



HERITAGE

RESEARCH

Heritage and Global Challenges Workshop

Friday 6 October 2017
British Academy, London

This week, we are excited to host a series of workshops, evening events and a conference, to launch *Heritage Research*, the AHRC Heritage Priority Area.

The Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) funds world-class research in a wide range of subjects. Heritage has been identified by the AHRC as one of three priority areas, alongside Design and Modern Languages. Over the past few years the AHRC has built upon its previous investments and enhanced its work in this area through partnerships with other agencies, targeted calls and collaborations both in the UK and internationally.

My role as AHRC Heritage Priority Area Leadership Fellow is to work with the AHRC, the heritage research community, and heritage partner organisations, to draw together and stimulate the development of a wide range of research across the arts and humanities that makes an important contribution to understanding heritage. Working with my AHRC Heritage Priority Area team, we also aim to support the interconnections between research, policy and practice, both in the UK and internationally.

Our vision of heritage is not so much about the past, but rather one which considers heritage to be about assembling and building futures out of those pasts in the present. We aim to bring different disciplines together to consider how heritage might contribute to key global challenges and to explore how to better connect academics, practitioners and publics in new, exciting and innovative ways.

2 Welcome

The Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) is a 5-year £1.5Bn fund and a key component in the delivery of the UK Aid Strategy. The fund aims to ensure that UK research takes a leading role in addressing the problems faced by developing countries through challenge-led disciplinary and interdisciplinary research; strengthening capacity for research and innovation within both the UK and developing countries; and providing an agile response to emergencies where there is an urgent research need.

In this Heritage and Global Challenges Workshop, we aim to explore some of the ways in which heritage research might contribute to meeting these objectives. We are grateful to the wonderful line up of speakers who will share with us their reflections on existing GCRF and Newton-funded research projects. Throughout the day we will explore the intersections and relevance of heritage research to the GCRF research agenda, and hopefully provide new opportunities to develop future research agendas in line with GCRF aims.

On behalf of the *Heritage Research* team, we hope that you enjoy the event and find inspiration from the various speakers and discussion it stimulates. We also hope that you follow us on twitter @AHRCHeritage. We are using #GCRFHeritage for today's event.

For further information about AHRC Heritage Priority Area events and activities, and to find out more about how we are helping heritage researchers engage with the GCRF agenda, please see our website at www.heritage-research.org.

Rodney Harrison
Professor of Heritage Studies, Institute of Archaeology, University College London
AHRC Heritage Priority Area Leadership Fellow

Time	Session	Speakers
9:30-10:00	Registration	
10:00-10:15	Welcome Note	Rodney Harrison
10:15-10:45	INTRODUCING THE GCRF FROM A RCUK PERSPECTIVE	Mark Claydon-Smith
10:45-11:00	Break	
11:00-12:30	<p>DESIGNING CHALLENGE-LED AND INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH</p> <p>The Value of Culture in Conflict - Investigating the Sustainable Livelihood Generation for Craftswomen in Azad Kashmir</p> <p>Plural Heritages of Istanbul: The Case of the Land Walls</p> <p>Co-developing a Method for Assessing the Psychosocial Impact of Cultural Interventions with Displaced People: Towards an Integrated Care Framework</p>	Neelam Raina Christopher Whitehead, Gonul Bozoglu & Tom Schofield Helen Chatterjee
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-15:00	<p>STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR CHALLENGE-LED RESEARCH IN THE UK & DEVELOPING COUNTRIES</p> <p>The Nahrein Network: Fostering the Sustainable Development of Middle Eastern Antiquity and Heritage</p> <p>Restricted Access Pilot Project: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Clean Energy Production and Landscape Conservation in North Patagonia</p> <p>Reflecting on the River: Rapid Urbanisation and Representations of Indian Cultural Heritage</p>	Eleanor Robson Rodney Harrison Nicola Dempsey
15:00-15:15	Break	
15:15-16:45	<p>ADDRESSING DEVELOPMENT NEEDS: EMBEDDING ODA COMPLIANCE WITHIN RESEARCH</p> <p>Heritage Matters: Culture and Development in the Pacific</p> <p>Squaring Circles: Heritage, Research and Global Challenges in Nepal</p> <p>Debating, Performing & Curating Symbolic Reparations and Transformative Gender Justice in Post-Conflict Societies</p>	Nicholas Thomas & Lucie Hazelgrove-Planell Robin Coningham Jelke Boesten
16:45-17:00	Closing Discussion	

4 Heritage and Global Challenges Workshop

			Dr Neelam Raina Middlesex University
<h2>DESIGNING CHALLENGE-LED AND INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH</h2>		<p>THE VALUE OF CULTURE IN CONFLICT - INVESTIGATING THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD GENERATION FOR CRAFTSWOMEN IN AZAD KASHMIR</p> <p>This research proposes linkages between conflict, poverty, unemployment and culture and development. It examines the relevance of culturally significant practices to the reconstruction of a conflict zone. This interdisciplinary project allows us to connect creative home-based workers who are largely seen as peripheral to development economics, and on the fringes of formal employment and contributors to GDP; to the larger notions of peace-building, poverty spirals and conflict theory through culturally significant, socially relevant practices. The project examines how economic empowerment and socio-economic rights of women could be promoted and protected through training interventions – allowing them to be stakeholders in the reconstruction of their communities. Thus the project is cross-disciplinary as it connects arts and humanities and the social sciences.</p> <p>The design of the project, and its execution plan allows us to use a co-design and co-deliver approach to research and training with stakeholders and end users in the third sector. This project is built around stakeholders/beneficiaries and thus is highly collaborative with a non-academic partner and third sector members participating in it.</p> <p>The project looks at the material social practices through which women reproduce themselves on a daily and generational basis and through which the social relations and material bases of capitalism are renewed to understand both the costs of conflict and the connections between vastly different sites of production. Focusing on processes of social reproduction (Kofman and Raghuram 2015) allows us to address questions of the making, maintenance, and exploitation of a fluidly differentiated labour force, the productions (and destructions) of nature, and the means to create alternative geographies (Katz, 2002).</p> <p>The project is based in Azad Kashmir – which remains a contested territory with fluctuating conflict. The Neelum Valley, which is a part of Azad Kashmir, and the focus of this study, is on the Line of Control between India and Pakistan. The Indian government sees Azad Kashmir as Occupied Territory, as depicted by Indian political maps. Pakistan, however, sees India as an illegal occupier of (Indian) Kashmir. The Line of Control is volatile and prone to active conflict at fairly regular intervals. Changing governments and agendas have left this area, difficult to access, document, and write about. Data about Kashmir, on both sides of the border, remains limited, unreliable and controlled by government bodies and their respective interests. Remoteness of territory, geography and climate – make this area further challenging, yet worthy of studying. The high risk, the related high security, access to physical spaces, relevance of local know-how and terrain are all aspects of the project that make it challenging, however they have been researched and planned for and the project therefore allows for higher degrees of risk.</p> <p>Most research emerging from the region focuses on the politics of the region but does not address nor comment on the current socio-economic and cultural status of Kashmir. It is this division of subjects and disciplines that this project hopes to overcome. Indeed this present study is unique as research into post-conflict Kashmiri crafts from the perspective of the participant makers has never been done before. The longer-term ambition of the project rests in the potential collaboration of craftswomen on either side of the India/Pakistan Kashmir border, allowing for exchange of knowledge – both tacit and anecdotal about the lived realities of a low intensity ongoing conflict.</p>	

	<p>Professor Christopher Whitehead, Gonul Bozoglu, and Dr Tom Schofield</p> <p>University of Newcastle</p>		<p>Professor Helen Chatterjee</p> <p>University College London</p>
--	--	--	--

PLURAL HERITAGES OF ISTANBUL: THE CASE OF THE LAND WALLS

The project will develop new valorisations of the Istanbul Land (Theodosian) Walls, working with communities to co-produce both situated and web-based, public-facing digital heritage interpretation resources that reflect non-official, hitherto unauthorised understandings of the Walls and their environs. The project also builds capacity, in line with the aims of the Newton Fund, through modelling heritage management/interpretation practice, digital technologies and community engagement within the heritage sector.

The Walls are an extensive part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site. They are an ancient structure, much modified in history, famously breached in the 1453 Conquest of Constantinople and now situated in a rapidly modernising megacity. They have witnessed intercultural contact and conflict, from war to 'gentrification', sometimes involving involuntary displacements of communities. The Walls are officially valorised as tangible heritage, and the UNESCO statement of Outstanding Universal Value is based upon the 'unique integration of architectural masterpieces that reflect the meeting of Europe and Asia over many centuries'. This has shortcomings related to scant engagement with, and involvement of, diverse stakeholder communities. To counter this, the project researchers will research and develop multi-perspectival narratives revalorising the Walls in relation to different identities, experiences and attitudes to the past, proposing models for in-country urban heritage management/interpretation. This involves three interrelated uses of qualitative research into the lives, attitudes and understandings of heritage of community stakeholders: 1) to inform more responsive, 'bottom-up' heritage management; 2) to engage stakeholders as co-producers of public-facing heritage interpretation, in particular to produce in situ and online digital resources that valorise and present multiple stories; and 3) to rethink the Walls beyond the paradigm of tangible heritage, based on people's 'sense of place'.

CO-DEVELOPING A METHOD FOR ASSESSING THE PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT OF CULTURAL INTERVENTIONS WITH DISPLACED PEOPLE: TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED CARE FRAMEWORK

Stories of displaced people, migration and immigration continue to occupy headline news. Huge efforts are being made by displaced people and associated relief agencies to help deal with the many challenges of displacement and migration and many of these efforts involve the use of arts, heritage and cultural activities. The impact of these programmes on participants' health and wellbeing has often been overlooked in relation to their overall health and how such cultural programmes contribute to recovery, adjustment and other challenges associated with displacement, such as employability. Working in collaboration with the Helen Bamber Foundation in London and the Women's Programme Centre at Talbieh Refugee Camp in Jordan, we wish to better understand the role of creative arts and cultural activities in improving health and wellbeing. We will also explore the potential for the arts to play a central role in improving issues associated with resettlement, employability and learning new skills, and consider how this could feed into relevant policies such as those related to immigration.

6 Heritage and Global Challenges Workshop

				Professor Eleanor Robson	
				University College London	

STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR CHALLENGE-LED RESEARCH IN THE UK AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

THE NAHREIN NETWORK: FOSTERING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF MIDDLE EASTERN ANTIQUITY AND HERITAGE

Over the past few years millions of dollars of international aid have been pumped into the documentation, digitisation and conservation of threatened and war-damaged cultural heritage sites across the Middle East. Yet many of these schemes have given little thought to local interests and long-term sustainability. The AHRC GCRF-funded Nahrein Network, by contrast, will enable local people to reclaim this heritage as local history, and to put it to constructive use for local communities and economies. It aims to harness interdisciplinary humanities research and education to help Middle Eastern universities, museums, archives and cultural heritage sites build their capacity to contribute to their countries' economic, cultural and social development. Centred initially on southern Iraq and Kurdistan, Nahrein will run a Research Centre at the University of Kurdistan Hewler (Erbil) and two collaborative hubs at the University of Baghdad and Basrah Museum. Once established there, it will expand into Turkey, Lebanon, Iran and—if safe to do so—Syria. As I shall explain further in this talk, the emphasis throughout the four-year duration of the network will be to strengthen human and institutional capacities in the region, through a range of challenge-led activities and outputs.

	<p>Professor Rodney Harrison</p> <p>University College London</p>		<p>Dr Nicola Dempsey</p> <p>University of Sheffield</p>
<p>RESTRICTED ACCESS PILOT PROJECT: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON CLEAN ENERGY PRODUCTION AND LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION IN NORTH PATAGONIA</p> <p>This pilot project explores the ways in which the designation of certain forms of conservation landscape (for example national parks and other forms of protected areas) facilitate specific forms of environmentally damaging “non-conservation” activities outside of their borders. This invites a radical rethinking of conservation histories. We suggest that conservation landscapes cannot be studied without looking at the broader landscape management effects—the “salvation” of certain designated areas and the “sacrifice” this facilitates of others. We cannot understand the gazettal of protected buildings or landscapes without looking beyond the gazetted structure or reserved area to consider the negative actions which such conservation activity permits. Conservation landscapes are themselves often related to attempts by the state to restrict or control access—like the landscapes associated with nuclear power generation or nuclear waste disposal, national parks and other conservation areas are also landscapes of exclusion (Galison 2015).</p> <p>The project will explore these issues through a focus on the archaeological and heritage landscapes associated with the failed quest for nuclear fusion on Isla Humuel within Nahuel Huapi National Park near Bariloche in Argentina, and the ways in which this project facilitated the subsequent establishment of a working nuclear reactor and atomic research institute in the same town and park, and other geographically associated attempts to develop alternative energy sources in the form of hydroelectric power schemes, alongside their broader affects on the landscape. This pilot study will form the focus for the establishment of a transnational, interdisciplinary working group in preparation for the development of a broader project which will explore the relationship between conservation landscapes, statecraft, practices of power and relationships between “waste” and “wilderness” across Chile and Argentina in the Northern Patagonian region.</p> <p>The transnational North Patagonian Andean region is an area which has long been politically contested and in which the gazettal of the earliest national parks signals attempts to utilise protected areas to demarcate and impose sovereignty by both the Argentinean and Chilean states, and also an area that shares the paradoxical legacies of natural protection and the search for sustainable forms of energy extraction that invariably disrupt the natural environment. Over the past century this region has seen major changes in regional economies (in particular the shift from forestry to tourism), attempts to develop alternative forms of non-coal based power generation (including the development of both nuclear and hydroelectric power stations both within and immediately adjacent to conservation areas), changes in public policies (in particular relating to conservation and environmental protection of the Andean environment) and the creation of national parks (through the geographically mirrored parks of Nahuel Huapi in Argentina and Perez Rosales in Chile, located on each side of the Patagonian Andes). This makes it an ideal location in which to explore the past, present and futures of whole of landscape approaches to conservation and clean energy production. We aim to assemble an interdisciplinary, transnational network which would eventually enable us to consider how these historical and contemporary tensions might be considered collectively in the development of new policies and practices in clean energy production in the region.</p>	<p>REFLECTING ON THE RIVER: RAPID URBANISATION AND REPRESENTATIONS OF INDIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE (W/ PROF. MANVITA BARADI AND DR MERCY SAMUEL, CEPT UNIVERSITY, AHMEDABAD GUJARAT)</p> <p>Many cities have developed on and around rivers as they are important elements, e.g. for transport, trade and fishing. Rivers also play a significant part in people's everyday lives, underpinned by their cultural practices, for example traditions and rituals such as funeral rites in India. People perceive, represent and use rivers in different ways which may or may not correspond with the way in which city-level decision-makers (e.g. designers, planners and managers) tell the ‘story’ of the river as part of its city identity. There are multiple perspectives and narratives of rivers which may differ over time as cities become increasingly urbanised. However we do not fully understand how the rapid urbanisation of cities around the world is changing the cultural connections that people have with the river. This project aims to take the first step to address this gap in knowledge to deepen understanding of the cultural role of the river for residents in urbanising India. Working in collaboration, Department of Landscape, University of Sheffield and Faculty of Management, CEPT University, developed the following project objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To explore the different perspectives and ‘stories’ that people have of changing urban rivers over time; - To explore and record how rivers have been used in the past and is used today; - To bring together practitioners, academics and policymakers from different sectors to examine rivers and their cultural meanings (e.g. as a setting for cultural practices) in rapidly urbanising settings; - To develop data collection and analysis methods to capture the multiple perspectives and ‘stories’ of/about urban rivers as changing heritage landscapes. <p>The research team conducted their study in Ahmedabad, a city undergoing intense urbanisation and described as one of the India's megacities, with a significant and ongoing riverfront project along the Sabarmati River which runs through the city. With its ongoing riverfront regeneration, the Sabarmati is a controversial case study, which involved the forced relocation of slum dwellers and is underpinned by a design, which currently lacks any meaningful ecological credentials. Within this context, the research team looked in detail at the use, abuse, memories and perceptions of the Sabarmati River, in the past and today.</p> <p>The project involved a review of (local) writing, painting, poetry, mythology, plays and archival materials about ‘meanings of the river’ in urbanising India. The team conducted on-site interviews with users, displaced workers and residents, temple representatives, heritage experts and the municipal authority. This process of sharing practices, interpretations, experiences and memories of the river helped to uncover the multiple ‘stories’ around the river providing a more holistic view of the river as urban cultural heritage.</p> <p>The team also hosted a public event in March 2016 which was attended by hundreds of people, to celebrate artistic interpretations of the river at the Riverfront Park on the banks of the Sabarmati. Fine artist Rajesh Sagara simultaneously interpreted performance art – poetry, theatre, music and dance – through live painting.</p>		

8 Heritage and Global Challenges Workshop

				Professor Nicholas Thomas and Lucie Hazelgrove-Planell University of Cambridge
ADDRESSING DEVELOPMENT NEEDS: EMBEDDING ODA COMPLIANCE WITHIN RESEARCH		HERITAGE MATTERS: CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PACIFIC		

	<p>Professor Robin Coningham</p> <p>Durham University</p>		<p>Dr Jelke Boesten</p> <p>King's College London</p>
--	---	--	--

SQUARING CIRCLES: HERITAGE, RESEARCH AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES IN NEPAL

With support from the Japanese-Funds-in-Trust-for-UNESCO and an AHRC-GCRF network, Durham's UNESCO Chair and its partners have led a research and training program to promote sustainable Buddhist pilgrimage in Nepal's Terai since 2011. Our activities have ranged from discovering Asia's earliest Buddhist Shrine at the birthplace of the Buddha, Lumbini, to mapping, protecting and presenting smaller sites. Although one of Nepal's less developed regions, the Asia Development Bank has predicted that annual numbers of pilgrims visiting Lumbini will rise to five million by 2020, offering employment and development. Working in advance of infrastructure investment, we are co-designing an inclusive approach to offer sustainable heritage protection with benefits to local stakeholders and incoming pilgrims on Nepal's nascent pilgrim circuit, thus contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG8). Following the devastating 2015 earthquake, the Government of Nepal and UNESCO mobilised the Chair to evaluate damaged monuments across Kathmandu's UNESCO WH Site. Establishing partnerships with architects, engineers, historians, conservators, heritage managers, first responders and local communities, we have co-designed methodologies to record and safeguard heritage sites after natural disasters and focus on recycling historic materials. With additional support from GCRF through AHRC and the British Academy, we are now piloting the reduction of disaster risk to life and livelihoods by evaluating the seismic safety of Kathmandu's historic urban infrastructure in direct support of SDG11. Committed to capacity strengthening and SDG17, we extended participation across South Asia to join our post-disaster field laboratories in 2016 with the support of AHRC and the Alliance de Protection du Patrimoine Culturel Asiatique. In turn, this initiated a new partnership with Sri Lanka's Central Cultural Fund and the University of Jaffna to apply our post-disaster methodologies to post-conflict Jaffna.

DEBATING, PERFORMING & CURATING SYMBOLIC REPARATIONS AND TRANSFORMATIVE GENDER JUSTICE IN POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES

There is a global momentum to address sexual violence in conflict, as well as an emphasis on women in peacebuilding. UN resolutions and guidelines such as Security Council Resolution 1325 urge governments and peacemakers to include women in peace and reconstruction processes and address gendered harms, and transitional justice and reparation programmes are now expected to include a gender perspective. Within these processes, there is increasing attention for commemoration and the arts as tools for reconciliation and symbolic reparation. However, both in global governance as in transitional justice processes, there is a tendency to reduce gendered harms to sexual violence, and gender to women. This prevents a more transformative gendered perspective on repair, justice, and social change. Hence, we believe that there is an urgent need for a more complex and feminist understanding of the gendered nature of conflict and post-conflict symbolic reparation as well as transformative gender justice.

This project rests on the following assumptions, drawn from research carried out by the applicants. The specific manifestations of wartime violence and atrocity tend to take place along lines of existing inequalities and injustices, and gender-based violence, especially rape, is a tool to forge and reproduce such inequalities. This is not only a wartime strategy, but precedes it and continues afterwards. The current high-profile attention for sexual violence in policy and law have not done much to mitigate or end sexual violence in conflict or in peace. Symbolic reparation, or arts as critical intervention, can potentially question and unsettle known hierarchies. This might be a tool for transformative gender justice. Art may unsettle and question ongoing legacies of colonialism and persistent inequalities that have not been acknowledged or addressed; Constructions and performances of masculinities that have not been interrogated, particularly in previously colonised societies, can and should be questioned in innovative cultural ways.

Aims and objectives of the research are to:

- Debate, compare and analyse existing projects of commemorating periods of violence in a range of post-conflict countries, particularly South Africa and Peru;
- Raise questions regarding the relation between national commemoration, symbolic reparation, and transformative gender justice;
- Examine and discuss existing performances of symbolic reparations in relation to conflict related gendered harms in South Africa, Peru and beyond;
- Identify, debate and compare counter-narratives for gender justice;
- Examine the tension between preserving "heritage" and addressing abusive pasts in curating memory;
- Consolidate a global and interdisciplinary network of scholars, artists and curators interested in feminist perspectives on commemorative arts and symbolic reparation.

The project aims to achieve above-mentioned objectives by organising three events plus an interactive web-presence, or Virtual Community, that will record the activities, and invite further reflection and intervention.

10 The AHRC Heritage Research Team

	<p>Rodney Harrison AHRC Heritage Priority Area Leadership Fellow</p> <p>Rodney Harrison is Professor of Heritage Studies at the UCL Institute of Archaeology. He is Principal Investigator of the AHRC-funded Heritage Futures Research Programme; Director of the Heritage Futures Laboratory at UCL; Co-Director of the UCL Centre for Critical Heritage Studies; and leads the Work Package on "Theorizing heritage futures in Europe: heritage scenarios" as part of the EC funded Marie Skłodowska-Curie action [MSCA] Doctoral Training Network CHEurope: Critical Heritage Studies and the Future of Europe. He is the founding editor and editor-in-chief of the Journal of Contemporary Archaeology, and was a founding executive committee member of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies. He is the (co)author or (co)editor of more than a dozen books and guest edited journal volumes and more than 60 peer reviewed journal articles and book chapters. In addition to the AHRC his research has been funded by the Global Challenges Research Fund, British Academy, Wenner-Gren Foundation, Australian Research Council, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies and the European Commission.</p>
	<p>Hana Morel Post-Doctoral Research Associate for the AHRC Heritage Priority Area Fellowship</p> <p>Hana Morel is a Post-Doctoral Research Associate for the AHRC Heritage Priority Area. She was awarded her PhD from University College London in 2016, in which she explored the development of planning policy and archaeology in global cities and the impact this has on those involved with archaeology. Her previous roles include working at independent publisher Morel Books, editor-in-chief of the journal Papers from the Institute of Archaeology, and Global BU Researcher (Executive Office) for Bournemouth University's Pro Vice Chancellor (Global Engagement). Her research involves exploring the role of heritage in international development and its contribution towards addressing global challenges.</p>
	<p>Colin Sterling Post-Doctoral Research Associate for the AHRC Heritage Priority Area Fellowship</p> <p>Colin Sterling is a Post-Doctoral Research Associate at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Working closely with Professor Rodney Harrison, he is currently investigating the implications of posthumanist thinking for the heritage field. His PhD explored the interrelationship of heritage and photography over the past two centuries, with a focus on two major sites of heritage: Angkor in Cambodia and the town of Famagusta, Cyprus.</p>

Notes



HERITAGE
RESEARCH