

# Part II

## Methodology and Practice

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### Introduction

The second part of the book contains five chapters, case studies presenting specific problems related to cultural heritage research and preservation like the selection criteria in an academic approach to investigate neolithization of Europe (Bogucki), creation of cultural landscapes and their meanings (Dublin; Simpson; Schofield, Beck and Drollinger), political, economic and social aspects of environmental policies (Simpson) and the pragmatics of large-scale projects related to infrastructural change (Emerson and Walthall).

Susan Dublin opens this section of the book by discussing cultural geography of the Zuni of New Mexico. The leading idea presented in her paper is the concept of place as an integral component in the construction of social identity. Dublin uses her own research at the Lower Prescott Zuni Village to demonstrate that places are cultural constructs composed of two elements that contribute to the significance of place: symbolic meanings and pragmatic choices. Ian Simpson points out that landscapes have to be managed according to certain economic, political, and cultural criteria. With new perceptions of land as assets, come new challenges for environmental policy makers. The most pressing question that arises is: What modifications should be made to existing policy mechanisms to further achieve conservation and environmental benefits? Simpson presents a model of predicted visual changes in Environmentally Sensitive Area landscapes as a basis for policy evaluation. Peter Bogucki examines decision-making and selection criteria that stimulate research of the European Neolithic. Economic growth observable in several European regions (Ireland, Eastern Europe, etc.) and large scale projects contribute to collecting more data on the prehistoric past of those areas. Bogucki points out to the need of the use of specific field methodology in order to capture cultural events from the past that are specifically vulnerable parts of cultural landscapes presently under a great deal of pressure. With the increase of funds spent on infrastructure and limited funds for archaeological research, such focused approach seems a well thought-out option. John Schofield, Colleen Beck and Harold Drollinger discuss the project they recognize as representative of alternative archaeologies. The authors examine the Cold War era peace camps as a material evidence of a protest against specific ideology existing during the second half of the twentieth

century. The archaeology of these peace camps presents an opportunity to understand the material remains of a significant twentieth century minority political movement. Thomas E. Emerson and John A. Walthall discuss problems related to large-scale landscape modifications. The case is the ongoing I-270 mitigation project launched in 1975. The archaeological work performed on the massive I-270 corridor and its northern extensions to the east of Cahokia Mounds drastically transformed our archaeological perspective on cultural development in the American Bottom. This project serves as a model for similar projects elsewhere.