

22 APRILE, VENERDÌ

11:00 - 12:30

SALA CONSIGLIO

PALAZZO DU MESNIL

ARCHEO-TR

ROUND TABLE: ARCHAEOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A COVENANT FOR THE FUTURE

Anna Filigenzi, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

CONTRIBUTI

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M. Castelluccia, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

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A. Filigenzi, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

"L'Orientale" University in the Arabian Peninsula. From the researches to the cultural heritage management, training and "green" perspectives

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The ancient and modern rural landscapes of Chorasmia

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Archaeology and sustainable development in China: unresolved issues and new perspectives

C. Visconti, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

Cooperation in times of emergency: possible way outs. Insights and experiences in the field of Archaeology and Heritage Management in Africa and other contexts.

A. Beldados Aleho, Associate Professor of Archaeology, Addis Ababa University

15 months of armed conflicts in Tigray, Northern Ethiopia: what Future for Archaeology? Scattered thoughts on field research, heritage protection and University Cooperation

L. Sernicola, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

ABSTRACTS

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CAUCASUS BETWEEN REVOLUTIONS, WORLD WARS, NATIONALISMS AND LAST CONFLICTS

M. Castelluccia, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

Throughout history, the Caucasus region has been a crossroad of cultures, but a center of conflicts as well. Especially in the last hundred years has been at the center of epochal and dramatic historical events, such as the two world wars, the Russian Civil War and the subsequent establishment of the Soviet Union. After decades of rigid but peaceful coexistence, the fall of Soviet power rapidly aggravated ethnic, religious and territorial disputes, creating the ideal terrain for a whole series of regional conflicts, in which the 2021 war in Nagorno-Karabakh was only the last tragedy. This presentation aims at exposing the main archaeological researches in the Caucasus region in the past hundred years and how they interact and how they have been influenced by greater historical events. It will be especially highlighted how marxism shaped the archaeological researches during the Soviet Union and how, after the fall of it, the upsurge of nationalism and related conflicts badly affected the cultural heritage of several countries.

Nel corso della storia, la regione caucasica è stato un crocevia di culture, ma anche un centro di conflitti; in particolare negli ultimi cento anni, essa è stata il centro di eventi storici epocali e drammatici, quali le due guerre mondiali, la guerra civile russa e la conseguente formazione dell'Unione Sovietica. Dopo decenni di pacifica coesistenza, il disfacimento del potere sovietico ha rapidamente aggravato dispute etniche, religiose e territoriali, creando il terreno ideale per una serie di conflitti regionali, nel cui quadro la guerra del 2021 Nagorno-Karabach rappresenta l'ultima tragedia in ordine di tempo. La presentazione intende illustrare le ricerche archeologiche più importanti condotte nella regione del Caucaso nel corso degli ultimi cento anni e il modo in cui esse hanno interagito con, o sono state condizionate da, eventi storici di grande rilevanza. In particolare, si metterà in luce come il marxismo abbia configurato la ricerca archeologica nel periodo dell'Unione Sovietica e l'impatto negativo che, dopo la sua eclisse, l'insorgenza di nazionalismi e di conflitti ad essi collegati hanno avuto sul patrimonio culturale di molti paesi dell'area.

BETRAYED EXPECTATIONS AND POST-COLONIAL REVENGE: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CROSS-HAIRS OF CONFLICTS

A. Filigenzi, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

After the ousting of the Taliban regime, which had emerged out of the chaos of a twenty-years-long civil war, the return of "democracy" in Afghanistan in the early 2000s kindled hopes of economic and social progress. Within this framework, the preservation and valorisation of the rich Afghan cultural heritage played a prominent role, as a tool for promoting of a strong, fair and inclusive national identity. Archaeology and heritage projects were expected to have positive impacts on the social, economic, environmental and cultural development local communities and to stimulate national and international tourism attraction. However, this is a complex process

that cuts across many different sectors. Moreover, it is a long-term goal that, especially in least developed countries such as Afghanistan, also implies the adoption of strategies to ensure the growth of human welfare, reduce inequality, and prevent land use conflicts. Unfortunately, global growth remained weak, and twenty years of “democracy” only produced a very modest and unevenly distributed development. In a country struggling for subsistence, archaeology and heritage projects were increasingly portrayed by the political propaganda of anti-government movements as a component of a neo-imperialist tool kit, or as the leisure activities of rich countries, which worry more about useless ruins than human lives, with the well-known corollary of cultural terrorism. How can archaeology react? And which ethical and practical behaviour should archaeology adopt in the face of the Taliban resurgence?

Dopo la caduta del regime talebano, che era emerso dal caos di vent'anni di guerra civile, il ritorno della “democrazia” in Afghanistan all'inizio degli anni 2000 ha acceso speranze di progresso economico e sociale. In questo quadro, la protezione e valorizzazione del ricco patrimonio culturale afgano ha giocato un ruolo di primo piano come strumento per la promozione di una identità nazionale forte, equa ed inclusiva. Dai progetti archeologici e culturali si attendevano ricadute positive sulle comunità locali in termini di sviluppo economico, ambientale e culturale, e uno stimolo al turismo nazionale e internazionale. Questo è, però, un processo complicato, che investe molti e diversi settori. Inoltre, esso rappresenta un obiettivo a lungo termine, che, specialmente in paesi meno sviluppati come l'Afghanistan, implica l'adozione di strategie mirate alla crescita del benessere, alla riduzione delle disuguaglianze e alla prevenzione di conflitti in relazione all'uso del suolo. Sfortunatamente, la crescita globale è rimasta assai debole e vent'anni di “democrazia” hanno prodotto uno sviluppo modestissimo e inegualmente distribuito. In un paese in lotta per la sopravvivenza, i progetti archeologici e culturali sono entrati nel mirino della propaganda di movimenti anti-governativi come parte di uno strumentario neo-imperialista, o come uno svago da paesi ricchi, che si preoccupano più di inutili rovine che di vite umane, con il ben noto corollario del terrorismo culturale. Come l'archeologia può reagire? E quale condotta etica e pratica essa dovrebbe adottare a fronte della risorgenza talebana?

”L'ORIENTALE” UNIVERSITY IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA. FROM THE RESEARCHES TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT, TRAINING AND “GREEN” PERSPECTIVES

R. Loreto, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

The UNO-MAECI Archaeological and Restoration Missions in Saudi Arabia and the Mission in the Sultanate of Oman (Sharqiya) have been conducting, respectively, since 2009 and 2014, research activities relating to the definition of the geoarchaeological landscape of the Arabian Peninsula, with particular reference to the I millennium BC. The work of the Missions include training activities for local staff, as well as restoration/consolidation of architectural evidence for the enhancement and fruition of archaeological sites. More recently, in cooperation with local institutions, the activities of the Missions contribute to the development

of the eco-sustainable projects "Archimede" and "Araba Fenice", for the development of photovoltaic technologies and recycling of excavation tools, respectively for energy support to the archaeological environment and socialization issues.

Le Missioni archeologica e di restauro in Arabia Saudita e la Missione nel Sultanato dell'Oman(Sharqiya) UNO-MAECI conducono, rispettivamente dal 2009 e dal 2014, attività di ricerca relative alla definizione del panorama geo archeologico della Penisola arabica, con particolare riferimento al I millennio a.C. I lavori delle Missioni prevedono attività di formazione del personale locale, nonché attività di restauro/consolidamento delle evidenze architettoniche per la valorizzazione e fruizione dei siti archeologici. Più recentemente, in cooperazione con le istituzioni locali, le attività delle Missioni concorrono allo sviluppo dei progetti ecosostenibili "Archimede" e "Araba Fenice", per lo sviluppo di tecnologie fotovoltaiche e di riciclo di materiali di scavo, rispettivamente per il supporto energetico al cantiere archeologico ed aspetti legati alla musealizzazione.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN RURAL LANDSCAPES OF CHORASMIA

M. Minardi, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

Besides natural catastrophes and war, other various and equally dangerous risks threat today our shared cultural heritage. Looting due to illicit trafficking, deterioration and neglect, destruction and/or alteration of the archaeological heritage, land consumption, pollution, and eventually disappearance, are among the most considerable of them. This is especially, and unfortunately, true for the delicate historical heritage of Central Asian countries such as Karakalpakstan, where mud and mud-brick architecture has always been employed throughout antiquity to build at every scale, from monumental palatial structures to vernacular ones. Karakalpakstan is an autonomous republic within the state of Uzbekistan, lying south of the Aral Sea on the delta of the river Amu (the Oxus of the Greeks). Its territory corresponds with part of the land once named Chorasnia, where a polity emerged about the 6th century BC and endured unique historical development till the Arab conquest in 712 AD. Its landscape is incredibly rich in archaeological sites. The country, once part of the USSR, has in recent years experienced economic growth, tourism, and is now increasingly facing challenges related to the preservation of its landscapes and monuments. My Contribution will try to highlight the potential role of archaeology, a high esteemed academic discipline in the country, within this scenario, in addition to call attention to the support which would be necessary to pursue both field research and heritage preservation in the area.

Oltre a catastrofi naturali guerre, altri e non meno pericolosi rischi minacciano oggi il nostro patrimonio culturale condiviso: saccheggi derivanti da traffici illegali, deterioramento e abbandono, distruzione e/o alterazione del patrimonio archeologico, consumo di suolo, inquinamento e, infine, scomparsa sono tra quelli più preoccupanti. Questo è vero specialmente, e sfortunatamente, per il delicato patrimonio storico dei paesi dell'Asia Centrale, come il Karakalpakstan, in cui l'architettura in terra cruda e in mattoni crudi è sempre stata impiegata, in antico, per costruzioni di ogni scala di grandezza, dalle monumentali strutture palatine quelle

vernacolari. Il Karakalpakstan è una repubblica autonoma compresa nell'odierno stato dell'Uzbekistan, posta a sud del Mare d'Aral, sul delta del fiume Amu (l'Oxus dei Greci). Il suo territorio corrisponde in parte all'antica Chorasmia, che, emersa come entità politica intorno al VI sec. a.C., conobbe uno sviluppo storico unico fino alla conquista araba, avvenuta nel 712 d.C. Il suo panorama è straordinariamente ricco di siti archeologici. Il paese, un tempo parte dell'URSS, ha sperimentato in anni recenti crescita economica e sviluppo del turismo, ma si trova ora davanti a sfide crescenti sul fronte della protezione e conservazione del suo paesaggio e dei suoi monumenti storici. Il mio contributo cercherà di evidenziare, all'interno di questo scenario, il ruolo potenziale dell'archeologia, una disciplina accademica che gode di grande prestigio nel paese, e di richiamare l'attenzione sul supporto necessario sia alla ricerca sul campo sia alla protezione e conservazione del patrimonio culturale dell'area.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA: UNRESOLVED ISSUES AND NEW PERSPECTIVES

C. Visconti, Università di Napoli L'Orientale

Alongside construction work, archaeological activity in China is proceeding on an unprecedented scale: new sites and artefacts are being discovered and unearthed every day in every corner of the country. At the same time, the growth of the tourism industry has been exponential over the last twenty years and has only recently been slowed down by the global pandemic crisis. These factors, together with the phenomenon of urbanization and ecological issues, have inevitably led to an evaluation in terms of the economic return of archaeological research and a rethinking of strategies for the conservation and communication of sites, making archaeology an important topic in the debate on economic growth versus environmental sustainability.

Accompagnandosi a quella edilizia, l'attività archeologica in Cina procede con andamento febbrile: nuovi siti e manufatti vengono scoperti e portati alla luce ogni giorno e in ogni angolo del paese. Parallelamente, la crescita dell'industria del turismo, prima interno e poi anche esterno, è stata esponenziale negli ultimi vent'anni ed è solo recentemente stata rallentata dalla crisi pandemica globale. Questi fattori, unitamente al fenomeno dell'urbanizzazione e alle problematiche ecologiche, hanno portato inevitabilmente a una valutazione in termini di ritorno economico della ricerca archeologica e un ripensamento delle strategie di conservazione e comunicazione dei siti, rendendo l'archeologia un argomento importante nella dialettica tra sviluppo economico e sostenibilità ambientale.

COOPERATION IN TIMES OF EMERGENCY: POSSIBLE WAY OUTS. INSIGHTS AND EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA AND OTHER CONTEXT

A. Beldados Aleho, Associate Professor of Archaeology, Addis Ababa University

Cooperation between the University of Naples“L’Orientale”and Addis Ababa University in the field of Archaeology and Heritage Management has a history of more or less 20 (twenty)years. When the collaboration started,it was on the basis of personal acquaintances of Professors of the two institutions. The collaboration became more concrete when Addis Ababa University gets financial and professional support from“L’Orientale”through Educational Sector Development Program (ESDP) funded by the Italian Foreign Ministry.Through this fund, in the year 2003 Archaeology and Heritage Management Unit came in to being in AAU, which later flourished to the Department of Archaeology and Heritage Management. Ever since the genesis of the program, Professors from“L’Orientale”were involved in teaching, field and laboratory training and student thesis supervision. The Department was equipped with field and laboratory facilities using the support acquired through the ESDP. The Collaboration between“L’Orientale”and AAUcan be considered as one of the best examples in institutional and capacity building. I, for example, benefited in this program from my graduate student times (M.A level) to the present times in which I am serving the Department as a Professor of Archaeology.The only difficult time in which the collaboration loom destructed was at the time of the spreading of the COVID 19 pandemic. This happened when AAU and“L’Orientale”were busy trying to launch a PhD Program in Archaeology and Heritage Management in AAU. The Pandemic has also interrupted the long standing joint field researches between the two institutions in Aksum/Seglamen area in North Ethiopia and the Italian ArchaeologicalExpedition in Eastern Sudan. The Other sector which was victim of the COVID 19 pandemic was field and laboratory trainings of graduate students. As a way out, the two institutions discussed online on how to sustain their collaborations in teaching-learning, field and laboratory researches and further capacity building programs. Accordingly, the institutions summoned a validation workshop on“Launching a PhD Program in Archaeology andHeritage Management,”in AAU. The workshop was attended by renowned Africanist Scientists from all over the world. In the middle of the pandemic, in September 2021, the joint collaboration gave birth to the PhD Program. PhD module in“Advanced Seminar inArchaeological Theory”was,for example,handed by Professor Andrea Manzo online using a zoom platform in November 2021. Furthermore, colleagues from L’ Orientale planned to participate in giving training in laboratory analysis of artifacts and conservation skills. L’orientale and AAU can be considered as one of the most sustainable and exemplary collaboration in institutional and capacity buildings and joint teaching-learning and research.

15 MONTHS OF ARMED CONFLICTS IN TIGRAY, NORTHERN ETHIOPIA: WHAT FUTURE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY? SCATTERED THOUGHTS ON FIELD RESEARCH, HERITAGE PROTECTION AND UNIVERSITY COOPERATION

L. Sernicola, Università di Napoli L’Orientale

The spreading of the Covid pandemic and outbreak of the civil war in early November 2020 have caused the abrupt interruption of archaeological researches in the region of Tigray, the northernmost of the nine regional states of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Most of the projects there are conducted in close collaboration with federal and local Ethiopian authorities and institutions, and include capacity-building and

sustainable development oriented university cooperation programs in the field of cultural heritage protection and promotion. This presentation intends to share with colleagues and the general audience the experience (and problems) faced by the Italian Archaeological Expedition at Aksum of the University of Naples "L'Orientale", touching on issues such as heritage protection and training of local students and young researchers. It also aims to raise discussion on possible way-out strategies that help ensuring the continuation of at least part of the activities in the unlikely event of emergency.