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Editors: Jaime Almansa Sánchez and Elena Papagiannopoulou



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EDITORIAL

Of life and death

Jaime ALMANSA SÁNCHEZ, Editor Elena PAPAGIANNOPOULOU, Editor

This year has seen the publication of our third Special Volume entitled "Death in the Contemporary World: Perspectives from Public Archaeology", with Howard Williams and Lorna-Jane Richardson as guest editors. For those who said, years ago, that Twitter was dead, this special provides evidence to the contrary. The volume was created as a result of the first *Public Archaeology Twitter Conference* (#PATC1) which took place in April 2017 (#PATC2 followed in November of the same year and #PATC3 in January 2019). It was also through Twitter that the terrible news hit us: this past year, Henry Cleere and David Lowenthal both passed away within just weeks of one another.

Saddened, as we all are, by these two great losses, we would like to dedicate this eighth volume to them. After all, they were partly responsible for the birth of our journal. If Peter Ucko was the 'trigger' for the emergence of public archaeology, Cleere and Lowenthal were key figures in the birth and development of heritage studies. We did not have the luck to meet them in person, but it goes without saying that their work was instrumental in the development of heritage theory and practice, heritage management and public archaeology. There is not much to add to the obituaries that were published after their deaths, and we still cannot find the words to express our sincere gratitude for the contributions they have made. But if we were to pick out a powerful message, one that is as relevant as ever, is that heritage matters, and the

way we deal with it shapes society. This is a central idea for public archaeology practitioners and one of the mottos we live by.

Irrespective of whether we are working within communities or not, people are always affected by our work in multiple ways. This is not new, however, only recently have we started to address the fact that archaeology is more than just a science. The presence and impact of archaeology on daily life is massive. Over the years, we have been trying to develop tools to create a positive impact, but we are still just beginning to grasp bigger parts of the whole picture, and those we see more clearly are, unfortunately, the negative ones. Our sole presence in the social fabric often results in multiple conflicts of interest and affects social, political and economic dynamics every day. Public archaeology is here to take into account the consequences and help to transform our practice in a way that its impact is as less aggressive as possible. But transforming our practice also means transforming this very social fabric. Is it at all possible to have an impact that is only positive? Even if it is, how would that be ensured on each occasion?

In dealing with such questions, not only practice but also ethical issues arise. Our past volumes, as well as an extensive literature beyond this journal, provide several examples of mostly positive but also negative impact. We can also see action being taken, and the roots of the transformative practice we aim for. Life is complicated, and we are not an exception to the rule. More often than not, there is a thin line between what is better and what is worse. The distinction is not always as clear as we might think, leading to decisions that can become a matter of life and death —mostly speaking metaphorically, but this is undeniably a critical moment. We must pause, rethink the ways we practice archaeology and take further action accordingly.

World Heritage status has shown to be crucial for the conservation and protection of important sites for humanity, but

its impact is multifaceted and often has negative repercussions for local communities, such as gentrification, over-tourism and depopulation. In this arena, the legacy Henry and David left is fundamental too. They set the foundations. Now, our challenge is to build on them.

To this end, Volume 8 presents new research on public archaeology:

First, Jaime Delgado is back with a follow-up paper (see his previous article in volume 6), addressing a crucial issue in the area of Teotihuacan; its gradual decay due to social dynamics in the area, working with children on an innovative project that aims at co-creation and a generational change in the perception of archaeological heritage in Mexico.

In our second article, Festo Gabriel (see his previous article in volume 5) highlights the importance of community work in Tanzania through the example of Mtwara region and examines how the lack of effective communication between archaeologists and local communities results in a lack of awareness about archaeology and cultural heritage.

Finally, Kate Ellenberger and Lorna-Jane Richardson share their reflections on evaluation in public archaeology. Starting with an overview of their experiences in the US and the UK, the authors go on to critique the reasons behind institutional assessments, and plea for a more honest form of evaluation in public archaeology projects; one that makes the importance as well as the flaws of our work visible.

Our section 'Points of You' features an entertaining piece by Alberto Polo and Diana Morales on the representations of prehistoric and historic graffiti in contemporary popular culture. This year, the volume closes with three reviews: Nekbet Corpas reviews Pablo Alonso's *Antipatrimonio*, a book reflecting on the 'heritage machine' through the case study of Maragatería, a rural region in Northwest Spain. Then, Andrew Reinhard's *Archeogaming*, a compilation of his work about an archaeology in and of videogames, is reviewed by Daniel García Raso. Finally, Jaime Almansa looks at Daniel García Raso's *Yacimiento Pixel*, a counterpart from Spain that parallels Reinhard's book, sharing many insights on the topic.

We would like to thank all of the authors and reviewers of this volume and hope you will enjoy reading it as much as we—the editors—have enjoyed preparing it. As usual, we close this editorial with our standard calls:

1. Call for Debate:

We welcome guest blog posts on a wide range of topics related to public archaeology as well as event reviews. You can send your posts in a Word document with image files attached to our email. We also encourage your feedback and comments, after visiting our blog, as well as discussion via our social media. If you have any specific topic in mind that you want to write about, we are open to suggestions. Don't forget our forums that are always open to discussion and comments.

2. Call for Papers:

Volume 9 is set to be published in fall 2019. Because of the usual delay in publication, the deadline for submissions is extended by one month, and will be 30 June 2019. We wish to receive papers for our next volume as soon as possible so that there will be enough time to get things done in a timely, consistent manner. For more information about the submission procedure, please visit our website. In case you have any questions or doubts, please feel free to contact us.

3. Call for Special Issue Proposals:

We invite guest editor proposals from those who wish to discuss particular topics and areas of research that fall within the aims and scopes of the journal. Special issues provide a great opportunity to review a specific topic, examine aspects that remain unaddressed, discuss, suggest and develop novel approaches, and encourage new research models. Feel free to contact us for guidance on preparing your proposal.

4. Call for Donations:

The philosophy of this journal—and of its editors—is to provide the widest access at no cost for both authors and readers. AP is—and will remain—a free-access and not-for-profit journal, thus, sustainability is always an issue. The publisher, JAS Arqueología, will continue to take care of it for as long as it exists. The material costs of the journal are less than 100€ per year, which is affordable for the company in case donations are low, but keeping it a fully open-access and ad-free publication means its future depends on your support. So if you find any stimulation in AP Journal, please consider a modest donation. No matter how small the amount, it can make a big difference.

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BLOG REVIEWS WITHIN VOL 8

García Raso, D. Playing Prehistory with Far Cry Primal – 7 October

You can read them at:

http://arqueologiapublica.blogspot.com/ - Reviews

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE

AP: Online Journal in Public Archaeology welcomes original contributions that match the aims of the journal and have not been previously published anywhere else, or are not on the way to be published elsewhere. Being online and free can be understood as a sign of quality degradation, but this is not a barrier. It is just a way to adapt from the very first moment to the new panorama in research, where the Internet is the main vehicle for transmission, and more specifically in our field, where the prices of journals are unaffordable for any researcher that is not linked to a research institution. We try to give the widest publicity to the journal, to make it Public.

Having made this clear, the papers can be sent in different ways:

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Of course, any other similar application can be also accepted, like Wetransfer or Dropbox.

STYLE

Length:

- Full articles We will only accept papers of less than 10.000 words (including notes and references) with a maximum of 10 figures (tables are counted as text).
- Work reports We will only accept papers of less than 5.000 words (including notes and references) with a maximum of 5 figures (tables are counted as text).
- Reviews We will only accept papers of less than 2.000 words (including notes and references) with 1 figure, that in case of book reviews will be the cover. In other events (conferences, film festivals...), the figure must clearly reflect the event.

Presentation:

To follow the indications of Public Archaeology (www.maney.co.uk/journals/pua), and aiming to standardize the procedures from our side, all material should follow the MHRA Style Guide, which can be freely downloaded from:

http://www.mhra.org.uk/Publications/Books/StyleGuide/index.html

Figures:

The quality of figures should be good enough to be clear in a PDF file. There will not be any weird rule for the submission of the files. Just submit the figures in any readable format (able to be edited in Adobe Photoshop ®). Every camera, software of scanner can make good quality images, so just submit originals. If any figure is subject to copyright it will be essential to attach a written permission from the holder of the rights. To avoid any inconvenience, we encourage the publication of self-owned images. In any case, the author will be responsible for any violation of copyright issues.

Notes and references:

It is preferable to avoid footnotes in the text, just quote or explain in brackets.

For references use Harvard style (Author 2010: 322) followed by a final bibliography. For example: 'according to Author (2010: 123) Public Archaeology can be...' or 'it has been pointed out (Author 2010: 13) that...' etc.

Multiple citations should be in alphabetical order and separated by a semi-colon, (Author et al., 1990; Creator and Author 2003; Producer 1982).

Where an author has several publications from the same year, distinguish them with 'lower-case' letters (Author 2010a, 2010b). Do not use ibid.

In the final bibliography follow the system below:

Thesis

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Journal article

Matsuda, A. 2004. The concept of "the Public" and the aims of Public Archaeology. *Papers from the Institute of Archaeology* 15, 66-76.

Book

Demoule, J. P. 2007. L'archéologie préventive dans le monde. Apports de l'archéologie preventive a la connaisance du passé. Paris, La Décuverte.

Edited book

Durbin, G. (ed.) 1996. *Developing Museum Exhibitions for Livelong Learning*. London, GEM.

Section in book

McEwan, C., Silva, M. I. and Hudson, Ch. 2006. Using the past to forge the future: the genesis of the community site museum at Aguablanca, Ecuador. In H. Silverman (ed.), *Archaeological site museums in Latin America*. Gainesville, University of Florida Press, 187-216.

Internet reference

United Nations 1992, Agenda 21. Retrieved on 29 January 2010 from WWW [http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/res_agenda21_00.shtml]

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The process for the acceptance of papers will be easy and fast. Once the article has reached the editor, the decision will be taken in less than 48 hours. Papers rejected from the editor will not be considered again unless they undertake major changes. Correspondence will not be continued for those papers. If the paper is pre-accepted by the editor, it will be peer-reviewed by two different experts in the common blind process. After that, the author will be given feedback and advice in order to go over the article, which will be corrected again to check if it meets the requirements of the reviewers. Once this process has finished, the article will be edited as it will appear on the journal and returned to the author for a final check (only spelling mistakes or other details, not changes on the text). The commitment of the journal is to be able to complete the whole process in less than two months.

Work reports and reviews will not need to pass the peerreview process, but will be commented by the editor.

We will be publishing one volume per year (first trimester) and although we are willing to receive papers the whole year, full articles for next-year's volume should be sent before October in order to complete the process with time.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact the editor at: jasarqueologia@gmail.com

LIST OF DONORS

We want to thank all the people that is helping to maintain this journal. Especially those that chose to use one of the procedures in the donations page. Every little help is welcome to continue with this project, and we expect to increase this list year by year with your help.

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AP: Online Journal in Public Archaeology

Editors:

Jaime Almansa Sánchez & Elena Papagiannopoulou

Email: almansasanchez@gmail.com

Assistant editors:

Amanda Erickson Harvey

Reviews editor: Alexandra Ion

Assistant production editor: Alejandra Galmés Alba

Edited by:

JAS Arqueología S.L.U.

Website: www.jasarqueologia.es Email: jasarqueologia@gmail.com

Address: Plaza de Mondariz, 6, 28029 - Madrid (Spain)

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