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By Oliver Moxham

With Sharon Macdonald's latest contribution of "awkward objects", the range of terms for understanding contentious material pasts just got a little more complicated. Editor Oliver Moxham attempts to lay bare the core concepts and their utility for researchers new to the field.

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Difficult, dark, now awkward: making sense of contested heritage

Oliver Moxham, Bulletin Editor and 4th year Archaeology PhD Candidate



Image by Oliver Moxham.

In 1996, John Tunbridge and Gregory Ashworth introduced the concept of dissonant heritage in an attempt to embrace all the difficulties of cultural heritage while focusing on its essential characteristics. Since then, a sprawling range of derivative terms have been proposed to push that focus further and better define what aspect of material heritage elicits contested meanings, political action and complicated affective responses. With Sharon Macdonald's recent contribution of "[awkward objects](#)" (2025), I felt compelled to give a chronological overview of the different concepts along with their benefits and limitations to save a headache for any scholar seeking to wade into the complicated conceptual tangle of contentious heritage.

Dissonant heritage

Tunbridge & Ashworth, 1996.

Focus: all heritage.

Pros: a catch-all concept that can be applied wherever disagreement is observed in a heritage context.

Cons: vague in its breadth, researcher must refine for context; takes considerable explaining upon introduction.

Arguably the founding term in the pantheon of contentious heritage concepts, **dissonant heritage** has been the most enduring in the field. This is accredited to

the flexibility of the concept, defined as “a discordance or a lack of agreement and consistency”, which could range from something as trivial to a difference in personal aesthetic taste to staunch ideological opposition between heritage visitors and/or managers. Dissonant heritage therefore has the conceptual advantage of recognising that there will always be an element of disagreement to cultural heritage. When we talk about dissonant heritage, we’re really discussing heritage that is significantly dissonant when held next to its counterparts, which in contrast could be understood as consonant heritage. For example, one could argue that the statue of Edward Colston is dissonant amongst British statues of imperialists because of the extraordinary public action taken when it was defaced and thrown in Bristol Harbour in 2020, whereas other prominent imperialist statues, such as Cecil Rhodes in Oxford and Winston Churchill in Parliament Square, London, have so far endured public censure with amended plaques and minor graffiti. Of course, the researcher would need to provide additional context, such as the 2020 Black Lives Matter protests, or the underwhelming legislative response to legal action to amend Colston’s statue prior to the protests, but nonetheless the concept of dissonant heritage provides a functional starting point of academic enquiry. The major limitation is the amount of work required of the researcher to define the specific dissonance under scrutiny and justify how case studies exemplify it.

Dark heritage

Stone, 2006; see Thomas et al., 2019.

Focus: affective responses to heritage of death and trauma.

Pros: a more focused approach for analysing heritage sites associated with death and suffering.

Cons: the researcher can exaggerate the ‘darkness’ to the detriment of other uses and interpretations of the site; unclear what a non-dark site is.

Dark heritage has a less clear past, having derived from ‘dark tourism’ studies (Folley & Lennon 1996) to explore the relationship between tourist activity and sites associated with death and suffering. Having started in demand-focused tourism studies, researchers who apply the term have emphasised the behaviour of special-interest visitors to such sites and defined the site accordingly. The concept can be useful for those focused on heritage visitors who use cultural heritage to engage with historic death, violence and suffering, but its utility quickly falls apart where the researcher objectively states that the dark quality is what defines the heritage. Philip Stone (2006) listed seven types of “dark suppliers”, including examples of Dracula Park, Robben Island, Père-Lachaise Cemetery and commemorative First World War battlefields. The common thread of violence is apparent, but the uses and meanings of such sites are diverse beyond productive analytical comparison. Further confusion comes from the lack of a conceptual point of comparison: where dissonant heritage can be compared with relatively consonant heritage of a shared type, what can dark heritage be usefully compared with? The term remains nonetheless popular, perhaps due to its public appeal over more traditionally inaccessible academic terms.

Negative heritage

Meskeil 2002; Rico, 2008.

Focus: meaningful heritage which is not officially recognised as such.

Pros: draws attention to how meaningful heritage sites fall outside the 'normal' standard set by national and international political bodies e.g. UNESCO.

Cons: can overstate the importance of heritage inscription in representing the value and uses of a heritage site.

UNESCO World Heritage has been foundational in defining cultural heritage and shaping how the public and scholars alike understand it. **Negative heritage** puts into stark relief how such authorising heritage organisations have created a normalising, positive standard of heritage, highlighting how significant sites with too much political meaning have struggled to gain official recognition. Lynn Meskeil (2002) coined the term to decry the lack of listed sites with "negative memory in the collective imaginary", while Trinidad Rico (2008) pointed out how World Heritage criterion vi was redefined following the 1996 inscription of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial to limit politically challenging nominations. Negative heritage is therefore useful in identifying significant heritage which is overlooked by heritage bodies, but those who use the term should be cautious about whether significance necessitates inscription, and whether inscription might dilute or obscure a site's contested nature.

Difficult heritage

Sharon Macdonald, 2010; 2015.

Focus: meaningful heritage which challenges positive identity.

Pros: broadly applicable while focusing on how heritage elicits public disagreement on how local/national history ought to be commemorated.

Cons: implies 'difficultness' is a trait inherent to material heritage.

Difficult heritage has become one of the more popular terms in heritage studies. The concept is easy to grasp on hearing and readily calls to mind examples of uncomfortable history in the material landscape around us, such as the Nazi architecture in Nuremberg studied by Sharon Macdonald when she coined the term. The term captures the everyday engagements with cultural heritage, including the views of tourists, local and national politicians, and local residents for whom it is simply part of their environment. I raise only two issues with the concept. Firstly, it implies 'difficultness' is a trait inherent to the heritage site which visitors are responding to, rather than a product of their contested meanings which can change with time, place and context. Secondly, it can overstate public knowledge of and personal identification with national history. Researchers who use the term would do well to ask themselves, 'who is/isn't this difficult for?'



Awkward objects

Macdonald 2025.

Focus: material heritage which curators struggle to display in a way that reliably produces desirable interpretations.

Pros: demonstrates the role of managers in framing heritage interpretation as well as the agency of visitors in making meaning of material heritage.

Cons: same as difficult heritage, except now implying awkwardness as inherent to specific objects.

In her work on difficult heritage, Macdonald noted “a sense of something that goes against the grain of what is otherwise intended” and “difficult to accommodate within preferred frames of reference”. In her recent article, ‘Changing Phenomenologies of Objects of National Socialism’, Macdonald attributes this affective response from German curators to the “awkward objects” of Nazi memorabilia which they hide away, fearing they might re-platform Nazi ideology regardless of presentation. The term is a further refinement of difficult heritage, moving from architectural landmarks to specific museum collection items which represent a reprehensible ideology yet are not so terrible to guarantee an interpretation which rejects that ideology, e.g. a commemorative Nazi beer mug as opposed to human hair from a concentration camp. Macdonald proposes the “awkward objects” concept can be analytically useful in recognising the new perspectives such objects can bring to past traumas, disrupting such public historical assumptions such as how removed a bystander could be from Nazi ideology in 1930s Germany. While useful for exploring the meaning-making potential of particular items in a particular museum/national context, I would argue that the curatorial perspective continues to make the same assumption as difficult heritage in attributing inherent meaning to material heritage. Furthermore, where Macdonald argues that “awkward” has a “general negative connotation, but not a strong one”, researchers who use the term must still be wary of whether the observed negativity represents general interpretive trends or their own opinion.

Summary: uncomplicating contested heritage

As demonstrated, those researching contested histories and meaning-making in the material past have a wide range of concepts to choose from which I’m sure will continue to grow. The common thread in this field is an interest in the subjective interpretations and debate around what materials from traumatic pasts mean and how they ought to be represented. In focusing on contentiousness, though, it is easy for a researcher to lose sight of what uncontentious heritage looks like (if it exists at all), and so I encourage those venturing into the field to constantly ask themselves, ‘who is this heritage dissonant/dark/negative/difficult/awkward for?’ All of these terms are acceptable depending on a research project’s focus and context, but this can only be understood through reflecting on individual interpretation, including the researcher’s own presumptions.



Oliver Moxham is a 4th year PhD Candidate in Archaeology at the Cambridge Heritage Research Centre. His published works have explored the impact of semiotic and lingual translation of conflict heritage, particularly around Japanese heritage sites on the Asia-Pacific War. His PhD attempts to understand how different translation methods lead to different visitor interpretations through multilingual discourse analysis of interpretive tour surveys and Google Maps reviews. Forthcoming articles look at: the role of semiotic markers like the Nanjing Massacre in eliciting dissonant interpretations (*[Archaeological Review from Cambridge](#)*); the potential of online ethnography for understanding public interpretation of heritage (*[Heritage, Memory and Conflict](#)*); and an overview UK-Japanese war commemoration and reconciliation 80 years post-war (*[Sainsbury Institute Occasional Papers](#)*). See his [ORCID profile](#) for more details.



Prof Gilly Carr awarded OBE for heritage activism on Nazism in the Channel Islands

On 22 July, Cambridge Heritage Research Centre Partner, Professor Gilly Carr, was presented with an OBE (Officer of the Order of the British Empire) at an investiture ceremony at Windsor Castle. The King's sister, Princess Anne, presented Gilly with the medal. The official citation was 'for services to Holocaust research and education.'

Gilly's career to date has included 18 years of heritage activism on behalf of victims of Nazism in the Channel Islands, for which she won the European heritage prize in 2020. She has been a member of the Academic Advisory Board of the UK Holocaust Memorial since 2019.



She has also been a member of the UK delegation to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance since 2016, for whom she led a 5-year project which culminated in the IHRA Charter for Safeguarding Sites, launched in 2024, an international heritage charter aimed at Holocaust sites. From 2023-24, she coordinated and contributed to the Lord Pickles Alderney Expert Review to calculate how many prisoners came to the island in WWII and how many died. She has also been working with Lord Pickles' office, in his capacity as the UK's post-Holocaust Issues Special Envoy, to help ensure recognition for the prisoners in the heritage sphere.

[Learn more](#)



Heritage Fund survey finds community collaboration central to future heritage projects



Between May and July 2025, the Heritage Fund conducted the The Big Think project, a three-phase [UK Heritage Pulse](#) study. The project, which posed questions about financial resilience, sustainable futures and ensuring the relevancy of heritage, drew responses from nearly 400 heritage sector professionals.

The project employed a mixed-methods approach combining scaled attitudinal measures and qualitative commentary to explore sector perspectives on three “big questions” around the topics of financial resilience, sustainability strategies, and collaborative approaches to relevance.

The questions were:

- May: [How can we build financial resilience and adapt our operating models to survive ongoing financial uncertainty?](#)
- June: [What bold choices must we make about our buildings, collections, and public offer to ensure a sustainable future?](#)
- July: [How do we work together, across the sector and with our communities, to ensure heritage remains relevant in people’s lives?](#)

Respondents demonstrated a strong interest in collaboration, entrepreneurialism, and reinvention / reinterpretation in sharing heritage with the public. Local communities were seen as key to the relevance and resilience of heritage, although there was lack of agreement over whether some heritage sites should be closed or receive reduced focus when resources are limited.

For those seeking to take part in Heritage Fund projects, the report provides a valuable insight into what challenges the sector faces and how other heritage managers are adapting to continue facilitating broad public access and interest.

[Learn more](#)





National Trust launches call for artworks using felled Sycamore Gap timber

The National Trust has launched an open call for artists and organisations to create work using timber from the Sycamore Gap tree, felled illegally two years ago. Approximately half of the tree's timber will be made available for the commission. Proposals should explore themes including connection to nature, memory, place, or community. The commission is supported by a partnership board including Northumberland National Park Authority, Historic England, and the Hadrian's Wall Partnership.

Annie Reilly, the National Trust's public engagement director, said: "Two years ago, we lost something very special from a much-loved landscape. This commission is a way of marking that iconic tree's legacy while continuing an important conversation about our collective relationship with nature. After carefully looking after the wood since the felling, we're now ready to bring it back to the people, in a completely new and transformed way."

The commission forms part of a wider public engagement programme. The largest remaining section of the tree is on permanent display at The Sill: National Landscape Discovery Centre.

Image: "[Sycamore Gap, The Tree](#)" by [Tomorrow Never Knows](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#).

[Learn more](#)



V&A | Trade, Trafficking and Translation: Exploring Yemen's Cultural Heritage with Alia Ali

October 8, 6:30-8pm

Lydia and Manfred Gorvy Lecture Theatre, V&A South Kensington



This in-person event at the V&A South Kensington connects the research of the museum's current Jameel Fellow Alia Ali, with the V&A's own work to support and protect Yemeni cultural heritage.

In 2023, the V&A signed a historic agreement with the Republic of Yemen, to research and temporarily care for four ancient carved funerary stelae which had been seized by the Metropolitan Police's Art and Antiques Unit, having been looted from Yemen and illicitly trafficked to London. These objects are now on display at V&A Storehouse, where the museum is taking responsibility for the care for the stelae on a temporary basis, until a time that they can be safely returned to Yemen.

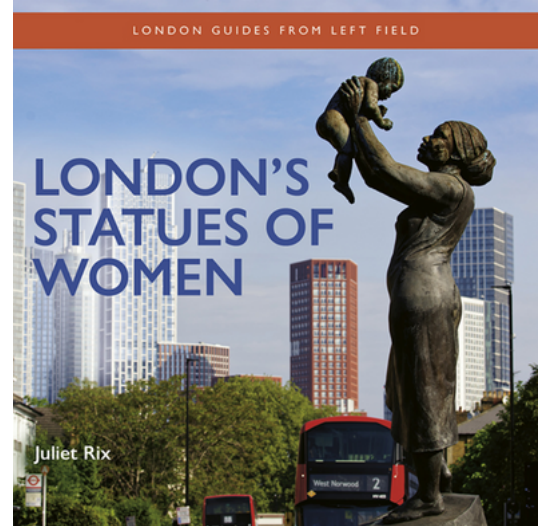
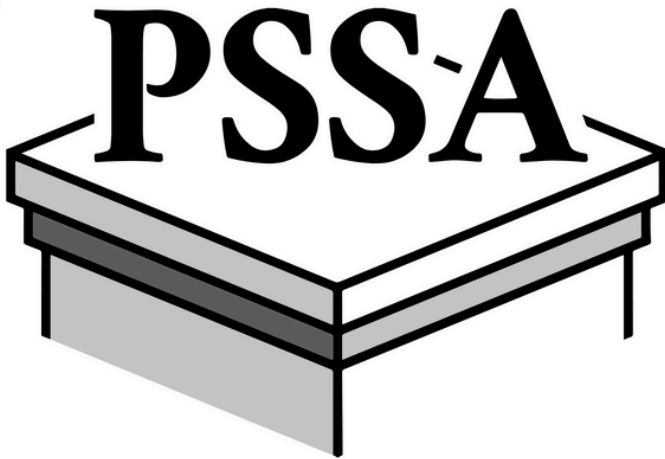
Alia Ali's research departs from the four Yemeni funerary stelae and discusses themes relating to global perceptions on Yemeni culture, and the connectivity of the country to its neighbours which skirt the Indian Ocean. Alia explores the V&A's collections for objects that have been traded and trafficked and how they might translate into objects of the future.

[Register Here](#)



PSSA | Capital Women: London's statues of the 'fairer sex'

October 21, 6:30pm
Online



Capital Women: London's statues of the 'fairer sex' by Juliet Rix

Introducing the Public Statues and Sculptures Association's sixth series of *Discovering Women Sculptors*, this talk will discuss statues by women sculptors in London and expand the topic to cover the statues of women in the Capital included in her book, *London Statues of Women* (Safe Haven Books) which was published this summer. These women, many of whom have only been commemorated with statues in recent years, are 'an extraordinary and varied band with exceptional tales to tell'. The talk will range across some remarkable characters represented by accomplished sculptors, from Gillian Wearing's Millicent Fawcett (the first statue of a woman in Parliament Square) and Maggi Hambling's controversial Mary Wollstonecraft memorial, to WWII spies and a 'poetical' mathematician, Virginia Woolf and Elizabeth I, as well as statues commemorating 'ordinary people' in war and peace.

Juliet Rix is an award-winning writer, editor and broadcaster. After a degree in history of art at Cambridge, she worked for the BBC in television then radio, including a couple of years as a foreign correspondent before settling into freelance life in London. She works for the *Telegraph*, *Guardian*, *Times*, and online art magazine *Studio International*, among others.

£3.50 non-member tickets, free for members.

[Register Here](#)



SAVE | Exploring the lost Walbrook River

October 15, 6-8pm
Shoreditch High Street Station



Last seen more than six centuries ago, the hidden currents of the Walbrook still flow beneath the modern streetscape of the City of London. This walking tour follows its forgotten path, threading through the ever-changing urban fabric from Shoreditch, outside the City walls, to the Thames itself. Trace key moments in London's history from the cataclysmic Great Fire, the reconstruction after the devastation of the Blitz to the exodus to suburban living that began in the Victorian times. Witness the relentless adaptation to accommodate the burgeoning finance industry, while concurrently witnessing a contemporary shift towards reimagining urban landscapes and revitalising public spaces. Buildings encountered en route include the 1980s Broadgate Centre, Soane's Bank of England, Foster's Stirling Prize-winning Bloomberg building and Wren's ingenious domed church of St Stephen Walbrook – all have undergone careful re-evaluation, showcasing the evolving landscape of urban design. Along this journey, we delve into the historical, cultural, and architectural layers that define the river's course, culminating in a rendezvous on the Thames foreshore. Here, at low tide, we uncover the final vestiges of London's most significant yet obscure waterway.

Dr Tom Bolton is an urban researcher and writer, specialising in architecture, urban planning, and regeneration. He leads community review and research at Frame Projects. Tom is the author of *Camden Town: Dreams of Another London*, *Vanished City: London's Lost Neighbourhoods*, *London's Lost Rivers: A Walker's Guide* and *A Walker's Guide Volume 2*.

Tickets: Members £17 | General Public £19.50 | Students £7.00 (incl. Eventbrite booking fee)

[Register Here](#)



Heritage Alliance | Heritage Debate 2025
Closer to Home: Is Local Decision-Making the Future of
Heritage?

November 6, 12-2pm
Online



Now in its 16th year, Heritage Debate brings sector leaders, professionals and volunteers together to share cross-sector insights, make connections and find solutions to the key challenges facing heritage today.

This year, Heritage Debate will tackle one of the most significant shifts in governance affecting our sector in a generation. With local government reorganisation on the horizon, new mayoral powers emerging, and communities gaining new rights to shape their places, we ask: is bringing decision-making closer to home the key to unlocking heritage's full potential? Join us to hear members of our expert panel examine what bringing power closer to home really means for the places we cherish and the communities that sustain them.

If you're interested to provide a case study for use at Heritage Debate and in the Heritage Alliance forthcoming report on placemaking, please complete this [survey](#) and [case study form](#) to share your thinking on placemaking in the heritage sector, your organisation's work, and what support would be most valuable.

[Register Here](#)



Conference on Cultural Heritage and New Technologies | Shaping the Future of Cultural Heritage and Technology

November 3-5, 2025
Vienna, Austria

ICOMOS
international council on monuments and sites



For 30 years, the Conference on Cultural Heritage and New Technologies (CHNT) has served as a premier platform for professionals, researchers, and institutions dedicated to the advancement of cultural heritage preservation through innovative technologies. Founded by Wolfgang Börner and originally organized by Stadtarchäologie Wien, CHNT has grown into a renowned international event, fostering interdisciplinary exchange in the fields of documentation, research, management, and conservation of cultural heritage.

With the transition of CHNT to the National Committee of ICOMOS Austria, the conference is now supported by the Austrian Focal Point for World Heritage at the Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, Public Service, and Sport.

This marks a new era, expanding CHNT's focus to World Heritage research, management, and protection, while continuing to explore cutting-edge digital applications and technological solutions for cultural heritage.

As Vienna navigates its commitments to UNESCO-listed sites such as the Frontiers of the Roman Empire, the Historic Centre of Vienna, and Schönbrunn Palace, CHNT plays a crucial role in facilitating knowledge exchange, policy discussions, and the development of sustainable strategies for heritage management. The conference remains committed to bridging the gap between innovative research and real-world applications, ensuring that new technologies are practical, accessible, and impactful.

[Register Here](#)



International Conference on Cultural Heritage Management, Heritage Curation and Interpretation

December 13-14, 2025
London, UK | Online



Join the International Conference on Cultural Heritage Management, Heritage Curation and Interpretation (ICCHMHCI -25) in London, UK on 13th - 14th December 2025. The event is hosted by World Academics whose aim is to provide a dynamic platform where industry professionals and academics can come together to exchange ideas and discuss the latest developments.

The focal point of this conference is to provide attendees with a chance to share their knowledge and insights with a worldwide audience. Our comprehensive program will include industry-driven presentations, expert panels, and keynote speeches from global thought leaders.

During the conference, attendees, presenters, keynote speakers, and volunteers will have access to facilities, resources, and opportunities, allowing them to achieve their professional goals. Furthermore, the event will serve as an excellent networking opportunity, providing delegates with the chance to form business and research relationships, engage in high-level discussions, and foster future international collaborations.

Conference Theme and Objective

- To bring together key players in these fields to work collaboratively and find solutions to these pressing challenges. Throughout the conference, we will focus on recognizing current and future obstacles and finding ways to overcome them through insightful discussions and knowledge-sharing sessions.
- To exchange information and ideas derived from international research and studies, as well as build valuable professional connections. This conference has been designed to not only help individuals reach their professional objectives but also drive growth in their respective industries.

Pre-registration deadline: 13th November

Paper submission deadline: 18th November

Final registration deadline: 28th November

[Register Here](#)



University of Liverpool | Conference: Lessons from the Past

23-24 March 2026

Call for papers now open (deadline TBC)

**Digging into the past to build a sustainable future**

Humanity faces unprecedented challenges, or does it?

People who study the past have a unique and broad perspective on humanity. With the challenges of the modern world, this deep understanding has never been more important in shaping our attitudes and responses.

The University of Liverpool department for Archaeology, Classics, and Egyptology (ACE), in partnership with the Interdisciplinary Centre for Sustainability Research (ICSR) and Victoria Gallery and Museum, invite abstract and poster submissions for the hybrid conference “Lessons from the Past: UN Sustainability Goals” to be held on the 23rd and the 24th March, 2026.

Talks must result in a tangible recommendation to a specified body (e.g. a non-profit institution, local council, University, Government department, or even the United Nations). Presentations should explain how knowledge of the past supports the recommendation. Talks will be selected based on the feasibility of their recommendation and strength of linkage between the proposal made and the evidence used to support it. Poster submissions do not require a recommendation but should include relevant information linking knowledge of the past with a specific UN sustainability goal.

We are keen to hear from a broad range of speakers and welcome submissions from Archaeologists, Evolutionary anthropologists, Historians, Classicists, Egyptologists, and anyone else who studies humans in the past. Submitted abstracts will be blind reviewed.

[More details here](#)



CALL FOR NEW MEMBERS

JOIN THE INDIGENOUS STUDIES DISCUSSION GROUP (ISDG) AT CAMBRIDGE AND CONTRIBUTE TO NEW PROJECTS AND EVENTS!

Who we are

- ✓ A graduate-led network active since 2019 and a CRASSH research network from 2021 to 2024
- ✓ A space that:
 - organise events on Indigenous Studies topics
 - promotes Indigenous Studies scholarship across disciplines and geographies

Our goals

- ✓ Make Indigenous Peoples' scholarship a key part of Cambridge's intellectual life
- ✓ Facilitate the exchange of ideas on Indigenous topics across Peoples, disciplines and regions

What we're looking for

- ✓ New members to help organise and conceptualise events throughout the year:
 - Event Coordinators (3-4)
 - Media and website officer
 - Secretary (executive)

(Time commitment: 1-2 hours per week)

How to apply

- ✓ Send an email to isdgcambridge@gmail.com with:
 - Position you're applying for
 - Statement of Interest
 - Relevant experienceeach max 200 words

Know more about our past programmes:



Not based in Cambridge?

Apply to become an affiliated member and help organise events remotely!





Opportunities

Archaeology Project Officer (hybrid role)

14 October 2025

Suffolk County Council

- **Location:** Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP32 7AY - Hybrid working
- **Salary:** £34,434 per annum pro rata
- **Hours:** 29.6 hours per week - flexible working options available
- **Contract:** Fixed Term or secondment to 30 March 2027

At Suffolk County Council, every role is a chance to create positive change. As an Archaeology Project Officer Learning and Archives for the Romans Unearthed Community Archaeology Project you will see the direct impact of your work on the people and places that make Suffolk special. Join us and turn your passion for progress into action. Reimagine the possibilities.

The Archaeological Service is the main provider of archaeological conservation, recording and advice services in Suffolk. This is a rare opportunity to join a passionate curatorial team who collaborate together to be responsible for the protection and promotion of one of England's richest areas of historic environment.

You can view a full list of requirements in the [Job and Person Profile](#). If you believe you can succeed in this role, apply. Even if you don't meet all requirements, still apply. We would appreciate the opportunity to consider your application.

[Learn More](#)

AHRC funding: Cultural heritage and climate change networks to drive policy change

14 October 2025

Apply for Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) funding to maximise the international partnership brokering and networking policy opportunities of UK arts and humanities research, as a step towards the Horizon Europe Resilient Cultural Heritage Partnership.

You must be based at a UK research organisation eligible for Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) funding.

The full economic cost (FEC) of your project can be up to £60,000. AHRC will fund 80% of the FEC.

Projects will be funded up to a maximum of 12 months and must start on 1 February 2026 and must be completed by 31 January 2027.

[Learn more](#)





Max Planck Research Group Leader

14 October 2025



Max Planck Society (MPG)

To support emerging scholars early in their career, the MPG invites all outstanding scientists with a doctorate and groundbreaking research to apply for one of several positions as a Max Planck Research Group Leader.

Successful candidates will lead their own independent Max Planck Research Group at a participating Max Planck Institute of their own choice for a period of six years. An extension of up to three more years is possible. The funding package covers a W2 position (equivalent to an assistant or non-tenured associate professor level), resources for scientific staff and a generous budget for equipment and consumables. The total funding for a Max Planck Research Group is competitive with other top international career development programmes and amounts to up to 2.7 million euros for the initial six years.

Once accepted for the position as Max Planck Research Group Leader, successful candidates can participate at the MPG/TUM career programme and apply for a position as Tenure Track Assistant Professor at the Technische Universität München. Tenure track options may also be possible with other universities on an individual basis. Furthermore, the MPG also considers promoting outstanding Research Group Leaders when filling vacant director positions.

As an open and diverse organization, the MPG is characterized by a high proportion of international scientists, its decentralized structures and the subject-specific needs of its three scientific sections. Valuing and promoting all MPG employees regardless of gender, nationality, ethnic origin, religion, disability, age, sexual orientation, social background, and the need to balance work and family life, is an overarching organizational development goal of all personnel development and career measures at the MPG. Applications from people with severe disabilities are strongly encouraged. Furthermore, the MPG is committed to increasing the number of individuals with disabilities in its workforce and therefore encourages applications from such qualified individuals.

Your application should include:

- a cover letter,
- a full CV,
- a list of publications,
- a research summary (about your main goals of research and choice of MPI),
- a research proposal,
- links to or copies of the three most important papers
- two letters of recommendation.

[Learn more](#)





Contribute

We would be especially interested in hearing from you about events and opportunities. Contributions in the form of short reviews of conferences, exhibitions, publications or other events/material that you have attended/read are also welcome. Please note that advertisements for any non-CHRC events, jobs, or programs do not imply endorsement of them.

Subscribe

If you would like to be added to our mailing list to receive our bulletin, or if you have a notice to post, please contact the editor (heritage-bulletin@arch.cam.ac.uk).

For more information about the Heritage Research Group, visit the CHRC website:

www.heritage.arch.cam.ac.uk

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