

The Archaeolingua Foundation and the Central European University

cordially invite you to the second lecture of

Integrated Utilization of Advanced Technology in Archaeology and Heritage Preservation Today

Master Course and Continuing Professional Education Course

by

Knut Paasche

Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research, Oslo, Norway

Major North European Project Shows Best Practices in Heritage Management Based on High Quality Archaeological Surveying, Efficiency and the Use of Newer Non-intrusive Methods



17:30 on Monday, December 14, 2015

CEU–Auditorium, Budapest, V. Nádor u. 9.

According to Norwegian legislation, all developers have to ask regional authorities if there are archaeological remains in the planning area. This principle requires high quality of archaeological surveying and also that archaeologist become more efficient using new non-intrusive methods. High quality means better tools for surveying new archaeological discoveries, tools that can help us prioritize at an early state in the planning process, thus narrowing down the archaeological survey area. This is of especially importance in large projects such as road and railway. Tools like GIS, geophysics and airborne laserscanning would not only save the developers money, but can also help us within the management process and further improvement of academic performance and archaeological results. Remote sensing can be sufficient in surveying projects, but will often have to be combined with conventional methods. In this lecture I will argue that, due to an often high density of archaeological heritage sites combined with increasing development pressures, we are forced to reconsider current practice. Developers need predictability, and therefore archaeologists have to prioritize cultural environments (cultural landscapes) considered to be of regional and national importance. This should be areas with a very restrictive policy for approving development proposals which are in conflict with the cultural environments and heritage values. But a good practice in management also allows areas where development projects can be conducted with more liberal attitude towards excavating and removing heritage sites in order for the development projects to commence and be realized.

Knut Paasche is an archaeologist and researcher and the head of the archaeological department of NIKU. He has been working as an archaeologist now for over 20 years. Paasche has experience with Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age as well as the Middle Ages with a main focus on the registration of automatically protected outlying cultural heritage sites and the excavation of medieval cities. In addition, he worked on ship archaeology and deputized as collection manager at The Viking Ship Museum in Oslo. His current research focus is primarily on methodological approaches to archaeology, hence the opportunities and technical innovations for improved field documentation: satellite recordings, electronic scanning and geophysical methods. Paasche is furthermore head of the Norwegian part of the "Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Archaeological prospection and Virtual Archaeology", and the Miljø 2015-project "1537 kontinuitet eller brudd" funded by the Norwegian Research Council.

Introduction by Erzsébet Jerem (Director of Archaeolingua Foundation, Senior Research Fellow at Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Research Centre for the Humanities, Institute of Archaeology, Budapest) and **József Laszlovsky** (Department of Medieval Studies, Cultural Heritage Studies Program, CEU).

The session will be moderated and the lecture summarized in Hungarian by Magdolna Vicze (Director of "Matrica" Museum and Archaeological Park, Százhalombatta)