

Conference of the DGUF (German Society for Pre- and Protohistory)
5th to 8th May 2016
Berliner Kulturforum / The Berlin Kulturforum; Vortragsaal / Auditorium
Matthäikirchplatz, 10785 Berlin, Germany



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Archaeology and Power. Positionings for the future of researching the past.

Status: May 2nd 2016

Programme survey

Thursday, 5th May

- 15.00: Meeting of DGUF members (until 18.00)
- 17.00 Conference office opens
- 18.30: Conference opening
- History and stories of power - Past experiences**
- 18.45: Keynote: E. Gringmuth-Dallmer, Die Überführung der DDR-Archäologie in das bundesdeutsche Wissenschaftssystem - Erfolgsstory oder Desaster? (The transfer of GDR archaeology into the Federal German science system – success story or disaster?)
- 19.25: Keynote: W. E. Stöckli, Manching und das Germanenproblem: Ein forschungsgeschichtlicher Rückblick (Manching and the "Germanenproblem": A review of the history of research)
- 20.00: Optional: Joint dinner, Restaurant Lindenbräu in the Sony Center at Potsdamer Platz

Friday, 6th May

- 8.15: Conference office opens
- 9.00: D. Scherzler, F. Siegmund, Introduction into the conference and its course
- Creating archaeology near to the powers**
- 9.20: D. Scherzler, Psychologie der Macht (Psychology of power)
- 9.40: S. Winghart, Heilsbringer oder Sündenbock? Archäologische Denkmalpflege in der Wahrnehmung der Landespolitik (Saviour or scapegoat? Archaeological Heritage Management from the perspective of regional politics)
- 10.00: T. Otten, Archäologie und Bodendenkmalpflege zwischen Alltagspraxis, Wissenschaft und Politik (Archaeology and ground monument conservation between daily practice, science and politics)
- 10.20: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics
- 10.50: Coffee break





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Law and power in practical archaeology

- 11.20: K. Möller & R. Karl, Die Konvention von Faro und deutschsprachige Denkmalschutzgesetze (The Faro convention and Heritage Protection Laws in the German-speaking area)
- 11.40: T. Kemper, Die Entwicklung des (Rechts-)Verhältnisses von Denkmalschutzbehörden und Öffentlichkeit (The development of the (legal) relationship between Monument Protection Authorities and the general public)
- 12.00: J. Almansa Sánchez, Power, Politics, Laws and the Management of Archaeological Heritage. An experience from Madrid
- 12.20: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics
- 12.50: Lunch break

Citizen Science and civil participation

- 14.15: T. Reitmaier, Macher, Mächte, Machtverhältnisse in der Schweizer Archäologie (Doers, powers and balances of power in Swiss archaeology)
- 14.35: H. Roberts, Community archaeology: defining the discipline through ownership and control
- 14.55: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics
- 15.15: Coffee break

Museums: Gatekeeper, debate setter, playthings?

- 15.45: D. Mölders, Archäologische Museen zwischen Diskursmacht und Partizipation (Archaeological museums between power of discourse and participation)
- 16.15: J.-E. Fries, Bilder von Archäologen, Bilder der Vergangenheit (Archaeologist's pictures, images of the past)
- 16.35: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics
- 17.05: G. Wait, The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Building Professionalism, Power, and Influence in Archaeology and Heritage Management
- 18.00: End
- 19.30: Optional: Joint dinner, Restaurant "Zur Gerichtslaube" in the Nikolaiviertel (Nicholas' Quarter)

Saturday, 7th May

- 8.30: Conference office opens

Debates on power between discipline and civil society

- 9.00: R. Karl, Ich bin Hobbychirurg und Hobbypolizist! Macht, archäologischer Denkmalschutz und die Bürgerrechte (I am an amateur surgeon and amateur policeman! Power, the protection of archaeological monuments and civil rights)
- 9.20: C. Dworsky & C. Löw, Mein Claim, dein Claim - Ein UNESCO-Welterbe, das Kuratorium Pfahlbauten und die Menschen am Attersee (Ö) (My claim, your claim. A UNESCO World Heritage site, the Board of Trustees for Pile dwellings and the people on the Attersee, Austria)
- 9.40: L.-K. Martin, NGOs - ideale Akteure der Zivilgesellschaft? Eine Diskussion am Beispiel von Survival International (NGOs-ideal actors of a civil society? A discussion on the example of Survival International)
- 10.00: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics





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10.30: Coffee break

Case studies: citizens make archaeology

11.00: C. Schmoldt, Stellenwert durch Masse – Ehrenamtliche als Bindeglied zur Öffentlichkeit (Status as a result of mass – volunteers as a link to the public)

10.20: J. Weise, Informationsgewinn durch Machtverlust?! Die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Amtsarchäologie und Sondengängern in Schleswig-Holstein (A gain of information by the loss of power? The cooperation between official archaeology and detector users in Schleswig-Holstein)

11.40: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics

12.15 Lunch break

Discourses on power in talking and writing about archaeology

14.00: M. Cyron, Wikipedia Macht Archäologie (Wikipedia Power Archaeology)

14.20: C. Löw, Stolperfalle Codes - Wie Citizen Scientists Partner auf Augenhöhe bei Vorträgen und Diskussionen werden können (Tripping Hazard Codes – How Citizen Scientists can be partners at eye level at lectures and discussions)

14.40: C. Holtorf, The Power of the Market: Graduate Education in the Service of Archaeological Companies in Sweden

15.00: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics

15.30: Coffee break

Archaeology in the struggle for influence

16.00: P. Schollmeyer, Klassische Archäologie und Macht – ist die Vergangenheit ein Modell für die Zukunft? (Classical Archaeology and Power – Is the past a model for the future?)

16.20: S. Hesse, Die Macht der Nähe, die Nähe der Macht. Strukturen einer Kommunalarchäologie in Niedersachsen (Power of proximity, proximity of power. The structures of county archaeology in Lower Saxony)

16.40: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics

17.10: Coffee break

Conferment of the German Students Award for Archaeology

17.30: Conferment of the award; Dr. Jutta Kneisel, Laudatio

19.00: End

20.00: Optional: Joint dinner, Restaurant Deponie N°3 in Berlin Mitte

Sunday, 8th May

8.30: Conference office opens

Consequences of precariat and (economic) uncertainty

9.00: K. Möller, Will dig for food - Der archäologische Arbeitsmarkt in Europa (Will dig for food – the European archaeological labour market)



- 9.20: D. Zarnke, Da waren es nur noch neun – das Glück und sein Preis. Ein Erfahrungsbericht (And then there were nine – Happiness and its price. An experience report)
- 9.40: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics
- 10.10: Coffee break
- Research policy, national and European Agenda**
- 10.40: Keynote: L. Tevdovski, Archaeology and politics in the light of the contemporary challenges of the European continent
- 11.10: Keynote: F. Criado Boado & S. Hüglin, Political Position and Potential of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA)
- 11.40: All participants, discussion on the most relevant topics
- 12.10: Recapitulatory presentation of the discussions on the thematic blocks; general debate; joint development of an overall conference outcome.
- 14.00: End of the conference



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Abstracts of the talks and short CVs

(TALKS WITH GERMAN TITLE WILL BE GIVEN IN GERMAN, SOME WITH ENGLISH SLIDES)

Jaime Almansa Sánchez JAS ARQUEOLOGÍA S.L.U., MADRID
Power, Politics, Laws and the Management of Archaeological Heritage. An experience from Madrid

Spain has been one of the leading countries in the expansion of commercial archaeology. Seen as the least bad option for the political moment when it was set, the framework law for heritage was not even close to the reality that was about to happen. After the ratification of La Valetta Convention in 2011, a group of professionals decided to move forward towards a new regulatory framework in Madrid. The process has been intense and led to a new law, but nothing close to the expected. Political interests, corruption, responsibility, contestation and a surprising innocuous end mark this "story" about the latest legislative process for archaeological heritage in Madrid.

This paper will expose the whole process of the latest heritage law in Madrid from the first consultations to the first full year of application, after the Constitutional Court voided a 20% of it. In the process, it will explore in a transversal way some of the topics of this conference like the role of institutions and professional associations, the psychology of power within archaeological professionals, shifts of power, or the real impact of legislative actions.

After his degree in History from UCM (Madrid, Spain) Jaime conducted an MA in Public Archaeology at UCL (London, UK) as part of his PhD development plan (which he is about to finish this year). Founder and Director of JAS Arqueología, he is currently an associated researcher at UCM as well as Secretary of the Professional Association of Archaeologists in Madrid. For the last ten years he has been working for the collective in the region, participating from some of the latest events like the one showed in his talk.

Prof. Dr. Felipe Criado Boado PRESIDENT EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS, EAA; INSTITUTE OF HERITAGE SCIENCES (INCIPIIT); SPANISH NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (CSIC), SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, SPAIN

Dr. Sophie Hüglin EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER, EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS (EAA); NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY, UNITED KINGDOM

Political Position and Potential of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA)

The European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) includes 2.500 members from all the European countries and many others (up to 59 countries) as well as from the different domains of archaeological practice: students, commercial archaeologists, heritage management, universities, research. Situated between the aims of scientific objectivity, the limits of archaeological interpretation, the conflicts always embedded in heritage, the contradictions of archaeological management, and the tensions of multi-actor and multi-vocal life, we must address the political character of our activity. The recent EAA conferences in Istanbul and Glasgow, were able to attract more than 2.500 participants. EAA conferences are not only a place to exchange research results about archaeology and archaeological heritage, but offer also the possibility to discuss and engage in social and political topics with colleagues from all over Europe and even beyond. High ranking representatives from universities and heritage administrations play an important role. But the open spirit of the EAA encourages also non-professional Archaeologists to participate in the conference, to offer papers and even to organise sessions – in co-operation with partners from other countries. More continuous and focussed on a specific – often political – topic are the EAA Working Groups and Commissions (http://www.e-a-a.org/working_groups.htm). Most widely noticed has been the project "Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe" (DISCO) which published reports on 20 European countries (<http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/>) about the current situation of the



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archaeological profession. Given its grown weight and responsibilities, it will be the challenge of the coming years to reinforce the administration of the EAA. This includes strengthening the co-operation with other organisations in the heritage sector like the DGUF. Together with other partners, these organisations will gain more influence on politics in their respective spheres of interest and responsibility regarding Archaeology and Archaeologists.



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Prof. Felipe Criado-Boado is at the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) since 2001, and Director of the Institute of Heritage Sciences (Incipit) of the CSIC since 2010, based in Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, Spain). In 1995, together with the core group of what is now the Institute of Heritage Sciences (Incipit), he organized the EAA's First Annual Meeting in Santiago de Compostela. He was then member of the EJA Editorial Board (1995-1998), ordinary member of the Executive Board (1998-2004), and was elected President of the EAA in September 2015.

Dr Sophie Hüglin is a member of the EAA Executive Board since 2014. Currently, she is Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellow at Newcastle University (UK) and Visiting Professor at the Università di Siena (Italy). Her research project RESTOMO is concerned with Early Medieval stone-building in England, Switzerland and Italy. She has studied at Freiburg im Breisgau (D) and Galway (IRL). Later she worked for the State Office for Cultural Heritage Baden-Württemberg (D) and has led large scale excavation projects for the Archaeological Department of Canton Basel-Stadt (CH). / Dr. Sophie Hüglin ist seit 2014 Mitglied des Executive Board der EAA. Derzeit forscht sie als Marie Skłodowska-Curie Stipendiatin der Newcastle University (Nordengland) und als Visiting Professor der Università di Siena (Toskana) über frühmittelalterliche Steinbautechnologie in England, der Schweiz und Italien. Studiert hat sie in Freiburg im Breisgau und Galway (Irland), war am Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg und hat über zehn Jahre für die Archäologische Bodenforschung Basel-Stadt (Schweiz) Grabungsprojekte geleitet.

Marcus Cyron AUTHOR AND ACTIVIST FOR WIKIPEDIA, INCLUDING "PORTAL ARCHÄOLOGIE"

Wikipedia Macht Archäologie (Wikipedia Power Archaeology)

The past 15 years have seen Wikipedia develop from a chance product to a central location for the transfer of knowledge. Naturally this has affected archaeology, too.

Only very few persons are actively involved in archaeology as a part of the Wikipedia project, which results in these few persons having a substantial influence on public perception. However, the way in which they share their knowledge is not always done in an appropriate form and sometimes interests other than the wish of providing knowledge play a role while writing the articles. Some authors represent national interests, others want to push their personal world view or interpretations of artefacts respectively contexts. In this talk that problem will be addressed, and an appeal is made for more active cooperation of experts in Wikipedia.

In the 1990s, Marcus Cyron studied various subjects in the field of Classical Studies and Archaeologies in Berlin. For more than 10 years, he has been active as an author for the German Wikipedia site. Here, among other topics, he focusses on archaeology. In doing so, he tries to create structures which allow a structured cooperation of authors. Moreover, he tries to push the cooperation between archaeological institutions and Wikipedia.



Mag. Cyril Dworsky NATIONAL MANAGEMENT UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE
PREHISTORIC PILE DWELLINGS AROUND THE ALPS, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Carmen Löw M.A. NATIONAL MANAGEMENT UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE
PREHISTORIC PILE DWELLINGS AROUND THE ALPS; PR AGENCY "TALK ABOUT SCIENCE",
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

**Mein Claim, dein Claim - Ein UNESCO-Welterbe, das Kuratorium
Pfählbauten und die Menschen am Attersee (Ö) (My claim, your
claim. A UNESCO World Heritage site, the Board of Trustees for
Pile dwellings and the people on the Attersee, Austria)**

(TALK IN GERMAN WITH SLIDES PARTLY IN ENGLISH)

Being archaeologists, we often perceive the archaeological monuments and sites which we work on as something which at least initially belongs to us, our research and to an abstract construct called the public. We often regard the individual interests of others, be it people from the region, tourists, politicians or journalists, as an incursion on to our very own territory and as an interference in our own affairs. Using the example of Pile dwelling stations and their associated find spots in the Attersee (Austria) as part of the UNESCO World Heritage "Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps", this talk discusses the different interests which compete with each other in the vicinity of sensitive archaeological monuments.

The self-perception and the developments which are behind the demands for information, participation, use and also destruction, will be illustrated through individual examples. The talk will look at some examples of the challenges faced by responsible archaeologists, at potential hazards faced by monuments and the challenges faced by the public image of archaeology as well as the necessary framework conditions which are required. Based on this, existing strengths will be discussed as well as the chances for archaeology and, above all, the monuments which can be offered by the interest that apparent outsiders may have in the subject matter. the chances for archaeology and, above all, the monuments.

Cyril Dworsky is an archaeologist, science communicator and heritage manager. As director of the Board of Trustees of Pile Dwellings he is responsible for the strategy and execution of the management of an underwater archaeological heritage site, the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps" in Austria. He is a member of the German Commission for Underwater Archaeology and of several scientific councils and archaeological networks.

Carmen Löw is a certified PR consultant and fundraiser and holds an MA in Classical Archaeology. After working as a director of research and rescue excavations for several years, she was responsible for the didactic concept of an international archaeological park. She is responsible for the developing concepts on strategic PR work for the national management of the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Prehistoric Pile Dwellings".

Dr. Jana-Esther Fries DESK OFFICER FOR THE AREA OF OLDENBURG AT THE LOWER SAXONY STATE
SERVICE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE, UNIVERSITY OF OLDENBURG

**Bilder von Archäologen, Bilder der Vergangenheit (Archaeologist's pictures, images
of the past)**

It is well known that our ideas of the past are never purely objective, exclusively academic and politically neutral. There are always a number of factors that influence our view of the past, such as the character, the attitude and the self-perception of the researchers involved. This is why the question of who it is that studies the past and how the scholars see themselves and their work is not an irrelevant one. On the other hand the distant prehistoric past in particular is regularly used in order to explain current social or political situations.

In my talk I will discuss the occupational situation of women in prehistoric archaeology since



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its early days and in particular over the last 50 years. Despite the fact that there is a fairly even balance as far as university degrees in Germany are concerned, today it has been significantly less common for female archaeologists to obtain permanent appointments which reasonably are remunerated. An imbalance in power still remains. It is in keeping with this that – despite the development of gender research – the ideas of the prehistoric past which have been formulated by female archaeologists, are still largely dominated by a masculine-patriarchal view. Despite this already pronounced dominance in archaeological research and the field of archaeological monuments conservation, this male dominance is even more prevalent in the exercise of activities: These range from voluntary archaeologists and seekers using metal detectors, to professional looters. This is where the image of the lonesome, hard and successful "hunter", "adventurer" and "treasure hunter" may play a specific role. This, in turn, raises the question of how much our ideas of the past are affected by this.



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Born in 1969, Jana Esther Fries studied Pre- and Protohistory, Classical Archaeology and Educational Sciences. She worked as a director of rescue excavations for different state offices. Her doctoral thesis dealt with the Hallstatt period in the Nördlinger Ries. Since 2007 she has been working as a county archaeologist for the Lower Saxony State Service for Cultural Heritage. She is a co-founder of the women's network FemArch, co-speaker of the workgroup "Gender Studies" and a member of the EAA's working group "Archaeology and Gender in Europe".

Prof. Dr. Eike Gringmuth-Dallmer FORMERLY ROMANO-GERMANIC COMMISSION AND HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

Die Überführung der DDR-Archäologie in das bundesdeutsche Wissenschaftssystem - Erfolgsstory oder Desaster? (The transfer of GDR archaeology into the Federal German science system – success story or disaster?)

While there was considerable variation in the transfer of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) archaeology into the science system of the Federal Republic of Germany, as far as personnel and the subject specific approach was concerned, it however was dominated by people from the old federal states. The example of the Academy of Sciences, which was an institution that had no comparable equivalent in the west, shows a complete break, when it was closed in its entirety. The German Archaeological Institute (DAI) took over a sizeable number of archaeologists who then formed the nucleus of the Eurasian Department and the Scientific Department there, both of which likewise were newly established.

Others managed to find places with development programs, set up excavation firms, or sought employment with such firms. One of the positive aspects for the archaeological conservation service was that its tasks remained the same, as did the state structure of the former GDR. The most important innovation was the introduction of the causative principle.

Before reunification the most important task of the universities was seen to be a political-ideological education, so after reunification most professorial positions were filled with applicants who were either from the West or from abroad. Some of them also were filled with applicants who had not been politically active in the former GDR. The universities of Berlin and Halle, which had been the only universities in the GDR where subject-specific training was possible, were joined by newly founded further departments in Jena, Leipzig and Greifswald.

Of the two supra-regional museums in Berlin, the Museum for German History was closed due to being a propaganda institution, while the merging of the Museums for Pre-and Protohistory did not cause any significant problems. Again, in terms of personnel, this merging was dominated by personnel from the West, even then there were candidates who were both



politically untainted and experts in their subjects.

The fact that only a relatively small number of archaeologists ended up unemployed was largely due to the excavations which resulted from the causation principle and which required large numbers of personnel during the boom period following reunification.

After studying Pre- and Protohistory and Geography in Jena, Eike Gringmuth-Dallmer was research fellow at the German Academy of Sciences/ADW of the GDR from 1967-1992 and thereafter was employed at the RGK. In his last position he was Director of the Commission for the Research on collections of archaeological finds and documents from the northeastern part of central Europe, based at the Museum for Pre- and Protohistory in Berlin. Since 2002 he has been adjunct Prof. (apl. Prof.) at the Humboldt-University in Berlin.



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Dr. Stefan Hesse COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGIST OF ROTENBURG/WÜMME, LOWER SAXONY

Die Macht der Nähe, die Nähe der Macht. Strukturen einer Kommunalarchäologie in Niedersachsen (Power of proximity, proximity of power. The structures of county archaeology in Lower Saxony)

Of all federal states in Germany, Lower Saxony has the highest density of county archaeologists. According to the Monument Conservation Act of Lower Saxony (NDSchG), the communities are responsible for a large part of the implementation of the law. This is a mandatory task in the delegated area of responsibility. However, it is optional whether a dedicated office for city and county archaeology is set with qualified personnel.

In this talk, the strengths and weaknesses of the complex tapestry of influencing, into which district archaeology is woven, are investigated, as well as an examination of how these have changed in the course of time. It starts with a description and analysis of the structures which led to the implementation of community archaeological offices. Who exerted influence? Who promoted or hindered their implementation? Furthermore, this presentation concentrates on the different structures which at a regional as well at supra-region level have an active influence on county archaeology. It is precisely this regional level where the proximity to these structures is a particular strength of this administration unit. The proximity offers the opportunity of exerting both direct and indirect influence. Among other things, the identity-giving effect of archaeology, which can flourish in rural areas in particular, is very effective.

Archaeologist Dr. Stefan Hesse studied Pre- and Protohistory, (European) Ethnology and Anthropology at the Georg-August-University in Göttingen. Under the supervision of Prof. Dr. H.-G. Stephan he was awarded his doctorate on the subject of Vriemeensen, a deserted medieval village near Göttingen and the problem of the seats of the minor nobility. From 2002-2003 he worked as an archaeologist at the Lower Saxon State Office for Monument Conservation. Since 2003 he has been employed as an archaeologist for the administrative district of Rotenburg (Wümme).

Prof. Dr. Cornelius Holtorf PROFESSOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND DIRECTOR OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN CONTRACT ARCHAEOLOGY, LINNAEUS UNIVERSITY, KALMAR, SWEDEN

The Power of the Market: Graduate Education in the Service of Archaeological Companies in Sweden

Eight employees of archaeological companies in Sweden recently started their research as PhD students in Linnaeus University's new Graduate School in Contract Archaeology (GRASCA - <http://www.lnu.se/grasca>). The aim of this unique Graduate School is to advance research at the interface of archaeology and society in order to build capacity that can increase the



demand of archaeological expertise in society. This is beneficial not only for the co-financing companies, which can operate on a larger market, but also to the academic subject at large: GRASCA advances an upgraded understanding of archaeology as an applied discipline that develops important services for contemporary society meeting, enhancing and creating societal demand. The Graduate School is directed by Cornelius Holtorf, its Board is chaired by Kristian Kristiansen, and the budget is supported by a substantial grant from The Knowledge Foundation (ca. 1,5 mio. Euro).

After a presentation of the idea and philosophy behind GRASCA, there will be opportunity to discuss to what extent this Swedish Graduate School can be a model for research education in Germany or elsewhere. One of the critical questions will be to what extent we should embrace contemporary society and the market for archaeology when this also harbours risks of unbound capitalism lowering both quality and wages.

Cornelius Holtorf is Professor of Archaeology and Director of the post graduate program for commercial archaeology at the Linné-University in Kalmar, Sweden. He studied Pre- and Protohistory, Ethnology and Anthropology in Germany, England and Wales. Since 2002 he has been living in Sweden. His research interests include the Theory of the Preservation of Monuments, the Future of the Cultural Heritage, archaeological time travels and applied archaeology.

Prof. PD Mag. Dr. Raimund Karl FSA FSAScot MCIFA (PRIFYSGOL BANGOR UNIVERSITY, UK)
Ich bin Hobbychirurg und Hobbypolizist! Macht, archäologischer Denkmalschutz und die Bürgerrechte (I am an amateur surgeon and amateur policeman! Power, the protection of archaeological monuments and civil rights)

(TALK IN GERMAN WITH ENGLISH SLIDES)

One of the arguments that is regularly advanced in order to justify why the right (and therefore the power) to carry out archaeological fieldwork should be left to professional, archaeologists who have a degree, is that there are no amateur surgeons or amateur policemen either. Leaving aside the fact that this is simply not true, this bon mot says more about how some archaeologists understand science and society than it does about the needs of archaeology or heritage protection. It is simply a case of who has the power to decide what happens or not happens in archaeology. It has very little to do with what is "good" for archaeology and its purported "owner", the "general public".

This argument is one of the dirtiest "arguments" put forward as part of an "authorized discourse on heritage protection" (to use a term coined by Laurajane Smith), which we archaeologists largely pursue in a dishonest manner, in to normalize "our" dominant position: it plays on existential fears of our conversational partner in order to conceal that, by doing so, we take away fundamental civil rights from them. We even try to convince these people that this deprivation of rights is reasonable or even necessary. The suggestion is that they should be grateful for this deprivation, as it is in their own best interest, since the transfer of "archaeological" power seemingly is for their own good. This argument shows that many of us have failed to understand why civil rights as a whole are of fundamental importance, including certain civil rights which are fundamental for ourselves as academics, and that they are indispensable in order to maintain a social order in which we can freely pursue our scientific interests.

Raimund Karl is an Austrian Archaeologist and currently Professor of Archaeology and Heritage at Bangor University in Wales (GB). Civil participation in archaeology and Archaeological Monument Protection Laws and the obligations emerging from it are only two of his research interests.



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Dr. Till Kemper LAWYER AT THE LAW FIRM MÖLLER THEOBALD JUNG ZENGER IN GIEßEN

Die Entwicklung des (Rechts-)Verhältnisses von Denkmalschutzbehörden und Öffentlichkeit (The development of the (legal) relationship between Monument Protection Authorities and the general public)



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Current developments indicate that the discrepancy is widening between the involvement of the public in a wider sense, which is expected on supra- and international level, and the legal reality as it presents itself in Germany. Both the Faro Convention and its predecessor, the Valetta Convention, clearly stipulate that the general public needs to be comprehensively involved both in cultural heritage protection and in nature conservation, for example by way of NGOs or honorary positions, and that appropriate legal instruments, which make possible joint action by public authorities, experts, owners, investors, businesses, non-governmental organizations and civil society, have to be created in the signatory states.

The fact that a strong focus honorary engagement and involving the general public would be advantageous for the acceptance of realization of monument protection, is also borne out by looking at the actual situation in Germany. In 2015, the draft of the Ministerial bill for the Monument Protection Act of Schleswig-Holstein, stated that there was a substantial deficit in the field of monument protection and that the right for a public authority, and NGO, a civil society or similar to bring legal action against this, would be an appropriate means against it. However, this right was not included in the law. Neither has this right been sufficiently taken into account in other Monument Protection Acts which are due to be amended in 2015/2016. Instead, jurisprudence favours the monuments owners right of objection to harmful buildings. Nevertheless: the role of the Historical Protection Offices is in the process of undergoing strong change. Due to the lack of personnel and (increased) costs it is almost impossible to fulfill a research brief, as envisaged in many regional laws. Excavations are carried out by private firms at private expense, the Historical Protection Offices are limited to taking on a supervisory role. Recent jurisprudence no longer even regard them as a party which necessary needs to be called in cases of legal dispute.

In what way is the legal relationship between authorities and general public currently shaped by law and jurisprudence, and how will it be thus shaped in the future?

Dr. Till Kemper M. A. is an archaeologist and a lawyer. His doctoral thesis was on the legal protection of historic cultural landscapes. In his work he focusses on construction law and administrative law and on the (inter-)national protection of the cultural heritage. He is the author of numerous specialist articles and co-authored Martin/Krautzberger, Handbuch für Denkmalschutz und Denkmalpflege (4th ed.) and Viebrock, Hessisches Denkmalschutzgesetz (3rd ed.).

Carmen Löw M.A. NATIONAL MANAGEMENT UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE PREHISTORIC PILE DWELLINGS AROUND THE ALPS; PR AGENCY "TALK ABOUT SCIENCE", VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Stolperfalle Codes - Wie Citizen Scientists Partner auf Augenhöhe bei Vorträgen und Diskussionen werden können (Tripping Hazard Codes – How Citizen Scientists can be partners at eye level at lectures and discussions)

(TALK IN GERMAN WITH SLIDES PARTLY IN ENGLISH)

Citizen Scientists address scholars with contents of differing quality, which, in many cases can be very high. However, as they are unfamiliar with the codes, which scientists believe they can use to assess quality – such as a professional-looking layout of websites presentations, correct orthography or grammar, which in comparison to ordinary writing is much more important, or



the selective use of subjunctive etc. – it is often very difficult for scientists to correctly assess the quality of such research. In some cases information from Citizen Scientists may be rejected instinctively simply because they fit into the visual and formal criteria which scientists use to identify poor quality work.

Can and should scholars change their codes? Is it sufficient if an awareness for this problem is created in the scientific community and, if so, how do we succeed? Or will Citizen Scientists learn how to use our codes? Do they even want to do it at all? And if so: can we provide them with assistance and what form could such assistance take, so that the relationship at eye level which we are looking for can be maintained? The aim of this open talk "Trip Hazard: Codes" is to gather ideas with which this problem can be solved.



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Carmen Löw is a certified PR consultant and fundraiser and holds an MA in Classical Archaeology. After working as a director of research and rescue excavations for several years, she was responsible for the didactic concept of an international archaeological park. She is responsible for the developing concepts on strategic PR work for the national management of the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Prehistoric Pile Dwellings".

**Lea-Kristin Martin M.A. SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL. THE MOVEMENT FOR TRIBAL PEOPLES
NGOs - ideale Akteure der Zivilgesellschaft? Eine Diskussion am Beispiel von Survival International (NGOs-ideal actors of a civil society? A discussion on the example of Survival International)**

Which functions do non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have in our society? Are they controllers (watch dogs), agenda setters or a substitute for non-existent state services? And why are NGOs increasingly subject to criticism, if they only want to benefit society?

Taking the example of a global human rights organization, this talk seeks to examine the social role of NGOs. Since 1969, the international NGO "Survival International" has promoted the land rights of indigenous people. For its work it was awarded with the Alternative Nobel Prize.

First, the most important tasks and strategies of (human rights) NGOs are identified and illustrated using specific examples from the day-to-day working life of Survival International. In particular this will include public pressure on governments and other non-governmental organizations. Subsequently, the various criticisms are examined which NGOs increasingly face. Here strengthened cooperations with companies and governments constitute a main focal point. In this sense it should be discussed what significance NGOs can develop in the interplay of state and economic powers.

Finally, general recommendations are made on how NGOs can maintain their integrity respectively their impact on against different stakeholders and further on can unfold their civil power.

Lea-Kristin Martin has been the Deputy Director of the international NGO Survival International since 2015. In addition, with her human rights project kikipa! she promotes the education for gender equality for children and young people. In the past she was internationally active for different NGOs, foundations, the UN and the German Federal Government. Lea-Kristin Martin M. A. was awarded a double-degree in Public Policy and Public Administrations at the Columbia University and the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin.



Dr. des. Doreen Mölders M.A. CURATOR, STATE MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY
CHEMNITZ

**Archäologische Museen zwischen Diskursmacht und Partizipation
(Archaeological museums between power of discourse and participation)**

Museums are complex structures of socio-political importance and with cultural power. They reproduce knowledge and keep it in circulation, but they also new insights. Their discursive practices are also based in the curation and creation of exhibitions, as well as in providing tours, days of action and supplementary programs.

The museum has the power to decide which discourses will be suppressed and which will be permitted. On the other hand, audience and listeners are traditionally consumers and recipients of the knowledge provided, who find themselves confronted in equal measure – whether this is desired or not - with hegemonic discourses and forms of subjectification, whether it be with regard to attribution of identity, gender roles or colonial narratives.

The museums' position of power as a container of knowledge as it is described, has been criticized since the 1970s. First the narrative was subject to criticism, and more recently the limits of technical-curatorial power of interpretation has also been subjected to criticism. There was a demand that the content and structures of museums should be of more social relevance and that citizens should be enabled to participate in the conception and transfer of museum collections. As part of this criticism the discourse of new museology has developed, the key elements of which are contemporary relevance and participation. What works well in the frame of experience exhibitions, is more difficult to implement in the field of knowledge exhibitions.

Taking the example of archaeological museums and their characteristics, I want to discuss the pros and cons of new museology. Special attention will be paid to the call for more citizen involvement which – as has not only been demonstrated by the recent political developments in Germany – does not always present a gain in terms of a rationality-led exhibition practice. Participation therefore does not only require work on a topic but also social responsibility and the ability to see things from a critical distance.

Doreen Mölders has been a research fellow/curator at the State Museum for Archaeology in Chemnitz since 2013. Before that she was a research fellow at the Institute for Pre- and Protohistory at the University of Leipzig. In 2013 she received her doctorate for the thesis "Vom gallischen Marktplatz zum neoliberalen Handelszentrum. Das Thema Wirtschaft im Diskurs der Oppidaforschung". She studied Pre-and Protohistory, Classical Archaeology and Ancient History at the Universities of Leipzig and Freiburg/Br.

Katharina Möller M.A. SCHOOL OF HISTORY, WELSH HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, PRIFYSGOL BANGOR UNIVERSITY

Will dig for food - Der archäologische Arbeitsmarkt in Europa (Will dig for food – the European archaeological labour market)

(TALK IN GERMAN WITH ENGLISH SLIDES)

"Most of you will never work in archaeology". Phrases like these are how some students of archaeology are welcomed at the beginning of their studies. But what are the real conditions on the archaeological labour market?. The EU-funded project "Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe 2012-2014" (www.discovering-archaeologists.eu) which builds on a previous study and was conducted in some countries as long ago as 2008, most recently carried out surveys in 21 European countries in 2013 in order to answer basic questions concerning the labour market and employees in archaeology. In addition to the age distribution and the distribution between the sexes of the employees, data on the employment and income was included in the



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data that were collected. Furthermore, the job advertisements which are listed in the jobs forum of the Austrian Forum of Archaeology, are consulted as an additional database.

In this lecture, on the basis of these data, the occupational field of archaeology and the distribution of power within will be examined more closely as well as the situation of young archaeologists in the German-speaking countries and Europe.

After completing her Master's studies in Pre- and Protohistoric Archaeology, Anthropology and Classical Archaeology at the Georg-August-University in Göttingen in 2013. Katharina Möller M. A. in behalf of the Austrian Forum for Archaeology (IAÖF) worked at the Austrian sub-study of the DISCO 2012-2014 project. Currently she is "Honorary Research Associate" at the Bangor University in Wales (GB) where she focusses on the topic of Civil Participation in Archaeology.



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Katharina Möller M.A. SCHOOL OF HISTORY, WELSH HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY, PRIFYSGOL BANGOR UNIVERSITY

Prof. PD Mag. Dr. Raimund Karl FSA FSASCOT MCIFA (PRIFYSGOL BANGOR UNIVERSITY, UK)

Die Konvention von Faro und deutschsprachige Denkmalschutzgesetze (The Faro convention and Heritage Protection Laws in the German-speaking area)

(TALK IN GERMAN WITH ENGLISH SLIDES)

In the Faro convention which was adopted by the Council of Europe in October 2005, the participation in the research of the Cultural Heritage is regarded as a civil right. In particular Article 4a clearly sets out that every person has the right to contribute to the cultural heritage. Furthermore, the signatories of the convention undertake to create a legal framework that allows that.

Unlike Germany, Austria has ratified the Faro convention already. However, the current Austrian Monument Protection Law does not cover any civil participation. Thus it sensible to check whether the current German Monument Protection Laws and their interpretation are compatible with the Faro convention. In this talk, two Monument Protection Laws are taken as an example. In doing so, not only the rights and obligations of citizens and archaeologists will be investigated, but also the "necessary restrictions" mentioned in Article 4c of the Faro convention.

After completing her Master's studies in Pre- and Protohistoric Archaeology, Anthropology and Classical Archaeology at the Georg-August-University in Göttingen in 2013. Katharina Möller M. A. in behalf of the Austrian Forum for Archaeology (IAÖF) worked at the Austrian sub-study of the DISCO 2012-2014 project. Currently she is "Honorary Research Associate" at the Bangor University in Wales (GB) where she focusses on the topic of Civil Participation in Archaeology.

Raimund Karl is an Austrian Archaeologist and currently Professor of Archaeology and Heritage at the Bangor University in Wales (GB). Civil participation in archaeology and Archaeological Monument Protection Laws and the obligations emerging from it are only two of his research interests.



Dr. Thomas Otten HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF BUILDING, HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORT OF NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA; UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE

Archäologie und Bodendenkmalpflege zwischen Alltagspraxis, Wissenschaft und Politik (Archaeology and ground monument conservation between daily practice, science and politics)

Based on the situation of the ground monument conservation in North Rhine-Westphalia, all professional, regional, statutory and political requirements will be discussed under which ground monument conservation takes place and is practiced successfully. Negative developments in archaeology and ground monument conservation were and are no supra-national tendencies, but situational or political processes which at the same time are confronted with contrary, positive developments in other countries. As indicators for the state archaeology particularly statutory regulations, the promotion of monuments and the public and political acceptance of the discipline must be mentioned. The lecture addresses the question, how negative developments can be influenced.

From 1989-1994 Thomas Otten studied Pre-and Protohistory, Classical Archaeology and Ancient History at the Universities of Bonn and Munich. In 1999 he completed his studies with a doctorate under the supervision of Volker Bierbrauer. The title of his thesis was: "Die Ausgrabungen unter St. Viktor in Xanten. Dom und Immunität". Since 1992 he participated in the excavations in Pergamon, conducted by the German Archaeological Institute (DAI). From 2002-2006 he was managing director at the Rhenish Association for the Preservation of Historical Monuments and the Protection of the Countryside. Since 2005 Thomas Otten was head of the Department for the Protection and Conservation of Ground Monuments in the North Rhine-Westphalia Ministry of Building, Housing, Urban Development and Transport, since 2012 he headed the Department for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments, i.e. he was head of the Supreme Office For Monuments in North Rhine-Westphalia. From June 2016 he is founding director of the Cologne Archaeological Zone/Jewish Museum. His professoral research deals with Byzantine burial in Pergamon. His areas of specialization are Late Antiquity, Early Middle Ages, Early Christian and Byzantine Archaeology.

Dr. Thomas Reitmaier VICE PRESIDENT "SWISS ARCHAEOLOGY"

Macher, Mächte, Machtverhältnisse in der Schweizer Archäologie (Doers, powers and balances of power in Swiss archaeology)

The Swiss Confederation due to its political system, its constant economic prosperity and its cultural, linguistic and social diversity often is regarded as a desirable ideal. Sometimes even as an island of fortune within stormy Europe. Also archaeological research and ground monument conservation due to their decade-long tradition, generous equipment and successful work have an excellent reputation far beyond national boundaries. Accordingly, the cultural heritage represents the history of the nation of will and as its collective memory it provides it for more than 150 years its identity and peculiarity.

However, Switzerland has also rapidly developed in the past decades. A marked increase in population and settlement since 1950 and many associated impacts like traffic development, uncontrolled development and concentration as well as an increased need for mobility and energy have an enormous influence on archaeology and its actors, too. This development is accompanied by a shift in values in which individuality and innovation seem to be more important than consistency, remembrance and consolidation. This means that there is a slow decline in the importance that matters of archaeology have in public and in politics. Eventually Switzerland is not immune to the large global challenges of our times like climate change or energy transition.



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In this matter of debate different powers have put Swiss archaeology under pressure so that presently in particular the matters of archaeology and monument conservation are affected by important political processes. Added to this are extensive austerity measures and dangerous tendencies which seem to lastingly undermine the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage. This presentation seeks to give an overview of the current situation of archaeology in Switzerland as well as its decision-makers and powers on the cantonal and national level.

Born in 1977 in Innsbruck/Tyrolia, Dr. Thomas Reitmaier since 2012 is cantonal archaeologist for Graubünden. He also is Vice president of "Archäologie Schweiz" (Swiss Archaeology) and a member of the Board of Swiss Archaeologists.



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Hayley Roberts BOURNEMOUTH UNIVERSITY

Community archaeology: defining the discipline through ownership and control

Community archaeology was first defined by Marshall (2002) as a process of professional archaeology relinquishing control, but this definition is being challenged by current practice. There is also a gap between the theory and practice of community archaeology, possibly caused by a lack of understanding of the subject and misuse of the term. Theoretical discussions about community archaeology have so far focused on understanding the term community and the power balance in play, however, the definition of archaeology also needs to be considered. Perhaps this will clarify who holds control and therefore provide guidance for practice.

Through a case study based approach this presentation will explore where the balance of power lies between professionals and non-professionals who practice community archaeology in Southern England. It will argue that community archaeology means different things to the different people that partake, and that this has consequences for the whole discipline. How far removed from professional archaeology does the community want to travel? How far out of the Authorised Heritage Discourse should we allow community archaeology to go? How we define ourselves and our subject relies on this balance of power that is currently being played out in community archaeology.

Reference: Marshall, Y. (2002). "What Is Community Archaeology?" *World Archaeology* 34(2): 211-219.

Hayley is a PhD candidate Bournemouth University researching the impact of community archaeology. Funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund she is creating a model of best practice for community archaeology on the South Dorset Ridgeway.

Diane Scherzler M. A. VORSITZENDE DER DGUF; PROJEKTLEITERIN UND REDAKTEURIN BEIM SÜDWESTRUNDFUNK / CHAIR OF DGUF; PROJECT MANAGER AND EDITOR AT SÜDWESTRUNDFUNK PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Die Psychologie der Macht (Psychology of power)

(TALK IN GERMAN WITH ENGLISH SLIDES)

The autonomy of archaeology and monument conservation is changing: citizens, investors, politicians, education and science managers seize power from us archaeologists. For an effective protection and exploring of cultural heritage we do however need exactly this power. According to an old recipe oriented at the professional past, some archaeologists like the idea of holding on to formal power. They deny non-archaeologists the authority of interpretation and frequently point to rules and bans. Dedicated citizen-archaeologists often are disparaged with mocking remarks. A change in society as a whole which we should actually respond to is



denied. Everything is as usual – but somehow more problematic. Other fellow experts already have lost courage. "I just can't change anything anyway" they say and point to all those archaeologists who, holding executive positions and being provided with apparent or actual power, should or even must finally ensure a change. "One should ..." is a much-used phrase which regularly leads to what Change manager Dr. Klaus Doppler calls "planned lack of consequences". How can it be that apparently all are looking for the best for archaeology, but only little is improving?

By nature monument conservation is operating in a field of conflicting interests. Thus, it has to be able to deal with conflicts instead of shying away from conflicts. Furthermore, the conflict and the pursuit of power have to be perceived as its normal state and not as an indicator of an error in the system.

The lecture will give an insight into complex scenarios and will sketch systems how power within the discipline is maintained. Furthermore, it addresses the willingness of those, who apparently have no power, to subjugate and to incapacitate themselves. The connection between power and responsibility will be discussed: anyone who describes himself as being powerless, cannot be held responsible for the destruction of cultural heritage or the cancellation of funds dedicated for the research of the past.

So what can or must every archaeologist do to accept his responsibility to take over power and to stay in respectively regain his position as a lawyer for our cultural heritage?

As a trained archaeologist, Diane Scherzler M. A. is a project manager for the radio director of the Südwestrundfunk (SWR) and carries out complex projects with a high share of change management. Before that she worked as a referee for the SWR respectively as a project manager for online media and strategies. In addition, for more than 10 years she worked as an editor and author. From 2008-2012 in online courses of several weeks she taught young journalists of the Südwestrundfunk. Since the mid-1990s she has been concerned with the subject area "Science, the Media and the Public". Here she focusses on archaeology. From 2003-2005 Diane Scherzler M. A. worked as "Media Advisor Europe" for the World Archaeological Congress. She is head of the Euroscience workgroup "Science communication" and serves as chair of DGUF.

Carsten Schmoltd FOUNDER OF THE INITIATIVE PRO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA, IPAL

Stellenwert durch Masse – Ehrenamtliche als Bindeglied zur Öffentlichkeit (Status as a result of mass – volunteers as a link to the public)

Like in all other German Federal states, also in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania state archaeology is suffering from the cost-cutting measures of the last decades. In the meantime the staff resources were reduced to a level which does not even reasonably cover the statutory monitoring of current construction projects. Honorary archaeologists whose tradition reaches back to the 1950s, experience the effects of cost-cutting measures very closely, e.g. when finds are only restored very slowly due to the lack of staff, when up-to-date depots are still not existent and when only very few display areas are available.

Therefore, dedicated archaeologists have set themselves the goal of confronting this austerity mandate. They form an important link between state archaeology and society. With their activities they can not only canvass for a cooperation, but also seek and promote a broad support and promotion in society. The academic processing of the traces of our ancestors requires investments for which a broad basis has to be won. Only with this support will state



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archaeology be able to regain a significance which guarantees its long-term existence.

Carsten Schmoldt is founder of the initiative "Pro Archäologisches Landesmuseum (IPAL)" which promotes the founding of an Archaeological State Museum for Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. For more than 20 years he has been researching the history around his hometown of Klütz (North-Western Mecklenburg) and beyond with the regional history of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. Six years ago he was appointed honorary Ground Monument Conservator and is active for the State Office for Culture and the Preservation of Historical Monuments in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. He works as a practical veterinarian.



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Patrick Schollmeyer GERMAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS, DARV

Klassische Archäologie und Macht – Ist die Vergangenheit ein Modell für die Zukunft? (Classical Archaeology and Power – Is the past a model for the future?)

Using selected examples, this talk tries to make clear which paths Classical Archaeology – or to be more precise – certain officeholders of this discipline took in the past in order to get close to political power. The talk focuses on the description of strategies already applied in order to gain power and influence and which have to be examined concerning their future sustainability.

Dr. Patrick Schollmeyer studied Classical Archaeology, Ancient History, Egyptology and Art History at the Universities of Mainz, Bonn and Heidelberg. In 1997 he completed his doctorate with Tonio Hölscher in Heidelberg. His doctoral thesis (published in 2001) dealt with Ancient Monuments representing horse and carriage. He participated in excavation in Israel (Tell Kabri) and Turkey (Milet). Since 1998 he has been working at the University of Mainz where he, among others, was an employee of the special interest field (SFB) 295 "Cultural contacts". Presently Dr. Schollmeyer curates the collections and the so called "School of Sight". His research activities focus on Ancient sculptures, iconography, Cyprus and Archaeology and school. His publications comprise a number of handbooks as well as introductory study literature and popular illustrated books.

Prof. Dr. Werner E. Stöckli PROFESSOR EMERITUS IN PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF BERN, SWITZERLAND

Manching und das Germanenproblem: Ein forschungsgeschichtlicher Rückblick (Manching and the "Germanenproblem": A review of the history of research)

The talk will illustrate the emergence of Celtic Research after 1945, in the context of which the Manching-project plays an important role. It will be examined, how far this research was a reaction to the previous years and how much up to the present this has an effect on German archaeology.

From 1985 to 2012 Prof. Dr. Werner E. Stöckli was tenured professor for Pre-and Protohistory at the University of Bern. Before that he was employed at the Manching project of the RGK (1972-1976). In 1985 he held a C 3 professorship at the University of Cologne. He is a corresponding member of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI).



HE Dr. Ljuben Tevdovski DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS INSTITUTE (ICRI), DIRECTOR CAPITAL CITY MUSEUM - SKOPJE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE MACEDONIAN HERITAGE (MEMBER INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL BOARD)

Archaeology and politics in the light of the contemporary challenges of the European continent

The great interest in archaeological heritage and the beginnings of the archaeological practice are deeply rooted and inspired in the quest of the Europeans to find their own identity and modus vivendi in the periods of migratory movements, demographic changes and instability of ideologies, institutions and balance of power. For centuries this European interest in the inspiring fables and artifacts of the distant past was paving the way for what was to become a modern scientific discipline – the archaeology, and its important place in society and politics. At the same time, the quest for the ancient narratives, monuments and artifacts has transformed our continent, created, strengthened or transformed collective, national, regional, communal and personal identities.

In addition, European archaeological missions and projects around the world introduced important narratives and symbols in the fabric of the contemporary national, regional and personal identities in many regions of the world. We, as Europeans, through archaeology and its by-products, nurtured identities and stereotypes upon which countries, nations and people view themselves, and more importantly images and stereotypes through which we still perceive different people in the world.

Today, Europe is faced with a new period of rapid migratory movements, demographic and social change, crises or institutions and ideologies and global instability. Most importantly Europeans in many countries and regions are facing great crises of their own values and identities. Thus, as the renaissance antiquarians with their knowledge of the past, were able to provide our continent with laws, legitimacy of institutions, broker peace and support stability, the archaeologists of today have the chance to take an active part in the transformation of our societies. The contemporary archaeological science that went through a great self-reflective process in the last decades has a chance to widen up the European minds. To tell new and deeper stories! Stories of transformations, integrations, multicultural and multifaceted pasts and the magnificent rebirths of our continent and the world after any period of crisis! We just need to remember that the stories we told in the past created the identities of millions of people and changed their future, and the stories we tell now carry the same weight and responsibility.

His Excellency Dr. Ljuben Tevdovski is Director of the International Cultural Relations Institute (ICRI), Director of the Capital city Museum - Skopje, member of the International Editorial Board of the Archaeological magazine "Macedonian Heritage" and educational expert of the University Goce Delcev - Shtip. His scientific research is focused on history of archaeology and its relations with society, politics and identities. He has extensive experience in creation of cultural policies, worked with numerous international and European initiatives and has been holding important political posts including advisor for cultural diplomacy to the President of the country and Macedonian Ambassador to Canada.

Gerry Wait BA MA PhD MifA FSA CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DIRECTOR OF NEXUS HERITAGE

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Building Professionalism, Power, and Influence in Archaeology and Heritage Management

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) is one of the largest professional associations working in archaeology and heritage in the world. There are a number of important distinctions to make clear – most especially what is a "professional institute" and how it differs from other



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organisations. This presentation will explain what is "CifA", and when did it start? What were the motivations to start the organisation, and what problems has the institute had to overcome to reach its present position of stability. Having made a long journey to become the organisation it is now, what forms of influence and power does the institute have?

I will also consider briefly some of the present challenges that the institute faces, not least of these being the things other people criticize CifA for doing (or for not doing!) and briefly explain how CifA functions today. This presentation will explain CifA and its role in the practice of archaeology and archaeological heritage management in the United Kingdom and indeed internationally.

Gerry has over 30 years of experience as an archaeologist and heritage consultant. His real passion is in finding ways to make the past relevant to people and communities in building their future, with the belief that successful communities have firm roots in their past. Gerry is an expert in conservation and management planning, and heritage site management and interpretation. He has prepared conservation management plans and led Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) or IESC due diligence in the UK, USA, Romania, Ireland, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Burkino Faso, Niger, the Republic of Congo, Mongolia, Morocco, and Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Gerry served as Chairman of the UK's Institute for Archaeologists (and remains a full Member) and was recently elected to the Board of CifA, and is Co-Chair of the Committee on Professional Associations in Archaeology of the European Association of Archaeologists. Gerry has a B.A. in Anthropology, a M.A. in Anthropology and Archaeology, and a PhD in European Archaeology from the University of Oxford. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the International Association for Impact Assessment, and of many other professional and academic associations.



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Dipl.-Ing. Jochim Weise CERTIFIED DETECTOR USER IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
**Informationsgewinn durch Machtverlust?! Die Zusammenarbeit zwischen
Amtsarchäologie und Sondengängern in Schleswig-Holstein (A gain of information by
the loss of power? The cooperation between official archaeology and detector users
in Schleswig-Holstein)**

Since its beginnings around 1900, archaeological surveying is marked by an intense and trustful cooperation between official archaeology and "amateur archaeologists". The volunteers - often teachers and other academics in their region who have a good social network - used to gather information and passed this on to those offices which are still the basis for further steps concerning the authorization processes today, and, if necessary for excavations according to the costs-by-cause-principle. To this day, volunteers or self-appointed local historians provide the state offices for archaeology or regional museums with much relevant information.

In addition to this, over the last decades, a fast growing scene of detector users has established itself. However, archaeology has not accepted this with the same required openness as it had already and profitably to the more academic amateur archaeologists. It has only been over the last 10 years or so, that in some rare cases detector users are integrated into official archaeology. Here the detector users are often met with too much mistrust, although they represent the next generation of honorary field researchers. Taking Schleswig-Holstein as an example, the talk shows how mutual trust can break new ground.

Until 1992 graduate engineer (FH) Jochim Weise studied architecture at the University of Applied Sciences in Hamburg. Here he focused on the design and development of medieval cities. Today he works as a building physicist and lecturer. Furthermore, since the winter semester 2010 he has been studying Pre- and Protohistory at the University of Kiel. He



participated in the first training session for detector users in Schleswig-Holstein and since 2005 he has also been a member of the official detector (user) group of the Schleswig-Holstein State Office. His metal detecting researches are focused on modern battlefields.



Prof. Dr. Stefan Winghart PRESIDENT OF THE LOWER SAXONY STATE SERVICE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE; UNIVERSITY OF OSNABRÜCK

Heilsbringer oder Sündenbock? Archäologische Denkmalpflege in der Wahrnehmung der Landespolitik (Saviour or scapegoat? Archaeological Heritage Management from the perspective of regional politics)

As a rule, apart from intercommunal infrastructure projects, the target audience of archaeological heritage management is not the regional politics or the highest administrative authorities, but rather the local authorities and the affiliated monument protection authorities. The influence of this relationship should not be underestimated: On the one hand disagreements with the administration districts and independent cities, often due to the impact of municipal officials or representatives, are reflected by the superior authority or directly by the responsible ministry. Here, from experience, the costs-by-cause-principle plays a role that is not unimportant.

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On the other hand, where processes runs smoothly and in agreement, without interruption, there is no positive feedback. For this reason, archaeological heritage management is often perceived as a problematic institution which frequently causes litigation. On the other hand, successfully completed major projects, offering spectacular finds, as well as exhibitions offer a welcome opportunity to present a positive picture of the cultural and scientific politics of a country. This talk seeks to illustrate the shades and progressions between these two poles from the personal perception and experience of a head official.

Prof. Dr. Stefan Winghart is president of the Lower Saxonian State Office for the Protection of Monuments. From 1971-1978 he studied History, Pre-and Protohistory, Art History, Classical Archaeology and Byzantine Studies at the Universities of Regensburg, Munich and Dublin (UCD). After obtaining his doctorate at the University of Regensburg in 1980, he worked for the Germanic National Museum in Nuremberg, the Romano-Germanic Central Museum in Mainz and as an (area) desk officer for the Bavarian State Office for the Protection of Monuments. In January 2003 he was appointed State Conservator and Director of the Thuringian State Office for the Protection of Monuments. In April 2009 Stefan Winghart transferred to his current position. Furthermore he is a member of the Board of the German National Council of ICOMOS and an honorary professor at the Institute of History, University of Osnabrück.

Deborah Zarnke M.A. ANTIQUITY COMMISSION FOR WESTPHALIA, PROJECT MANAGER

Da waren es nur noch neun – das Glück und sein Preis. Ein Erfahrungsbericht (And then there were nine – Happiness and its price. An experience report)

"What do you think: Of how many careers of your former fellow students do you have an overview?" "30", I answer intuitively. Actually it is only 22, but after careful consideration it is frighteningly clear that from my former immediate environment I am the only one who is still actively involved in archaeology (not including a job abroad). Thus I am very lucky. I am here. But at what price? For years now my former fellow students have been living together with their partners in large, nicely furnished flats, they think about property and have started planning families. Having permanent jobs, which are kept safe during parental leave, and an acceptable wage. I am here, but once again I do not know how much longer. I accept long waiting times, uncertainties as to whether contracts will be concluded at all, and underpayment. I struggle with the fact that I am not granted a loan and that I am not an ideal tenant with an employment contract for more than the next three months. It is almost



impossible to build reserves.

Despite this, I am very thankful that I am able to work in the profession which I have studied. And indeed I am told that I should be thankful. After all, I must clearly be significantly better off than those who have not found a place in archaeology. This is true, of course. But is that really an argument that others are even worse off than oneself? Does one simply have to accept grievances? Would some other professional group be advised to tacitly accept its fate, only because there are some who are unemployed and who are worse off? No! Why does it happen to us? Why do politics and society try to convince us that we are not needed? Why have we ourselves come to think that turning our passion into our profession would be negative? Do we grumpily have to go to the office in the mornings in order to be taken seriously as a worker or as "grafter"? Granted, for most professions the labour-market situation is bad. But we are the only ones who feel ashamed of saying this out loud!



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Deborah Zarnke completed her Master Degree in Pre-and Protohistory, Art History and Latin Philology in November 2011 at the Westphalian Wilhelm-University in Münster. Since that she is a doctoral student in Pre-and Protohistory and Art History. From June 2013 until May 2015 she was working as a scientific volunteer for the Antiquity Commission for Westphalia. Since that she further was employed at first for three months, then for four months and currently for half a year.

Please note that throughout the conference photo and video recordings will be taken and which can be used for a publicly available documentation.

