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# THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

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**1 – 21A**  
**1993 – 2004**

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**A** | European Association  
*of Archaeologists*

# Archaeopress

Gordon House  
276 Banbury Road  
Oxford OX2 7ED

[www.archaeopress.com](http://www.archaeopress.com)

ISBN 978 1 78491 012 9  
ISBN 978 1 78491 013 6 (e-Pdf)

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Printed in England by 4edge, Hockley  
This book is available direct from Archaeopress or from our website [www.archaeopress.com](http://www.archaeopress.com)



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## Preface

This volume gathers together the first 10 years of *The European Archaeologist* (ISSN 1022-0135), from Winter 1993 through to the 10th Anniversary Conference Issue, published in 2004 for the Lyon Annual Meeting. Newsletters are often ephemeral artefacts (I wonder how many members still have copies of the early issues, published solely in hard, paper, format?), but the Board felt that by publishing these volumes we could contribute to the recent history of Archaeology by providing more permanent documentation of the origins and early years of our Association.

In reality, like the *Journal of European Archaeology*, *The European Archaeologist* (*TEA*) was born before the official foundation of the EAA at Ljubljana in September 2004, and began publication the year before. The first issue announces the Ljubljana Inaugural Meeting, and documents the work of the International Steering Committee which promoted the Association. Readers can then trace the initial development of their brainchild, from the euphoria of a post-1989 Europe where Archaeologists could at last freely communicate to the consolidation of the Association as a key player in the Archaeology of the continent.

The first 14 issues of *TEA* were edited by Henry Cleere, the first Secretary of the Association, who handed over to Karen Waugh for issue 15. Ross Samson acted as Assistant Editor of the first six issues, which were published for the Association by the Cruithne Press, also publisher of three issues of the *Journal of European Archaeology*. During the course of the years documented in the volume, the EAA Secretariat moved from Norway to the United Kingdom and thence to Sweden, and the Association's Administrators Tina Wiberg (Oslo), Natasha Morgan (London) and Petra Nordin (Göteborg) played an important role in the production of *TEA*.

Perhaps the most striking thing, reading through these early issues of *TEA*, is how the central concerns of the EAA, for heritage, commercial and academic archaeology have remained central to its content. This volume is published as the Association meets in Istanbul for its 20th Annual Meeting, and it now has some 2,000 members, having established itself as the premier body for Archaeologists in Europe, and its conference as the most important date in most European Archaeologists' professional diaries. We look forward to its next twenty years!

Mark Pearce

EAA Secretary



# THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

EDITOR:

HENRY CLEERE

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

TINA WIBERG; ROSS SAMSON



NEWSLETTER OF THE  
EUROPEAN  
ASSOCIATION  
OF  
ARCHAEOLOGISTS

## The European heritage protected?

Henry Cleere

The revised European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage<sup>1</sup> was signed in Valletta (Malta) on 16 January 1992 by the representatives of twenty member countries of the Council of Europe. It marks a significant evolution in attitudes to the archaeological heritage when compared with the original Convention of 1969.

Its basic approach is reflected in the Preamble. The starting point is an acknowledgment of the fact that 'the European archaeological heritage, which provides evidence of ancient history, is seriously threatened with deterioration because of the increasing number of major planning schemes, natural risks, clandestine or unscientific excavations and insufficient public awareness.' In the light of these threats, the Convention goes on to affirm that 'it is important to institute, where they do not yet exist, appropriate administrative and scientific supervision procedures.' The need to protect the archaeological heritage 'should be reflected in town and country planning and cultural development policies.' Finally, the Preamble stresses that 'responsibility for the protection of the archaeological heritage should rest not only with the State directly concerned but with all European countries, the aim being to reduce

the risk of deterioration and promote conservation by encouraging exchanges of experts and the comparison of experiences.'

The Convention proper elaborates these principles in a series of articles covering the definition and identification of the archaeological heritage, including the creation of inventories of sites and monuments and the prevention of illicit excavation, the integration of archaeological conservation policies and programmes with planning and development programmes, adequate financing of research and conservation, the collection and dissemination of scientific information, the promotion of public awareness, the prevention of the illicit circulation of archaeological material, and mutual technical and scientific assistance.

It is a remarkable expression of the progress that has been made in the approach to archaeological heritage protection over the past quarter-century. Although it is weak in its recommendations regarding the illicit trade in archaeological materials, it must be welcomed by all archaeologists, whether engaged in research, museum curation, or heritage management as a blueprint for the 21st century.

Signature of the Convention does not mean, of course, that it

[continued on p. 2]

## The EAA makes news

The European Association of Archaeologists is making news, literally, with its newsletter. It is just one way it hopes to achieve its aims. The new Association seeks to promote the development of archaeological research and the exchange of archaeological information; the management and interpretation of the European archaeological heritage; proper ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work; and the interests of professional archaeologists in Europe. To promote these aims the EAA hopes to act as a monitoring and advisory body on all issues relating to the archaeology of Europe. It will organize conferences and seminars and publish an information service for its members, namely this, *The European Archaeologist*. It also publishes the *Journal of European Archaeology* twice annually. The first issue is already out. The EAA inaugural meeting is in Slovenia next September (see p. 4).

Pending elections in 1994 the interim provisional Executive Board consists of Kristian Kristiansen, president; Alain Schnapp, honorary treasurer; Henry Cleere, honorary secretary; Øivind Lunde; Gustaf Trotzig; Tina Wiberg, administrative secretary. The Secretariat is presently provided by the Directorate of Cultural Heritage, Dronningens gt. 13, Postboks 8196 Dep, N-0034 Oslo 1, Norway. The Secretariat will provide membership application forms and draft statutes of the Association's constitution on request. It also wishes to hear from those with news items for *The European Archaeologist*.

Annual membership is £35 (associate membership for institutions is £50); student membership is £25; all forms of membership from former Socialist Eastern Bloc countries is currently £10.

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has become part of the legislative apparatus of signatory States: this must await formal ratification by each country. The EAA will be following this crucial stage intensively. Members are requested to send information about ratification within their own countries to the Honorary Secretary at the Oslo Secretariat address. He will also like to know about any problems in securing ratification in European countries.

### The ICAHM Charter

The principles underlying the revised European Convention derive to a very large extent from the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage<sup>2</sup> of 1990. This is the work of the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM) of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), and was approved by the parent body at its 1990 General Assembly in Lausanne.

ICOMOS is, as its name implies, an international body with National Committees in some eighty countries. Until the 1980s its membership, consisting largely of conservation architects, architectural historians, and planners, did not concern itself with archaeology or the archaeological heritage. As a result of a determined campaign by a small group of archaeologist members, from the Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom, opposition to the creation of an archaeological committee was overcome and ICAHM came into being in 1985. It saw as its main priority the production of a charter for the archaeological heritage to stand alongside the 1964 Venice Charter for the built heritage, which is widely accepted as the fundamental doctrinal text for architectural conservation.

The draft Charter was presented to a meeting in Sweden in 1988 attended by some 140 archaeologists and heritage managers from over 40 countries, who acclaimed it as a major advance. Since ratification by the ICOMOS General Assembly in 1990, however, the Charter has been given very little publicity by ICOMOS; indeed, the first publication of the full text in any European language in an archaeological journal was in the June 1993 issue of *Antiquity*

(which also contains several papers commenting on the revised European Convention). With its nine articles (Definition and Introduction; Integrated protection policies; Legislation and economy; Survey; Investigation; Maintenance and conservation; Presentation, information, reconstruction; Professional qualifications; and International cooperation), the Charter constitutes a fundamental declaration of principles applicable to archaeological heritage management anywhere in the world, and should be known to everyone working in this field.

### Illicit trade in antiquities

It is a sad reflection on the countries of Europe that less than half have so far ratified the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. It is noteworthy that those countries with the worst records in the iniquitous trade - Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom - are conspicuous by their absence.

It cannot be denied that it is by no means a perfect document. There are ambiguities in its drafting, and some of its requirements are difficult to apply within the legislative frameworks of a number of European countries. This has been highlighted recently during discussions within the European Community in connection with the implementation of the Final European Act and the implications for the illicit trade in antiquities resulting from the abolition of customs barriers between the Twelve. The situation has worsened with the political changes in central and eastern Europe and the greatly increased availability of antiquities from these countries.

The deterioration in the situation worldwide is also starkly apparent. To quote just one recent example, the stores of the Conservation d'Angkor in Cambodia were raided earlier this year by a gang of armed men who blasted a hole in the walls with a rocket launcher and removed a number of priceless statues from this great temple complex. This pillage will continue to increase unless determined action is taken at international and national level. The rele-

vant article in the revised European Convention is wholly inadequate in the light of current developments, and the EAA is pledged to take action to improve the protection afforded to Europe's heritage of portable antiquities.

### Antiquities during war

Cambodia is just one of the countries in the world that has been riven by war in recent decades. Whilst the great monuments such as Angkor Wat were largely spared, less famous temples suffered disastrously during thirty years of armed conflict, as did monuments in neighbouring Vietnam, such as the Forbidden Purple Palace in the old capital Hue, which was largely razed to the ground in the 1968 Tet offensive. The Gulf War resulted in considerable damage to major prehistoric and Islamic monuments in Iraq. Closer at hand, the troubled territory of former Yugoslavia has seen similar destruction, not just that to Dubrovnik and Split, which attracted considerable media attention, but also to many other archaeological monuments in war-torn Croatia and Bosnia.

In theory, most of these monuments were afforded protection by the adherence of the countries concerned to the 1954 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (the Hague Convention). It has been made abundantly clear by recent destruction and despoliation that this Convention is largely ineffectual, a fact that has been recognized by UNESCO and other international bodies. Work is beginning on a drastic revision of the Hague Convention, on the initiative of the Government of the Netherlands, which is financing the necessary studies. The EAA will be monitoring the progress of these discussions and will keep members informed through *The European Archaeologist*.

### Archaeological Inventory

Article 2 of the revised European Convention lays stress upon the need for each member country to maintain an inventory of its archaeological heritage. It is axiomatic that it is impossible to devise an adequate policy for protection

and management without a sound knowledge of the totality of the heritage. Considerable progress has been made through the Council of Europe in the harmonization of approaches to making inventories among member countries.

This has been a major preoccupation in the USA in recent years, and a great deal of funding has gone into the development of the National Archaeological Database (NADB)<sup>3</sup>. This is based on Geographical Information System (GIS) technologies and development work was entrusted to the University of Arkansas. The capacity and potential of the NADB are

impressive, since the archaeological data are integrated with databases dealing with other spatial distributions (vegetation, fauna, hydrography, topography, etc.). The system is already in operation in Europe - in The Netherlands, for example, where the Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek (ROB) has installed a GIS for its national database. It is to be hoped that this will provide the model for the eventual integration of all the European national inventories into a single GIS database. It must be conceded, however, that this is not likely to be achieved in the near future, in

view of the rudimentary state of some European inventories, coupled with the enormous costs involved.

- 1 European Treaty Series 143, available from Mésange SA, Groupe Berger-Lévraut, 23 Place Boglie, F-67081 Strasbourg, France, and from government publication offices. See also pages 5-7
- 2 Available from ICOMOS, Hôtel Saint-Aignan, 75 Rue du Temple, F-75003 Paris, France.
- 3 Described in Federal Archaeology Report, Vol. 5, No. 3, Fall 1992, available from Departmental Consulting Archaeologist/Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington DC 20013-7127, USA.

## The Council of Europe's involvement in archaeology

Gustaf Trotzig

At the meeting of Ministers responsible for the cultural heritage in Malta at which the revised European Convention was launched, referred to in Henry Cleere's article, the Council for Cultural Cooperation (an organization within the Council of Europe) was invited to produce and implement a "European Plan for Archaeology" before the Convention came into force.

The Plan will comprise a number of pilot activities, such as:

- the launch of a campaign to raise public awareness of the value and significance of the archaeological heritage, based on the theme of "The Bronze Age";
- the establishment of European networks of archaeological excavations and investigations involving professionals from several countries;
- the organization of thematic networks combining technical cooperation and the cultural promotion of archaeological sites (e.g. modern use of ancient theatres);
- a comparative study of the situation in urban archaeology in member countries, with the eventual publication of a handbook of European urban archaeology;

- the production of a multilingual glossary of archaeological terminology.

The group of archaeological experts associated with the Council of Europe who were involved in the drafting of the revised European Convention has been commissioned to proceed with the Plan.

The *European Archaeologist* will, in cooperation with the Council of Europe, publish reports on the development of these activities, starting with the Bronze Age campaign.

So far as the prehistoric periods are concerned, there are many reasons for the choice of the Bronze Age for this campaign, which will take place in 1994-1995. There are many monuments all over Europe from this period, from the Urals in the east to the British Isles in the west, and from the Mediterranean in the south to the Scandinavian countries in the north.

There is every justification for describing the Bronze Age as the first "Golden Age" of Europe - which is to be the *nom de guerre* of the campaign. There was a network of trade routes connecting even the remoter areas with major cultural centres and with one another. This can be observed in technical achievements as well as

in architecture, art, music, and even literature. During the Bronze Age important mines were opened up, such as the salt mines of Hallstatt and mines for different metals all over Europe. Copper from the south and east was united with tin from the west, and the resulting glistening bronze was spread by trade up to the farthest northern areas of the continent. It was clearly a prosperous period which enjoyed a pleasant climate.

The campaign will consist of activities at all levels - national, regional, and local - and will embrace and unite different groups in contemporary society, including specialists and the public at large, and not least the young people in the countries of Europe.

A group of experts from thirteen countries planned at the European level will include a series of television programmes, stamps with archaeological designs, the circulation of information material to the museums and other institutions that have agreed to take part in the programme, a popular book on the Bronze Age, and much more besides.

Further information about the campaign can be obtained by writing to the Cultural Heritage Division, Council of Europe, BP 431 R6, F-67006 Strasbourg, France.

## The European Community and heritage

The European Community is spreading its interests in the cultural field. In accordance with the conclusions of the Council of Ministers, and of the meeting of Ministers of Culture in Strasbourg in November last year, the Commission is proposing to submit a communication on cultural heritage to the Council and the European Parliament in 1994. With this object in mind, a consultative meeting of directors of architectural and movable heritage was held in Venice on 1 and 2 July this year, under the title "Key elements in conserving the cultural heritage in the European Community." Its aim was to provide the opportunity for an exchange of views on how cultural heritage is preserved in the twelve Member States and, on the basis of this information, to identify the fields in which Community action to

supplement that of the Member States would provide real added value.

The meeting identified four fields for further action: management of sites; public awareness; training and research; and management (including the preparation of a guide to European national legislations and standards and funding for inventories). It was further decided as a first priority that the Commission should put forward and implement the principle of compatibility in Article 128 of the Maastricht Treaty, which proposes that cultural considerations should be taken into account when preparing policies and legislation in other fields which may affect the cultural heritage. Three specialist meetings have been taking place in 1993 during the period of the Belgian Presidency of the Commission.

## Inaugural Meeting: The first EAA get-together

The Inaugural Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists will be held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, on 22–26 September 1994.

Following the opening business session, at which the draft Statutes will be adopted and the Association will formally come into existence, there will be a series of working sessions. Those proposed by the founding Officers and Committee are:

- Nationalism and ethnicity in archaeology.
- Archaeological landscapes.
- The commercialization of archaeology in Europe.
- The concept of Europe in

archaeological terms.

- Reuniting archaeology.

Proposals for other themes, with paper titles, are welcomed and should be sent to the Secretariat in Oslo.

Participation in the Inaugural Meeting is open to members of the European Association of Archaeologists and to non-members; members will benefit from concession registration fees and other costs.

Those intending to take part in the meeting are requested to inform the Secretariat, who will send them the full programme and registration forms in due course.

## Documentation standards for European archaeology

Roger H. Leech

Following the Strasbourg meeting referred to above, a small group of experts will be working on an English/French glossary focussing on archaeological sites of the Bronze Age, together with develop-

ing a core data standard for inventories of archaeological sites and monuments. The core data standard will be much informed by the documentation recently agreed for architectural inventories. This was

## A European Archaeology Institute? What do archaeologists think?

A proposal for a European Archaeology Institute has been put forward by Leo Klejn and Pavel Dolukhanov and a group of interested scholars from France, Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Russia, Spain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, and the Czech Republic have held discussions about the feasibility of creating and funding such an institute.

Views relating to the feasibility, desirability, form and function of such an institute are now sought from the archaeological community. Please send your ideas and opinions to Dr. Heinrich Härke, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AA, UK, from whom a copy of the original proposal and other relevant documents may be obtained.

discussed by a very well attended colloquium at Nantes, France, in October 1992, with almost all European countries able to reach agreement. A similar documentation standard will now be sought for archaeological records, to facilitate research and the exchange of basic information at a European level. It is intended that the Council of Europe's group will work in close liaison with the Archaeological Sites Working Group, recently established by CIDOC, the documentation group for ICOM, the International Council of Museums. This group already includes representatives of the national archaeological records for Canada, Denmark, France, England and Romania.

To bring together this work the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (England's national body of archaeological and architectural survey and record) is planning to hold, in conjunction with the Council of Europe, an international colloquium on archaeological inventories or sites and monuments records at Oxford in September 1995. A further announcement will appear in *The European Archaeologist* when details are finalised.



# European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage

The member States of the Council of Europe and the other States party to the European Cultural Convention signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its members for the purpose, in particular, of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage;

Having regard to the European Cultural Convention signed in Paris on 19 December 1954, in particular Article 1 and 5 thereof;

Having regard to the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe signed in Granada on 3 October 1985;

Having regard to the European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property signed in Delphi on 23 June 1985;

Having regard to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Assembly relating to archaeology and in particular Recommendations 848 (1978), 921 (1981) and 1072 (1988);

Having regard to Recommendation No. R (89) 5 concerning the protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage in the context of town and country planning operations;

Recalling that the archaeological heritage is essential to a knowledge of the history of mankind;

Acknowledging that the European archaeological heritage, which provides evidence of ancient history, is seriously threatened with deterioration because of the increasing number of major planning schemes, natural risks, clandestine or unscientific excavations and insufficient public awareness;

Affirming that it is important to institute, where they do not yet exist, appropriate administrative and scientific supervision procedures, and that the need to protect the archaeological heritage should be reflected in town and country planning and cultural development policies;

Stressing that responsibility for the protection of the archaeological heritage should rest not only with the State directly concerned but with all European countries, the aim being to reduce the risk of deterioration and promote conservation by encouraging exchanges of experts and the comparison of experiences;

Noting the necessity to complete the principles set forth in the European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage signed in London on 6 May 1969, as a result of evolution of planning policies in European countries,

Have agreed as follows:

## Definition of the archaeological heritage

### Article 1

1 The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.

2 To this end shall be considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs:

i the preservation and study of which help to retrace the history of mankind and its relation with the natural environment;

ii for which excavations or discoveries and other methods of research into mankind and the related environment are the main sources of information; and

iii which are located in any area within the jurisdiction of the Parties.

3 The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.

## Identification of the heritage and measures for protection

### Article 2

Each Party undertakes to institute, by means appropriate to the State in question, a legal system for the protection of the archaeological heritage, making provision for:

i the maintenance of an inventory of its archaeological heritage and the designation of protected monuments and areas;

ii the creation of archaeological reserves, even where there are no visible remains on the ground or under water, for the preservation of material evidence to be studied by later generations;

iii the mandatory reporting to the competent authorities by a finder of the chance discovery of elements of the archaeological heritage and making them available for examination.

### Article 3

To preserve the archaeological heritage and guarantee the scientific significance of archaeological research work, each Party undertakes:

i to apply procedures for the authorisation and supervision of excavation and other archaeological activities in such a way as:

a) to prevent any illicit excavation or removal of elements of the archaeological heritage;

b) to ensure that archaeological excavations and prospecting are undertaken in a scientific manner and provided that:

- non-destructive methods of investigation are applied wherever possible;

- the elements of the archaeological heritage are not uncovered or left exposed during or after excavation without provision being made for their proper preservation, conservation and management;

ii to ensure that excavations and other potentially destructive techniques are carried out only by qualified, specially authorised persons;

iii to subject to specific prior authorisation, whenever foreseen by the domestic law of the State, the use of metal detectors and any other detection equipment or process for archaeological investigation.

### Article 4

Each Party undertakes to implement measures for the physical protection of the archaeological heritage, making provision, as circumstances demand:

i for the acquisition or protection by other appropriate means by the public authorities of areas intended to constitute archaeological reserves;

- ii for the conservation and maintenance of the archaeological heritage, preferably in situ;
- iii for appropriate storage places for archaeological remains which have been removed from their original location.

#### Integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage

##### Article 5

Each Party undertakes:

- i to seek to reconcile and combine the respective requirements of archaeology and development plans by ensuring that archaeologists participate:
  - a) in planning policies designed to ensure well-balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of sites of archaeological interest;
  - b) in the various stages of development schemes;
- ii to ensure that archaeologists, town and regional planners systematically consult one another in order to permit:
  - a) the modification of development plans likely to have adverse effects on the archaeological heritage;
  - b) the allocation of sufficient time and resources for an appropriate scientific study to be made of the site and for its findings to be published;
- iii to ensure that environmental impact assessments and the resulting decisions involve full consideration of archaeological sites and their settings;
- iv to make provision, when elements of the archaeological heritage have been found during development work, for their conservation in situ when feasible;
- v to ensure that the opening of archaeological sites to the public, especially any structural arrangements necessary for the reception of large numbers of visitors, does not adversely affect the archaeological and scientific character of such sites and their surroundings.

#### The financing of archaeological research and conservation

##### Article 6

Each Party undertakes:

- i to arrange for public financial support for archaeological research from national, regional, and local authorities in accordance with their respective competence;
- ii to increase the material resources for rescue archaeology:
  - a) by taking suitable measures to ensure that provision is made in major public or private development schemes for covering, from public sector or private sector resources, as appropriate, the total costs of any necessary related archaeological operations;
  - b) by making provision in the budget relating to these schemes in the same way as for the impact studies necessitated by environmental and regional planning precautions, for preliminary archaeological study and prospection, for a scientific summary record as well as for the full publication and recording of the findings.

#### Collection and dissemination of scientific information

##### Article 7

For the purpose of facilitating the study of, and dissemination of knowledge about, archaeological discoveries, each Party undertakes:

- i to make or bring up to date surveys, inventories and maps of archaeological sites in the areas within its jurisdiction;
- ii to take all practical measures to ensure the drafting, following archaeological operations, of a publishable sci-

entific summary record before the necessary comprehensive publication of specialised studies.

##### Article 8

Each Party undertakes:

- i to facilitate the national and international exchange of elements of the archaeological heritage for professional scientific purposes, while taking appropriate steps to ensure that such circulation in no way prejudices the cultural and scientific value of those elements;
- ii to promote the pooling of information on archaeological research and excavations in progress and to contribute to the organisation of international research programmes.

#### Promotion of public awareness

##### Article 9

Each Party undertakes:

- i to conduct educational actions with a view to rousing and developing an awareness in public opinion of the value of the archaeological heritage for understanding the past and of the threats to this heritage.
- ii to promote public access to important elements of its archaeological heritage, especially sites, and encourage the display to the public of suitable selections of archaeological objects.

#### Prevention of the illicit circulation of elements of the archaeological heritage

##### Article 10

Each Party undertakes:

- i to arrange for the relevant public authorities and for scientific institutions to pool information on any illicit excavations identified;
- ii to inform the competent authorities in the State of origin which is a Party to this Convention of any offer suspected of coming either from illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations, and to provide the necessary details thereof;
- iii to take such steps as are necessary to ensure that museums and similar institutions whose acquisition policy is under State control do not acquire elements of the archaeological heritage suspected of coming from uncontrolled finds or illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations;
- iv as regards museums and similar institutions located in the territory of a Party but the acquisition policy of which is not under State control:
  - a) to convey to them the text of this (revised) Convention;
  - b) to spare no effort to ensure respect by the said museums and institutions for the principles set out in paragraph 3 above;
- v to restrict, as far as possible, by education, information, vigilance and co-operation, the transfer of elements of the archaeological heritage obtained from uncontrolled finds or illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations.

##### Article 11

Nothing in this (revised) Convention shall affect existing or future bilateral or multilateral treaties between Parties concerning the illicit circulation of elements of the archaeological heritage or their restitution to the rightful owner.

**Mutual technical and scientific assistance****Article 12**

The Parties undertake:

- i to afford mutual technical and scientific assistance through the pooling of experience and exchanges of experts in matters concerning the archaeological heritage;
- ii to encourage, under the relevant national legislation or international agreements binding them, exchanges of specialists in the preservation of the archaeological heritage, including those responsible for further training.

**Control of the application of the (revised) Convention****Article 13**

For the purposes of this (revised) Convention, a committee of experts, set up by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe pursuant to Article 17 of the Statute of the Council of Europe, shall monitor the application of the (revised) Convention and in particular:

- i report periodically to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the situation of archaeological heritage protection policies in the States party to the (revised) Convention and on the implementation of the principles embodied in the (revised) Convention;
- ii propose measures to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe for the implementation of the (revised) Convention's provisions, including multilateral activities, revision or amendment of the (revised) Convention and informing public opinion about the purpose of the (revised) Convention.

**Final clauses****Article 14**

1 This (revised) Convention shall be open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe and the other States party to the European Cultural Convention.

It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

2 No State party to the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, signed in London on 6 May 1969, may deposit its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval unless it has already denounced the said convention or denounces it simultaneously.

3 This (revised) Convention shall enter into force six months after the date on which four States, including at least three member States of the Council of Europe, have expressed their consent to be bound by the (revised) Convention in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

4 Whenever, in application of the preceding two paragraphs, the denunciation of the convention of 6 May 1969 would not become effective simultaneously with the entry into force of this (revised) Convention, a Contracting State may, when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, declare that it will continue to apply the Convention of 6 May 1969 until the entry into force of this (revised) Convention.

5 In respect of any signatory State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the (revised) Convention shall enter into force six months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

**Article 15**

1 After the entry into force of this (revised) Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any other State not a member of the Council and the European Economic Community, to accede to this (revised) Convention by a decision taken by the majority provided for in Article 20.d of the Statute of the Council of Europe and by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the Contracting States entitled to sit on the Committee.

2 In respect of any acceding State or, should it accede, the European Economic Community, the (revised) Convention shall enter into force six months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

**Article 16**

1 Any state may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, specify the territory or territories to which this (revised) Convention shall apply.

2 Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this (revised) Convention to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the (revised) Convention shall enter into force six months after the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary General.

3 Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal shall become effective six months after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

**Article 17**

1 Any Party may at any time denounce this (revised) Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

2 Such denunciation shall become effective six months following the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

**Article 18**

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council of Europe, the other States party to the European Cultural Convention and any State or the European Economic Community which has acceded or has been invited to accede to this (revised) Convention of:

- i any signature;
- ii the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;
- iii any date of entry into force of this (revised) Convention in accordance with Articles 14, 15 and 16;
- iv any other act, notification or communication relating to this (revised) Convention.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this (revised) Convention.

Done at Valletta, this 16th day of January 1992, in English and French, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each member State of the Council of Europe, to the other States party to the European Cultural Convention, and to any non-member State or the European Economic Community invited to accede to this (revised) Convention.

## The EAA Committee

The foundation of the European Association of ARchaeologists is the result of two years' work by an international Steering Committee, the members of which are Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri (Soprintendenza di Roma, Italy), Bogdan Brukner (University of Novi Sad, Yugoslavia), Henry Cleere (International Council on Monuments and Sites, France), Ian Hodder (University of Cambridge, UK), Albrecht Jockenhövel (Westfälisch Wilhelms Universität, Münster, Germany), Kristian Kristiansen (Skov- og Naturstyrelsen, Denmark), Ilse Loze (Academy of Sciences, Latvia), Øivind Lunde

(Riksantikvaren, Norway), Arkadiusz Marciniak (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland), Isabel Martinez Navarrete (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain), Evzen Neustupný (Archeologický Ústav, Czech Republic), Evgeniye Nosov (Institute of Archaeology, St Petersburg, Russia), Mike Rowlands (University College London, UK), Alain Schnapp (Université de Paris I, France), Gustaf Trotzig (Riksantikvarieämbetet, Sweden), and Willem Willems (Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, The Netherlands).

## The EAA and other international archaeological bodies

A question that has frequently been put to members of the EAA Steering Committee relates to the new Association's relationship with the two existing international archaeological bodies, the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (IUPPS) and the World Archaeological Con-

gress (WAC). The rationale for the EAA is to be found in its title: it is the professional association of archaeologists working in Europe. It does not intend in any way to compete with IUPPS or WAC; instead, it will actively seek every opportunity to work in close collaboration with them in the organization of meetings and other relevant activities.

## It's YOUR newsletter!

It is intended that *The European Archaeologist* should become a central forum for news and views about archaeology in Europe. Members and non-members of the EAA are therefore urged to use it to advertise their conference and air their views on all matters relating to the archaeology of Europe and the protection of Europe's archaeological heritage. Contributions should be sent to Tina Wiberg at the EAA Secretariat (address at bottom of the page). Remember that *The European Archaeologist* will be published twice a year, so give us plenty of advance warning of conferences and other events. ■

## *The Journal of European Archaeology*

The first volume is out, the second is at the printers. If you have not yet decided about joining the EAA, the contents of the forthcoming second issue may help you make up your mind!

'What would a Bronze-Age world system look like?' A. Sherratt; 'Commodities, transactions, and growth in the central-European early Bronze Age', S. Shennan; 'Production and exchange during the La Tène period in Bohemia', V. Salac; 'Graphic caricature and the ethos of ordinary people at

## UK Conference news

### Nationalism and Archaeology

The annual conference of the Scottish Archaeological Forum is set for Edinburgh 8-10 April 1994, and papers on the theme of nationalism and archaeology are still being accepted. Contact: Iain Banks, GUARD, 10 The Square, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, UK ☎ (041) 330 5541.

### Radiocarbon Conference

The 15th International Radiocarbon Conference will be held in Glasgow, Scotland, on 15-19 August, 1994. It will be preceded by workshops on 13 and 14 August, one of which will be of archaeological interest. Details from the Radiocarbon Conference Secretariat, c/o Mrs M. Smith, Department of Statistics, The University, Glasgow G12 8QQ, UK ☎ (041) 339 8855.

### Wetland Archaeology

A conference on wetland archaeology and nature conservation will take place at Bristol, England on 11-13 April 1994, organized by the Somerset Levels and Moors Wetland Project and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Details from Dr Margaret Cox, Department for the Environment, Somerset County Council, County Hall, Taunton TA1 4DY, UK.

Pompeii', P. Funari; 'Regions of the imagination: archaeologists, local people, and the archaeological record in fieldwork, Greece', M. Fotiadis; 'The origin of metals from the Roman-period levels of a site in southern Poland', S. Stos-Gale; 'The identity of France: the archaeological interaction', B. Fleury-Ilett; 'Nationalism, politics, and the practice of archaeology in Soviet Transcaucasia', P. Kohl; 'Archaeology and the contemporary myths of the past', B. Slapšak. ■