this publication.

Future publications might include ICAHM President Brian Egloff’s guidelines for revision of the ICAHM Charter, as well as “best practice” statements on professional ethics, professional standards, landscape preservation and archaeology, and global theory.

Also, ICAHM will have the opportunity to participate in the Interdisciplinary International Scientific Committee (ISC) Scientific Theme for the 2009-011 Triennium: CHANGING WORLD, CHANGING VIEWS OF HERITAGE: the impact of global change on cultural heritage. The Scientific Council will meet in 2009 in Malta to address Technological Change; it will meet in 2010 in Ireland to address Social Change, and at the 2011 ICOMOS General Assembly in Iran will hold a symposium on Changing World,

Changing View of Heritage. The Scientific Council will endeavour to publish the proceedings of these sessions.

Economic Benefit of Inscribing Archaeological Sites on World Heritage List

ICAHM member Brent Lane is a Professor and Director of the UNC Center for Competitive Economies, an economic research center of the Kenan-Flagler Business School at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mr. Lane spoke about how a better understanding of the economic benefits of archaeological site conservation could increase support for cultural and heritage management. He discussed that while tourism increases can degrade site integrity with or without significant economic benefits, the incorporation of sustainable tourism practices into heritage management strategies could maximize benefits for both archaeologists and local economies. However he pointed out that developing such strategies depended on improved definition of the means, forms and scales of economic benefits derived from archaeological heritage sites.

To illustrate his point Mr. Lane discussed the ambiguous case for increased economic benefits of heritage locations inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site List. He observed that while it is widely assumed that World Heritage listing leads to increased tourism, and thereby potentially greater economic benefit, the commonly cited anecdotal evidence of such tourism gains is not well supported by the limited research to date on the issue. He attributed this to the fact that such prior assessments were hampered by data constraints and limited sample populations. As a result their findings were generally inconclusive and therefore unpersuasive in describing the economic benefits of Heritage Management.

To address this situation Mr. Lane described an economic impact research project that would examine the marginal contribution of World Heritage Site listing to regional tourism and economies at multiple archaeological sites globally. Archaeological World Heritage and control sites from all parts of the world, including Europe, North America, Central America, South America, Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia would be studied. The global scope of this research design would therefore overcome the data constraints that hampered previous evaluations as a variety of World Heritage Sites research subjects would be selected based on the availability of adequate data and appropriate control sites. The research would also examine the scale, form and distribution of economic benefits through “best practice” analysis of a cross-section of subject sites.

Mr. Lane’s presentation led to a lively discussion among the attending ICAHM members. Several members spoke to the relevance of such research to heritage management efforts in their home countries. The consensus of the assembled group was that such research needed to be initiated soon and Mr. Lane was asked what would be required to undertake the work. He responded that a full research program involving 20 World Heritage Sites would require 24 to 36 months, but that with the cooperation of ICAHM membership he believed that an initial phase examining selected sites could be undertaken with the

resources of his Center beginning as early as January 2009. Expansion of the research project to encompass the additional global locations would proceed based on securing additional external support."

Briefing on INRAP (*Institute national de recherches archéologiques préventives*) by Dr. Nathan Schlanger

Dr. Nathan Schlanger, Director of Research and Development for the *Institute national de recherches archéologiques préventives* (INRAP) introduced the ICAHM meeting attendees to his organization, which is the first institutional member of ICAHM. INRAP is the largest employer of archaeologists in France, having 1,850 of the approximately 3,000 archaeologists in that country. It practices and promotes "preventive archaeology," that is, it carries out programs and activities that prevent the destruction of archaeological resources. It does through participation in planning for infrastructure and other sorts of development; conducting surveys, evaluations, and rescue archaeology; carrying out research, and educating and engaging the public through books, articles, pamphlets and electronic media that present and interpret the results of archaeological research in France. The average cost of preventive archaeology in France is 1% of the cost of a typical project. INRAP oversees or conducts small scale test excavations at approximately 9,000 hectares (22,230 acres) of land each year, and conducts about 300 full scale excavations. It has an annual budget of 135 million euros (approximately \$175 million). Dr. Schlanger outlined the manner in which INRAP is organized and described the procedures that are followed in the execution of its responsibilities. He also provided an overview of the work that INRAP has been doing to introduce preventive archaeology in Africa, where massive campaigns of landscape and infrastructure development have become increasingly common.

ICAHM Newsletter

This was followed by a discussion of the development of an ICAHM Newsletter. Marilyn Truscott strongly advised that the newsletter begin with modestly, with three issues per year. Contributions will ultimately be solicited by regional Steering Group members. These will be recruited as time goes on. The newsletter will deal with events and issues of common concern and interest to ICAHM members, and will facilitate the development of a global network of archaeological heritage managers.

Gray/Confidential Literature

Marilyn Truscott noted that 'development archaeology' was now forming some 90% of archaeological investigation. She noted the sessions on this issue at the World Archaeological Congress 6 in Dublin in June-July 2008, including ICAHM's meeting. She noted that not this resulted in a loss of integrated information to inform archaeological research, particularly at a landscape level, the work often being linear (e.g., roads), or for smaller suburban developments. The majority of archaeological reports from such processes are 'grey literature', held in agency / development proponent offices, and not widely available to researchers. In some cases, the reports are classed as 'confidential' for commercial-in-confidence reasons. This is of major concern for the

aims of archaeology to provide information about past cultural activity to society at large. A resolution regarding gray/confidential literature was presented to the General Assembly, and was approved (see below and Appendix A).

Resolutions for the General Assembly

Truscott and Comer asked if anyone had suggestions for resolutions to be submitted to the General Assembly. (Two were ultimately submitted, see Appendix A).

Lunch

Tour of archaeological sites in Quebec City, led by City Archaeologist, Dr. William Moss

- 1) Excavations at Saint-Louis Forts and Châteaux National Historic Site (Dufferin Terrace)
- 2) Place-Royale interpretative center (Listed Archaeological site under Provincial Legislation)
- 3) Auberge Saint-Antoine (Award-winning archaeological hotel)
- 4) Lower town port district
- 5) Intendants Palace Archeological Site (Laval University Field school from 1982-1992 and 2000 onwards)

Appendix A: Resolutions Submitted by ICAHM and Approved by the ICOMOS General Assembly

4. Alburnus Maior (Romania)

Regarding the Roman site of Alburnus Maior in Roşia Montana, an outstanding mining settlement and cultural landscape in Romania, as a potential World Heritage Site,

With reference to:

- The Resolution n° 20 of the 13th General Assembly of ICOMOS held in Madrid, Spain,
- The Resolution of the 14th Extraordinary General Assembly, held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe,
- The resolution of the ICOMOS Conference, held in Pécs, Hungary, 22-27 May 2004,
- The ICAHM Statement on the mining concept at Roşia Montana in Lyon, France, at the European Archaeological Association Conference on 9 September 2004,
- The Resolution of the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi'an, China, in October 2005,
- The resolution of the XXIII World Congress of the UIA – the International Union of Architects, in Torino in 2008, and taking into consideration:
- The official statements of the Romanian Academy, those of all the religious communities involved and also those of professional bodies, such as the European Council of Architects and the Romanian Chamber of Architects,
- That the Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development of Romania interrupted the licensing procedure for the mine proposal and suspended the evaluation of the environmental impact study prepared by Roşia Montana Gold Corporation,
- Recent irrevocable court decisions in Romania that annulled an archaeological discharge certificate issued earlier to exploit the Carnic Massif and also ascertained the illegality of Roşia Montana's urban plans, and also
- Recent information about steps taken for starting mining operations in Roşia Montana and also other similar threats upon the archaeological, architectural and historical heritage of the cultural landscape of the Apuseni Mountains,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves to:

- Reiterate its deepest concern about the planned mining operations that have led to and threaten to continue the destruction of the archaeological site of Alburnus Maior in Roşia Montana, Romania, and its surroundings,
- Call for the urgent intervention of the National Authorities to ensure the appropriate protection of the site,

- Call for further evaluation of the significance of the site as a cultural landscape and its archaeological, architectural and ethnographic heritage together with its spiritual values in the
- context of the cultural heritage of Europe and the world, and
- Express once again its will to collaborate with the Romanian authorities and other organizations to achieve these actions and calls for the involvement of the relevant ICOMOS International Scientific Committee and UNESCO for that purpose.

7. Response to articles in the popular media that glamorize looting of archaeological sites

Considering that:

- The scientific and historic value of artifacts can only be fully realized if they are found and recorded by professional archaeologists *in situ*,
- In the past year, articles recommending artifacts taken from archaeological sites as investments have appeared in TIME magazine, and numerous television shows have appeared on the Travel Channel that encourage the looting of archaeological sites for excitement and profit,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves that:

- ICOMOS will, to the best of its ability, publicly condemn pieces appearing in the media (including magazines, newspapers, television shows, and websites) that extol the collecting or purchase of artifacts obtained inappropriately from archaeological sites.

31. Access to Grey Literature by Legitimate Researchers

Considering that:

- When public funds are expended to conduct archaeological research, the results are not always disseminated beyond sponsoring agencies,
- Too often information from such ‘development archaeology’ is unavailable as ‘grey’ literature, and that
- It is understood that certain information must be kept confidential to protect heritage values, but other research results are needed to meet the ethical obligations of archaeological inquiry to inform the public and ensure future generations have knowledge of the cultural past,

The 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Quebec, Canada, in October 2008 resolves that

- ICOMOS and its National Committees encourage government heritage agencies to enable public access to the results of archaeological inquiry undertaken as part of development projects, environmental impact statements and other non-research based archaeology.