

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE POLICIES AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE XVII UISPP WORLD  
CONGRESS (1–7 SEPTEMBER 2014, BURGOS, SPAIN)

**Volume 15 / Sessions A15a, A15b, A15c**

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ARCHAEOPRESS ARCHAEOLOGY

# ARCHAEOPRESS PUBLISHING LTD

Gordon House  
276 Banbury Road  
Oxford OX2 7ED

[www.archaeopress.com](http://www.archaeopress.com)

ISBN 978 1 78491 738 8  
ISBN 978 1 78491 739 5 (e-Pdf)

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VOLUME EDITORS: Erika M. Robrahn-González, Friedrich Lüth, Abdoulaye Cámara,  
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SERIES EDITOR: The board of UISPP

SERIES PROPERTY: UISPP – International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences

Proceedings of the XVII World UISPP Congress, Burgos (Spain)  
September 1st – 7th 2014

KEYWORDS IN THIS VOLUME: Archaeology; Heritage; Policies; Management Structures

UISPP PROCEEDINGS SERIES is a printed on demand and an open access publication,  
edited by UISPP through Archaeopress

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## **Foreword to the XVII UISPP Congress Proceedings Series Edition**

Luiz Oosterbeek  
Secretary-General

UISPP has a long history, starting with the old International Association of Anthropology and Archaeology, back in 1865, until the foundation of UISPP itself in Bern, in 1931, and its growing relevance after WWII, from the 1950's. We also became members of the International Council of Philosophy and Human Sciences, associate of UNESCO, in 1955.

In its XIVth world congress in 2001, in Liège, UISPP started a reorganization process that was deepened in the congresses of Lisbon (2006) and Florianópolis (2011), leading to its current structure, solidly anchored in more than twenty-five international scientific commissions, each coordinating a major cluster of research within six major chapters: Historiography, methods and theories; Culture, economy and environments; Archaeology of specific environments; Art and culture; Technology and economy; Archaeology and societies.

The XVIIth world congress of 2014, in Burgos, with the strong support of Fundación Atapuerca and other institutions, involved over 1700 papers from almost 60 countries of all continents. The proceedings, edited in this series but also as special issues of specialized scientific journals, will remain as the most important outcome of the congress.

Research faces growing threats all over the planet, due to lack of funding, repressive behavior and other constraints. UISPP moves ahead in this context with a strictly scientific programme, focused on the origins and evolution of humans, without conceding any room to short term agendas that are not root in the interest of knowledge.

In the long run, which is the terrain of knowledge and science, not much will remain from the contextual political constraints, as severe or dramatic as they may be, but the new advances into understanding the human past and its cultural diversity will last, this being a relevant contribution for contemporary and future societies.

This is what UISPP is for, and this is also why we are currently engaged in contributing for the relaunching of Human Sciences in their relations with social and natural sciences, namely collaborating with the International Year of Global Understanding, in 2016, and with the World Conference of the Humanities, in 2017.

The next congress of UISPP, in Paris (2018), will confirm this route.

## Foreword

Erika M. Robrahn-González

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and Management Structures'  
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This volume is composed of articles referring to the analyses and reflections accomplished during the XVII World Congress of the UISPP (*Union de Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques / Union of Pre-historic and Historic Sciences*) that took place in Burgos, Spain, in September of 2014. This is the first publication of the Scientific Commission 'Archaeological Heritage Policies and Management Structures', which began its activities in 2013.

This Scientific Commission's goal is to exchange experiences on archaeological heritage policies and management structures on a global level. Models, good practices, and solutions to individual sites and landscapes help to develop heritage management through better understanding among specialists while respecting the regional, national, and global diversities and individualities. The interdependence and the effects for science are part of the considerations and special attention is given to the integrated approach of heritage management, local needs and specificities, and science.

Recovering the concept of '*Think globally, act locally*', the aim of this Scientific Commission is also to analyse Archaeology's role in the 21st century regarding the way in which people must live together to ensure sustainability and a better understanding and full awareness of natural and cultural tradition.

In Burgos/2014, the first world congress in which this Scientific Commission took part, sessions aimed at different themes related to management, valuing and preservation of archaeological heritage were developed. The chapters that follow are related to three of these sessions:

Session '*Archaeological Heritage Policies and Management Strategies*', where international management models focused on legislation, public policies, management systems, and institutional contexts for research were presented.

Session '*Management and use of science data from preventive archaeology: quality control*', where reflections on the range of quality control in projects of applied science, including environmental topics and social standards were developed. The session's main goals were: to analyse and compare different international quality control models; to list best solutions and good practices; and to propose new criteria for preventive archaeology.

Session '*Cultural resources, management, public policy, people's awareness and sustainable development*', focused on local traditional crafts, many of which exist continuously from prehistoric period to present day. Work presented in this session analysed public policy models for the preservation of such heritage, people's awareness of the cultural resources and their management, with emphasis on sustainable development, especially from a background of a changed world perspective.

The following chapters bring perspectives of archaeological heritage management in various countries and continents. We hope, with this, to contribute to the exchange of experiences, the sharing of solutions, and the broadening of Archaeology's role in the sustainable development of people as its final goal.