

Research Strategy Summit Stirling, November 2016

Inter-disciplinarity and Collaborative Research

Ian A. Simpson
University of Stirling



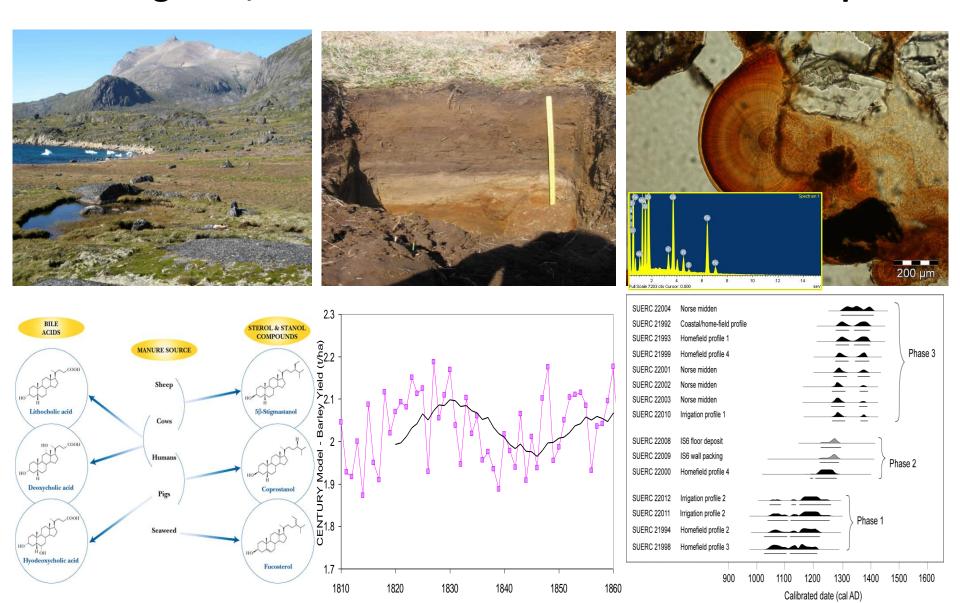








Geoarchaeology Reading soils, sediments and rock as records of the past



....applied to issues of historic landscape change





South Asia region - Contested meanings - historical landscape consciousness





North Atlantic region – Pristine space to cultural place – sustainability and resilience

Characterising Inter-disciplinary research

Issues and questions focused

- Complex, 'whole' systems
- Significant scale

Integrated team

- Critical mass and synergy
- Expertise and skills
- Contrasting models of management
- Communication internet
- Academically committed

Common 'systems language'

- Landscape systems
- Integrated design
 - Field-based systematic observation
 - Experimental
 - Intervention

Integrative modeling tools

- Big data
- Modeling tools
- Cyber-infrastructure

Outcomes

- Thoroughly contextualised
- Novel
- Controversial and challenging







Heritage

Exogenous factors

Climate challenges

Short-term environmental shocks

Armed conflict

Heritage

Sustainable Futures

Sustainable and reslient livelihoods

Reduce poverty and inequality

Reduce conflict and promote peace

Challenging Historical Consciousness in Landscapes of Conflict

The Anuradhapura hinterland Sri Lanka

Ancient capital of Sri Lanka 300 BC - AD 1017

Sinhalese civilisation (sacred and secular)

Outstanding Universal Value

(ii) important interchange of human values...

(iii) bear a unique...testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization....

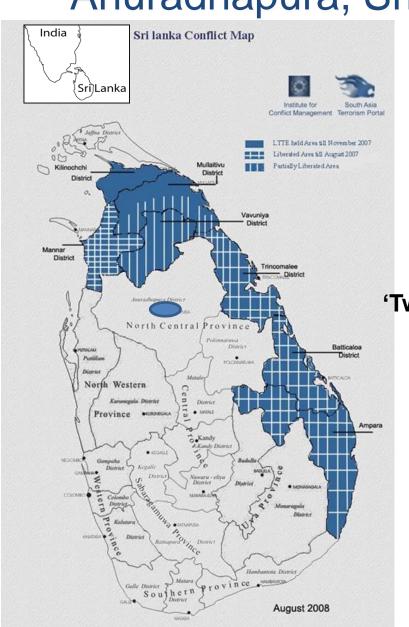
(vi) directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas....

UNESCO Inscribed 1982





Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka: 14th May 1985





'Two nation' state created by British colonial rule Sinhalese and Tamil

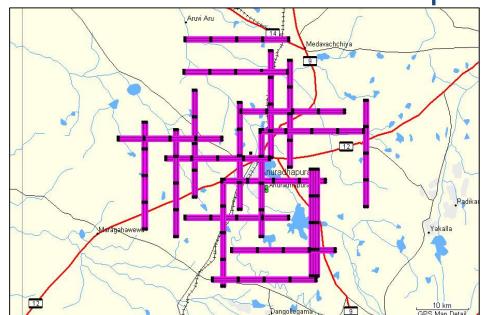
First Tamil Tiger incursions outside a Tamil majority area

146 killed

Acceleration of massacres and war effort by both sides

Anuradhapura, a city and hinterland to be defended

Anuradhapura hinterland Historic landscape survey findings







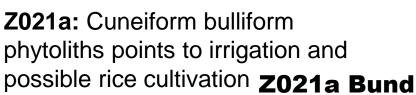


Water management infrastructure:

Soil Micromorphology - Occupation, water management intensity, cultivation, abandonment

C009 **Bund** 340 AD ± 120

E400: Ceramics with differing anorthic clay coatings (example to right) document multiple contemporary or successive occupations prior to bund construction



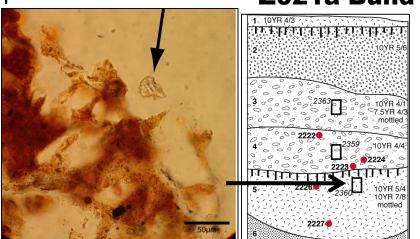
E400

Bund

2.5

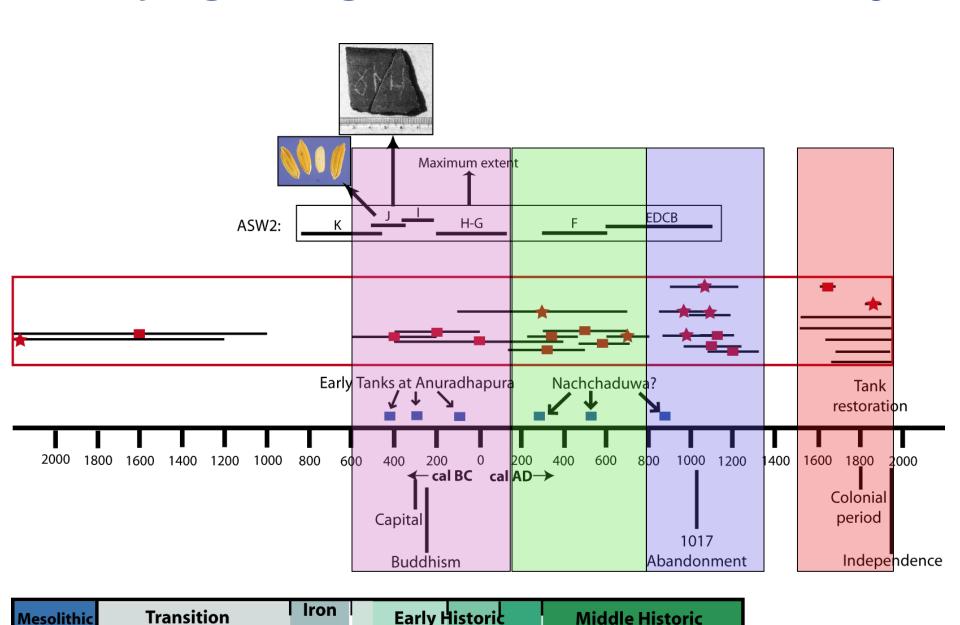
2.5

2.5



C009: Laminated very dusty and limpid clay feature documents cycles of disturbance/cultivation and soil formation, respectively

Identifying change: OSL and ceramics dating



Age





United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Supported by

Japanese Funds-in-Trust

to UNESCO



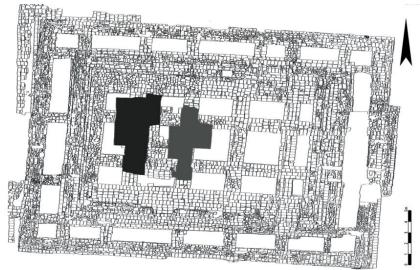


Natal Landscape of the Buddha

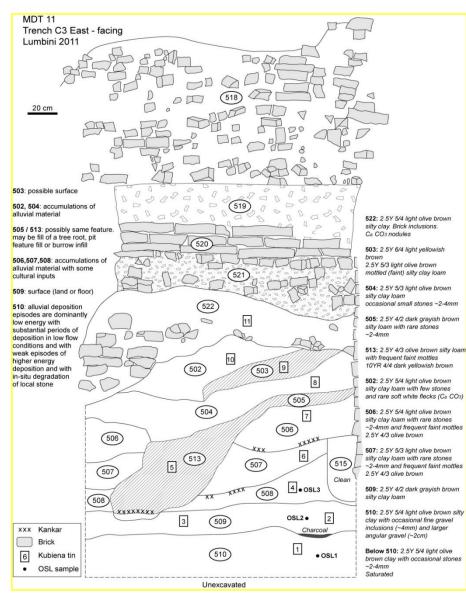
The earliest Buddhist shrine:

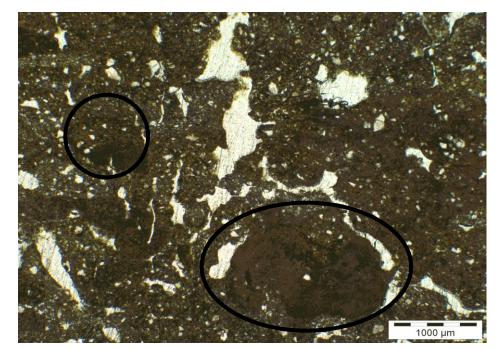
Site formation at the Lumbini UNESCO World Heritage Site

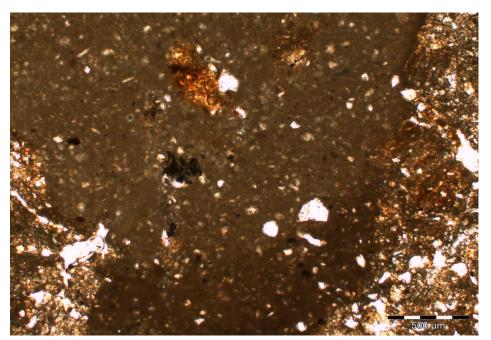
Reading the Soil: Stratigraphy Maya Devi Temple





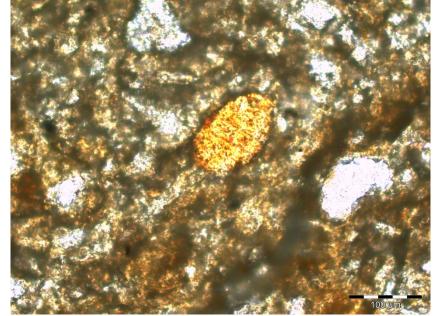




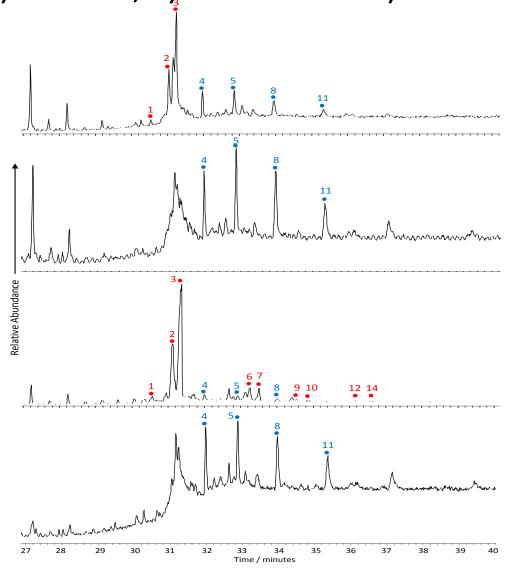


Early Temple Activity MDT C5

MDT C5, context 506: Clay domains, tempered; Ca-Fe fragments. Indicates collapsed clay based structures with wash.



Partial mass chromatograms: triterpene methyl ethers (blue) and wax esters(red)fractions for the soils a) MDT L3, b) LVM L1, c) LPC L1 and d) LMS L3.





The earliest Buddhist tree shrine (from ca 550 BC) set in a village landscape









The Economic Potential of Lumbini





Annual Number of Buddhist Pilgrims to South Asia:

5,000,000

2020 20,000,000

Annual Number of Lumbini Visitors

2000 17,000

2011 800,000

2020 2,000,000

Average Time Spent at Lumbini:

Sacred Garden 29.8 minutes

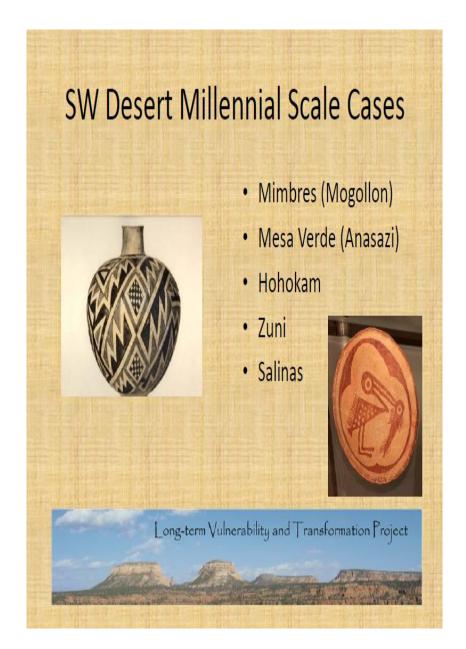
Maya Devi Temple 6.5 minutes

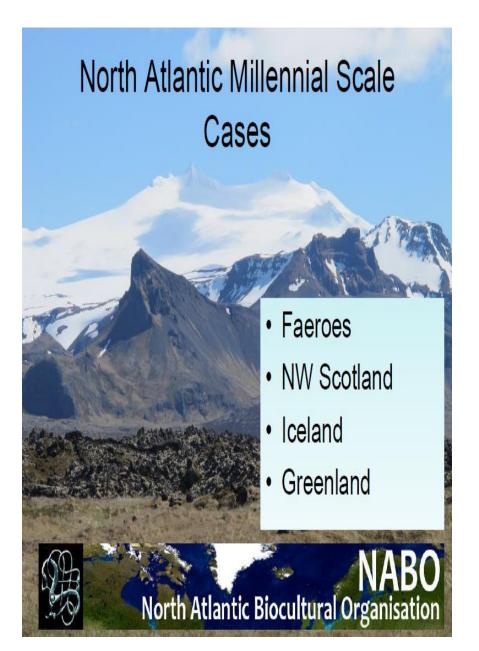
Asokan Pillar 2.7 minutes

Sacred Pond 2.8 minutes

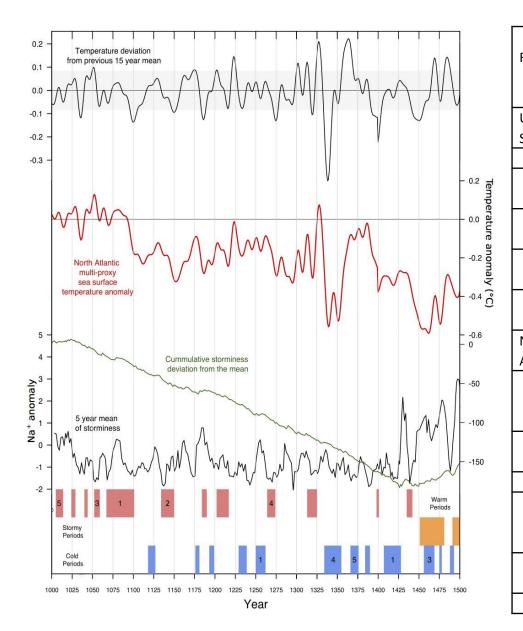
Tree 4.9 minutes

'What makes a community resilient (or not)?'





Climate Challenges and Vulnerabilities,

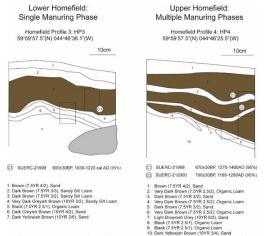


		Initiation	
Regions	Cases	date	Kind of shock
		of challenge	
		(CE)	
US	Zuni	1133	Extreme dry
Southwest			
	Salinas	1335	Extreme dry
	Mimbres 1	1127	Extreme dry
	Mimbres 2	1273	Fytromo dru
	Millibres 2	12/3	Extreme dry
	Hohokam 1	1338	Extreme dry
	Hohokam 2	1436	Extreme dry
Nt. all	Consideration	4257	E
North	Greenland	1257	Extreme cold
Atlantic	1	4240	
	Greenland	ca. 1310	Regime change to colder
	2		system with increasing sea
			ice extent
	Greenland	ca. 1421	Regime change to stormier
	3		system, Extreme cold
	Iceland 1	1257	Extreme cold shock
_	Iceland 2	ca. 1310	Regime change to colder
			system with appearance of
			sea ice
	Iceland 3	1640	Extreme cold and greatest
			extent of sea ice
	Faroes	1257	Extreme cold

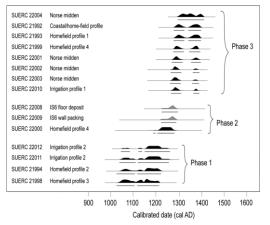
Geoarchaeology's of the North Atlantic region

Completed experiments in community resilience's

Soils as a record of how and why communities manage resources for the long-term future

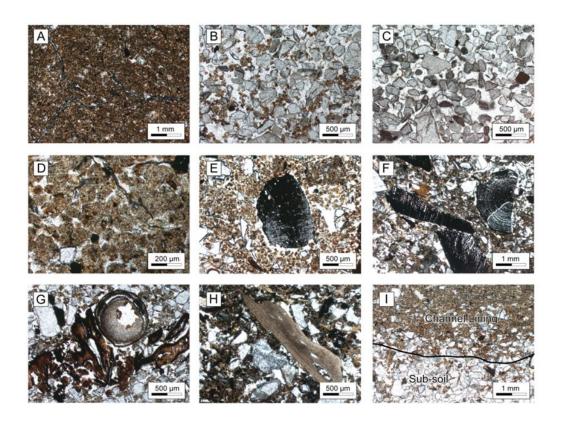


Sandhaven, Greenland. Norse homefield stratigraphies. Brown horizons are culturally created soils to enhance productivity.



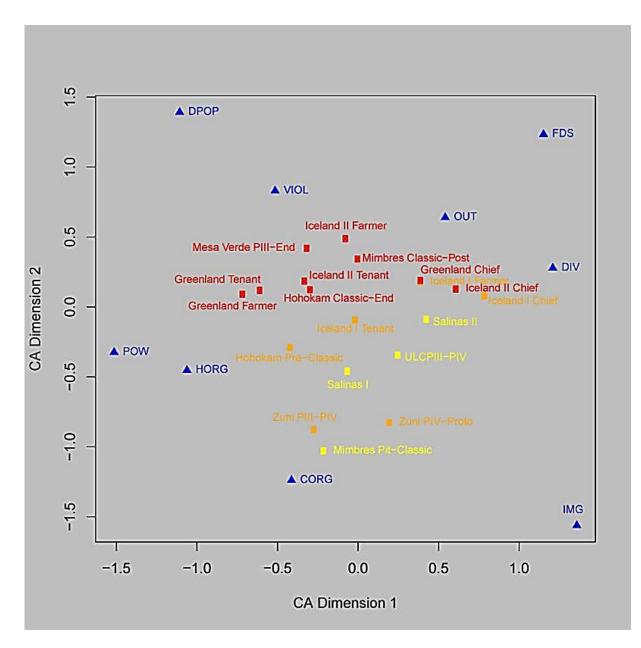


Sandhaven, Greenland. Norse settlement landscapes



Sandhaven, Greenland. Field system management expressed in thin section micromorpohology

Barycentric Correspondence Analysis



DPOP – Depopulation

VIOL – Violence

HORG - Household org.

CORG – Community org.

FDS – Food stress

DIV – Diversity of networks

IMG – Immigration

POW – Dist. of power

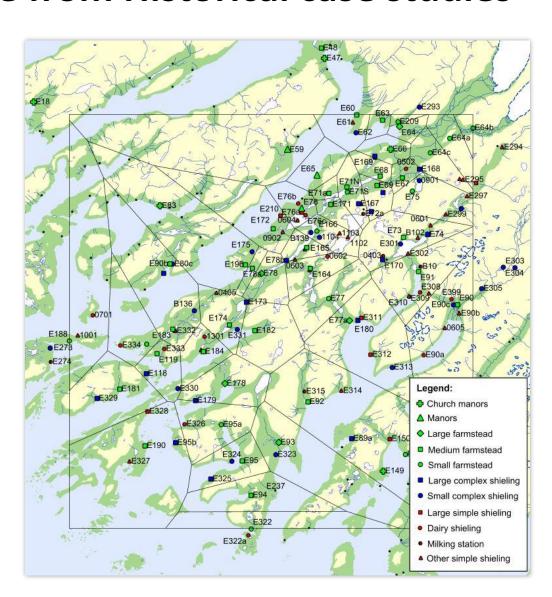
OUT – Connections to outside world

'What makes a community resilient (or not)?' The 'certain' evidence from Historical case studies

Food stress and associated resources

Diversity of networks, including connections to the outside world

Distribution of power – distributed power



Outcomes:

Thoroughly contextualized, Novel, Controversial and challenging



Social construction and deconstruction of a 'theocracy'

- Theocratic and secular v. Buddhist landscapes
- 'Western' interpretations of landscapes
- Monitoring of foreign archaeologists proposed.



India and Nepal in Not-Very Enlightened Spat Over Buddha's Childhood Home

http://mobile.nytimes.com/2016/06/02/world/asia/ne pal-india-buddha-kapilavastu.html?smid=tw-nytimes&smtyp=cur&referer=https://t.co/JEDNY7mVis



Why did Greenland's Vikings Disappear?

http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/11/why-did-greenland-s-vikings-disappear