

# Afterword

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The goal of the symposium held at Hunter College of The City University of New York, in December 8–9, 1998 was to discuss the newly emerging scope of interests and project agendas directed towards research and preservation of cultural landscapes. This book is the ultimate outcome of that meeting and presents a more comprehensive view on the issues related to research and preservation of cultural resources. A brief review of various preservation programs reveals differences and similarities in research approaches and preservation policies. The chief goal of the book is to show that research and preservation of cultural assets is a complex, multi-faceted task of painstaking stewardship that involves scholars and the public. All these aspects should be included into wide-ranging strategies to deal with the research and preservation of cultural landscapes. The public cannot be removed from the culture resource preservation.

The usual reaction by scholars, preservationists, planners, and all those involved in policy-making has been to research and protect what is valued at the time. This book focuses on the historic, archaeological, ethnographic, and environmental traditions of cultural landscape study, and presents the views of practicing scholars who, by a variety of means, attempted to reconstruct and analyze the complex processes of cultural changes in the prehistoric and historic times. The conclusion of the book is that the fullest understanding of a cultural landscape is possible through interdisciplinary cooperation of historical ecology, applied archaeology, and environmental planning.

## Historical Ecology

The significance of the historical ecology approach in studying cultural landscapes is clear. It derives from a growing realization that human intent and activity are not easily separated from natural forces in the shaping of landscapes. This logic is supported by a deterministic in its nature approach to view landscape modifications as direct outcomes of human interventions invoked by environmental stress-by responding to environmental stresses humans modify the landscapes they inhabit. Assumed predictability of human behavior negates the possibility that people make

decisions regardless the enduring stress. Our behavior is not always driven by deterministic constrains, however, but it is also includes improvisation, creativity, *ad hoc* made decisions, etc. It is true that the pervasive Western dichotomy of culture and nature has proved a poor basis for scientific research and long-term environmental management. Humans have been major factors in environmental change for thousands of years, using fire, intensive hunting, and a wide range of agricultural strategies to transform most landscapes on the earth long before the Industrial Revolution. Historical ecology provides the necessary time perspective on the long term ecology – culture relationship and therefore any attempt at long term environmental planning must include the evidence provided by archaeology and palaeoecology about the past. The point made directly or indirectly by several contributors to this book is that the sustainable future of cultural landscapes is not possible without a well understood past. Historical ecology is helping to revitalize environmental approaches by integrating anthropological concepts of political competition, limited knowledge, ideology, worldview, and abrupt climate change with ecological studies of energy capture and materials flows. It also attempts a fusion of diachronic approaches rooted in sequential developments in a single landscape through time (“longitudinal perspectives”) with the processual evolutionary concern for comparative investigations of agricultural origins and changing social complexity (“latitudinal perspectives”). The creative tension between historical and evolutionary perspectives is widely felt in anthropology, history, geography and environmental science, and is stimulating increased cooperation across disciplinary boundaries.

## Applied Archaeology

The principle behind applied archaeology is that fieldwork and interests of practicing archaeologists focus on preservation oriented investigations of cultural landscapes. Research agendas do not energize applied archaeology; its role is to research and preserve landscapes under pressure by employing a very pragmatic approach to identification, selection, and preservation. Obviously not all cultural landscapes can be preserved and no attempt exists to preserve them all. Such demand would be unrealistic. Because of those constrains, many scholars have noted that there is a growing gap between academic theoreticians and applied fieldworkers and also that academic training programs are increasingly irrelevant to applied archaeology fieldwork requirements. Some do fear that because of the certain characteristics of applied archaeology, like the lack of long-term research designs and an a-theoretical “compliance minimum,” neither archaeology nor the public will benefit from it. Many agree that the current trajectory is unfavorable, and the divide threatens the health of the discipline. In fact applied archaeology offers a creative fusion of fieldwork, theory, and genuine contribution to public welfare, as it requires a wider perspective and a fresh look at our goals and capabilities. A long-term international cooperation may be a start in this direction, and that

continued cooperation between North American and European scholars has the potential for aiding all parties.

## Cultural Landscapes and Environmental Planning

Landscapes untouched by humans are rare. Therefore most landscapes became cultural landscapes and the idea of genuine “wilderness” is currently undefendable. It derives from the 19th century romantic concept and remains within the realm of the arts with very limited application in the real world. Human interventions to variety of landscapes are obvious and should be assumed to have existed in the past as much as they do exist recently. Material manifestations of those interventions, past or present, might be different. If human intervention through fire and hunting is less obvious and ancient, because it is difficult to recognize, an area may be managed as “unspoiled wilderness” excluding hunting and anthropogenic fire often with disastrous long-term results (cf. recent evidence of fire management by indigenous people). In Europe, particularly Scandinavia and the U.K., a more inclusive concept of landscape that recognizes the long-term dialog between human occupants and local biota and landforms has become widespread in the past two decades. European environmental scientists, historians, archaeologists, and geographers have cooperatively produced effective management approaches that accept and require ongoing human agriculture and industry as part of a well managed landscape designed to conserve historical and environmental values while allowing for changing landuse patterns. Landscapes change because of past or present management decisions and human presence and activity. Scholars have developed concepts and methods for assessment of landscape change and management (especially computer modeling; see Simpson this volume) that can be applied to evaluate the range of landscape modification due to the human or other factors. However, many of these landscape management ideas are effective only at the relatively small scale in the context of well developed and funded research and preservation programs. Because of political, economic, or cultural conditions, for many regions around the world, some European or American approaches might be impractical as the need for rapid economic development and swift upgrading of national infrastructure will not permit a desired response by archaeologists, historians, environmental scientists, and local communities in the path of rapid landscape change. Over two decades of experience by North American applied archaeologists and environmentalists often funded by private industry as well as local and federal governments may provide some invaluable and hard won practical lessons and models full of negative and positive examples. The rapid, large-scale landscape change inevitable in several world regions within the next few decades present both a challenge and an opportunity. If we can draw effectively on the communities of experienced field workers and theoretical specialists in America and Europe, we have the potential to provide our disciplines with a common focus, a renewed purpose, and carry out scientifically important work of direct practical benefit to

modern managers and local communities. European concepts of landscape management combined with American applied archaeology experience, reinforced by sustained interdisciplinary cooperation theoretically grounded in historical ecology, and the joined expertise of scientists, scholars, and local communities would make a very strong combination with great potential for converting pressured cultural landscapes disastrous fate to a success story with wide applications.

## Conclusion

A necessary prerequisite for a policy framework is to determine the nature and character of cultural landscapes and the degree of changes to which they are subject. This objective could be fulfilled through an integrative approach undertaken by an international team of experts, who, through regular meetings, exchange of information, direct interactions, teaching, publications, will generate more adequate images of regional scale cultural landscapes, including their history, recent changes, and future prospects. It seems that sustainable past is attainable through preparation of a long-term policy on cultural landscapes research and preservation involving specialists from different fields and the public. Scholars representing history, ethnohistory, anthropology, ethnography, ethnology, archaeology, and cultural planning, and also representatives of natural sciences, climatologists, environmentalists, historical geographers, etc should be involved in such planning. Such an international and interdisciplinary approach will identify policy objectives for cultural landscapes studies, particularly in relation to maintaining diversity and protecting cultural features at the local, national and international scale. It will set an agenda for an adequate preservation of cultural heritage common to us all.

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