



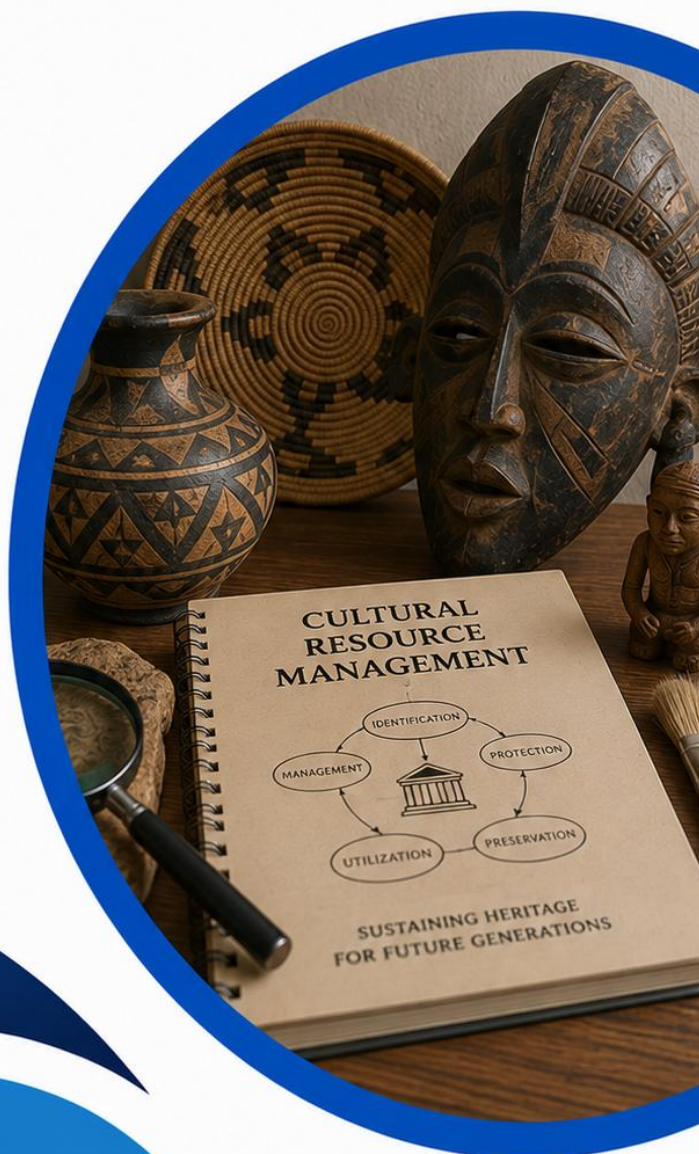
La-Net

ARC 303

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(3 Units C: LH 45)

Course Code: ARC 303



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ARC 303 :Cultural Resource Management (3 Units C: LH 45)

Course Code: ARC 303

Course Title: Cultural Resource Management (CRM)

Course Unit: 3 Units C

Series 1: Antiquities Law and Cultural Resource Management in Nigeria

Series 2: Salvaging Archaeological and Heritage Resources for Future Generations

Series 3: Evaluating Archaeological Sites, Monuments, and Objects as Cultural Resources

Series 4: Preservation Practices in Cultural Resource Management

Series 5: Cultural Impact Assessments, Contract Archaeology, and Professional Ethics in CRM

Series 1 Antiquities Law and Cultural Resource Management in Nigeria

- **Part 1.1 Historical background and development of antiquities law in Nigeria**
 - 1.1.1 Early efforts at heritage protection
 - 1.1.2 Colonial legislation and its influence
 - 1.1.3 Post-independence reforms
- **Part 1.2 Key provisions of antiquities law**
 - 1.2.1 Definitions and scope of antiquities



- 1.2.2 Ownership and custodianship of heritage resources
- 1.2.3 Penalties and enforcement mechanisms
- **Part 1.3 Institutions responsible for antiquities law**
 - 1.3.1 National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM)
 - 1.3.2 Role of government agencies and local authorities
 - 1.3.3 Collaboration with international organisations
- **Part 1.4 Relationship between antiquities law and cultural resource management practice**
 - 1.4.1 Legal frameworks guiding CRM activities
 - 1.4.2 Ethical responsibilities of CRM practitioners
 - 1.4.3 Case studies of law applied in CRM practice

Introduction

The safeguarding of cultural heritage in Nigeria has long been recognised as essential for preserving the nation's identity and history. Antiquities laws provide the legal foundation for protecting archaeological sites, monuments, and objects, ensuring that they are not lost to neglect, exploitation, or destruction. These laws are central to cultural resource management, as they define how heritage resources should be identified, preserved, and managed.

The aim of this Series is to explain the antiquities law in Nigeria and to demonstrate how it underpins cultural resource management practice. By engaging with this Series, you will gain a clear understanding of the historical development of the law, its key provisions, the institutions responsible for its enforcement, and its practical relevance to CRM.

We shall commence this Series by examining the historical background and development of antiquities law in Nigeria, including early efforts, colonial legislation, and post-independence reforms. Next, we will explore the key provisions of the law, focusing on definitions, ownership, and enforcement. Afterwards, we will consider the institutions responsible for implementing antiquities law, such as the National Commission for Museums and Monuments. Finally, we will



conclude with the relationship between antiquities law and cultural resource management practice, highlighting ethical responsibilities and case studies.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 1.1** describe the historical background and development of antiquities law in Nigeria,
- **SLO 1.2** explain the key provisions of antiquities law, including definitions, ownership, and enforcement mechanisms,
- **SLO 1.3** identify the institutions responsible for enforcing antiquities law and evaluate their roles, and
- **SLO 1.4** analyse the relationship between antiquities law and cultural resource management practice in Nigeria.

1.1 Historical Background and Development of Antiquities Law in Nigeria

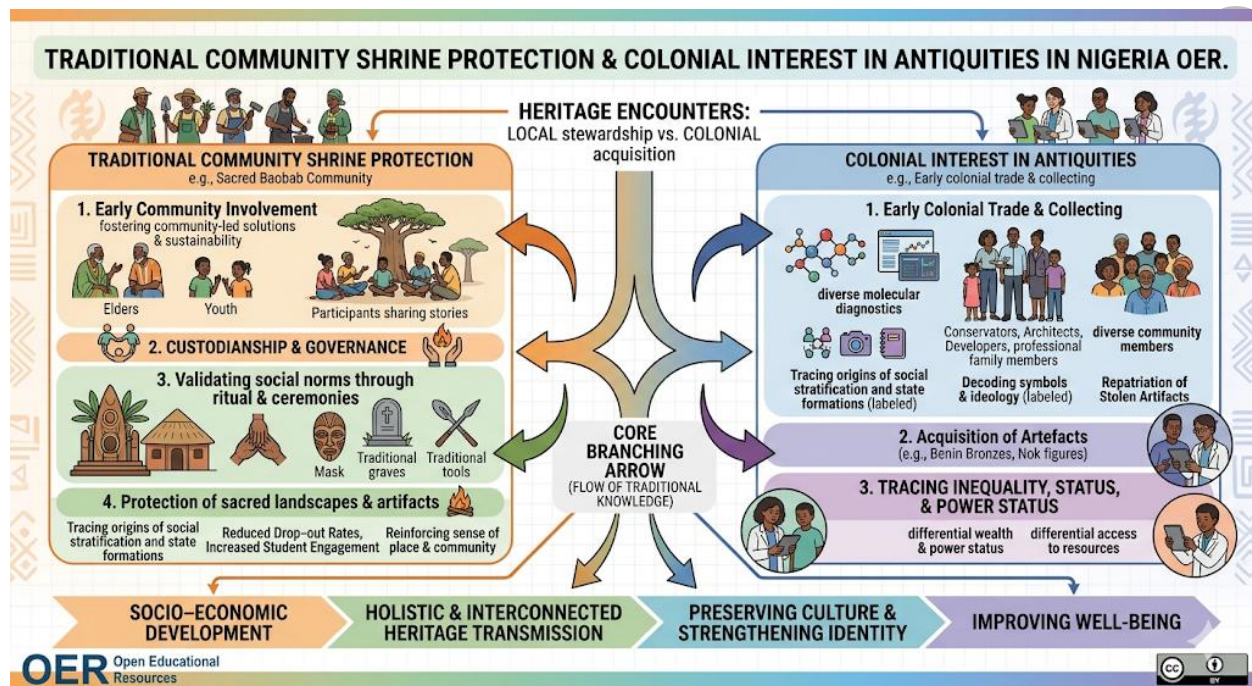
1.1.1 Early efforts at heritage protection

The earliest attempts to protect Nigeria's cultural heritage were informal, often led by local communities who valued sacred sites, shrines, and ancestral objects. These efforts were based on traditional practices that emphasised respect for heritage as part of community identity.

Over time, colonial administrators recognised the importance of safeguarding antiquities, though their motivations were often linked to control and collection rather than preservation for local communities.



Short description: Diagram showing early community efforts and colonial interest in heritage protection. Caption: **Figure 1.1 Early efforts at heritage protection in Nigeria**



Fill in the blank: Early efforts at heritage protection were often led by local _____ who valued sacred sites.

1.1.2 Colonial legislation and its influence

During the colonial period, formal laws were introduced to regulate antiquities. The **Antiquities Ordinance of 1953** was a landmark piece of legislation, defining antiquities and establishing government authority over their protection. This law marked the beginning of structured heritage management in Nigeria.

Colonial legislation influenced how heritage was perceived, often prioritising artefacts for museums and research rather than community use. While it provided a legal framework, it also reflected colonial interests in controlling cultural resources.

Box 1.2 Colonial legislation on antiquities in Nigeria



Legislation	Year	Key Provisions & Impact
Customs Ordinance	1939	First attempt to regulate the export of "antiquities." It focused on border control rather than site protection.
Antiquities Ordinance (No. 17)	1953	Established the National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM) precursor—the Antiquities Service. It formalized the state's role in heritage.
Antiquities (Export Permits) Regulations	1957	Strictly defined the legal process for moving artifacts out of the country, requiring written ministerial approval.

Fill in the blank: The Antiquities Ordinance of _____ was a landmark law regulating heritage in Nigeria.

1.1.3 Post-independence reforms

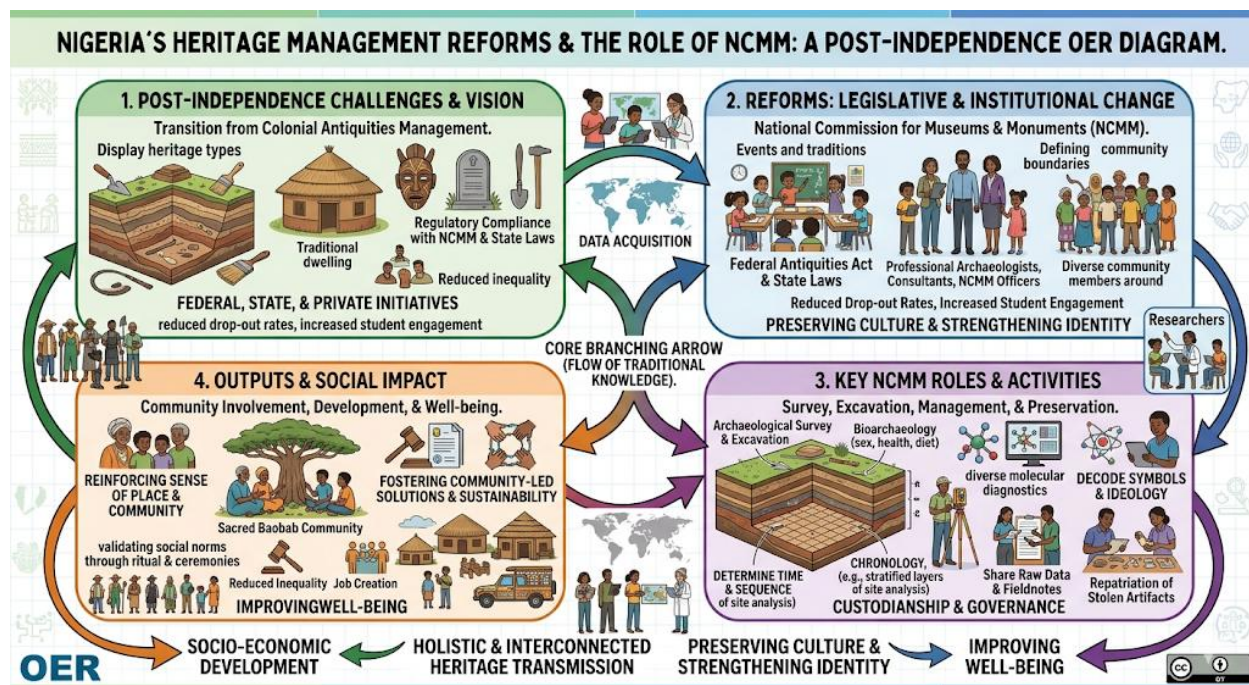
After independence, Nigeria revised its antiquities laws to reflect national priorities. The **National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM)** was established to oversee heritage management, ensuring that sites, monuments, and artefacts were preserved for future generations.

Post-independence reforms emphasised national ownership of heritage, community involvement, and the need to balance preservation with development. These reforms laid the foundation for modern cultural resource management in Nigeria.

Short description: Diagram showing post-independence reforms and establishment of NCMM.

Caption: **Figure 1.3 Post-independence reforms in heritage management**





Fill in the blank: The National Commission for _____ and Monuments was established to oversee heritage management.

Pilot questions 1.1

1. Who led the earliest efforts at heritage protection in Nigeria?
2. What was the significance of the Antiquities Ordinance of 1953?
3. How did colonial legislation influence heritage management?
4. Which institution was established after independence to manage heritage?
5. Why were post-independence reforms important for cultural resource management?

1.2 Key Provisions of Antiquities Law

1.2.1 Definitions and scope of antiquities

The **antiquities law** in Nigeria provides clear definitions of what constitutes an antiquity.

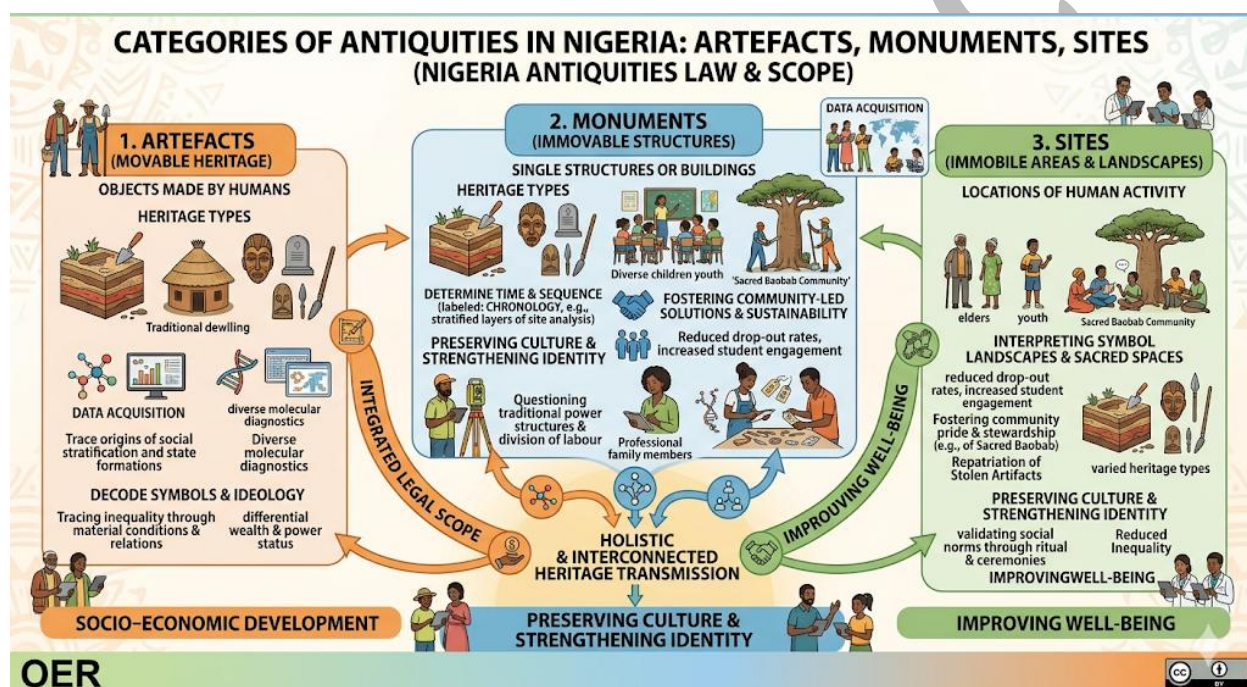
Antiquities are defined as objects of archaeological, historical, or cultural significance, usually



over one hundred years old. This definition covers artefacts, monuments, and sites that reflect the heritage of the nation.

By establishing a scope, the law ensures that heritage resources are recognised and protected under national legislation. This prevents misuse and clarifies which items fall under legal protection.

Short description: Diagram showing categories of antiquities such as artefacts, monuments, and sites. Caption: **Figure 1.4 Categories and scope of antiquities in Nigeria**



Fill in the blank: Antiquities are defined as objects of archaeological, historical, or _____ significance.

1.2.2 Ownership and custodianship of heritage resources

The law establishes that antiquities are the property of the Nigerian state, held in trust for the people. This principle of **custodianship** means that individuals or communities cannot claim private ownership of antiquities, although they may act as custodians under government supervision.



This provision ensures that heritage resources are managed collectively and preserved for future generations. It also empowers institutions such as the National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM) to oversee their protection.

Box 1.5 Ownership and custodianship of heritage resources

Entity	Legal Role	Specific Responsibilities
The Federal State	Ultimate Owner	Legal title to all "antiquities" (defined as objects created before 1918 or of significant cultural value) resides with the Federation.
NCMM	Primary Custodian	Implementation of the NCMM Act of 1979 , site registration, artifact cataloguing, and regulation of excavations.
Traditional Rulers	Cultural Custodians	Maintaining "living heritage" and sacred groves; acting as spiritual guardians of community-held sites.
Private Citizens	Temporary Holders	Individuals may possess artifacts but cannot sell or export them without NCMM authorization.

Fill in the blank: Antiquities are considered property of the Nigerian _____, held in trust for the people.

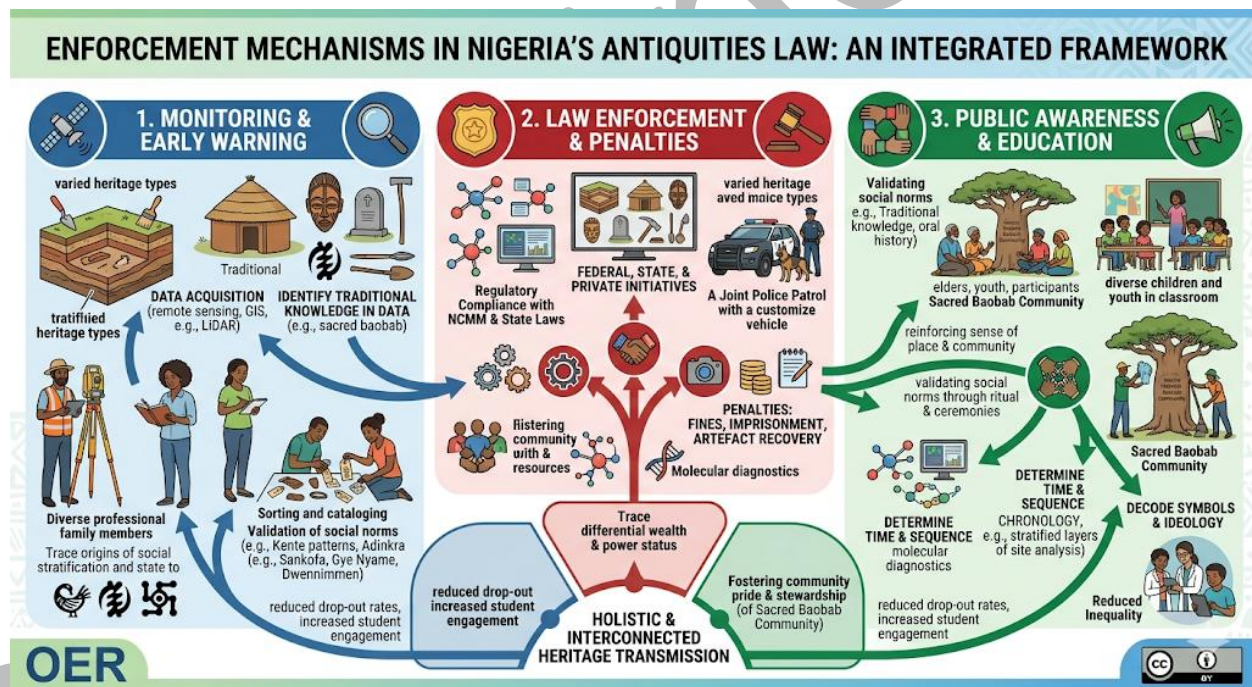


1.2.3 Penalties and enforcement mechanisms

The antiquities law sets out penalties for violations such as illegal excavation, trafficking, or destruction of heritage resources. These penalties may include fines, imprisonment, or confiscation of artefacts.

Enforcement mechanisms involve monitoring by government agencies, collaboration with law enforcement, and public awareness campaigns. By combining legal sanctions with education, the law aims to deter violations and promote respect for heritage.

Short description: Diagram showing enforcement mechanisms such as monitoring, law enforcement, and public awareness. Caption: **Figure 1.6 Enforcement mechanisms in antiquities law**



Fill in the blank: Penalties for violations of antiquities law may include fines, imprisonment, or _____ of artefacts.

Pilot questions 1.2

1. What is the legal definition of antiquities in Nigeria?



2. Who owns antiquities according to Nigerian law?
3. What is custodianship in heritage management?
4. Mention one penalty for violating antiquities law.
5. Name one enforcement mechanism used to protect antiquities.

1.3 Institutions Responsible for Antiquities Law

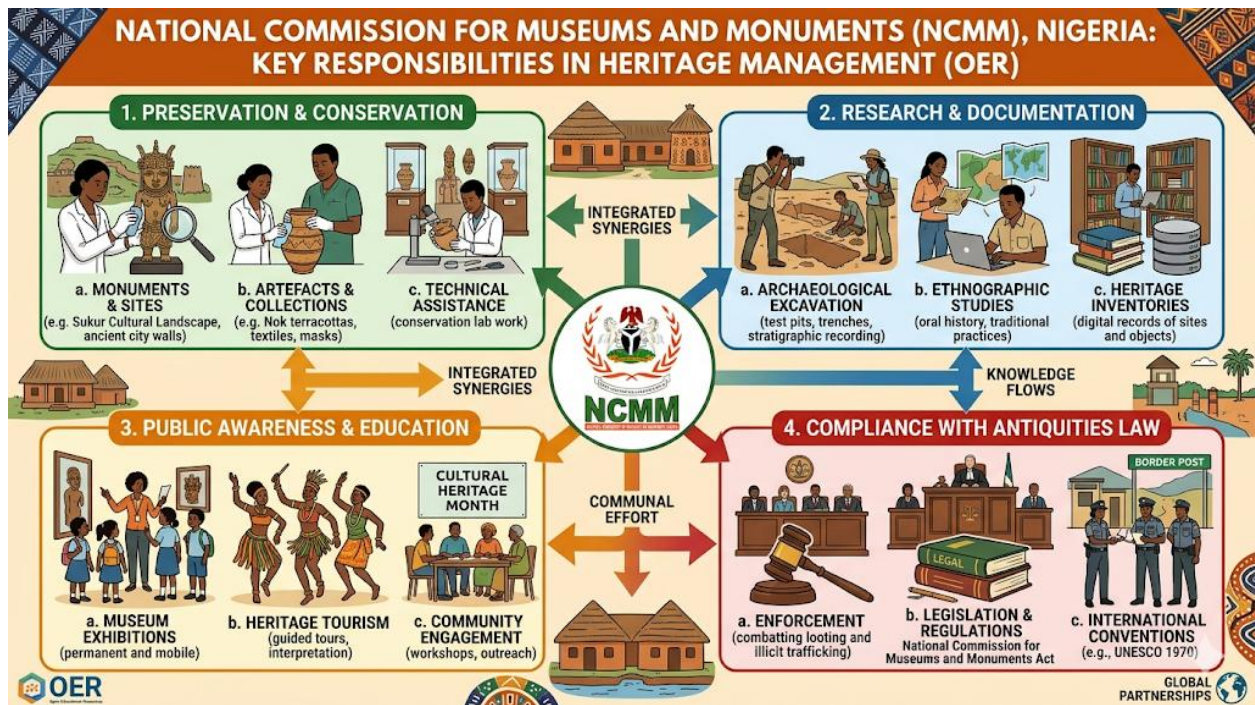
1.3.1 National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM)

The **National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM)** is Nigeria's primary institution for managing antiquities. It was established to oversee the protection, preservation, and promotion of cultural heritage. The NCMM is responsible for maintaining museums, safeguarding monuments, and ensuring compliance with antiquities law.

Its role includes conducting research, supervising excavations, and promoting public awareness about the importance of heritage. By coordinating these activities, the NCMM ensures that cultural resources are preserved for future generations.

Short description: Diagram showing NCMM's responsibilities such as preservation, research, and public awareness. Caption: **Figure 1.7 Responsibilities of the NCMM in heritage management**





Fill in the blank: The NCMM is responsible for maintaining museums and safeguarding _____ in Nigeria.

1.3.2 Role of government agencies and local authorities

Beyond the NCMM, other government agencies and local authorities play important roles in heritage management. Ministries of culture, education, and tourism often collaborate to promote heritage awareness and integrate preservation into national development plans.

Local authorities are crucial because they are closer to communities and heritage sites. They help enforce laws, prevent illegal activities, and encourage community participation in heritage protection.

Box 1.8 Role of government agencies and local authorities



Level of Authority	Key Actor	Primary Role in Management
Federal	National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM)	Policy-making, declaring national monuments, issuing excavation permits, and international repatriation.
State	State Ministries of Culture & Tourism	Promotion of regional heritage, managing state-owned museums, and integrating heritage into local development plans.
Local Government	Local Government Councils (LGCs)	Front-line monitoring, land-use planning, and providing local infrastructure for heritage sites.
Traditional	Traditional Councils (Obas, Emirs, Obis)	Spiritual and cultural custodianship; mediating between the government and the community.

Fill in the blank: Local authorities help enforce laws and encourage _____ participation in heritage protection.

1.3.3 Collaboration with international organisations

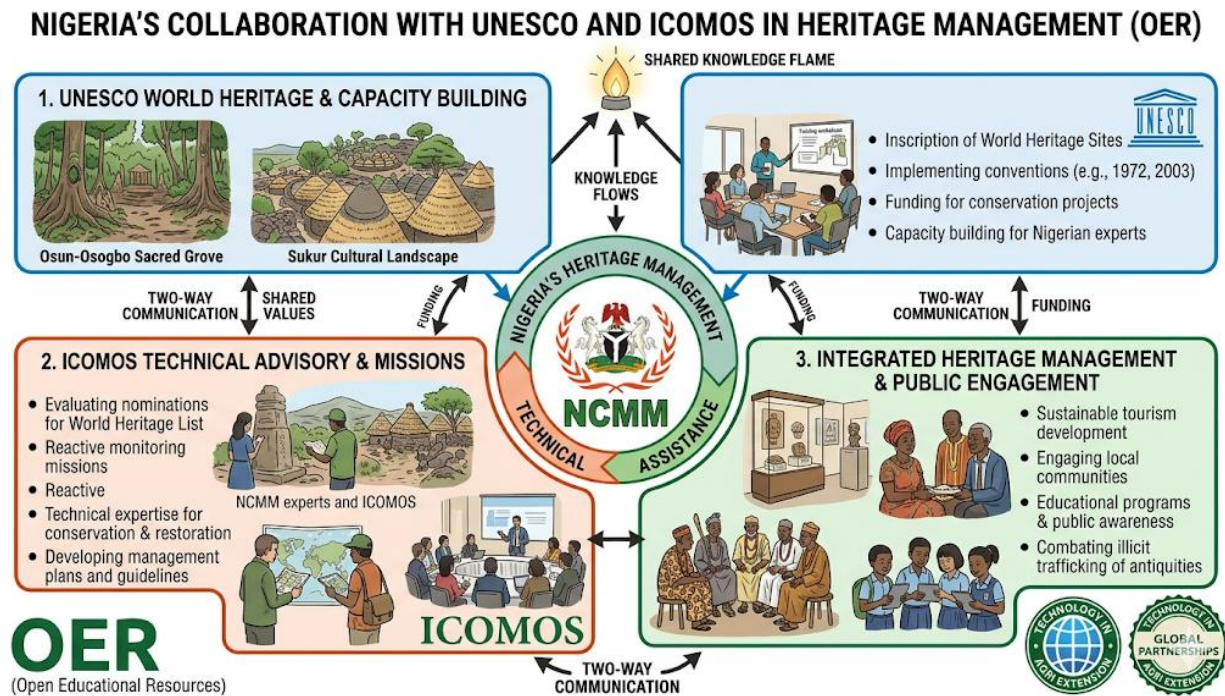
Nigeria collaborates with international organisations such as UNESCO and ICOMOS to strengthen heritage management. These organisations provide technical expertise, funding, and global recognition for Nigerian heritage sites.



International collaboration also helps Nigeria align with global standards of preservation and benefit from shared knowledge. This cooperation enhances the country's ability to protect its cultural resources effectively.

Short description: Diagram showing Nigeria's collaboration with UNESCO and ICOMOS.

Caption: **Figure 1.9 International collaboration in Nigerian heritage management**



Fill in the blank: Nigeria collaborates with international organisations such as _____ to strengthen heritage management.

Pilot questions 1.3

1. What is the NCMM responsible for?
2. Mention one role of government ministries in heritage management.
3. Why are local authorities important in heritage protection?
4. Name one international organisation Nigeria collaborates with.
5. How does international collaboration benefit Nigerian heritage management?



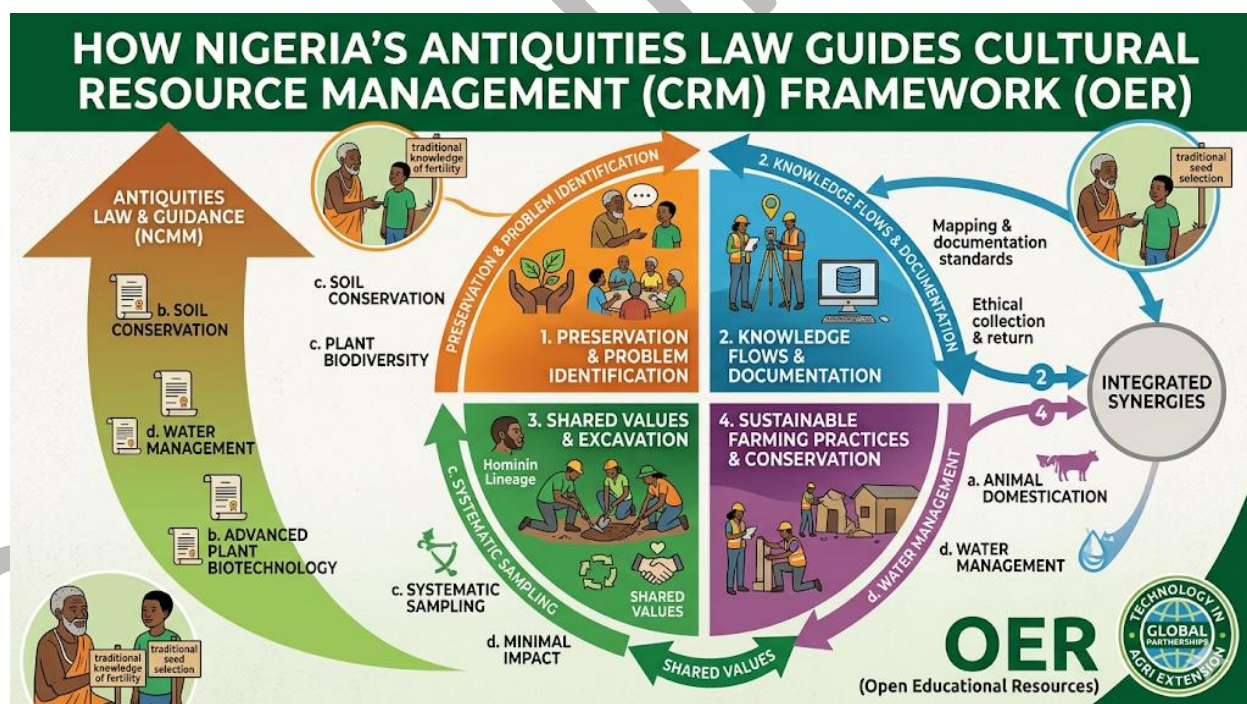
1.4 Relationship Between Antiquities Law and Cultural Resource Management Practice

1.4.1 Legal frameworks guiding CRM activities

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) in Nigeria is firmly rooted in the antiquities law, which provides the legal framework for identifying, protecting, and preserving heritage resources. By defining antiquities and establishing ownership, the law ensures that CRM practitioners operate within clear boundaries.

This framework guides activities such as excavation, documentation, and conservation, ensuring that they are conducted responsibly and in compliance with national legislation.

Short description: Diagram showing how antiquities law provides the legal framework for CRM activities. Caption: **Figure 1.10 Legal frameworks guiding CRM activities in Nigeria**



Fill in the blank: Antiquities law provides the legal framework for identifying, protecting, and _____ heritage resources.



1.4.2 Ethical responsibilities of CRM practitioners

CRM practitioners have ethical responsibilities that go beyond legal compliance. **Ethics** in CRM refers to professional standards that ensure respect for cultural heritage, communities, and future generations. Practitioners must avoid exploitation, ensure transparency, and promote inclusive participation in heritage management.

Ethical responsibilities also include respecting community values, consulting stakeholders, and balancing development needs with preservation. These responsibilities strengthen trust between practitioners and the public.

Box 1.11 Ethical responsibilities of CRM practitioners

Core Ethical Principle	Practitioner's Responsibility	Impact on Heritage
Respect	Honoring local customs, sacred spaces, and human remains.	Social Harmony: Prevents the desecration of "Living Heritage" and fosters mutual trust.
Transparency	Openly sharing project goals, funding sources, and potential impacts.	Accountability: Reduces suspicion of "treasure hunting" and ensures stakeholders are fully informed.
Consultation	Active and continuous engagement with traditional rulers and community members.	Inclusivity: Validates oral traditions and local "Truths" alongside scientific data.



Core Ethical Principle	Practitioner's Responsibility	Impact on Heritage
Stewardship	Prioritizing the long-term survival of the resource over personal or commercial gain.	Sustainability: Ensures that "Contract Archaeology" results in permanent records and protected sites.

Fill in the blank: Ethical responsibilities in CRM include respecting community values and promoting inclusive _____ in heritage management.

1.4.3 Case studies of law applied in CRM practice

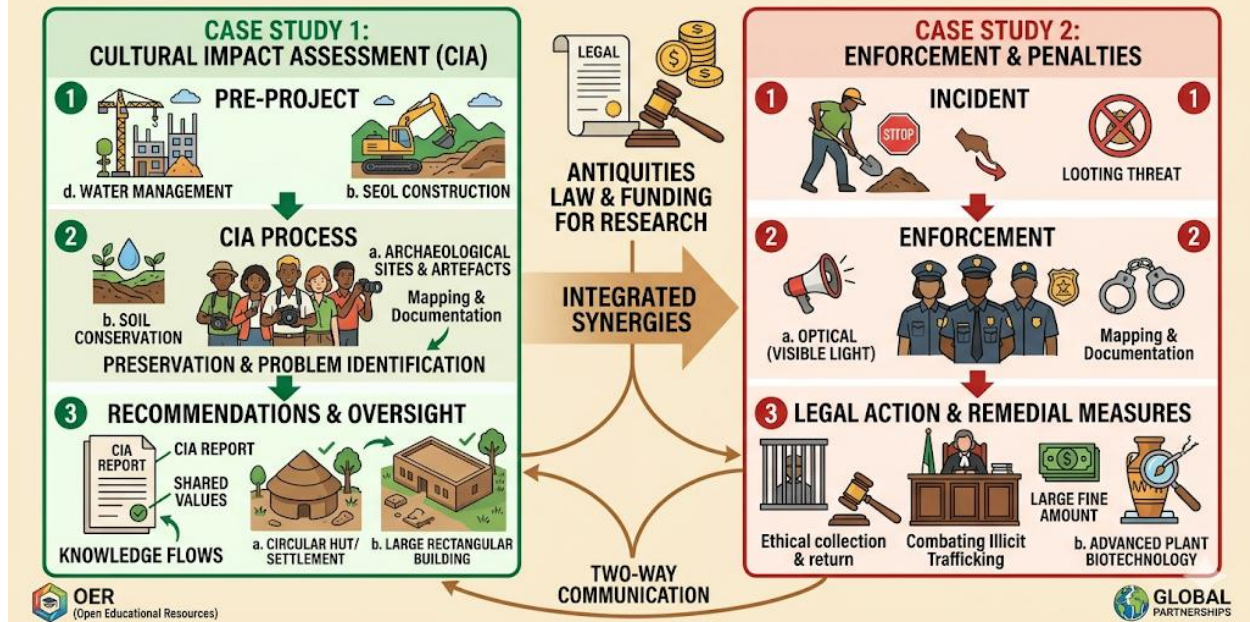
Case studies provide practical examples of how antiquities law is applied in CRM. For instance, when construction projects threaten archaeological sites, cultural impact assessments are conducted under the guidance of antiquities law. These assessments ensure that heritage resources are evaluated and preserved before development proceeds.

Another example is the enforcement of penalties against illegal excavation, which demonstrates how law protects heritage resources in practice. Such case studies highlight the importance of integrating legal frameworks into everyday CRM activities.

Short description: Diagram showing case studies of law applied in CRM practice, such as cultural impact assessments and enforcement. Caption: **Figure 1.12 Case studies of law applied in CRM practice**



CASE STUDIES: LAW APPLIED IN NIGERIA'S CRM PRACTICE (OER)



Fill in the blank: Cultural impact assessments are conducted when construction projects threaten _____ sites.

Pilot questions 1.4

1. What role does antiquities law play in guiding CRM activities?
2. Mention one ethical responsibility of CRM practitioners.
3. Why is community consultation important in CRM ethics?
4. Give one example of law applied in CRM practice.
5. How do cultural impact assessments protect heritage resources?



Series Summary

This Series introduced you to the antiquities law in Nigeria and its central role in cultural resource management. Its purpose was to highlight how legislation provides the foundation for protecting archaeological sites, monuments, and objects, ensuring they are preserved for future generations.

We began by tracing the historical background of antiquities law, from early community efforts to colonial legislation and post-independence reforms. Then we examined the key provisions of the law, including definitions, ownership, and enforcement mechanisms. Afterwards, we explored the institutions responsible for implementing the law, such as the NCMM, government agencies, and international partners. Finally, we considered the relationship between antiquities law and CRM practice, focusing on legal frameworks, ethical responsibilities, and case studies. By completing this Series, you should now be able to describe the historical development of antiquities law, explain its provisions, identify responsible institutions, and analyse its relevance to CRM, as outlined in the Series Learning Outcomes.

Glossary Of Terms

- **Antiquities:** Objects of archaeological, historical, or cultural significance, usually over one hundred years old.
- **Antiquities Ordinance of 1953:** Colonial legislation that formally defined antiquities and established government authority over their protection.
- **Custodianship:** The principle that heritage resources are held in trust by the state for the people.
- **Cultural Resource Management (CRM):** The professional practice of identifying, preserving, and managing cultural heritage resources.
- **Ethics:** Professional standards guiding CRM practitioners to respect heritage, communities, and future generations.
- **National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM):** Nigeria's primary institution responsible for managing museums, monuments, and compliance with antiquities law.



- **UNESCO:** An international organisation that supports heritage preservation and recognition worldwide.

Concept Check Questions 1

Objective questions

1. Early efforts at heritage protection in Nigeria were often led by local _____. (Linked to SLO 1.1)
2. The Antiquities Ordinance of _____ was introduced during the colonial period. (Linked to SLO 1.1)
3. Antiquities are defined as objects of archaeological, historical, or _____ significance. (Linked to SLO 1.2)
4. Antiquities are considered property of the Nigerian _____. (Linked to SLO 1.2)
5. The NCMM is responsible for maintaining museums and safeguarding _____. (Linked to SLO 1.3)

Short-answer questions

6. Define antiquities according to Nigerian law. (Linked to SLO 1.2)
7. Mention one role of local authorities in heritage management. (Linked to SLO 1.3)
8. What is custodianship in heritage management? (Linked to SLO 1.2)
9. Name one international organisation Nigeria collaborates with in heritage management. (Linked to SLO 1.3)
10. Why are ethical responsibilities important in CRM practice? (Linked to SLO 1.4)

Long-answer questions

11. Describe the historical background and development of antiquities law in Nigeria. (Linked to SLO 1.1)
12. Explain the key provisions of antiquities law, including definitions, ownership, and enforcement. (Linked to SLO 1.2)



13. Identify the institutions responsible for enforcing antiquities law and evaluate their roles.
(Linked to SLO 1.3)

14. Analyse the relationship between antiquities law and CRM practice in Nigeria. (Linked to SLO 1.4)

Answers To Concept Check Questions 1

Objective questions

1. Communities
2. 1953
3. Cultural
4. State
5. Monuments

Short-answer questions

6. Objects of archaeological, historical, or cultural significance, usually over one hundred years old.
7. They help enforce laws and encourage community participation.
8. Heritage resources are held in trust by the state for the people.
9. UNESCO.
10. They ensure respect for heritage, communities, and future generations.

Long-answer questions

11. **Basic response:** Antiquities law developed from community efforts, colonial legislation, and post-independence reforms. **Value-added response:** It evolved from informal protection to structured colonial ordinances, then to national reforms emphasising ownership and preservation.
12. **Basic response:** The law defines antiquities, establishes state ownership, and sets penalties for violations. **Value-added response:** It also clarifies custodianship, empowers NCMM, and combines sanctions with public awareness.



13. **Basic response:** Institutions include NCMM, government agencies, and local authorities.

Value-added response: International organisations like UNESCO provide technical support, funding, and global recognition.

14. **Basic response:** Antiquities law provides the legal framework for CRM practice.

Value-added response: It also shapes ethical responsibilities, guides cultural impact assessments, and ensures heritage is preserved during development.

Answers To Pilot Questions 1

Part 1.1

1. Communities.
2. Antiquities Ordinance of 1953.
3. It prioritised artefacts for museums and research.
4. NCMM.
5. They emphasised national ownership and preservation.

Part 1.2

1. Objects of archaeological, historical, or cultural significance.
2. The Nigerian state.
3. Heritage held in trust for the people.
4. Fines or imprisonment.
5. Monitoring and public awareness.

Part 1.3

1. Preservation, research, and public awareness.
2. Promoting heritage awareness.
3. They enforce laws and encourage participation.
4. UNESCO.
5. It provides expertise and global recognition.

Part 1.4



1. It provides the legal framework for CRM.
2. Respecting heritage and communities.
3. It builds trust and inclusivity.
4. Cultural impact assessments.
5. They ensure heritage is evaluated before development.

References And Attributions 1

- **Figures and Boxes suggested in Series 1:**

- Figure 1.1 Early efforts at heritage protection in Nigeria
- Box 1.2 Colonial legislation on antiquities in Nigeria
- Figure 1.3 Post-independence reforms in heritage management
- Figure 1.4 Categories and scope of antiquities in Nigeria
- Box 1.5 Ownership and custodianship of heritage resources
- Figure 1.6 Enforcement mechanisms in antiquities law
- Figure 1.7 Responsibilities of the NCMM in heritage management
- Box 1.8 Role of government agencies and local authorities
- Figure 1.9 International collaboration in Nigerian heritage management
- Figure 1.10 Legal frameworks guiding CRM activities in Nigeria
- Box 1.11 Ethical responsibilities of CRM practitioners
- Figure 1.12 Case studies of law applied in CRM practice

- **AI prompt suggestions used for illustration placeholders:**

- Diagrams showing heritage protection, legislation, institutions, and CRM practice.
- Boxes summarising colonial laws, ownership, roles of agencies, and ethical responsibilities.

- **Open Educational Resource (OER) search strings suggested:**

- “Nigeria early heritage protection colonial antiquities OER”
- “Nigeria Antiquities Ordinance 1953 colonial legislation OER”
- “Nigeria NCMM heritage management reforms OER”
- “Nigeria antiquities law definitions scope OER”
- “Nigeria antiquities law ownership custodianship NCMM OER”
- “Nigeria antiquities law penalties enforcement OER”



- “Nigeria NCMM responsibilities heritage management OER”
- “Nigeria government agencies local authorities heritage management OER”
- “Nigeria UNESCO ICOMOS heritage collaboration OER”
- “Nigeria CRM ethics responsibilities OER”
- “Nigeria CRM case studies antiquities law OER”
- **General references (APA style):**
 - Connah, G. (2004). *African archaeology: A critical introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
 - Eyo, E. (1979). *Nigeria and the preservation of its cultural heritage*. Federal Department of Antiquities.
 - McIntosh, S. K. (1999). *Beyond chiefdoms: Pathways to complexity in Africa*. Cambridge University Press.
 - Shaw, T. (1978). *Nigeria: Its archaeology and early history*. Thames and Hudson.



ARC303 Series 2 Salvaging Archaeological and Heritage Resources for Future Generations

- **Part 2.1 Understanding the need for salvaging heritage resources**
 - 2.1.1 Causes of threats to heritage resources
 - 2.1.2 Importance of salvage operations
- **Part 2.2 Methods of salvaging archaeological sites and monuments**
 - 2.2.1 Emergency excavation and documentation
 - 2.2.2 Relocation and conservation techniques
- **Part 2.3 Salvaging movable heritage objects**
 - 2.3.1 Rescue of artefacts during development projects
 - 2.3.2 Storage and museum practices
- **Part 2.4 Salvage archaeology and community involvement**
 - 2.4.1 Role of local communities in salvage efforts
 - 2.4.2 Public awareness and education initiatives

Introduction

Heritage resources across Nigeria face constant threats from urban expansion, industrial projects, looting, and natural processes. Without timely intervention, many archaeological sites, monuments, and objects risk being lost forever. Salvaging these resources is therefore essential to ensure that future generations can continue to learn from and connect with their cultural past.

The aim of this Series is to explain the importance of salvaging heritage resources, introduce the methods used in salvage archaeology, and highlight the role of communities and institutions in protecting cultural assets.

We shall commence this Series by exploring the need for salvaging heritage resources, focusing on the causes of threats and the importance of salvage operations. Next, we will examine methods of salvaging archaeological sites and monuments, including emergency excavation and conservation techniques. Afterwards, we will consider the salvaging of movable heritage objects, looking at artefact rescue and museum practices. Finally, we will conclude with salvage



archaeology and community involvement, emphasising the role of local communities and public awareness initiatives.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 2.1** analyse the causes of threats to heritage resources and explain the importance of salvage operations,
- **SLO 2.2** demonstrate methods of salvaging archaeological sites and monuments, including excavation and conservation techniques,
- **SLO 2.3** describe approaches to salvaging movable heritage objects and evaluate storage and museum practices, and
- **SLO 2.4** assess the role of communities and public awareness in salvage archaeology.

2.1 Understanding the Need for Salvaging Heritage Resources

2.1.1 Causes of threats to heritage resources

Heritage resources in Nigeria face numerous threats that make salvaging essential. **Threats** refer to factors that endanger the survival of archaeological sites, monuments, and objects. These include natural causes such as erosion, flooding, and climate change, as well as human activities like urban expansion, industrial projects, looting, and neglect.

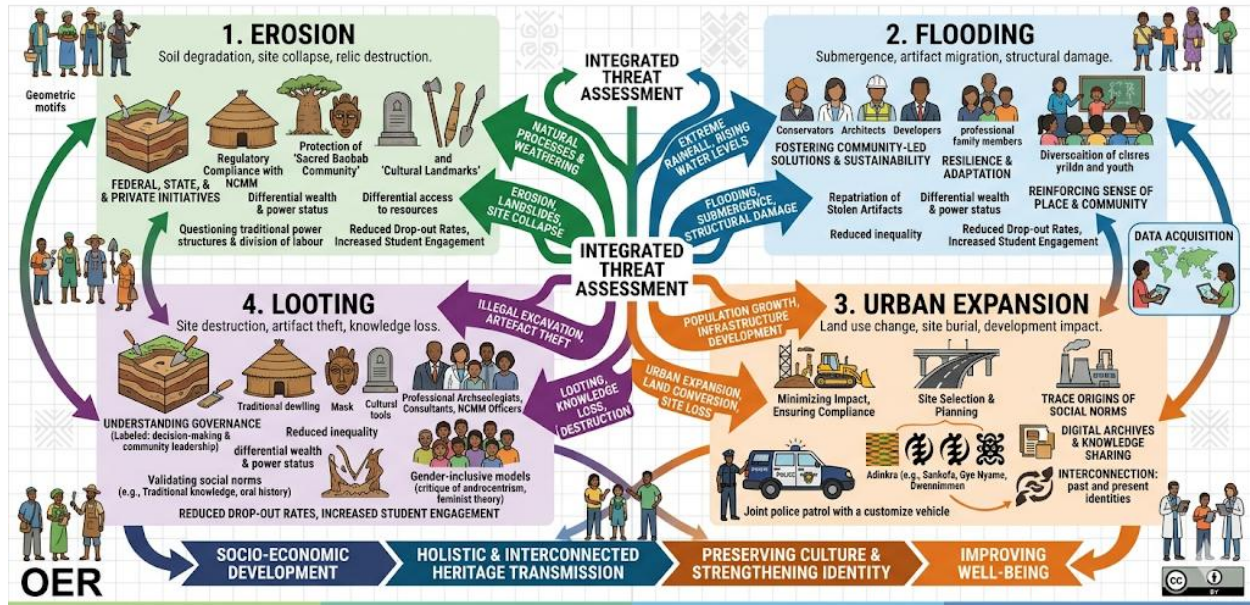
When development projects such as road construction or mining take place without proper cultural impact assessments, heritage resources are often destroyed or displaced. Salvaging becomes necessary to rescue and preserve what remains before it is lost permanently.

Short description: Diagram showing natural and human threats to heritage resources. Caption:

Figure 2.1 Causes of threats to heritage resources in Nigeria



NATURAL & HUMAN THREATS TO HERITAGE RESOURCES IN NIGERIA OER.



Fill in the blank: Heritage resources are endangered by natural causes such as erosion and human activities like _____ expansion.

2.1.2 Importance of salvage operations

Salvage operations are emergency measures taken to rescue heritage resources that are at risk of destruction. These operations ensure that valuable cultural materials are documented, preserved, and made available for future generations.

The importance of salvage operations lies in their ability to prevent irreversible loss. By salvaging sites, monuments, and artefacts, we maintain a link to the past and provide opportunities for research, education, and cultural identity. Salvage also demonstrates respect for heritage and reinforces the responsibility of society to protect its cultural assets.

Box 2.2 Importance of salvage operations



Pillar of Importance	Key Contribution	Long-term Impact
Preservation	Physical recovery of artifacts and features from active construction zones.	Crisis Mitigation: Ensuring that progress does not result in the permanent "erasure" of the nation's physical history.
Research	Providing vast datasets that would otherwise be inaccessible under private land.	Scientific Discovery: Uncovering new sites (e.g., unexpected Nok outposts) that challenge and expand existing historical timelines.
Education	Creating real-world "case studies" for students and professionals.	Human Capital: Training the next generation of archaeologists in high-pressure, professional Cultural Resource Management (CRM) .
Cultural Identity	Safeguarding the ancestral links of local communities during displacement.	Social Stability: Maintaining a community's "sense of place" and history even as their physical environment undergoes radical change.

Fill in the blank: Salvage operations are emergency measures taken to rescue heritage resources at risk of _____.

Pilot questions 2.1

1. Mention two natural causes that threaten heritage resources.



2. Give one example of human activity that endangers heritage sites.
3. What are salvage operations?
4. Why are salvage operations important for future generations?
5. How do salvage operations contribute to cultural identity?

2.2 Methods of Salvaging Archaeological Sites and Monuments

2.2.1 Emergency excavation and documentation

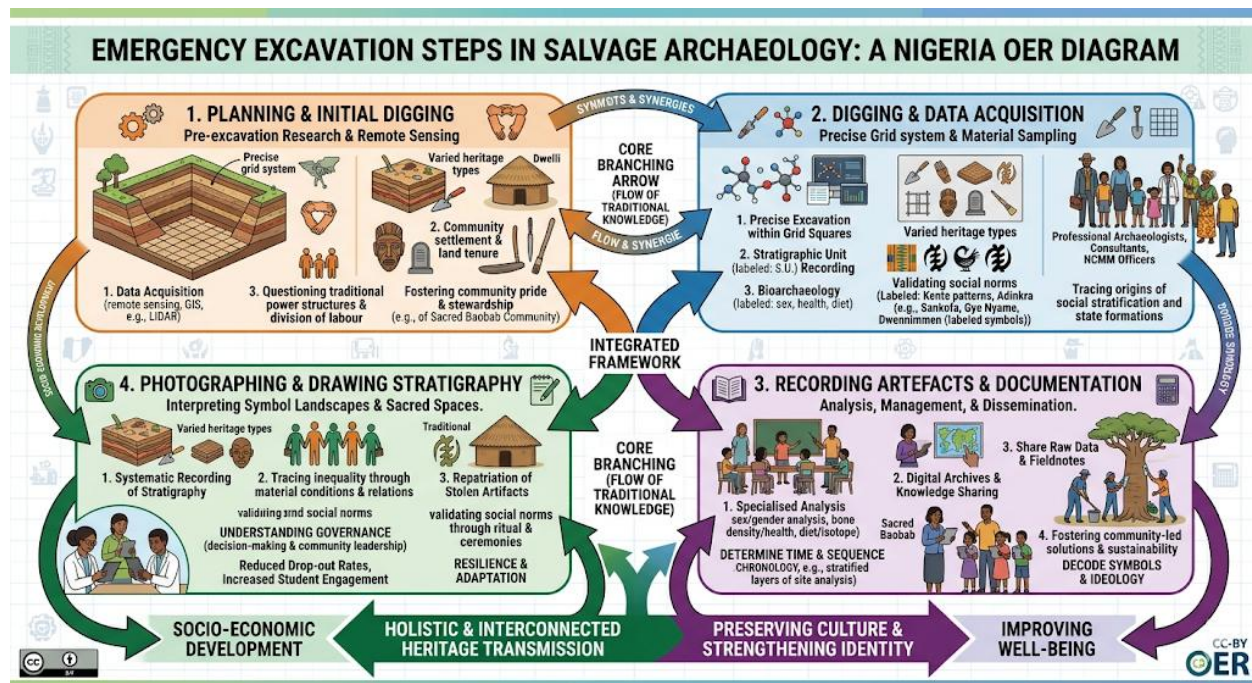
Emergency excavation refers to rapid archaeological work carried out when sites are threatened by development or natural disasters. The goal is to recover as much information as possible before the site is destroyed. Excavation is often accompanied by **documentation**, which involves recording artefacts, structures, and stratigraphy through notes, photographs, and drawings.

This method ensures that even if the physical site is lost, valuable data about its history and culture is preserved for research and education.

Short description: Diagram showing emergency excavation and documentation steps. Caption:

Figure 2.3 Emergency excavation and documentation in salvage archaeology





Fill in the blank: Emergency excavation aims to recover information before a site is destroyed by development or _____ disasters.

2.2.2 Relocation and conservation techniques

When monuments or structures cannot be preserved in their original location, **relocation** may be necessary. This involves carefully dismantling and moving them to safer environments, such as museums or protected sites. Relocation is often combined with **conservation techniques**, which are methods used to stabilise and preserve heritage materials.

Conservation may include chemical treatments, structural reinforcement, or environmental controls to prevent deterioration. These techniques ensure that heritage resources remain accessible and meaningful for future generations.

Box 2.4 Relocation and conservation techniques



Technique	Technical Action	Preservation Objective
Dismantling	Systematic deconstruction of a structure (e.g., a historic wall or shrine) piece by piece.	Reversibility: Ensuring the structure can be accurately reassembled at the new site using a "coordinate map."
Chemical Treatment	Application of biocides, desalting agents, or moisture barriers.	Stabilization: Protecting materials from "biological attack" (fungi/termites) and environmental shock during and after the move.
Reinforcement	Use of temporary external "exoskeletons" or internal consolidants.	Structural Safety: Preventing the collapse of fragile earthen or stone elements during the mechanical stress of relocation.
Lifting	Moving large, intact sections (e.g., pavements or burials) using "block lifting" or jackets.	Context Preservation: Keeping the relationship between small artifacts and their immediate soil matrix intact.

Fill in the blank: Relocation involves carefully dismantling and moving monuments to safer environments such as _____.

Pilot questions 2.2

1. What is emergency excavation?
2. Why is documentation important in salvage archaeology?
3. What does relocation involve?



4. Mention one conservation technique used to preserve heritage materials.
5. Why are relocation and conservation important for future generations?

2.3 Salvaging Movable Heritage Objects

2.3.1 Rescue of artefacts during development projects

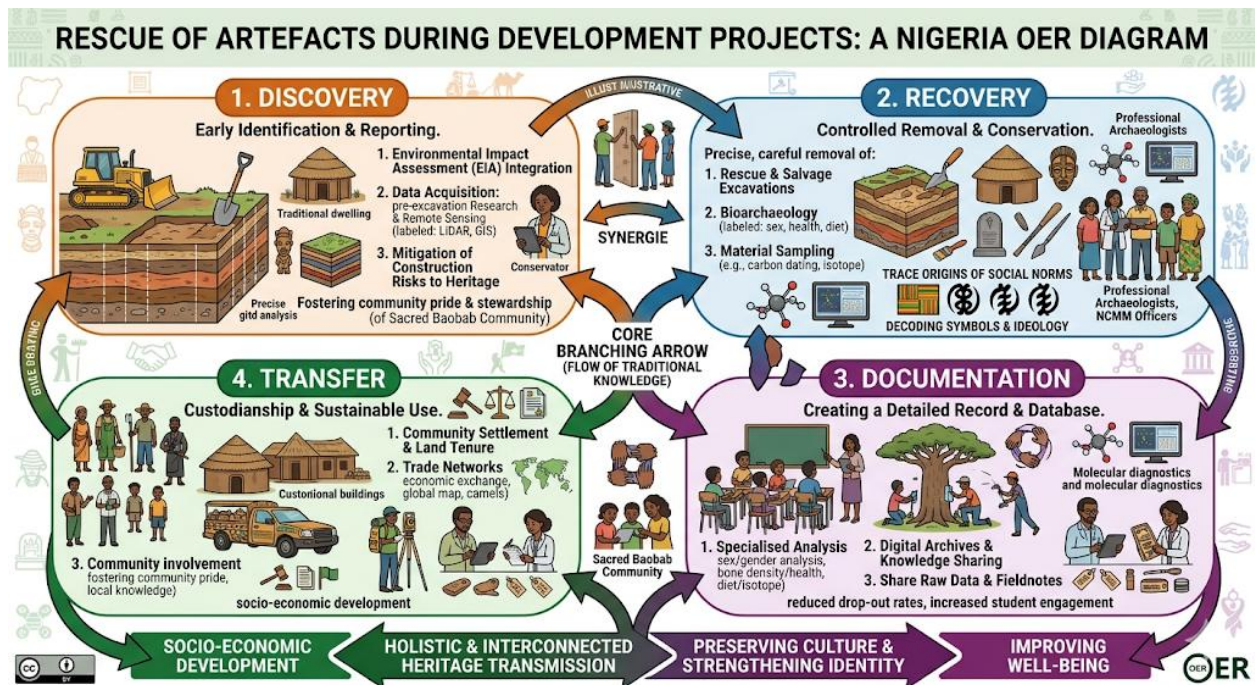
Movable heritage objects such as **artefacts** are often discovered during development projects like road construction, mining, or building works. **Artefacts** are portable objects of cultural or historical significance, including pottery, tools, ornaments, and manuscripts. When such items are found, salvage operations must be carried out immediately to prevent their destruction or loss.

Rescue involves careful recovery, documentation, and transfer to appropriate institutions for preservation. This process ensures that valuable cultural materials are not discarded or damaged during development activities.

Short description: Diagram showing rescue of artefacts during development projects. Caption:

Figure 2.5 Rescue of artefacts during development projects





Fill in the blank: Artefacts are portable objects of cultural or historical significance, including pottery, tools, and _____.

2.3.2 Storage and museum practices

Once artefacts are rescued, they must be stored properly to ensure long-term preservation.

Storage refers to the safe keeping of artefacts in controlled environments, protecting them from deterioration. Museums play a vital role in this process by providing facilities for conservation, research, and public display.

Museum practices include cataloguing artefacts, maintaining environmental controls such as temperature and humidity, and ensuring security against theft or damage. These practices not only preserve artefacts but also make them accessible for education and cultural identity.

Box 2.6 Storage and museum practices for salvaged artefacts



Practice	Technical Action	Management Goal
Cataloguing	Assigning unique accession numbers and recording physical data (material, site, stratigraphy).	Traceability: Ensuring the scientific context of the find is never lost, even if it is moved between facilities.
Environmental Control	Monitoring and adjusting Temperature (T) and Relative Humidity (RH) levels.	Physical Stability: Preventing organic decay, mold growth, or "Bronze Disease" caused by Nigeria's tropical climate.
Storage Housing	Using acid-free boxes, polyethylene bags, and padded shelving.	Micro-climate Protection: Shielding objects from dust, light, and chemical leaching from inferior packing materials.
Security	Implementing physical barriers, inventory audits, and surveillance.	Loss Prevention: Protecting the "Inestimable Wealth" of the nation from theft, illegal trafficking, or accidental damage.

Fill in the blank: Museum practices include cataloguing artefacts and maintaining environmental controls such as _____ and humidity.

Pilot questions 2.3

1. What are artefacts?
2. Mention one example of movable heritage objects.



3. Why is rescue important during development projects?
4. What is storage in heritage management?
5. Name one museum practice that helps preserve artefacts.

2.4 Salvage Archaeology and Community Involvement

2.4.1 Role of local communities in salvage efforts

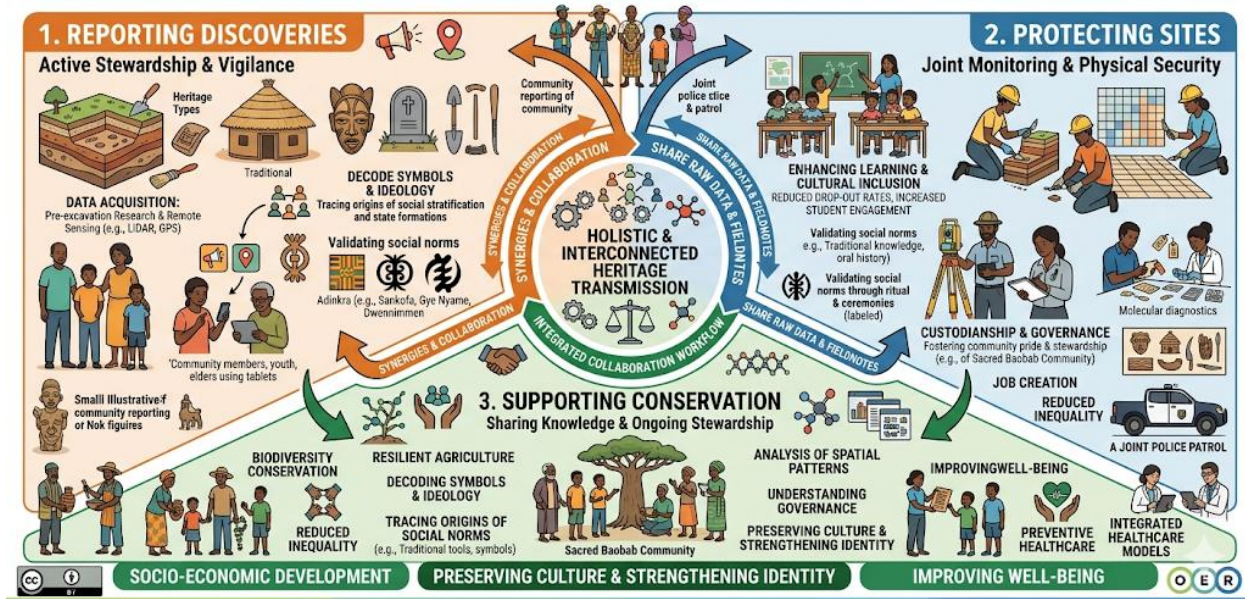
Local communities are central to successful **salvage archaeology**, which refers to emergency measures taken to rescue heritage resources at risk of destruction. Communities often live closest to heritage sites and are the first to notice threats such as looting, erosion, or construction activities. Their involvement ensures that salvage operations are timely and effective.

Community members can assist by reporting discoveries, participating in site protection, and supporting conservation initiatives. Their knowledge of local traditions also provides valuable context for interpreting salvaged materials.

Short description: Diagram showing community roles in salvage archaeology such as reporting, protecting, and supporting conservation. Caption: **Figure 2.7 Role of local communities in salvage archaeology**



COMMUNITY ROLES IN SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY: AN INTEGRATED MODEL (NIGERIA OER)



Fill in the blank: Local communities are often the first to notice threats such as looting or _____ activities.

2.4.2 Public awareness and education initiatives

Public awareness campaigns and education programmes are vital for promoting salvage archaeology. **Public awareness** refers to informing society about the importance of heritage preservation, while **education initiatives** involve teaching people, especially students, about cultural heritage and its value.

These initiatives encourage respect for heritage, reduce illegal activities, and foster a sense of shared responsibility. Schools, museums, and media platforms play key roles in spreading awareness and educating the public.

Box 2.8 Public awareness and education initiatives in salvage archaeology



Initiative	Primary Method	Educational Goal
Public Campaigns	Town hall meetings, "Heritage Alerts," and community site visits.	Advocacy: Turning local residents into "site guardians" who can identify and report accidental finds during construction.
School Programs	Integrating archaeological data into the national curriculum and hosting "Young Archaeologist" clubs.	Youth Engagement: Fostering a sense of Cultural Identity and scientific curiosity in the next generation.
Museum Outreach	Mobile exhibitions and "pop-up" displays of salvaged artifacts.	Accessibility: Bringing the museum to the people, especially in rural areas where permanent facilities are distant.
Media Engagement	Documentaries, radio programs (e.g., in Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo), and social media storytelling.	Mass Awareness: Scaling the message of Heritage Preservation to a national audience to influence public opinion and policy.

Fill in the blank: Public awareness campaigns and education programmes foster a sense of shared _____ for heritage preservation.

Pilot questions 2.4

1. Why are local communities important in salvage archaeology?
2. Mention one way communities can assist in salvage efforts.
3. What is public awareness in heritage management?



4. Name one institution that supports education initiatives in salvage archaeology.
5. How do awareness campaigns reduce illegal activities?

Series Summary

This Series focused on the importance of salvaging archaeological and heritage resources to ensure their survival for future generations. Its purpose was to highlight the threats facing heritage sites, monuments, and objects, and to explain the methods and community roles that make salvage archaeology effective and sustainable.

We began by examining the causes of threats to heritage resources, both natural and human, and emphasised why salvage operations are necessary. Then we explored methods of salvaging archaeological sites and monuments, including emergency excavation, documentation, relocation, and conservation techniques. Afterwards, we considered the salvaging of movable heritage objects, focusing on artefact rescue during development projects and museum practices for storage. Finally, we discussed salvage archaeology and community involvement, highlighting the role of local communities and public awareness initiatives. By completing this Series, you should now be able to analyse threats to heritage, demonstrate salvage methods, describe approaches to movable objects, and assess the role of communities, as outlined in the Series Learning Outcomes.

Glossary Of Terms

- **Artefacts:** Portable objects of cultural or historical significance, such as pottery, tools, ornaments, and manuscripts.
- **Conservation techniques:** Methods used to stabilise and preserve heritage materials, including chemical treatments and environmental controls.
- **Emergency excavation:** Rapid archaeological work carried out to recover information from sites threatened by destruction.
- **Heritage resources:** Archaeological sites, monuments, and objects that reflect the cultural and historical identity of a society.



- **Public awareness:** Campaigns and initiatives designed to inform society about the importance of heritage preservation.
- **Salvage archaeology:** Emergency measures taken to rescue heritage resources at risk of destruction.
- **Storage:** The safe keeping of artefacts in controlled environments to prevent deterioration.



Concept Check Questions 2

Objective questions

1. Heritage resources are endangered by natural causes such as erosion and human activities like _____. (Linked to SLO 2.1)
2. Emergency excavation aims to recover information before a site is destroyed by development or _____ disasters. (Linked to SLO 2.2)
3. Artefacts are portable objects of cultural or historical significance, including pottery, tools, and _____. (Linked to SLO 2.3)
4. Museum practices include cataloguing artefacts and maintaining environmental controls such as _____ and humidity. (Linked to SLO 2.3)
5. Public awareness campaigns foster a sense of shared _____ for heritage preservation. (Linked to SLO 2.4)

Short-answer questions

6. Define salvage archaeology. (Linked to SLO 2.1)
7. Mention one method of salvaging archaeological sites. (Linked to SLO 2.2)
8. What is the role of storage in heritage management? (Linked to SLO 2.3)
9. Name one way communities can assist in salvage efforts. (Linked to SLO 2.4)
10. Why are education initiatives important in salvage archaeology? (Linked to SLO 2.4)

Long-answer questions

11. Analyse the causes of threats to heritage resources and explain the importance of salvage operations. (Linked to SLO 2.1)
12. Demonstrate methods of salvaging archaeological sites and monuments, including excavation and conservation techniques. (Linked to SLO 2.2)
13. Describe approaches to salvaging movable heritage objects and evaluate storage and museum practices. (Linked to SLO 2.3)
14. Assess the role of communities and public awareness in salvage archaeology. (Linked to SLO 2.4)



Answers To Concept Check Questions 2

Objective questions

1. Urban
2. Natural
3. Manuscripts
4. Temperature
5. Responsibility

Short-answer questions

6. Emergency measures taken to rescue heritage resources at risk of destruction.
7. Emergency excavation.
8. It ensures long-term preservation of artefacts in controlled environments.
9. Reporting discoveries or protecting sites.
10. They promote respect for heritage and reduce illegal activities.

Long-answer questions

11. **Basic response:** Threats include erosion, flooding, urban expansion, and looting. Salvage operations rescue resources before they are lost. **Value-added response:** Salvage also preserves cultural identity, supports research, and demonstrates societal responsibility for heritage.
12. **Basic response:** Methods include emergency excavation, documentation, relocation, and conservation. **Value-added response:** Conservation techniques such as chemical treatment and environmental controls ensure long-term preservation.
13. **Basic response:** Movable objects are rescued during development projects and stored in museums. **Value-added response:** Museum practices such as cataloguing, environmental control, and security make artefacts accessible for education and identity.
14. **Basic response:** Communities assist by reporting threats and supporting conservation, while awareness campaigns educate the public. **Value-added response:** Community



involvement builds trust, while education initiatives foster shared responsibility and reduce illegal activities.



Answers To Pilot Questions 2

Part 2.1

1. Erosion and flooding.
2. Urban expansion.
3. Emergency measures to rescue heritage resources.
4. They prevent irreversible loss.
5. They maintain cultural identity.

Part 2.2

1. Rapid archaeological work when sites are threatened.
2. It preserves valuable data even if the site is lost.
3. Dismantling and moving monuments.
4. Chemical treatment.
5. They ensure heritage remains accessible.

Part 2.3

1. Portable objects of cultural or historical significance.
2. Pottery.
3. To prevent destruction or loss during development.
4. Safe keeping of artefacts in controlled environments.
5. Environmental control.

Part 2.4

1. They live closest to heritage sites and notice threats early.
2. Reporting discoveries.
3. Informing society about heritage preservation.
4. Schools.
5. They discourage looting and promote respect for heritage.



References And Attributions 2

- **Figures and Boxes suggested in Series 2:**
 - Figure 2.1 Causes of threats to heritage resources in Nigeria
 - Box 2.2 Importance of salvage operations
 - Figure 2.3 Emergency excavation and documentation in salvage archaeology
 - Box 2.4 Relocation and conservation techniques
 - Figure 2.5 Rescue of artefacts during development projects
 - Box 2.6 Storage and museum practices for salvaged artefacts
 - Figure 2.7 Role of local communities in salvage archaeology
 - Box 2.8 Public awareness and education initiatives in salvage archaeology
- **AI prompt suggestions used for illustration placeholders:**
 - Diagrams showing threats, excavation steps, artefact rescue, and community roles.
 - Boxes summarising importance of salvage operations, conservation techniques, museum practices, and awareness initiatives.
- **Open Educational Resource (OER) search strings suggested:**
 - “Nigeria heritage threats erosion looting OER”
 - “Nigeria salvage archaeology importance OER”
 - “Nigeria salvage archaeology emergency excavation documentation OER”
 - “Nigeria salvage archaeology relocation conservation techniques OER”
 - “Nigeria salvage archaeology artefact rescue development projects OER”
 - “Nigeria museum practices artefact storage conservation OER”
 - “Nigeria community involvement salvage archaeology OER”
 - “Nigeria public awareness education heritage preservation OER”
- **General references (APA style):**
 - Connah, G. (2004). *African archaeology: A critical introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
 - Eyo, E. (1979). *Nigeria and the preservation of its cultural heritage*. Federal Department of Antiquities.



- McIntosh, S. K. (1999). *Beyond chiefdoms: Pathways to complexity in Africa*. Cambridge University Press.
- Shaw, T. (1978). *Nigeria: Its archaeology and early history*. Thames and Hudson.



ARC303 Series 3 Evaluating Archaeological Sites, Monuments, and Objects as Cultural Resources

- **Part 3.1 Principles of evaluating cultural resources**
 - 3.1.1 Criteria for significance
 - 3.1.2 Methods of assessment
- **Part 3.2 Evaluating archaeological sites**
 - 3.2.1 Site integrity and context
 - 3.2.2 Research potential and educational value
- **Part 3.3 Evaluating monuments**
 - 3.3.1 Historical and cultural importance
 - 3.3.2 Aesthetic and symbolic value
- **Part 3.4 Evaluating objects**
 - 3.4.1 Material composition and craftsmanship
 - 3.4.2 Social and cultural relevance

Introduction

In the last Series, we explored how salvage archaeology helps protect heritage resources from destruction. Building on that foundation, this Series focuses on evaluating archaeological sites, monuments, and objects as cultural resources. Evaluation is a critical step in cultural resource management because it determines the significance of heritage materials and guides decisions about their preservation and use.

The aim of this Series is to equip you with the knowledge and skills needed to assess cultural resources systematically, using established criteria and methods. By learning how to evaluate sites, monuments, and objects, you will be able to recognise their importance and justify their protection.



We shall commence this Series by examining the principles of evaluating cultural resources, including criteria for significance and methods of assessment. Next, we will focus on evaluating archaeological sites, considering their integrity, context, and research potential. Afterwards, we will move on to evaluating monuments, highlighting their historical, cultural, and aesthetic values. Finally, we will conclude with evaluating objects, looking at their material composition, craftsmanship, and social relevance.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 3.1** define the criteria for evaluating cultural resources and explain methods of assessment,
- **SLO 3.2** analyse archaeological sites based on integrity, context, and research potential,
- **SLO 3.3** evaluate monuments in terms of historical, cultural, and aesthetic values, and
- **SLO 3.4** assess objects by examining their material composition, craftsmanship, and social relevance.

3.1 Principles of Evaluating Cultural Resources

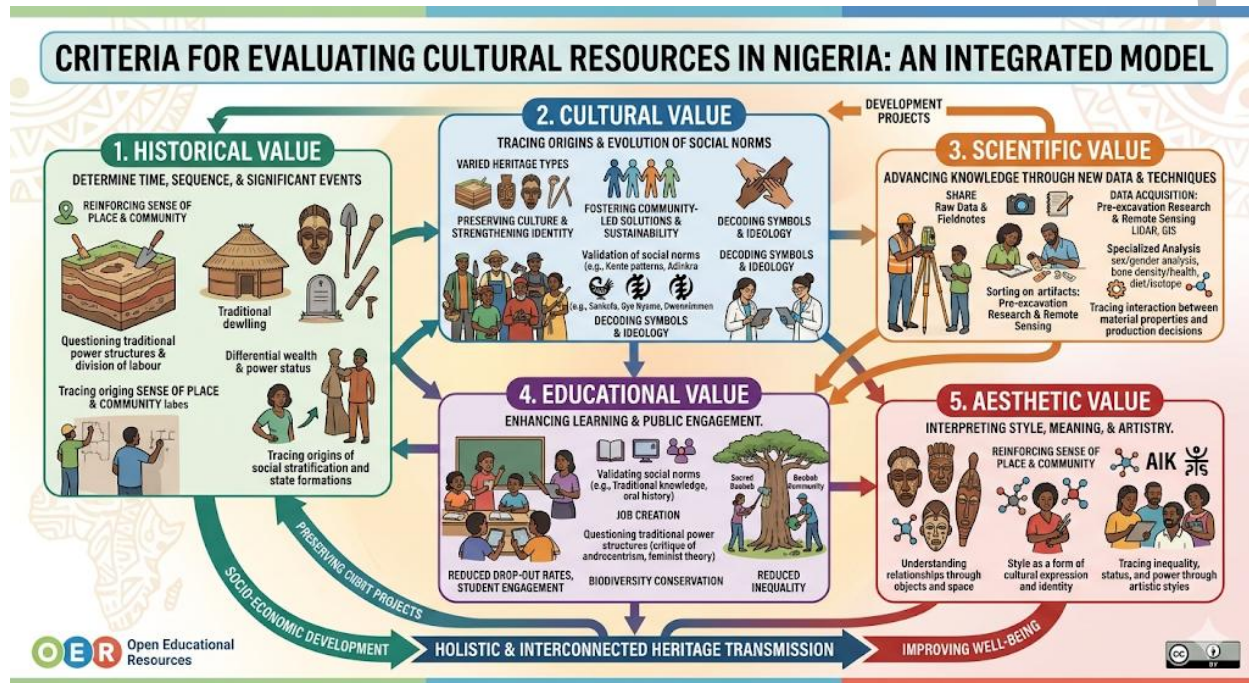
3.1.1 Criteria for significance

Evaluation of cultural resources begins with identifying **criteria for significance**, which are standards used to determine the importance of sites, monuments, and objects. These criteria often include historical value, cultural relevance, scientific potential, educational usefulness, and aesthetic qualities.

For example, a site may be considered significant if it provides evidence of early human settlement, while a monument may be valued for its symbolic role in national identity. By applying these criteria, cultural resource managers can prioritise which resources require urgent protection.



Short description: Diagram showing criteria for evaluating cultural resources such as historical, cultural, scientific, educational, and aesthetic values. Caption: **Figure 3.1 Criteria for evaluating cultural resources**



Fill in the blank: Criteria for significance include historical value, cultural relevance, scientific potential, educational usefulness, and _____ qualities.

3.1.2 Methods of assessment

Methods of assessment are the techniques used to evaluate cultural resources against established criteria. These methods may include field surveys, excavation, laboratory analysis, archival research, and consultation with communities.

Field surveys help identify sites and monuments in their natural context, while excavation provides detailed information about artefacts and structures. Laboratory analysis can reveal material composition, and archival research may uncover historical records. Community consultation ensures that local perspectives and values are considered in the evaluation process.

Box 3.2 Methods of assessment in cultural resource evaluation



Method	Technique & Tools	Primary Objective
Archival Research	Reviewing colonial records, historical maps, and previous archaeological reports.	Contextualization: Identifying known sites and historical land-use patterns before going into the field.
Surveys	Pedestrian transects, GPS mapping, and geophysical prospection (e.g., Magnetometry).	Identification: Locating surface artifacts and sub-surface anomalies without disturbing the ground.
Excavation	Stratigraphic digging, test pitting (STPs), and trenching.	Verification: Determining the depth, age, and complexity of a site through physical recovery.
Lab Analysis	Carbon-14 dating, petrography (ceramics), and archaeometallurgy.	Scientific Precision: Establishing absolute chronologies and understanding ancient manufacturing technologies.
Consultation	Oral history interviews, focus groups, and town hall meetings.	Social Valuation: Capturing intangible heritage and "Living Traditions" that physical methods might miss.

Fill in the blank: Methods of assessment include field surveys, excavation, laboratory analysis, archival research, and community _____.

Pilot questions 3.1

1. What are criteria for significance in cultural resource evaluation?



2. Mention one example of historical value in evaluating a site.
3. What are methods of assessment used for?
4. Name one method of assessment in cultural resource evaluation.
5. Why is community consultation important in evaluating cultural resources?

3.2 Evaluating Archaeological Sites

3.2.1 Site integrity and context

One of the most important aspects of evaluating archaeological sites is their **integrity**, which refers to the degree to which a site has remained undisturbed and retains its original features. Sites with high integrity provide more reliable information about past human activities.

Equally important is the **context**, meaning the relationship between artefacts, structures, and their surrounding environment. Context allows archaeologists to interpret how people lived, worked, and interacted with their environment. Without context, artefacts lose much of their meaning.

Short description: Diagram showing site integrity and context in archaeological evaluation.

Caption: **Figure 3.3 Site integrity and context in archaeological evaluation**





Fill in the blank: Integrity refers to the degree to which a site has remained _____ and retains its original features.

3.2.2 Research potential and educational value

Another key factor in evaluating archaeological sites is their **research potential**, which refers to the ability of a site to provide new knowledge about the past. Sites that contain unique artefacts or evidence of previously unknown cultural practices are considered highly valuable for research.

In addition, sites may have **educational value**, meaning they can be used to teach students, communities, and the public about history and heritage. Educational value ensures that archaeological sites contribute not only to academic knowledge but also to cultural identity and awareness.

Box 3.4 Research potential and educational value of archaeological sites



Value Dimension	Contribution to Society	Strategic Outcome
Research Potential	Discovery of ancient technologies, trade routes, and environmental data.	New Knowledge: Challenging colonial myths by proving the existence of complex, independent civilizations (e.g., Nok, Ife, Benin).
Educational Value	Sites as "Outdoor Classrooms" for hands-on learning.	Teaching & Skills: Providing a practical environment for training in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math) and the Humanities.
Cultural Identity	Providing physical evidence of ancestral achievements and continuity.	Social Cohesion: Strengthening the sense of belonging and "National Pride" through tangible historical links.

Fill in the blank: Research potential refers to the ability of a site to provide new _____ about the past.

Pilot questions 3.2

1. What does integrity mean in evaluating archaeological sites?
2. Why is context important in archaeology?
3. What is research potential in site evaluation?
4. Mention one example of educational value in archaeological sites.
5. How does site integrity affect the reliability of archaeological information?



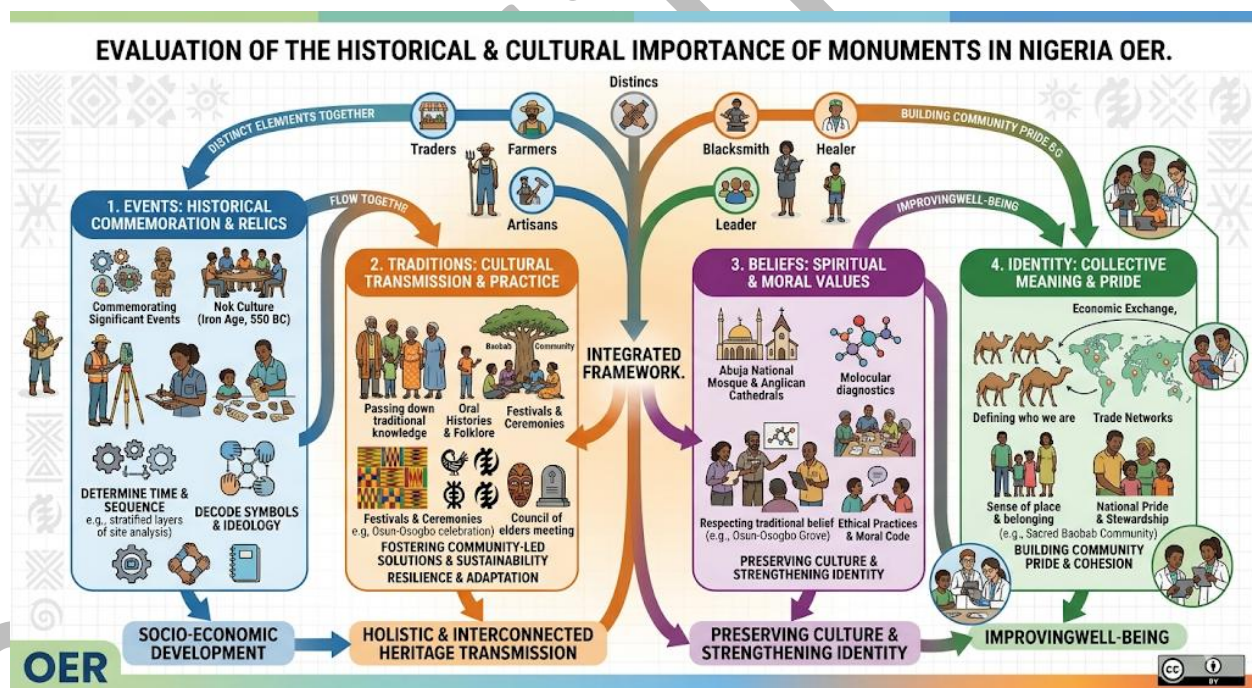
3.3 Evaluating Monuments

3.3.1 Historical and cultural importance

Monuments are often valued for their **historical importance**, which refers to their ability to represent significant events, people, or periods in history. They serve as tangible links to the past, helping societies remember and honour their heritage.

Equally, monuments hold **cultural importance**, meaning they embody traditions, beliefs, and practices that are central to community identity. For example, a monument may symbolise resistance, independence, or religious devotion, making it a vital cultural resource.

Short description: Diagram showing historical and cultural importance of monuments. Caption: **Figure 3.5 Historical and cultural importance of monuments**



Fill in the blank: Monuments are valued for their historical importance and their ability to represent significant _____ in history.



3.3.2 Aesthetic and symbolic value

Monuments are also evaluated based on their **aesthetic value**, which refers to their artistic design, craftsmanship, and visual appeal. Aesthetic qualities often enhance the monument's ability to inspire admiration and pride.

In addition, monuments possess **symbolic value**, meaning they represent ideas, values, or collective memories. For instance, a monument may symbolise unity, freedom, or resilience, making it more than just a physical structure. These values contribute to the monument's role in shaping national and community identity.

Box 3.6 Aesthetic and symbolic value of monuments

Value Category	Focus Area	Significance in the Nigerian Context
Aesthetic Value	Design & Craftsmanship	The use of intricate geometries, traditional materials (laterite, wood, bronze), and architectural styles that reflect local innovation and artistic mastery.
Symbolic Value	Unity & Freedom	Monuments that serve as "national icons," commemorating the struggle for independence and the coming together of diverse ethnic groups into a single sovereign state.
Historical Value	Resilience	Structures that have survived conflict, climate, and time, symbolizing the endurance of Nigerian cultures and their ability to adapt and persist.



Fill in the blank: Aesthetic value refers to artistic design and craftsmanship, while symbolic value represents ideas or collective _____.

Pilot questions 3.3

1. What is historical importance in evaluating monuments?
2. Mention one example of cultural importance of monuments.
3. What does aesthetic value refer to?
4. Name one symbolic value that a monument may represent.
5. How do monuments contribute to national identity?

3.4 Evaluating Objects

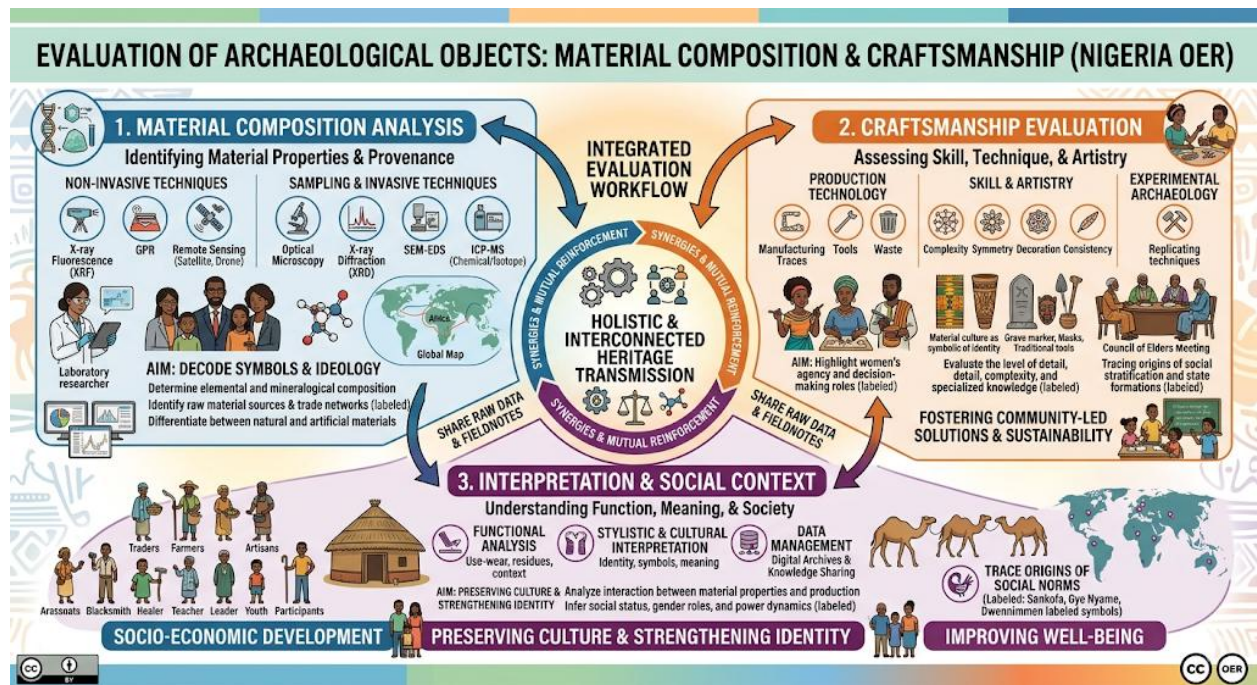
3.4.1 Material composition and craftsmanship

Objects are often evaluated based on their **material composition**, which refers to the physical substances used in their creation, such as stone, metal, clay, or wood. Understanding material composition helps archaeologists determine the origin, age, and durability of objects.

Equally important is **craftsmanship**, meaning the skill and techniques applied in producing the object. High craftsmanship may indicate advanced technology, artistic traditions, or specialised knowledge within a community. Together, material composition and craftsmanship provide insights into the technological and cultural achievements of past societies.

Short description: Diagram showing material composition and craftsmanship in evaluating objects. Caption: **Figure 3.7 Material composition and craftsmanship in evaluating objects**





Fill in the blank: Craftsmanship refers to the skill and techniques applied in producing an _____.

3.4.2 Social and cultural relevance

Objects are also evaluated for their **social relevance**, meaning their role in everyday life, rituals, or economic activities. For instance, tools may reveal information about subsistence practices, while ornaments may reflect social status or identity.

In addition, objects hold **cultural relevance**, which refers to their symbolic or traditional importance within a community. Cultural relevance may be seen in items used for ceremonies, religious practices, or expressions of collective identity. Evaluating objects in this way ensures that their meaning is understood beyond their physical attributes.

Box 3.8 Social and cultural relevance of objects



Level of Relevance	Context of Object	Examples in Nigerian Archaeology
Everyday Use	Utilitarian items used for survival, trade, and domestic life.	Pottery & Tools: Grinding stones for food processing, iron slag from smelting, and "coarse-ware" vessels used for storage and cooking.
Rituals	Objects created for or used during spiritual and religious ceremonies.	Votive Figures: Terracotta sculptures (Nok, Ife) placed in shrines, or "bronze" castings (Igbo-Ukwu) used in high-status burials or sacred rites.
Symbolic Importance	Items representing status, power, identity, or historical narratives.	Regalia: Beaded crowns, ceremonial staffs (Opa Oranmiyan), and Manillas (currency) representing wealth and political authority.

Fill in the blank: Cultural relevance refers to the symbolic or traditional importance of objects within a _____.

Pilot questions 3.4

1. What is material composition in evaluating objects?
2. Why is craftsmanship important in object evaluation?
3. What does social relevance mean in heritage evaluation?
4. Mention one example of cultural relevance in objects.
5. How do material composition and cultural relevance together enhance our understanding of objects?



Series Summary

This Series explored how archaeological sites, monuments, and objects are evaluated as cultural resources. Its purpose was to show why evaluation is essential in cultural resource management, helping us determine the significance of heritage materials and guiding decisions about their preservation and use.

We began by examining the principles of evaluation, focusing on criteria for significance and methods of assessment. Then we considered archaeological sites, looking at their integrity, context, research potential, and educational value. Afterwards, we moved on to monuments, highlighting their historical, cultural, aesthetic, and symbolic importance. Finally, we concluded with objects, evaluating their material composition, craftsmanship, and social and cultural relevance. By completing this Series, you should now be able to define evaluation criteria, analyse sites, evaluate monuments, and assess objects, as outlined in the Series Learning Outcomes.

Glossary Of Terms

- **Aesthetic value:** The artistic design, craftsmanship, and visual appeal of a monument or object.
- **Context:** The relationship between artefacts, structures, and their surrounding environment in archaeology.
- **Craftsmanship:** The skill and techniques applied in producing an object.
- **Cultural relevance:** The symbolic or traditional importance of heritage resources within a community.
- **Criteria for significance:** Standards used to determine the importance of sites, monuments, and objects.
- **Educational value:** The usefulness of heritage resources for teaching and raising awareness.
- **Integrity:** The degree to which a site has remained undisturbed and retains its original features.



- **Material composition:** The physical substances used in the creation of an object, such as stone, clay, or metal.
- **Research potential:** The ability of a site or resource to provide new knowledge about the past.
- **Symbolic value:** The representation of ideas, values, or collective memories through monuments or objects.



Concept Check Questions 3

Objective questions

1. Criteria for significance include historical value, cultural relevance, scientific potential, educational usefulness, and _____ qualities. (Linked to SLO 3.1)
2. Integrity refers to the degree to which a site has remained _____ and retains its original features. (Linked to SLO 3.2)
3. Research potential refers to the ability of a site to provide new _____ about the past. (Linked to SLO 3.2)
4. Aesthetic value refers to artistic design and craftsmanship, while symbolic value represents ideas or collective _____. (Linked to SLO 3.3)
5. Craftsmanship refers to the skill and techniques applied in producing an _____. (Linked to SLO 3.4)

Short-answer questions

6. Define criteria for significance in cultural resource evaluation. (Linked to SLO 3.1)
7. Why is context important in archaeology? (Linked to SLO 3.2)
8. Mention one example of cultural importance of monuments. (Linked to SLO 3.3)
9. What is material composition in evaluating objects? (Linked to SLO 3.4)
10. Name one symbolic value that a monument may represent. (Linked to SLO 3.3)

Long-answer questions

11. Explain the principles of evaluating cultural resources, including criteria for significance and methods of assessment. (Linked to SLO 3.1)
12. Analyse archaeological sites based on integrity, context, research potential, and educational value. (Linked to SLO 3.2)
13. Evaluate monuments in terms of historical, cultural, aesthetic, and symbolic values. (Linked to SLO 3.3)
14. Assess objects by examining their material composition, craftsmanship, and social and cultural relevance. (Linked to SLO 3.4)



Answers To Concept Check Questions 3

Objective questions

1. Aesthetic
2. Undisturbed
3. Knowledge
4. Memories
5. Object

Short-answer questions

6. Standards used to determine the importance of sites, monuments, and objects.
7. It allows archaeologists to interpret how people lived and interacted with their environment.
8. Symbolising independence or religious devotion.
9. The physical substances used in the creation of an object.
10. Unity.

Long-answer questions

11. **Basic response:** Evaluation principles involve applying criteria such as historical, cultural, and aesthetic values, using methods like surveys and research.

Value-added response: These principles also integrate community consultation, ensuring local perspectives are included in evaluation.

12. **Basic response:** Sites are analysed for integrity, context, research potential, and educational value. **Value-added response:** High integrity and strong context provide reliable data, while educational value strengthens cultural identity.

13. **Basic response:** Monuments are evaluated for historical, cultural, aesthetic, and symbolic values. **Value-added response:** They embody traditions, inspire pride, and represent collective memories, shaping national identity.



14. **Basic response:** Objects are assessed by material composition, craftsmanship, and social and cultural relevance. **Value-added response:** This evaluation reveals technological achievements, artistic traditions, and symbolic meanings in everyday life.

Answers To Pilot Questions 3

Part 3.1

1. Historical, cultural, scientific, educational, and aesthetic values.
2. Evidence of early human settlement.
3. To evaluate cultural resources against criteria.
4. Field surveys.
5. It ensures local perspectives are included.

Part 3.2

1. The degree to which a site remains undisturbed.
2. It helps interpret artefacts and structures meaningfully.
3. The ability of a site to provide new knowledge.
4. Teaching students about history.
5. High integrity ensures reliable information.

Part 3.3

1. Representing significant events, people, or periods.
2. Symbolising resistance or independence.
3. Artistic design and craftsmanship.
4. Freedom.
5. They embody traditions and collective identity.

Part 3.4

1. The physical substances used in creating an object.
2. It shows skill and technological achievement.



3. Role in everyday life or rituals.
4. Items used in ceremonies.
5. They reveal both physical attributes and symbolic meanings.



References And Attributions 3

- **Figures and Boxes suggested in Series 3:**
 - Figure 3.1 Criteria for evaluating cultural resources
 - Box 3.2 Methods of assessment in cultural resource evaluation
 - Figure 3.3 Site integrity and context in archaeological evaluation
 - Box 3.4 Research potential and educational value of archaeological sites
 - Figure 3.5 Historical and cultural importance of monuments
 - Box 3.6 Aesthetic and symbolic value of monuments
 - Figure 3.7 Material composition and craftsmanship in evaluating objects
 - Box 3.8 Social and cultural relevance of objects
- **AI prompt suggestions used for illustration placeholders:**
 - Diagrams showing evaluation criteria, site integrity, monument values, and object assessment.
 - Boxes summarising methods of assessment, research potential, symbolic values, and cultural relevance.
- **Open Educational Resource (OER) search strings suggested:**
 - “Nigeria cultural resource evaluation criteria OER”
 - “Nigeria cultural resource assessment methods OER”
 - “Nigeria archaeological site integrity context OER”
 - “Nigeria archaeological site research potential educational value OER”
 - “Nigeria monuments historical cultural importance OER”
 - “Nigeria monuments aesthetic symbolic value OER”
 - “Nigeria archaeological object material composition craftsmanship OER”
 - “Nigeria archaeological object social cultural relevance OER”
- **General references (APA style):**
 - Connah, G. (2004). *African archaeology: A critical introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
 - Eyo, E. (1979). *Nigeria and the preservation of its cultural heritage*. Federal Department of Antiquities.



- McIntosh, S. K. (1999). *Beyond chiefdoms: Pathways to complexity in Africa*. Cambridge University Press.
- Shaw, T. (1978). *Nigeria: Its archaeology and early history*. Thames and Hudson.



ARC303 Series 4 Preservation Practices in Cultural Resource Management

- **Part 4.1 Principles of preservation in cultural resource management**
 - 4.1.1 Definition and scope of preservation
 - 4.1.2 Importance of preservation practices
- **Part 4.2 Techniques for preserving archaeological sites and monuments**
 - 4.2.1 Preventive conservation methods
 - 4.2.2 Restoration and maintenance practices
- **Part 4.3 Preserving movable heritage objects**
 - 4.3.1 Environmental control and storage
 - 4.3.2 Conservation treatments and handling
- **Part 4.4 Community participation and sustainable preservation**
 - 4.4.1 Role of communities in preservation
 - 4.4.2 Linking preservation to sustainable development

Introduction

In the last Series, we examined how cultural resources are evaluated to determine their significance. Building on that foundation, this Series focuses on **preservation practices**, which are essential for ensuring that heritage resources remain intact and meaningful for future generations. Preservation is not only about protecting the past but also about sustaining cultural identity and promoting development.

The aim of this Series is to introduce you to the principles and techniques of preservation in cultural resource management, while also highlighting the importance of community involvement and sustainability.

We shall commence this Series by exploring the principles of preservation, including its definition, scope, and importance. Next, we will examine techniques for preserving



archaeological sites and monuments, focusing on preventive conservation and restoration practices. Afterwards, we will consider the preservation of movable heritage objects, looking at environmental control, storage, and conservation treatments. Finally, we will conclude with community participation and sustainable preservation, emphasising how local involvement and development goals strengthen preservation efforts.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 4.1** define preservation in cultural resource management and explain its importance,
- **SLO 4.2** demonstrate techniques for preserving archaeological sites and monuments, including preventive and restorative practices,
- **SLO 4.3** describe methods for preserving movable heritage objects through environmental control, storage, and conservation treatments, and
- **SLO 4.4** evaluate the role of communities in preservation and link preservation practices to sustainable development.

4.1 Principles of Preservation in Cultural Resource Management

4.1.1 Definition and scope of preservation

Preservation refers to the processes and practices aimed at protecting cultural resources from deterioration, damage, or loss. In cultural resource management, preservation ensures that archaeological sites, monuments, and objects remain intact and accessible for research, education, and future generations.

The scope of preservation includes preventive measures, conservation treatments, and policies that safeguard both immovable and movable heritage. It extends beyond physical protection to include legal frameworks, institutional responsibilities, and community involvement.



Short description: Diagram showing the scope of preservation in cultural resource management.

Caption: **Figure 4.1 Scope of preservation in cultural resource management**



Fill in the blank: Preservation ensures that archaeological sites, monuments, and objects remain intact and accessible for _____.

4.1.2 Importance of preservation practices

Preservation practices are vital because they prevent irreversible loss of heritage resources. They maintain cultural identity, support academic research, and promote tourism and economic development. By preserving cultural resources, societies demonstrate respect for their past and responsibility towards future generations.

Preservation also strengthens national pride and fosters international recognition, as many heritage sites are linked to global cultural heritage. Effective preservation practices combine technical expertise with community participation, ensuring that heritage resources remain meaningful and sustainable.

Box 4.2 Importance of preservation practices



Pillar of Importance	Key Contribution	Strategic Outcome
Cultural Identity	Anchoring diverse ethnic histories to physical sites and traditions.	National Unity: Fostering a sense of belonging and shared pride in Nigeria's complex, multi-layered history.
Research & Education	Serving as a "Living Laboratory" for historians, archaeologists, and scientists.	Knowledge Production: Enabling the discovery of ancient technologies (e.g., Nok iron smelting) that redefine global history.
Tourism & Economy	Transforming heritage assets into world-class travel destinations.	Job Creation: Stimulating the "Orange Economy" by providing employment in hospitality, site guiding, and traditional crafts.
Sustainability	Utilizing "Traditional Ecological Knowledge" (TEK) for modern challenges.	Resource Stewardship: Applying ancient land-management practices to current climate adaptation and conservation efforts.

Fill in the blank: Preservation practices prevent irreversible loss of heritage resources and promote tourism and _____ development.

Pilot questions 4.1

1. What is preservation in cultural resource management?



2. Mention one aspect included in the scope of preservation.
3. Why are preservation practices important?
4. Give one example of how preservation supports national pride.
5. How does community participation strengthen preservation practices?

4.2 Techniques for Preserving Archaeological Sites and Monuments

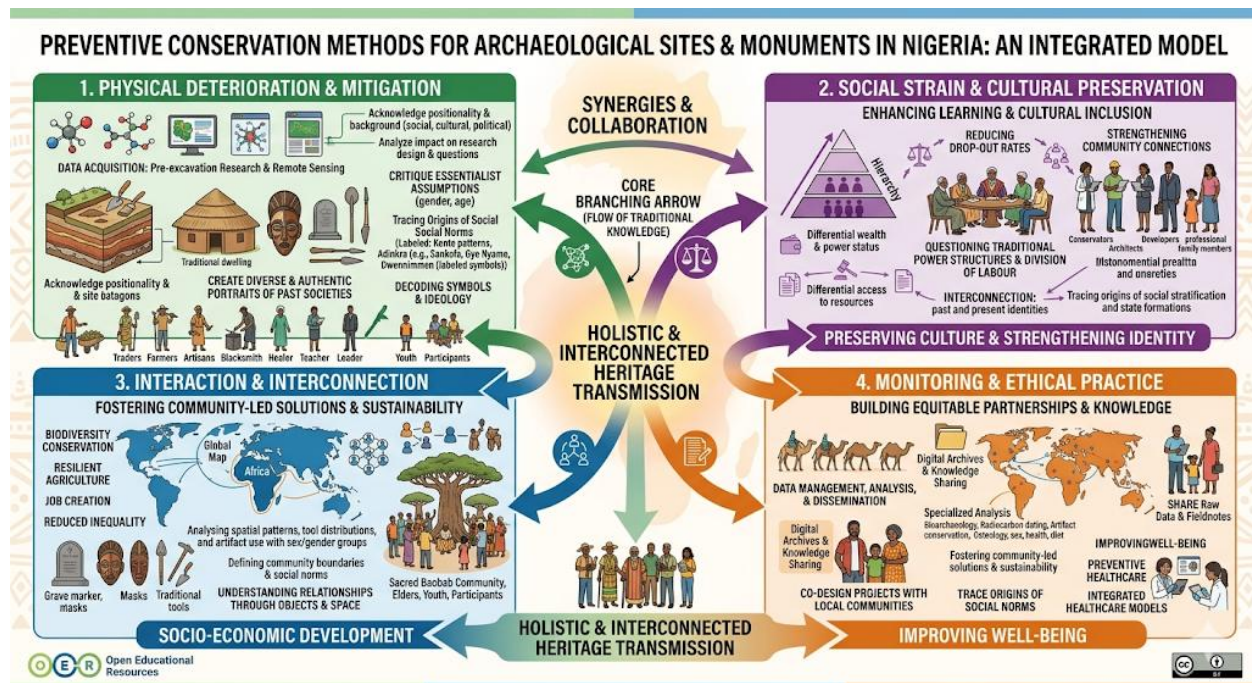
4.2.1 Preventive conservation methods

Preventive conservation refers to measures taken to minimise risks and prevent damage before it occurs. For archaeological sites and monuments, this includes controlling environmental factors such as moisture, vegetation growth, and erosion. It also involves monitoring human activities like construction, tourism, and vandalism that may threaten heritage resources.

Preventive conservation is often more cost-effective than restoration because it reduces the likelihood of deterioration. Examples include fencing sites to restrict access, applying protective coatings to monuments, and conducting regular inspections.

Short description: Diagram showing preventive conservation methods for archaeological sites and monuments. Caption: **Figure 4.3 Preventive conservation methods for archaeological sites and monuments**





Fill in the blank: Preventive conservation involves measures such as fencing sites, applying protective coatings, and conducting regular _____.

4.2.2 Restoration and maintenance practices

Restoration refers to the process of repairing or reconstructing damaged heritage resources to return them to a stable condition. It may involve replacing missing parts, reinforcing structures, or using traditional materials to maintain authenticity.

Maintenance practices are routine activities carried out to ensure that sites and monuments remain in good condition. These include cleaning, vegetation removal, and minor repairs. Maintenance is essential because even well-restored monuments can deteriorate without ongoing care.

Together, restoration and maintenance practices ensure that heritage resources are preserved not only for academic study but also for public appreciation and cultural identity.

Box 4.4 Restoration and maintenance practices in cultural resource management



Practice	Technical Action	Maintenance Goal
Repair	Fixing structural damage using "like-for-like" materials (e.g., traditional mud-plastering).	Functional Restoration: Ensuring the monument remains structurally sound while respecting original building methods.
Reinforcement	Strengthening foundations or leaning walls with hidden supports or compatible binders.	Structural Stability: Preventing the total collapse of weathered earthen or masonry structures due to erosion or gravity.
Cleaning	Systematic removal of biological growth, soot, and modern debris.	Visual & Physical Integrity: Preventing acidic animal droppings or carbon deposits from eating into the historic fabric.
Vegetation Removal	Carefully clearing deep-rooted plants, moss, and lichen from monument surfaces.	Biological Control: Preventing "root wedging" and moisture retention that cracks stone and dissolves sun-dried mud bricks.

Fill in the blank: Restoration refers to repairing or reconstructing damaged heritage resources, while maintenance involves routine _____ activities.

Pilot questions 4.2

1. What is preventive conservation?



2. Mention one example of preventive conservation for monuments.
3. What does restoration mean in cultural resource management?
4. Give one example of maintenance practice for archaeological sites.
5. Why is maintenance important even after restoration?

4.3 Preserving Movable Heritage Objects

4.3.1 Environmental control and storage

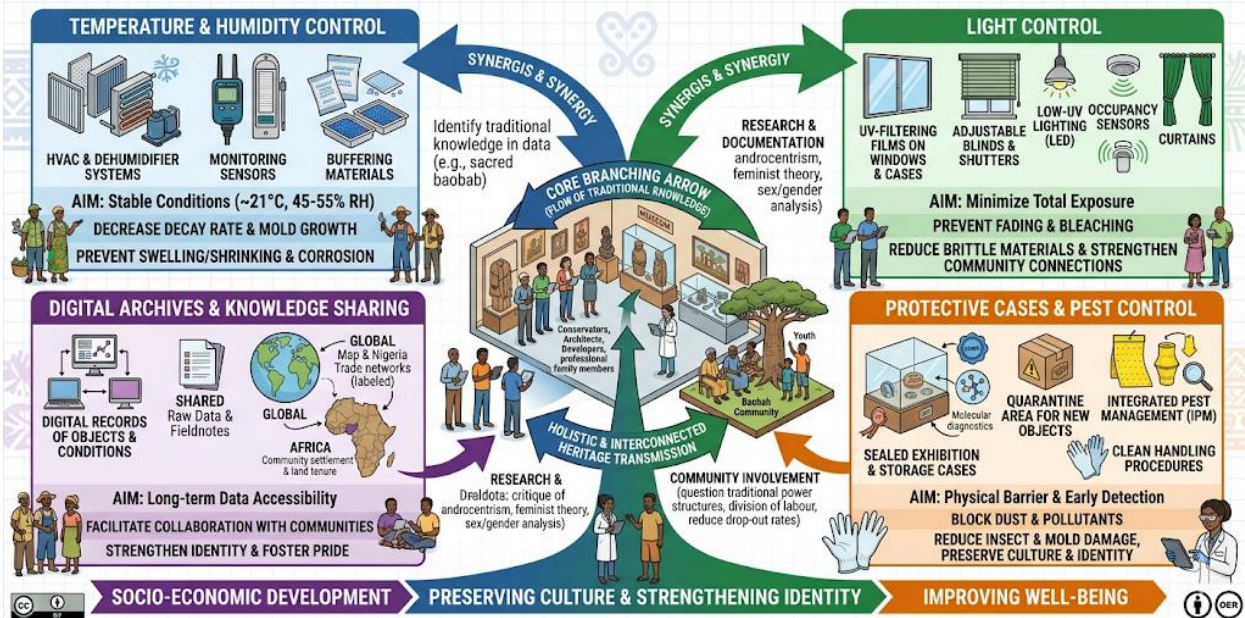
Environmental control refers to the regulation of conditions such as temperature, humidity, light, and air quality to prevent deterioration of artefacts. Movable heritage objects, including manuscripts, textiles, and artworks, are highly sensitive to environmental changes. Proper control ensures their longevity and stability.

Storage involves placing artefacts in safe and controlled environments, such as museum vaults or archival facilities. Storage practices include using acid-free materials, protective cases, and secure shelving. Effective storage prevents physical damage and reduces risks of theft or accidental loss.

Short description: Diagram showing environmental control and storage practices for movable heritage objects. Caption: **Figure 4.5 Environmental control and storage practices for movable heritage objects**



ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL & STORAGE PRACTICES FOR MUSEUM HERITAGE OBJECTS IN NIGERIA



Fill in the blank: Environmental control regulates conditions such as temperature, humidity, light, and _____ quality.

4.3.2 Conservation treatments and handling

Conservation treatments are specialised procedures applied to stabilise or repair artefacts.

These may include cleaning, chemical stabilisation, or structural reinforcement. Treatments are carried out by trained conservators to ensure that objects retain their authenticity and value.

Handling refers to the careful management of artefacts during transport, display, or study.

Proper handling involves using gloves, avoiding direct contact, and following protocols to minimise risks of damage. Training staff and educating the public about handling practices are essential for safeguarding movable heritage.

Box 4.6 Conservation treatments and handling of movable heritage objects



Practice	Technical Action	Preservation Goal
Cleaning	Removal of surface dust or corrosion using soft brushes or mild solvents.	Aesthetic & Structural Clarity: Preventing abrasive particles or acidic deposits from etching the surface of the object.
Stabilization	Chemical or environmental adjustment to stop active decay (e.g., desalination).	Halt Deterioration: Ensuring that "Bronze Disease" or fungal growth in wood does not progress further.
Reinforcement	Applying consolidants or internal supports to fragile structures.	Structural Integrity: Strengthening "friable" (crumbly) materials like weathered terracotta so they do not collapse under their own weight.
Handling (Gloves)	Using powder-free nitrile or white cotton gloves for all physical contact.	Chemical Protection: Preventing skin oils, salts, and acids from causing permanent staining or "fingerprint corrosion" on metals.
Safe Transport	Using archival-grade padding, "nests," and climate-controlled crates.	Physical Defense: Minimizing "mechanical shock" and vibration during movement between field sites and museums.

Fill in the blank: Handling involves careful management of artefacts during transport, display, or _____.



Pilot questions 4.3

1. What is environmental control in preserving movable heritage objects?
2. Mention one storage practice used in museums.
3. What are conservation treatments?
4. Give one example of proper handling practice for artefacts.
5. Why is training staff important in handling movable heritage objects?

4.4 Community Participation and Sustainable Preservation

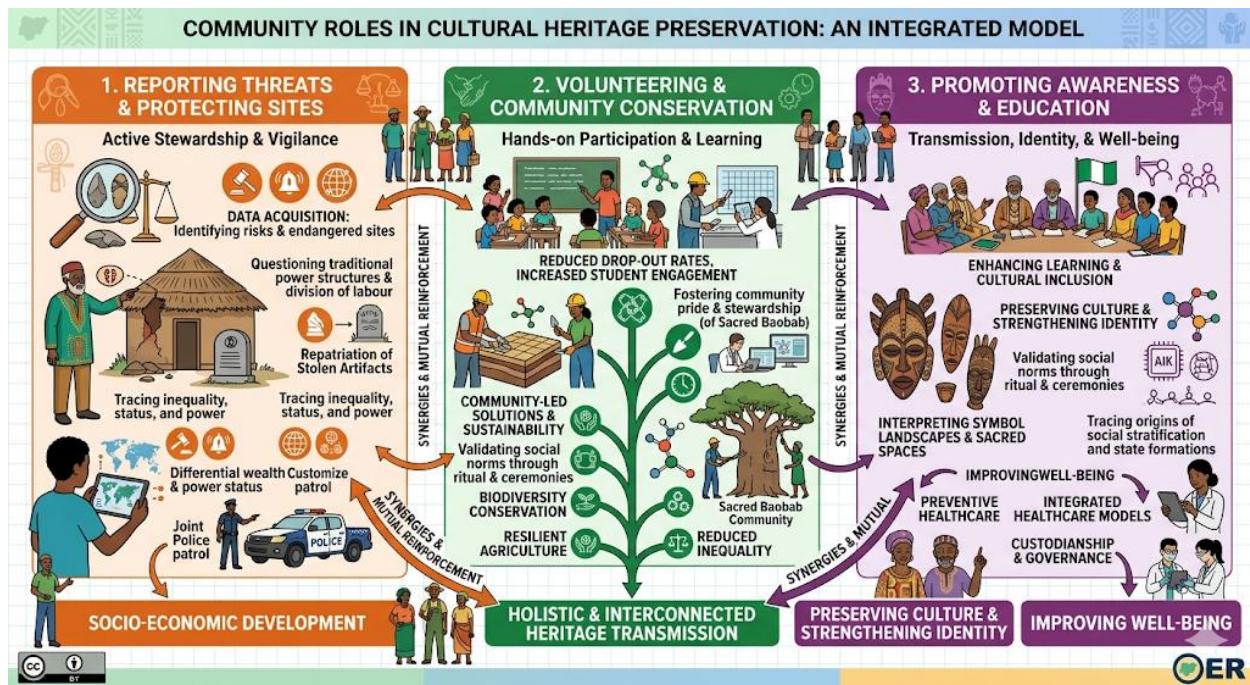
4.4.1 Role of communities in preservation

Communities play a vital role in **preservation**, which refers to protecting cultural resources from deterioration or loss. Local people often live closest to heritage sites and are the first to notice threats such as vandalism, neglect, or environmental damage. Their involvement ensures that preservation efforts are timely and effective.

Community participation may include reporting threats, supporting conservation projects, volunteering in site maintenance, and promoting awareness of heritage values. By engaging communities, preservation becomes a shared responsibility rather than a task left only to professionals.

Short description: Diagram showing community roles in preservation such as reporting, volunteering, and promoting awareness. Caption: **Figure 4.7 Role of communities in preservation**





Fill in the blank: Community participation ensures that preservation becomes a shared _____ rather than a task left only to professionals.

4.4.2 Linking preservation to sustainable development

Preservation is most effective when linked to **sustainable development**, which refers to meeting present needs without compromising future generations. Heritage resources can contribute to sustainable development by promoting tourism, education, and cultural identity, while also generating economic opportunities for local communities.

When preservation is integrated into development planning, it ensures that cultural resources are not sacrificed for short-term gains. Instead, they become assets that support long-term growth and resilience. This approach strengthens both heritage protection and community wellbeing.

Box 4.8 Linking preservation to sustainable development



Development Pillar	Role of Preservation	Socio-Economic Impact
Sustainable Tourism	Protecting physical landmarks (e.g., Sukur, Osun-Osogbo).	Revenue Generation: Creating "heritage corridors" that attract international and domestic visitors, funding local infrastructure.
Education & Research	Using sites as outdoor classrooms and digital archives.	Human Capital: Providing Open Educational Resources (OER) that teach history, archaeology, and traditional craftsmanship.
Cultural Identity	Safeguarding languages, festivals, and ancestral sites.	Social Cohesion: Strengthening "National Unity" and reducing conflict by fostering pride in shared and diverse histories.
Economic Opportunities	Supporting traditional industries and SME growth.	Job Creation: Stimulating the "Orange Economy" through crafts, hospitality, and specialized site-guide roles.

Fill in the blank: Preservation linked to sustainable development ensures that cultural resources are not sacrificed for short-term _____.

Pilot questions 4.4

1. Why are communities important in preservation?
2. Mention one way communities can support preservation efforts.
3. What is sustainable development in relation to heritage preservation?



4. Give one example of how preservation contributes to sustainable development.
5. How does linking preservation to development strengthen community wellbeing?



Series Summary

This Series focused on preservation practices in cultural resource management, emphasising how heritage resources can be safeguarded for future generations. Its purpose was to highlight the principles, techniques, and community roles that make preservation effective and sustainable.

We began by exploring the principles of preservation, including its definition, scope, and importance. Then we examined techniques for preserving archaeological sites and monuments, looking at preventive conservation and restoration practices. Afterwards, we considered the preservation of movable heritage objects, focusing on environmental control, storage, and conservation treatments. Finally, we discussed community participation and sustainable preservation, showing how local involvement and development planning strengthen heritage protection. By completing this Series, you should now be able to define preservation, demonstrate techniques for sites and monuments, describe methods for movable objects, and evaluate the role of communities in linking preservation to sustainable development, as outlined in the Series Learning Outcomes.

Glossary Of Terms

- **Conservation treatments:** Specialised procedures applied to stabilise or repair artefacts, such as cleaning or reinforcement.
- **Environmental control:** Regulation of conditions like temperature, humidity, light, and air quality to prevent deterioration.
- **Handling:** Careful management of artefacts during transport, display, or study to avoid damage.
- **Maintenance practices:** Routine activities such as cleaning, vegetation removal, and minor repairs to keep heritage resources in good condition.
- **Preservation:** Processes and practices aimed at protecting cultural resources from deterioration, damage, or loss.
- **Preventive conservation:** Measures taken to minimise risks and prevent damage before it occurs.



- **Restoration:** Repairing or reconstructing damaged heritage resources to return them to a stable condition.
- **Sustainable development:** Meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.



Concept Check Questions 4

Objective questions

1. Preservation ensures that archaeological sites, monuments, and objects remain intact and accessible for _____. (Linked to SLO 4.1)
2. Preventive conservation involves measures such as fencing sites, applying protective coatings, and conducting regular _____. (Linked to SLO 4.2)
3. Restoration refers to repairing or reconstructing damaged heritage resources, while maintenance involves routine _____ activities. (Linked to SLO 4.2)
4. Environmental control regulates conditions such as temperature, humidity, light, and _____ quality. (Linked to SLO 4.3)
5. Community participation ensures that preservation becomes a shared _____ rather than a task left only to professionals. (Linked to SLO 4.4)

Short-answer questions

6. Define preservation in cultural resource management. (Linked to SLO 4.1)
7. Mention one preventive conservation method for monuments. (Linked to SLO 4.2)
8. What is the role of storage in preserving movable heritage objects? (Linked to SLO 4.3)
9. Give one example of proper handling practice for artefacts. (Linked to SLO 4.3)
10. How does linking preservation to sustainable development strengthen community wellbeing? (Linked to SLO 4.4)

Long-answer questions

11. Explain the principles of preservation in cultural resource management, including its definition, scope, and importance. (Linked to SLO 4.1)
12. Demonstrate techniques for preserving archaeological sites and monuments, including preventive and restorative practices. (Linked to SLO 4.2)
13. Describe methods for preserving movable heritage objects through environmental control, storage, and conservation treatments. (Linked to SLO 4.3)



14. Evaluate the role of communities in preservation and link preservation practices to sustainable development. (Linked to SLO 4.4)

Answers To Concept Check Questions 4

Objective questions

1. Research and education
2. Inspections
3. Maintenance
4. Air
5. Responsibility

Short-answer questions

6. Protecting cultural resources from deterioration, damage, or loss.
7. Fencing sites.
8. It ensures artefacts are kept safe in controlled environments.
9. Using gloves when handling artefacts.
10. It creates economic opportunities and strengthens cultural identity.

Long-answer questions

11. **Basic response:** Preservation protects cultural resources through preventive measures and conservation policies. **Value-added response:** It also supports cultural identity, academic research, and tourism, ensuring sustainability.
12. **Basic response:** Techniques include preventive conservation and restoration practices. **Value-added response:** Preventive methods reduce risks, while restoration and maintenance ensure long-term stability.
13. **Basic response:** Methods include environmental control, storage, and conservation treatments. **Value-added response:** Proper handling and staff training further safeguard artefacts for education and identity.



14. **Basic response:** Communities support preservation through reporting threats and volunteering. **Value-added response:** Linking preservation to sustainable development promotes tourism, education, and economic growth.

Answers To Pilot Questions 4

Part 4.1

1. Protecting cultural resources from deterioration or loss.
2. Legal frameworks.
3. They prevent irreversible loss of heritage.
4. By maintaining monuments linked to national history.
5. It ensures preservation is shared and effective.

Part 4.2

1. Measures taken to prevent damage before it occurs.
2. Applying protective coatings.
3. Repairing or reconstructing damaged heritage resources.
4. Vegetation removal.
5. Without maintenance, restored monuments deteriorate again.

Part 4.3

1. Regulation of conditions like temperature and humidity.
2. Using acid-free materials.
3. Specialised procedures to stabilise or repair artefacts.
4. Using gloves.
5. It reduces risks of damage during handling.

Part 4.4

1. They live closest to heritage sites and notice threats early.
2. Volunteering in site maintenance.



3. Meeting present needs without harming future generations.
4. Tourism opportunities.
5. It integrates heritage protection with economic and social benefits.

References And Attributions 4

- **Figures and Boxes suggested in Series 4:**
 - Figure 4.1 Scope of preservation in cultural resource management
 - Box 4.2 Importance of preservation practices
 - Figure 4.3 Preventive conservation methods for archaeological sites and monuments
 - Box 4.4 Restoration and maintenance practices in cultural resource management
 - Figure 4.5 Environmental control and storage practices for movable heritage objects
 - Box 4.6 Conservation treatments and handling of movable heritage objects
 - Figure 4.7 Role of communities in preservation
 - Box 4.8 Linking preservation to sustainable development
- **AI prompt suggestions used for illustration placeholders:**
 - Diagrams showing scope of preservation, preventive conservation, environmental control, and community roles.
 - Boxes summarising importance of preservation, restoration practices, conservation treatments, and sustainable development links.
- **Open Educational Resource (OER) search strings suggested:**
 - “Nigeria cultural resource preservation scope OER”
 - “Nigeria importance of preservation cultural heritage OER”
 - “Nigeria preventive conservation archaeological sites monuments OER”
 - “Nigeria restoration maintenance archaeological monuments OER”
 - “Nigeria museum storage environmental control heritage objects OER”
 - “Nigeria conservation treatments handling heritage objects OER”
 - “Nigeria community participation cultural heritage preservation OER”
 - “Nigeria cultural heritage preservation sustainable development OER”
- **General references (APA style):**



- Connah, G. (2004). *African archaeology: A critical introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
- Eyo, E. (1979). *Nigeria and the preservation of its cultural heritage*. Federal Department of Antiquities.
- McIntosh, S. K. (1999). *Beyond chiefdoms: Pathways to complexity in Africa*. Cambridge University Press.
- Shaw, T. (1978). *Nigeria: Its archaeology and early history*. Thames and Hudson.



ARC303 Series 5 Cultural Impact Assessments, Contract Archaeology, and Professional Ethics in CRM

- **Part 5.1 Cultural impact assessments in resource management**
 - 5.1.1 Definition and purpose of cultural impact assessments
 - 5.1.2 Procedures and methodologies
- **Part 5.2 Contract archaeology and development projects**
 - 5.2.1 Role of contract archaeology in cultural resource management
 - 5.2.2 Challenges and opportunities in development contexts
- **Part 5.3 Professional ethics in cultural resource management**
 - 5.3.1 Ethical principles and responsibilities
 - 5.3.2 Case studies of ethical dilemmas
- **Part 5.4 Legal frameworks and institutional roles**
 - 5.4.1 National and international laws on heritage protection
 - 5.4.2 Institutional responsibilities and enforcement mechanisms

Introduction

In the last Series, we explored preservation practices and how communities can safeguard heritage resources for sustainable development. This Series moves further by examining the professional and ethical dimensions of cultural resource management, focusing on cultural impact assessments, contract archaeology, and professional ethics. These areas are crucial because they ensure that heritage protection is integrated into development planning and carried out responsibly.

The aim of this Series is to equip you with the knowledge and skills to evaluate cultural impacts, understand the role of contract archaeology, and apply ethical principles in professional practice. It also introduces you to the legal frameworks and institutional responsibilities that guide cultural resource management.



We shall commence this Series by defining cultural impact assessments and examining their procedures and methodologies. Next, we will explore contract archaeology, considering its role in development projects and the challenges it faces. Afterwards, we will move on to professional ethics, discussing ethical principles and responsibilities, supported by case studies of dilemmas. Finally, we will conclude with legal frameworks and institutional roles, highlighting national and international laws as well as enforcement mechanisms.

Series Learning Outcomes

Upon completing this Series, you should be able to:

- **SLO 5.1** define cultural impact assessments and explain their procedures and methodologies,
- **SLO 5.2** analyse the role of contract archaeology in development projects and identify challenges and opportunities,
- **SLO 5.3** evaluate ethical principles and responsibilities in cultural resource management, using case studies to illustrate dilemmas, and
- **SLO 5.4** describe national and international legal frameworks and assess institutional roles in heritage protection.

5.1 Cultural Impact Assessments in Resource Management

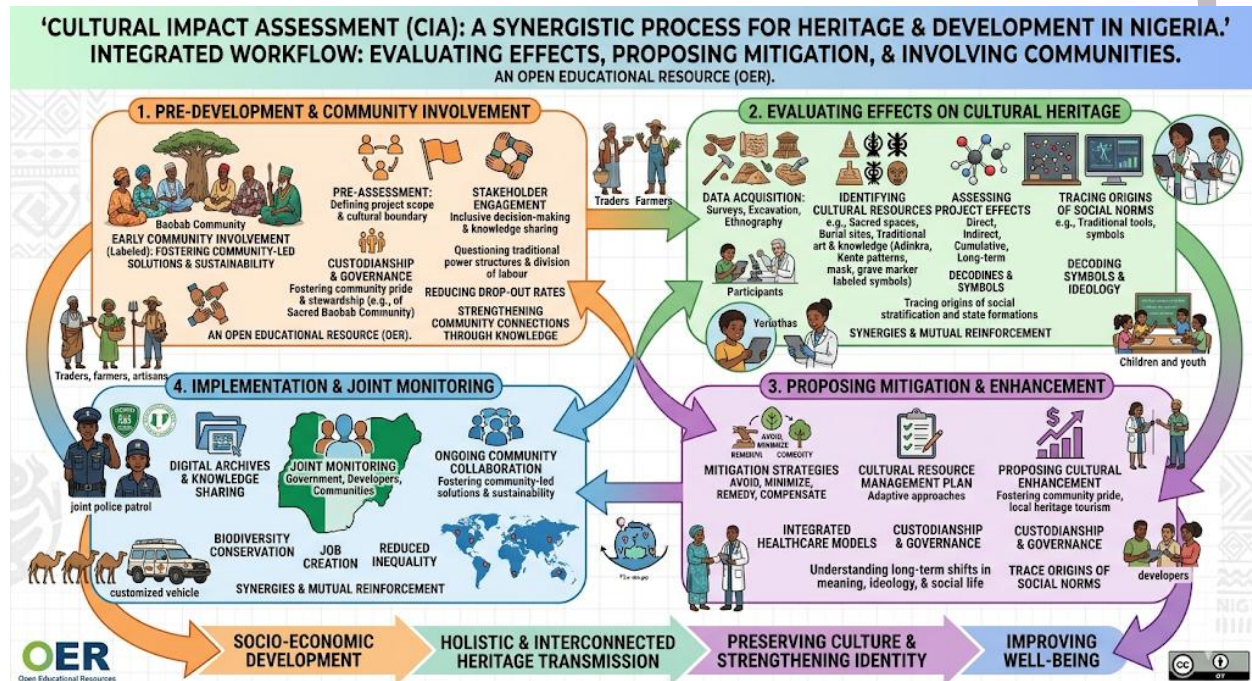
5.1.1 Definition and purpose of cultural impact assessments

A **cultural impact assessment (CIA)** is a systematic process used to evaluate how proposed development projects may affect cultural resources such as archaeological sites, monuments, and traditions. The purpose of a CIA is to ensure that heritage values are considered in planning and decision-making, preventing damage or loss while balancing development needs.

CIA's help identify potential risks, propose mitigation measures, and promote sustainable development. They also provide a framework for involving communities, ensuring that local perspectives and cultural values are respected.



Short description: Diagram showing definition and purpose of cultural impact assessments in resource management. Caption: **Figure 5.1 Definition and purpose of cultural impact assessments**



Fill in the blank: A cultural impact assessment ensures that heritage values are considered in planning and _____-making.

5.1.2 Procedures and methodologies

The **procedures** of a CIA typically begin with identifying cultural resources within the project area. This is followed by assessing the significance of those resources, predicting potential impacts, and recommending mitigation strategies.

Methodologies may include field surveys, interviews with community members, archival research, and consultation with experts. These approaches ensure that both tangible and intangible cultural resources are documented and evaluated.

Effective CIAs integrate scientific methods with community knowledge, producing balanced recommendations that protect heritage while allowing development to proceed responsibly.



Box 5.2 Procedures and methodologies of cultural impact assessments

Procedure	Methodological Action	Objective
Identification	Baseline data collection through literature reviews and archival research.	Scoping: Establishing what cultural resources (tangible and intangible) exist within the project's "Area of Potential Effect" (APE).
Surveys	Systematic field walking, shovel testing, and geophysical prospection.	Physical Verification: Mapping the exact location of archaeological sites, shrines, or historic structures.
Consultations	Semi-structured interviews and "Town Hall" meetings with stakeholders.	Social Value Mapping: Identifying the "unseen" significance of landscapes through oral traditions and local knowledge.
Prediction	Evaluating the magnitude, duration, and probability of project impacts.	Risk Analysis: Determining if a site will be physically destroyed, visually obstructed, or rendered inaccessible to the community.
Mitigation	Developing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).	Impact Reduction: Creating a hierarchy of actions: Avoid, Minimize, Restore, or Offset (Salvage).

Fill in the blank: Methodologies of cultural impact assessments include field surveys, archival research, and community _____.



Pilot questions 5.1

1. What is a cultural impact assessment?
2. Mention one purpose of cultural impact assessments.
3. What is the first step in CIA procedures?
4. Name one methodology used in cultural impact assessments.
5. Why is community involvement important in cultural impact assessments?

5.2 Contract Archaeology and Development Projects

5.2.1 Role of contract archaeology in cultural resource management

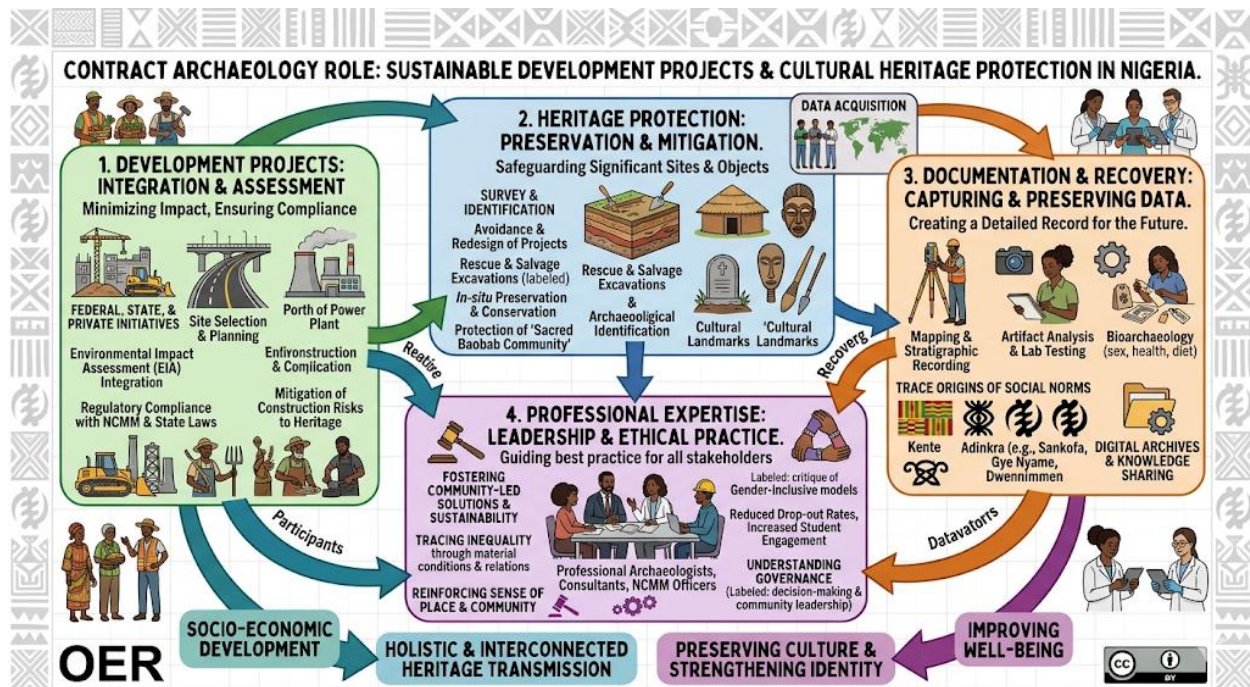
Contract archaeology refers to archaeological work carried out under legal or contractual obligations, often linked to development projects such as road construction, dam building, or urban expansion. Its role in cultural resource management is to ensure that heritage resources are identified, documented, and protected before development activities proceed.

This practice bridges the gap between development and heritage protection, allowing societies to benefit from modern infrastructure while safeguarding cultural identity. Contract archaeology also provides opportunities for professional archaeologists to apply their expertise in real-world contexts.

Short description: Diagram showing the role of contract archaeology in development projects.

Caption: **Figure 5.3 Role of contract archaeology in cultural resource management**





Fill in the blank: Contract archaeology ensures that heritage resources are identified, documented, and protected before _____ activities proceed.

5.2.2 Challenges and opportunities in development contexts

Contract archaeology faces several **challenges**, including limited funding, tight project timelines, and conflicts between developers and heritage managers. In some cases, political or economic pressures may lead to inadequate attention to cultural resources.

At the same time, contract archaeology presents **opportunities**. It creates employment for archaeologists, generates public awareness about heritage, and contributes to sustainable development by integrating cultural values into planning. When managed effectively, contract archaeology strengthens collaboration between government agencies, developers, and communities.

Box 5.4 Challenges and opportunities in contract archaeology



Aspect	Major Challenges	Emerging Opportunities
Funding	High costs of specialized equipment and dating (C14) labs; "Developer apathy" towards paying for heritage.	The "Polluter Pays" Principle: New standards (e.g., IFC/World Bank guidelines) force private investment into salvage work.
Timelines	"Emergency" schedules; the pressure to finish excavations before the bulldozers arrive.	Rapid Recovery Tech: Growth in the use of digital tools like GPS and photogrammetry to record data faster than traditional methods.
Conflicts	Tensions between developers (speed) and communities (sacredness); disputes over land ownership.	Mediation Roles: Archaeologists acting as "Social Liaison Officers," bridging the gap between industry and local tradition.
Employment	Short-term, project-based contracts; lack of a permanent, specialized CRM workforce.	Niche Careers: Increasing demand for private heritage consultants and environmental impact specialists in the private sector.
Awareness	Low public and governmental recognition of archaeology's role in "Nation Building."	Digital Outreach: Using findings to create Open Educational Resources (OER) and community museums to boost local pride.



Fill in the blank: Contract archaeology creates employment, raises public awareness, and contributes to _____ development.

Pilot questions 5.2

1. What is contract archaeology?
2. Mention one role of contract archaeology in cultural resource management.
3. Name one challenge faced in contract archaeology.
4. Give one opportunity created by contract archaeology.
5. How does contract archaeology strengthen collaboration in development contexts?

5.3 Professional Ethics in Cultural Resource Management

5.3.1 Ethical principles and responsibilities

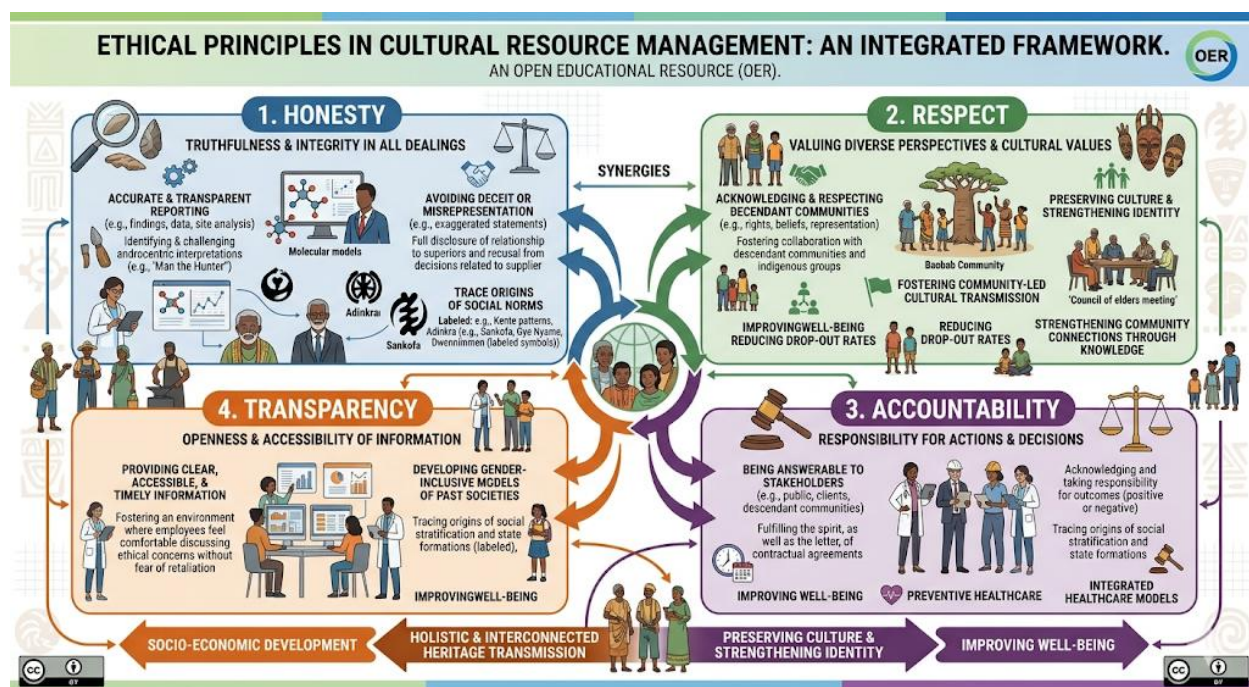
Professional ethics in cultural resource management refers to the standards of conduct that guide archaeologists, heritage managers, and related professionals in their work. These principles emphasise honesty, respect for cultural values, accountability, and transparency.

Ethical responsibilities include protecting heritage resources from exploitation, ensuring accurate documentation, and respecting the rights of communities connected to cultural sites.

Professionals are also expected to avoid conflicts of interest and to act in ways that promote trust between stakeholders.

Short description: Diagram showing ethical principles and responsibilities in cultural resource management. Caption: **Figure 5.5 Ethical principles and responsibilities in cultural resource management**





Fill in the blank: Professional ethics in cultural resource management emphasises honesty, respect, accountability, and _____.

5.3.2 Case studies of ethical dilemmas

Ethical dilemmas occur when professionals face situations where values or responsibilities conflict. For example, archaeologists may be pressured to prioritise development over heritage protection, or they may encounter disputes about ownership of artefacts.

Case studies help illustrate these dilemmas and provide guidance on how to respond ethically. They show the importance of balancing professional obligations with community interests, legal requirements, and cultural sensitivity. By studying such cases, learners can develop critical thinking skills and prepare for real-world challenges in cultural resource management.

Box 5.6 Case studies of ethical dilemmas in cultural resource management



Dilemma Type	Case Study Scenario	Ethical Conflict
Development Pressures	The Urban Expansion: A new highway is planned through a documented 16th-century fortification (e.g., the Benin Moat).	Progress vs. Heritage: Should the site be destroyed for "public good" infrastructure, or should the project be rerouted at a massive taxpayer cost?
Ownership Disputes	The "Accidental" Find: A farmer discovers a cache of terracotta figures while plowing private land.	Private Rights vs. State Ownership: The state claims the artifacts under the Antiquities Act , but the farmer feels entitled to the "market value" of the find.
Community Conflicts	Sacred vs. Scientific: Excavating a burial site that a local community identifies as ancestral but which is not legally protected.	Scientific Knowledge vs. Spiritual Respect: Does the "right to know" the past override the community's right to leave their ancestors undisturbed?

Fill in the blank: Ethical dilemmas often involve conflicts between professional obligations, community interests, and _____ requirements.

Pilot questions 5.3

1. What are professional ethics in cultural resource management?
2. Mention one ethical responsibility of heritage professionals.
3. What is an ethical dilemma?
4. Give one example of an ethical dilemma in cultural resource management.
5. Why are case studies useful in learning about ethics?



5.4 Legal Frameworks and Institutional Roles

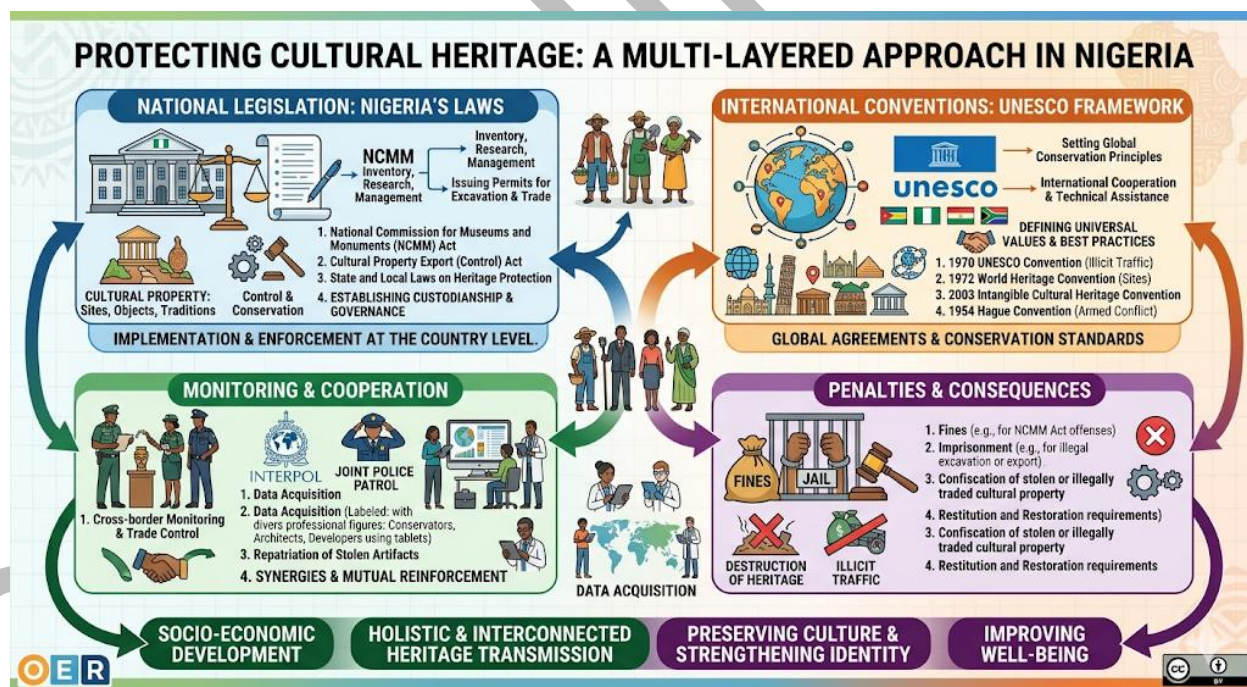
5.4.1 National and international laws on heritage protection

Legal frameworks in cultural resource management refer to the laws and regulations that safeguard heritage resources. At the national level, governments enact legislation to protect archaeological sites, monuments, and cultural practices from destruction or exploitation. These laws often establish heritage agencies and outline penalties for violations.

At the international level, conventions such as the UNESCO World Heritage Convention provide guidelines for protecting sites of global importance. International laws encourage cooperation among nations and promote the recognition of heritage as a shared human responsibility.

Short description: Diagram showing national and international laws protecting cultural heritage.

Caption: **Figure 5.7 National and international laws on heritage protection**



Fill in the blank: International conventions such as the UNESCO World Heritage Convention promote recognition of heritage as a shared human _____.



5.4.2 Institutional responsibilities and enforcement mechanisms

Institutional responsibilities refer to the roles of organisations such as heritage agencies, museums, and government departments in implementing preservation laws. These institutions oversee site management, issue permits for archaeological work, and ensure compliance with regulations.

Enforcement mechanisms include monitoring, inspections, and sanctions against individuals or organisations that violate heritage laws. Effective enforcement requires collaboration between institutions, communities, and law enforcement agencies.

By combining institutional responsibilities with enforcement mechanisms, societies can ensure that heritage protection is not only legislated but also practically achieved.

Box 5.8 Institutional responsibilities and enforcement mechanisms in heritage protection

Component	Primary Responsibility	Mechanism for Enforcement
National Agencies	Policy formulation, site registration, and excavation permitting.	Permit Systems: Mandating that no archaeological work occurs without federal authorization (e.g., NCMM in Nigeria).
Museums	Physical curation, conservation, and public education.	Inventory Control: Maintaining a "National Register" of artifacts to track and prevent the illicit exit of cultural goods.
Inspections	Monitoring development sites and archaeological zones.	Site Surveillance: Field officers conduct regular checks on "Scheduled Monuments" to prevent unauthorized alterations.



Component	Primary Responsibility	Mechanism for Enforcement
Sanctions	Legal punishment for violations of heritage laws.	Criminal Prosecution: Fines, imprisonment, and the permanent seizure of illegally held artifacts.

Fill in the blank: Enforcement mechanisms include monitoring, inspections, and sanctions against individuals or organisations that violate _____ laws.

Pilot questions 5.4

1. What are legal frameworks in cultural resource management?
2. Mention one international convention for heritage protection.
3. What are institutional responsibilities in heritage protection?
4. Give one example of an enforcement mechanism.
5. Why is collaboration important in enforcing heritage laws?



Series Summary

This Series examined cultural impact assessments, contract archaeology, professional ethics, and legal frameworks in cultural resource management. Its purpose was to show how heritage protection is integrated into development planning and professional practice, ensuring that cultural values are respected while projects move forward.

We began by defining cultural impact assessments and exploring their procedures and methodologies. Then we considered contract archaeology, highlighting its role in development projects as well as the challenges and opportunities it presents. Afterwards, we discussed professional ethics, focusing on ethical principles, responsibilities, and case studies of dilemmas. Finally, we concluded with legal frameworks and institutional roles, emphasising national and international laws alongside enforcement mechanisms. By completing this Series, you should now be able to define cultural impact assessments, analyse contract archaeology, evaluate ethical principles, and describe legal frameworks and institutional responsibilities, as outlined in the Series Learning Outcomes.

Glossary Of Terms

- **Contract archaeology:** Archaeological work carried out under legal or contractual obligations, often linked to development projects.
- **Cultural impact assessment (CIA):** A systematic process used to evaluate how development projects may affect cultural resources.
- **Enforcement mechanisms:** Monitoring, inspections, and sanctions used to ensure compliance with heritage laws.
- **Ethical dilemma:** A situation where professional responsibilities or values conflict, requiring careful judgement.
- **Legal frameworks:** National and international laws and regulations that safeguard cultural heritage.
- **Professional ethics:** Standards of conduct guiding archaeologists and heritage managers in their work.



- **Sustainable development:** Meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs.



Concept Check Questions 5

Objective questions

1. A cultural impact assessment ensures that heritage values are considered in planning and _____-making. (Linked to SLO 5.1)
2. Contract archaeology ensures that heritage resources are identified, documented, and protected before _____ activities proceed. (Linked to SLO 5.2)
3. Professional ethics in cultural resource management emphasises honesty, respect, accountability, and _____. (Linked to SLO 5.3)
4. Ethical dilemmas often involve conflicts between professional obligations, community interests, and _____ requirements. (Linked to SLO 5.3)
5. International conventions such as the UNESCO World Heritage Convention promote recognition of heritage as a shared human _____. (Linked to SLO 5.4)

Short-answer questions

6. Define cultural impact assessment. (Linked to SLO 5.1)
7. Mention one methodology used in cultural impact assessments. (Linked to SLO 5.1)
8. What is contract archaeology? (Linked to SLO 5.2)
9. Name one challenge faced in contract archaeology. (Linked to SLO 5.2)
10. Mention one ethical responsibility of heritage professionals. (Linked to SLO 5.3)
11. Give one example of an enforcement mechanism in heritage protection. (Linked to SLO 5.4)

Long-answer questions

12. Explain the procedures and methodologies of cultural impact assessments. (Linked to SLO 5.1)
13. Analyse the role of contract archaeology in development projects, including challenges and opportunities. (Linked to SLO 5.2)
14. Evaluate ethical principles and responsibilities in cultural resource management, using case studies to illustrate dilemmas. (Linked to SLO 5.3)



15. Describe national and international legal frameworks and assess institutional roles in heritage protection. (Linked to SLO 5.4)

Answers To Concept Check Questions 5

Objective questions

1. Decision
2. Development
3. Transparency
4. Legal
5. Responsibility

Short-answer questions

6. A process to evaluate how development projects affect cultural resources.
7. Field surveys.
8. Archaeological work carried out under legal or contractual obligations.
9. Limited funding.
10. Protecting heritage resources from exploitation.
11. Inspections.

Long-answer questions

12. **Basic response:** Procedures include identifying resources, predicting impacts, and recommending mitigation. **Value-added response:** Methodologies combine surveys, archival research, and community consultations for balanced outcomes.
13. **Basic response:** Contract archaeology identifies and protects heritage before development. **Value-added response:** It also creates employment, raises awareness, and integrates heritage into sustainable development.
14. **Basic response:** Ethics emphasise honesty, respect, accountability, and transparency. **Value-added response:** Case studies show dilemmas such as ownership disputes, requiring balanced professional judgement.



15. **Basic response:** Legal frameworks include national laws and international conventions.

Value-added response: Institutions enforce laws through monitoring and sanctions, ensuring practical heritage protection.

Answers To Pilot Questions 5

Part 5.1

1. A systematic process to evaluate development impacts on cultural resources.
2. To prevent damage or loss of heritage.
3. Identifying cultural resources in the project area.
4. Archival research.
5. It ensures local perspectives and values are respected.

Part 5.2

1. Archaeological work carried out under legal or contractual obligations.
2. Protecting heritage before development activities.
3. Tight project timelines.
4. Employment opportunities for archaeologists.
5. By fostering cooperation between agencies, developers, and communities.

Part 5.3

1. Standards of conduct guiding heritage professionals.
2. Respecting community rights.
3. A situation where values or responsibilities conflict.
4. Ownership disputes over artefacts.
5. They illustrate dilemmas and guide ethical decision-making.

Part 5.4

1. Laws and regulations safeguarding heritage resources.
2. UNESCO World Heritage Convention.



3. Roles of heritage agencies and museums.
4. Sanctions against violators.
5. It ensures effective enforcement through shared responsibility.



References And Attributions 5

- **Figures and Boxes suggested in Series 5:**
 - Figure 5.1 Definition and purpose of cultural impact assessments
 - Box 5.2 Procedures and methodologies of cultural impact assessments
 - Figure 5.3 Role of contract archaeology in cultural resource management
 - Box 5.4 Challenges and opportunities in contract archaeology
 - Figure 5.5 Ethical principles and responsibilities in cultural resource management
 - Box 5.6 Case studies of ethical dilemmas in cultural resource management
 - Figure 5.7 National and international laws on heritage protection
 - Box 5.8 Institutional responsibilities and enforcement mechanisms in heritage protection
- **AI prompt suggestions used for illustration placeholders:**
 - Diagrams showing CIA definition, contract archaeology roles, ethical principles, and legal frameworks.
 - Boxes summarising CIA procedures, challenges in contract archaeology, ethical dilemmas, and institutional responsibilities.
- **Open Educational Resource (OER) search strings suggested:**
 - “Nigeria cultural impact assessment heritage OER”
 - “Nigeria cultural impact assessment procedures methodologies OER”
 - “Nigeria contract archaeology development projects OER”
 - “Nigeria contract archaeology challenges opportunities OER”
 - “Nigeria professional ethics cultural resource management OER”
 - “Nigeria cultural resource management ethical dilemmas case studies OER”
 - “Nigeria cultural heritage protection laws UNESCO OER”
 - “Nigeria heritage institutions enforcement mechanisms OER”
- **General references (APA style):**
 - Connah, G. (2004). *African archaeology: A critical introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
 - Eyo, E. (1979). *Nigeria and the preservation of its cultural heritage*. Federal Department of Antiquities.



- McIntosh, S. K. (1999). *Beyond chiefdoms: Pathways to complexity in Africa*. Cambridge University Press.
- Shaw, T. (1978). *Nigeria: Its archaeology and early history*. Thames and Hudson.

