

THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

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NEWSLETTER OF THE
EUROPEAN
ASSOCIATION
OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The European heritage protected?

Henry Cleere

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1993 – 2004

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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

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NEWSLETTER OF THE
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The European heritage protected?

Henry Cleere

The revised European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage¹ 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 Heritage² 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)³. 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-Levrault, 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, Poznań, Poland), Isabel Martinez Navarrete (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain), Evzen Neustupný (Archeologický Ústav, Czech Republic), Evgeniy 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.

THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

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Council of Europe
Archaeological Heritage

NEWSLETTER OF THE
EUROPEAN
ASSOCIATION
OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The Bronze Age Campaign gets under way

The COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S ambitious campaign, 'The Bronze Age - the first Golden Age in Europe,' a pilot project for the European Plan for Archaeology (see *The European Archaeologist*, No. 1, 1993, 3) is being launched formally with a media event at Bratislava (Slovakia) on 20 September 1994.

Although the launch is not scheduled until September, the campaign is already well under way, with national committees established in most of the member countries of the Council. They are planning a wide range of activities, including conferences and meetings, exhibitions, and publications devoted to different aspects of the Bronze Age, news of which will be brought regularly to the attention of readers of *The European Archaeologist*; here is an initial selection, country by country (those shown in bold are events organised as contributions to the Campaign).

Austria

A national committee and working group have been established. There is an exhibition of finds from the Traisental (Frankhausen) at the Museum of Nussdorf ob der Traisen, and the Ge-

sellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte is planning a Bronze Age symposium, most likely to be held in Traismauer.

Denmark

The national committee and working group will be organising a Nordic Bronze Age seminar later this year.

England

A national committee and working group have been established. The British Museum will be the venue for a three-day international conference on 'The identity of Bronze Age Europe' on 27-29 October 1994. Speakers and discussants are invited from all over Europe to report current work on social interpretations. It is intended to publish the proceedings of the conference.

France

Coordination of French activities will be in the hands of the national committee and working group, which has also distributed an information sheet on the Bronze Age project to regional and local museums. The following conferences have been announced:

'Habitats, économie et soci-

étés à l'Age du bronze en Méditerranée occidentale' - Congrès préhistorique de France, Carcassonne, 27-29 September 1994 (CNRS).

'Les nécropoles protohistoriques du Bassin parisien' - Société archéologique de Sens et Service régional de l'Archéologie de Bourgogne - Sens, 13-16 October 1994.

'Modèles d'occupation du sol de Néolithique à l'Age du Fer' - Congrès national du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques, Amiens, 25-29 October 1994.

A colloquium on the French Bronze Age is planned for 1995. It is hoped that there will be a major exhibition on 'The Bronze Age in Europe' in Paris at the Grand Palais in 1996-97.

Germany

A national committee and working group have been set up. There will be a special issue of *Archäologie in Deutschland* in late 1994 devoted to the Bronze Age. A travelling exhibition is also being arranged.

Greece

Greece is participating in the campaign. The Ephoria and Evritania of the Ministry of Culture organised an interdisciplinary colloquium on 'The periphery of the Mycenaean world from the Late Helladic to the Early Iron Age' held at Lamia Fthiotis in March. In June 1995 there will be a conference in Athens on 'The Aegean and Europe during the 2nd millennium BC.'

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An exhibition of Neolithic and Cycladic sculpture will be organised at the Museum of Cycladic Art, Athens, in 1996 by the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation in collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service.

Hungary —————

As part of Hungary's participation, a major Bronze Age exhibition will be inaugurated at the National Museum, Budapest, on 21 September 1994, following the launch of the campaign the previous day in Bratislava.

Ireland —————

The Irish national committee and working group have decided to concentrate their efforts and main activities in 1995, though details of other relevant activities in 1994 and 1996 will be collated. There will be a major conference on the Irish Bronze Age at Dublin Castle in early 1995. The National Museum of Ireland is running an exhibition of Bronze Age gold and will be opening a new prehistoric display in Kildare Street; it will also facilitate Bronze Age exhibitions in a number of county museums with the loan of relevant objects. An new exhibition is planned for the Merrion Row centre aimed at schools and the general public and using state-of-the-art technology. In Belfast the Ulster Museum is opening its new Bronze Age galleries in 1995 as part of the campaign.

The Office of Public Works, in cooperation with the National Museum, is preparing a photographic exhibition on Bronze Age Ireland, to be shown at county libraries over a 26-month period in 1994-96. It is hoped that the national broadcasting network, Telefís Éireann, will produce a one-hour documentary on the Bronze Age, possibly in connection with the 'Discovery' programme.

As part of the conservation initiative, the national committee will draw up a list of suitable sites for conservation, which will be handed over to the Office of Public Works. It is also preparing an illustrated Bronze Age Map of Ireland, modelled on the old Monastic Map, to be produced by the Ordnance Survey or the Office of Public Works, for free distribution to every school in the country.

Italy —————

Among the exhibitions initiated by the Italian national committee and working group are the following:

'Carved stelae and massive stones in Valcamonica and Valtellina' - Bergamo, spring 1994.

'Carved stelae in Lunigiana' - La Spezia, spring 1994.

'Bric Tana: a cave of the Middle Bronze Age in north-western Italy' - Millesimo, Savona, 1994.

'The Bronze Age in south-eastern Lombardy' - Brescia and Mantua, late 1994 to early 1995.

'Proto-villanovan cemeteries in southern Etruria' - Allumiere (Rome), 1995.

'The roots of European society: farmers, craftsmen and warriors between the Danube and the Po' - Modena, spring 1995.

'Bronze Age cemeteries in the neighbourhood of Alba' - Turin, spring 1995.

'The Battaglia Collection (the Bronze Age in the Veneto, Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia Giulia)' - Palmanova (Udine), 1995.

'The work of G. Scarabelli (1820-1905) and new discoveries in the neighbourhood of Imola' - Bologna, 1995.

'The Bronze Age in the provinces of Verona, Mantua and Brescia' - Mantua and Brescia, summer to autumn 1996.

There will also be a series of meetings, including:

International congress on 'Fundamentals of absolute chronology: European archaeology 2500- 500 BC' - Verona, April 1995.

'Italian Bronze Age sites to be destroyed in Cavriana' - Mantua or Brescia, October 1994.

'The Early Bronze Age in Italy' - Viareggio (Lucca), late 1994 / early 1995.

'The Bronze Age in north-western Italy' (meeting of the Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protoistoria, Piedmonte, October 1995).

'The Bronze Age in the Po Valley' - Sirmione / Verona, spring 1995.

The Regional Cultural Service of Lazio is also planning a series of activities, and the committee is optimistic that other regional services will also be participating.

NOT the JEA!

The obvious abbreviation of the Association's journal, the *Journal of European Archaeology*, is JEA. However, the multiplicity of scientific and academic journals is such that such obvious abbreviations can cause anguish and problems for bibliographers. This fact has been brought to our notice by Dr Helen Whitehouse, Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, a long-established journal which has used the abbreviation JEA for many years.

To avoid confusion, it is suggested that authors of papers in the *Journal of European Archaeology* should use the type of abbreviation favoured by *British Archaeological Bibliography*, based on the World List of Scientific Periodicals, which would be *J Eur Archaeol*, or the full title.

Potential authors of papers for *J Eur Archaeol* will be interested to know that notes on style and spelling have been produced by Ross Samson; these will be published regularly in the journal.

Latvia —————

Latvia is participating in the campaign; details of its contributions will be announced shortly.

The Netherlands —————

The Netherlands is participating in the campaign, but details are not yet available. The Archaeon archaeological park at Alphen aan de Rijn, which recently opened, includes, among reconstructions based on archaeological excavations of sites of many periods, a group of Bronze Age houses in a contemporary environment.

Poland —————

The Polish national committee and working group have arranged for permanent exhibitions of Bronze Age material to be opened at major archaeological museums in Warsaw, Poznan, Cracow, Lodz, Biskupin, Wrocław, Gdansk, Nowa Huta, Rzeszow, Bytom, Czerwona-Rakow, and Swidnica/Zielona Gora. In addition, the Poznan Archaeological Museum will be putting on a special exhibition on the Bronze Age cemetery at Kowalewko this year.

At least two major symposia are planned: 'Bronze Age settlement studies in central Europe' (Poznan, spring 1995) and 'Eastern and western central Europe in the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age' (Wroclaw, spring 1996).

Portugal

A national committee and working group have been established and will be responsible for organising an international symposium on the theme 'Is there an Atlantic Bronze Age?' in October 1995.

Romania

Romania is participating in the campaign. An exhibition of 'Treasures of Bronze Age art in the Carpathian-Balkan region' with a colloquium are planned for Bucharest.

Slovenia

There will be meetings in Museka Sobota in 1995.

Sweden

A extensive series of activities is planned by the Swedish national committee and working group, which has been responsible for spreading information about the campaign nationwide through a national heritage publication and the national broadcasting network. A special series of stamps illustrating important Bronze Age artefacts and rock carvings is planned, in collabor-

ation with the Swedish post office.

On 20 May 1994 the new Skara County Museum, with its exhibition of the famous find of bronze shields from Frösunda, was inaugurated. Other exhibitions connected with the campaign include a series of successive special displays at the National Museum of Antiquities, Stockholm, highlighting certain categories of Bronze Age artefacts and themes.

The amateur Bronze Age Society of Norrköping, an area rich in Bronze Age monuments, especially rock carvings, is arranging a series of public lectures by prominent Swedish Bronze Age experts and guided tours to monuments.

Among the many meetings and conferences that make up Sweden's contribution to the campaign are the following:

'Communications in Bronze Age Europe' - Tanum (Bohuslän), 8-11 September 1995, with visits to the important rock-art sites in the area.

'Asine' - Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm, April 1995.

Switzerland

Exhibitions planned in Swiss Museums in association with the campaign include the following:

Musée Schwab (Bienne, BE), 1994-95 - 'Le Bronze ancien de la Suisse occidentale' (accompanied by experimental work on bronze and

wood).

Natur-Museum (Luzern, LU), 1995 - 'Bronzezeitliche Funde des Kantons Luzern'.

Musée National Suisse (Zürich, ZH), 1994 - Reopening of the permanent exhibition of the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age. There will also be a thematic presentation of the Bronze Age at the Central Station in 1995.

Bernisches Historisches Museum (Bern, BE), 1996 - '25 Jahre Archäologischer Dienst des Kantons Bern'.

Musée Cantonal d'Archéologie (Sion, VS) - 'Dernières trouvailles du Néolithique final en Valais'.

Turkey

The national committee and working group is organising a symposium on the theme of Troy and its cultural interrelations during the Bronze Age, to be held in the spring of 1996.

Coordination of the Campaign

The Coordinator of the Bronze Age Campaign is Mrs Carin Orrling, Museum of National Antiquities, Box 5405, S-114 84 Stockholm, Sweden (telephone +46.8.783.94.77 or +46.8.660.75.85; fax +46.8.667.65.78), from whom details of national committees and working groups and more information about the campaign may be obtained.

The EAA Inaugural Meeting

As announced in the last issue of *The European Archaeologist*, the Inaugural Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists is being held in Ljubljana (Slovenia) on 22-25 September 1994, with the collaboration of the Slovenia Archaeological Society and the Department of Archaeology at the University of Ljubljana.

The aims of the meeting are the formal inauguration of the Association, the promotion of its objectives, the recruitment of new members, and a scientific conference aimed at defining the fundamental problems of European archaeology in the 1990s and beyond.

The Meeting will begin on the afternoon of Thursday 22 September with an opening ceremony at

which Professor Colin Renfrew (University of Cambridge, UK) will deliver an inaugural lecture. This will be followed by the formal inaugural session, which will include approval of the Statutes of the Association and election of officers.

The Scientific Conference

The scientific conference will take place on Friday and Saturday 23 and 24 September. There will be four main themes running concurrently, each made up of sessions on specialised topics:

The politics of archaeology in contemporary Europe:

- The concept of Europe
- The contemporary myth of the past

- Traditions in European archaeology
- Gender studies.

Heritage management in Europe:

- 'Commercial archaeology'
- Legislation problems
- Archaeological landscapes
- Reconstruction and authenticity.

Conceptual and theoretical issues in European archaeology:

- Reuniting archaeology
- The role of population movements in creating the multi-cultural nature of Europe
- The *longue durée* in the archaeology of Europe
- The interface between archaeology and history.

Contemporary research issues in European archaeology:

- The interaction between animal husbandry and agriculture in European prehistory
- The role of early metallurgy
- Passing the Alps – a study of cultural relations
- New developments in cemetery analysis.

There will also be a round table discussion of the proposal to set up a European Archaeological Institute. The scientific conference will be followed by a plenary closing session on the evening of 24 September.

Excursions

On Sunday 25 September there are two alternative excursions for participants. The first will tour the karst region of Slovenia, visiting the Regional Museum at Nova Gorica, the Roman military sites at Ajdovščina, and the Škocjan caves and prehistoric hillforts. The second will visit the Roman site at Šempeter, the Regional Museum at Celje, and the prehistoric and late Roman hillfort of Rifnik.

Participation

Participation in the Inaugural Meeting is open to all; however, there will be concessionary registration fees for EAA members who have paid their subscriptions for 1994 and for archaeologists from certain countries of central and eastern Europe. Although the closing date for registration was 30 June 1994, some places remain. Full details may be obtained from the Organizing Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Post Box 580, SI-61001 Ljubljana, Slovenia (telephone +386.61.262.782, fax +386.61.123.1220).

New World calling Old

Etruscans, Minoans, Assyrians, lend us your ears. The *Old World Archaeology Newsletter* (O.W.A.N.) is seeking information on research, summer projects and fieldwork, conferences, and publications relating to the classical Old World. Send information or subscribe to the O.W.A.N. c/o Department of Classical Studies, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06459-0146, USA.

Archaeology in SPAIN

Angeles Querol

Professor of Prehistory, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, and President of the Asociación Profesional de Arqueólogos de España (APAE)

[Note This is the first in a regular series of short essays dealing with the situation of archaeology in the countries of Europe. —Ed.]

Against the background of the enormous wealth of the Spanish archaeological heritage, the new political situation in the country has had the effect of putting very significant new life into archaeological activities over the past fifteen years, in the fields of both management and research. However, in spite of this, the importance of the heritage continues to be relatively unknown by Spanish society as a whole, with the result that it is to some extent undervalued. Part of the responsibility for this must be laid at the door of the academic world, which devotes more time to questions of curricula or scientific knowledge than to popularising its discoveries, and part can be attributed to the traditional paternalism of the State in cultural matters.

The following short notes summarise the basic characteristics of today's archaeology in Spain.

Administration

The present Spanish constitution was approved in 1978 and, in fulfilment of its objectives, the work of transferring responsibility for cultural matters to the Autonomous Regions (*Comunidades Autónomas*) was completed in 1984. Thus an administration that had been centralised up to that time was replaced by seventeen Autonomous Regions plus the central state, to which certain responsibilities were reserved.

This plurality brought with it the possibility of greater attention being paid to local heritage problems, such as increasing the number of people that it provides work for. Alongside this positive aspect, however, unequal attention was paid to the care of cultural properties in general, and archaeological properties in particular, arising

from unexpected factors such as political programmes or the per capita income of each Region.

The current Spanish Historical Heritage Law (*Ley de Patrimonio Histórico Español*) came into effect in 1985. It provided for the State to become responsible for the protection of cultural properties, irrespective of who might own them. In subsequent years several Autonomous Regions have issued their own laws (Castilla-La Mancha and the Basque Lands in 1990, Andalusia in 1991, Catalonia in 1993), extending the coverage of the national law.

Archaeological properties (*Bienes Arqueológicos*), like other cultural properties, are in the public domain. Only in cases of casual finds do landowners and finders have the right to rewards, fixed at 50% of the legal valuation of the finds, which are all deposited in museums.

Under this law the battle against looting and illegal export is given special significance. Items designated as being 'of cultural interest' may not be exported; in other cases export of any property with an assessed antiquity and value is only possible with special authorisation. In this way it is intended to put an end to the extensive illegal trade in antiquities, for which special police units have been set up. However, the recent abolition of national frontiers within the European Union may cause problems for the countries of southern Europe, which are rich in cultural heritage but weak against the strong purchasing power of the northern countries. To avoid this situation developing, control mechanisms have been approved which continue the requirement for special authorisation for trade within the European Union.

All these protectionist measures, however, have little effect so far as the portable archaeological

heritage is concerned since most of the items involved do not separately reach the financial value laid down as being relevant to such protection.

So far as immovable properties (sites) are concerned, the necessary measures for their preventive protection in cases of public or private works or urban development are slowly being evolved. In recent years the Autonomous Regions have insisted upon the creation of inventories or 'archaeological maps' which will make this form of protection possible, and also, as in the rest of the European Union, require the carrying out of environmental impact studies before works are carried out.

The proliferation of activities and the monitoring needed for all interventions has led the Autonomous Regions to create new jobs in archaeological management, draw up archaeological policies, set up preventive systems, take care of publicity, and inspect excavations. In respect of the last-named, it should be noted that all archaeological excavations or fieldwork must have official authorisation; since 1985 all the seventeen Autonomous Regions have, in meeting their responsibilities, published regulations to control this type of activity, along with others, such as the reproduction and study of rock art, the consolidation or restoration of sites, survey, study of museum objects, etc. These regulations, which vary in objectives and requirements between the different Regions, deal with problems such as who decides upon permits, how projects should be carried out, where and how finds and records should be deposited, to whom the final report should be submitted, etc.

Although urban archaeology has not been specifically covered by these legal texts, municipalities have begun to work more actively in this field than hitherto, tackling with variable success the problem of preserving the past within the urban present.

Academia

Over the past fifteen years many other factors in addition to administrative organisation have been developed which affect archaeology and its practitioners.

[continued on p. 6]

The CBA's half-century

The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) was founded in 1944 in response to the task perceived for the British archaeological community in the period of reconstruction following the end of World War II. On 9 July 1994 the fiftieth anniversary of the CBA's foundation was celebrated at a meeting in London.

In the beginning the CBA was a federation of institutions associated with the study and protection of the archaeological heritage – principally universities, museums, and national and local societies. With the growth of public and private archaeological units offering services in the field of heritage management, these, too, were admitted to membership. From the start the CBA made no distinction between professional and amateur archaeological bodies in its membership. The strong local affiliations of most of these bodies resulted in the creation of a regional structure covering the whole of Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales), which has survived to the present day (although the Council for Scottish Archaeology is now an autonomous body).

In 1992, following a lengthy review of its structure and policy, the CBA decided to introduce individual membership, and this has grown quickly to nearly 3000. Institutional membership has maintained a level of around 350 which it achieved during the 1970s and 1980s.

Over the past half-century the CBA has expanded its role greatly beyond that envisaged by its founders. It continues to play an important role in protecting the archaeological heritage as a counterpart body to the official agencies by expressing the views of the archaeological community to government, Parliament, and the media. It has also played an important role in developing archaeology as a distinct profession, by encouraging the creation of bodies such as the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers.

Whilst the CBA does not carry out research in the accepted sense, it exercises considerable influence on the direction of archaeological studies in the United Kingdom

through its thematic research committees. These cover many aspects of the subject, among them urban, countryside, church, nautical, aerial, and industrial archaeology and archaeological science. To support archaeological research the CBA began publishing annual bibliographies in the late 1940s and introduced *British Archaeological Abstracts* (an example later followed in Poland, the Nordic countries, and Switzerland) in 1968; the latter was replaced in 1992 by the *British Archaeological Bibliography*, supported by a consortium of state and private bodies.

An intensive publishing programme began in the mid 1970s, since when around a hundred archaeological publications have appeared under the CBA imprint. These include reports of major excavations, conference proceedings, and handbooks of various kinds. The CBA is also responsible for the publication of the prestigious reports of the long-term excavation programmes in York and Lincoln in fascicle form.

The CBA has always seen education as one of its major objectives, and has been closely involved in the development of archaeology as a subject for study in primary and secondary schools. To this end it has produced a number of important publications aimed mainly at teachers, and has also played an important role in the development of school curricula and syllabuses for public examinations.

The CBA is a uniquely British institution which, for reasons of national traditions and character, has found no direct imitators outside the British Isles. It has succeeded in maintaining its independence over half a century and as a result is respected by legislators, bureaucrats, the media, and the general public alike as 'the voice of British archaeology.' Its achievement in reconciling the often conflicting interests of professional and amateur archaeologists and in retaining a high political profile is a phenomenon worthy of study elsewhere in Europe, particularly in the changing social and economic climate of the 1990s.

As in the rest of the western world, a new sensitivity towards environmental conservation has arisen which is beginning to be reflected in legal texts. At the same time there has been a rise in the cultural level of Spaniards which has led to the beginning of a cautious movement towards the use of cultural properties as tourist attractions. The search on the part of the Autonomous Regions for a cultural identity has also given a boost to archaeological research.

Traditionally this has been carried out mainly by university teachers, museum curators, and the investigators of CSIC (*Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas*). Since their salaries are not directly linked with archaeological research, they are not concerned with administrative questions or (with rare exceptions) with matters relating to conservation.

These traditional research centres have also multiplied in recent years. There are now officially forty-four universities in Spain and in most of these research relating to archaeology is being carried out (although there is no specific department with this name). The number of teachers in related departments (prehistory, ancient history, classical archaeology, historiography) is over three hundred. It should be noted that there is a high proportion of women among this number: for example, of the twenty-eight professors of prehistory, ten are women. The CSIC has also increased its archaeology and prehistory units, although the total number is still limited.

Another group of research centres associated with archaeology is represented by the museums. At the present time there are some 250 museums with more or less extensive collections of archaeological material on display to the public and where some form of research is carried out. The number of curators specialising in archaeology is, however, not high – around a hundred. For example, the National Archaeological Museum, the largest in Spain and possessing with the best collection, has only thirteen curators.

All these research centres, to which should be added those attached to local administrations, are carrying out a considerable amount of important work, covering all the fields pertaining to the

western world, from theoretical archaeology to landscape archaeology, and all periods, notably the rich and original protohistory of Spain (but still weak in industrial archaeology, which is only now just beginning).

In the middle of this century Spain began carrying out archaeological research abroad, especially in North African countries such as Egypt, Sudan, and Morocco. At the present time the only permanent establishment outside Spain that is partially concerned with archaeology is that in Rome.

Since the 1970s there has been visible improvement in techniques of excavation, fieldwork, and the treatment of materials. To this was added in the 1980s a theoretical debate which challenged the traditional historical-cultural approach, bringing in other perspectives – marxism, functionalism, and, to a lesser extent, structuralism. At the same time the lines of research became more diversified with the appearance of landscape archaeology, the archaeology of death, studies of post-depositional processes, functional analysis, ethno-archaeology, etc. and, similarly, specialist archaeometry laboratories and teams developed. All these changes had a strong influence on prehistoric archaeology, protohistory, and the strongly developing medieval archaeology, although less on classical archaeology.

The results of this wide range of work appear in the 150 specialised journals that are now published and in monographs. At the present time almost every university and research centre has its own journal or monograph series. In this respect the Regional administrations also make a contribution with their own series that bring together the results of local archaeological activities.

The difficult marriage

The double framework that has been set out above illustrates one of the problems that most severely affect the conservation and understanding of the archaeological heritage in any western country: the gulf between the objectives of those who are concerned in administrations with heritage management and those who are dedicated to archaeological research.

From 1985 onwards a new type of archaeologist came on the

1995 General Assembly

The first General Assembly of the European Association of Archaeologists will take place in 1995. The Steering Committee has accepted an invitation from the Asociación Profesional de Arqueólogos de España (APAE) to hold it in Spain. The venue will be Santiago de Compostela and Professor Felipe Criado will head the organising committee. It is hoped to be able to announce the date at the Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana in September 1994.

scene, forming a difficult and contentious link between the two worlds: some worked under contract to administrations, others formed part of construction companies, set up their own archaeological companies, or worked alone. They carried out archaeological work and offered themselves on the employment market as 'free professionals.' The first problem to be tackled was that of the imprecision of their professional category since, where there is no 'qualified profession' (*profesión titulada*), the risks of infiltration and devaluation of the work are great. A second problem was that, since all work was subject to official authorisation, the vaunted professional freedom was not fully effective.

In order to protect their interests, archaeologists began to set up professional associations or to create sections within the *colegios* of graduates. This led to the appearance of a new type of association, a professional body very different in its aims and activities from the many traditional 'cultural associations' concerned with the dissemination of archaeology in a more or less effective way. The Asociación Profesional de Arqueólogos de España (APAE), founded in 1983, is the only one that is national in character.

These liberal professionals, still not very numerous, with a very uneven regional distribution (dependent upon the archaeological policy of each Region, sometimes favourable and sometimes not), see them-

selves as much more affected than traditional archaeologists by problems such as the lack of any managerial or commercial training in their university courses, and ignorance of work safety, inter-company relations, the social impact of archaeology, etc. Furthermore, they fall between the two groups referred to above (managers and traditional researchers), suffering pressure from the former and a lack of understanding from the latter. It should be borne in mind that the sources of funding are the same: in Spain 90% of archaeological work is supported financially by public administrations. In the last few years – and very cautiously – companies concerned with public and private works have begun to take on the costs of preparing the obligatory archaeological reports and the extensive excavations that precede them. The confront-

ation between the main purpose of these companies – profit-making – and the objectives of archaeology – scientific knowledge – is the main cause of the frictions, the failures of communication, and the criticisms to which this infant group finds itself exposed.

The resistance to change of the academic structures also throws its own grain of sand into this problem. In Spain, as in other European countries, there is no university which offers the title of Bachelor of Archaeology (*Licenciado en Arqueología*). It is reduced to courses that are more or less related, such as prehistory, classical archaeology, methodology of prehistoric research, etc, which are taught in faculties of letters and where the eventual degrees are in 'philosophy and letters', 'geography and history', or, more recently, 'history', or 'humanities.'

This situation is at odds with the social requirement. It should not be forgotten that archaeological interventions involve the expenditure of much more of the national budget than any other activity in the field of 'letters' and which therefore results in the expectation of a clear social benefit from any public investment.

Thus the future of Spanish archaeology depends upon the solution of problems that have persisted from the last century – above all, the securing of greater social participation and public commitment to the conservation and enjoyment of archaeological remains. With this it will be possible to achieve the aims of the Constitution and the legal texts which declare the cultural heritage to be 'public property'.

Review Editor needed

The *Journal of European Archaeology* is looking for a review editor. The pay is poor (there is none!) but the responsibility is great. The review editor will receive and will request books for review from publishers, will find appropriate scholars to review the books (and will have to organise postage), will propose review themes, and will edit the review section of the journal. The review editor will have wide European and chronological archaeological interests. It's not a job for the fainthearted. Anyone interested should write to the production editor: 197 Great Western Rd, Glasgow G4 9EB, UK.

NEOLITHIC book offer

Neolithic Europe, edited by Mark Edmonds and Colin Richards, to be published early in 1995, will be offered at a pre-publication price to members of the EAA at a full 50% savings. For information and a 50% off pre-publication form, write to: Cruithne Press, 197 Great Western Rd, Glasgow G4 9EB, UK.

Conferences and meetings in Europe

Glacier and debris flow activity in Alpine regions

Switzerland, Austria, Italy
28 August – 8 September 1994
(INQUA Euro-Siberian Sub-Commission for the Study of the Holocene) Prof. Dr Wolfgang Schirmer, Department of Geology, University of Düsseldorf, Universitätsstrasse 1, D-40255 Düsseldorf, Germany.

International Seminar of Hellenism and the Thracian Civilization

Plovdiv, Bulgaria
8-16 September 1994
National Archaeological Museum, 1 Saedinenie Street, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

Multi-media systems in cultural heritage

Ravello, Italy
14-17 September 1994
Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali, Villa Rufolo, I-84010 Ravello, Italy.

IXth International Roman Military Equipment Conference

Leiden, Netherlands
15-17 September 1994
Dr C. van Driel-Murray, Laan van Ouderzorg 107, NL-2352 Leiderdorp.

1st International Conference on the Palaeolithic of Greece and adjoining areas

Athens, Greece
7-11 September 1994
(ICOPAG) The Secretary, British School in Athens, 52 Souedias St, GR-106 76 Athens, Greece.

Journées Internationales d'Étude: Archéologie du Bati

Fontevraud, France
20-23 September 1994
(Centre National d'Archéologie Urbaine et École Nationale du Patrimoine) École Nationale du Patrimoine, 117 Boulevard Saint-Germain, F-75006 Paris, France.

Early Medieval Towns in the Western Mediterranean

Ravello, Italy
22-24 September 1994
Centro Universitario Europeo per i Beni Culturali, Villa Rufolo, I-84010 Ravello, Italy.

International Symposium on Neolithic Painted Pottery from South-eastern Europe and Links with Anatolia

Cluj, Romania
25 September - 1 October 1994
Dr Gheorghe Lazarovici, National History Museum of Transylvania, C Daicoviciu 2, R-3400 Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

XXIVe Congrès Préhistorique de France: les civilisations méditerranéennes

Carcassonne, France
26-30 September 1994
Centre Archéologique, 24 Place de la Mutualité, F-1100 Carcassonne, France.

In situ conservation of archaeological remains

Montréal, Canada
11-15 October 1994
Mrs Rita Rachele Dandavino, Service de l'Habitation et du Développement Urbain, 303 Rue Notre-Dame Est, 5^e étage, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3Y 3Y8.

Restoration 94 (International Trade Fair on Restoration and Conservation)

Amsterdam, UK
12-14 October 1994
Mel Gaffney, RAI Exhibitions UK, Glen House, 200/208 Tottenham Court Rd, London WC1P9LA, UK.

4th General Assembly, European Forum of Heritage Associations

Amersfoort, Netherlands
14-15 October 1994
Forum General Secretariat, c/o Gruppi Archeologici d'Italia, Via Pellizzo 14/D, I-35128 Padua, Italy.

Archaeology in Hampshire: a Framework for Future Research

Southampton, UK
29-30 October 1994
Archaeology Conference Secretary, c/o County Planning Department, The Castle, Winchester SO23 8UE, UK.

Late Roman and Frankish Gaul: a conference to commemorate the 1400th anniversary of the death of Gregory of Tours in AD 594

Oxford, UK
25-27 November 1994
University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA, UK.

La maison urbaine de l'époque romaine en Gaule narbonnaise et dans les provinces voisines

Avignon, France
11-13 November 1994
Centre Camille Jullian, Université de Provence, 29 Avenue Robert Schumann, F-13621 Aix-en-Provence, France.

3rd World Archaeological Congress

New Delhi, India
4-11 December 1994
Dr Makkhan Lal, World Archaeological Congress, P.O. Box 112, HPO Aligarh, 202001 India.

16th Annual Conference of the Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG)

Bradford, UK
14-16 December 1994
The TAG Organizing Committee, Department of Archaeological Sciences, The University, Bradford BD7 1DP, UK.

Le bison: Gibier et moyen de subsistance des hommes du paléolithique moyen aux paléo-indiens des Grandes Plaines

Toulouse, France
7-10 June 1995
Catherine Farizy, CNRS, UA 275, 44 Rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, F-75014 Paris, France.

Rock Art Studies: New Approaches

Pinerolo-Torino, Italy
30 August - 8 September 1995
Robert G. Bednarik, Australian Rock Art Research Association, P.O. Box 216, Caulfield South, Victoria 3162, Australia.

XIIIth Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences

Forlì, Italy
8-14 September 1996
Segreteria XIII Congresso UISPP, Via Marchesi 12, I-47100 Forlì, Italy.

THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

EDITOR:

HENRY CLEERE

ASSISTANT EDITOR:

ROSS SAMSON

NEWSLETTER OF THE
EUROPEAN
ASSOCIATION
OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The EAA is up and running

After three years of planning, the EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS was inaugurated during a well attended meeting held in Ljubljana (Slovenia) on 22-25 September 1994. Nearly three hundred archaeologists from thirty-six countries participated and launched the EAA enthusiastically.

The opening session

The imposing lecture theatre of Ljubljana University's Faculty of Electrical and Computing Engineering was the scene of the opening ceremony on 22 September. Kristian Kristiansen (Denmark), the provisional President of the Association, began by welcoming the participants: this is what he said in his opening remarks:

Dear colleagues,

It is a happy and, I believe, an historic moment to be able to welcome you to the Inaugural Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists here in Ljubljana. It gives confidence in the future of our organisation – and, indeed, in a European archaeology – that nearly three hundred colleagues from thirty-six countries in Europe, as well as the USA and Australia, are as-

sembled at this meeting, considering the short notice that we gave (our first announcements were sent out in March) and considering also that we are in the middle of the conference season.

So, once more, welcome. You will, I know, all contribute during the next few days to make this a memorable event.

I shall come back later this afternoon to the background to this organisation of ours, which is coming into being at this meeting. Let me first of all express our warm thanks to our host and organiser, the Department of Archaeology of the University of Ljubljana, headed by Professor Mitya Guštin as President of the Organising Committee, to Predrag Novaković, secretary and organiser on the ground, and to the staff of the department. They have done an extraordinary, highly competent job in getting the entire organisation of this meeting off the ground.

A special thank-you goes to the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, which offered a generous grant to support participation from, in particular, the countries of central and eastern Europe, and who also supported our special membership offer to archaeologists and institutions from those countries. The role of the progressive international foundations such as the

Wenner-Gren cannot be underestimated during this period of change and new possibilities.

The Council of Europe has always been very supportive of our work and has contributed to the preparation costs for our newsletter.

We have also enjoyed the generous support of the Slovenian Ministry of Science and Technology, which has been decisive for the whole organisation of this meeting, establishing a tradition which I hope will be continued in other countries hosting our annual meetings in the future. We are very pleased that the Minister has agreed to attend this ceremony, and he will now bring his personal greetings to the meeting.

Following a short and very warm welcome from Mr Rado Bohinc, Minister of Science and Technology, in which he emphasised the importance of archaeology for "new" nations such as Slovenia, Mitya Guštin gave a

Troubles with the Journal

The Secretariat has received a number of letters complaining about the late, incorrect, or even non-delivery of the *Journal of European Archaeology*. Every effort is being made to improve the situation, which is the responsibility of the publisher. The Executive Board and Editorial Committee are actively seeking a new publisher for 1995 and beyond. Please bear with us a little while longer!

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masterly survey of Slovenian archaeology. The session was concluded by Colin Renfrew, Disney Professor of Archaeology in the University of Cambridge, who dazzled his audience with his vision of Europe in prehistory.

EAA is inaugurated

That afternoon the participants met again in plenary session, with the all-important task before them of inaugurating the Association. Kristian Kristiansen began by tracing the developments that had led up to the inauguration (his text is published elsewhere in this issue of *The European Archaeologist*).

Henry Cleere, provisional Honorary Secretary, then took the meeting through the draft statutes, which had already been circulated to members and participants. He stressed that these were not immutable: there was a formal procedure laid down for their amendment and revision, and it was hoped that members would make suggestions for doing so where necessary in the following year, in time for the first Annual Business Meeting. There was discussion on several points, notably the official language (English). The only amendment that had been received by the appointed date was one that was designed to enable the Steering Committee to continue until the first Annual Business Meeting, since there was no constitutional

means by which officers and an executive committee could be elected. The statutes were duly approved with acclamation, and the European Association of Archaeologists began its formal life.

Kristian Kristiansen then went on to outline the working programme for the coming year, 1994-95. This was seen as a period of consolidation, building upon plans already formulated and from proposals from members. The main lines of development would be:

- Raising the public profile of the Association;
- Elaboration of the aims of the Association;
- Elaboration of a publications policy;
- Recruitment of new members, especially in countries such as Germany that were at present under-represented;
- Improvement of the Association's financial stability;
- Organisation of a programme of meetings.

The Executive Committee would concentrate on strengthening links with other European institutions, such as the European Union and the Council of Europe, and with other international archaeological bodies, such as the Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques (UISPP/IUPPS) and the World Archaeological Congress.

Elections

The amendment to the statutes having been approved, the following were elected automatically:

President

Kristian Kristiansen (Denmark)

Honorary Treasurer

Alain Schnapp (France)

Honorary Secretary

Henry Cleere (ICOMOS, Paris)

Executive Committee

Albrecht Badstübner (Germany)

Bogdan Brukner (Yugoslavia)

Ian Hodder (United Kingdom)

Ilse Loze (Latvia)

Øivind Lunde (Norway)

Arkadiusz Marciniak (Poland)

Maria Isabel Martinez Navarrete

(Spain)

Evžen Neustupný (Czech Republic)

Yevgeniy Nosov (Russia)

Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri (Italy)

Gustaf Trotzig (Sweden)

Willem Willems (the Netherlands)

The first meeting of the new Executive Committee elected

Vice-President

Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri (Italy)

To prepare the first free elections at the 1st Annual Business Meeting, the following were elected to the

Nomination Committee

Anthony Harding (United Kingdom)

Predrag Novaković (Slovenia)

M. Angeles Querol (Spain)

England, Britain, or the United Kingdom?

Letter to the Editor:

This short note is intended to draw attention to the inappropriate national terminology used in your Bronze Age Campaign article (*The European Archaeologist*, No. 2, August 1994, p. 1). You use 'England' to refer to 'Britain'. Now it may be that *de facto* the British Museum is an English institution but in theory it is supposed to be a British establishment. In future perhaps you can be more sensitive to national distinctions: cultural identity, like charity, begins at home.

— STEPHEN DRISCOLL
28 October 1994

Glasgow University
Archaeological Research Division,
10 The Square, The University,
Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom

The Editor writes:

After eighteen years as Director of the Council for British Archaeology, I should have picked this one up! The text was in fact taken directly from the newsletter of the Council of Europe's Bronze Age Campaign which, like so many publications published south of the English Channel/La Manche, is confused by the distinctions between England/Wales/Scotland/Northern Ireland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom.

— H.C.

Archaeological theory on e-mail

Cornelius Holtorf of The University of Wales, Lampeter, has set up a discussion group on archaeological theory on electronic mail. 'Arch-theory list' is for discussions and exchanges of information on archaeological theory in Europe: social theory, material culture, epistemology, the past in the present, cultural identity, perspectives from anthropology and history, and kindred subjects. Contributions are welcome in English, French, and German.

To join the list directly, send 'join arch-theory [first name] [last name]' to mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk. If you want further information before joining, contact PJO15@lampeter.ac.uk.

The Inaugural Meeting concluded with an invitation, delivered by Felipe Criado Boado on behalf of the Spanish Association of Archaeologists, for the association to hold its First Annual Business Meeting and Conference at Santiago de Compostela (Spain) in the autumn of 1995. This invitation was accepted with acclamation.

The technical programme

The next two days, Friday and Saturday, 23 and 24 September, saw the meeting split into a series of enthusiastic working groups led by equally enthusiastic chairpersons:

- ◆ Contemporary myths of the past (Božidar Slapšak, Ljubljana)
- ◆ Gender studies (Elisabeth Nordbladh, Göteborg)
- ◆ Archaeological landscapes (Felipe Criado, Santiago de Compostela)
- ◆ The role of population movements in creating the multi-cultural nature of Europe (Kristian Kristiansen, Copenhagen)
- ◆ The interaction between animal husbandry and agriculture in European prehistory (Bogdan Brukner, Novi Sad)
- ◆ The *longue durée* in the archaeology of Europe (John Bintliff, Durham)
- ◆ The role of early metallurgy (Borislav Jovanović, Belgrade)
- ◆ Transitions in European archaeology (Alain Schnapp, Paris)
- ◆ Reconstruction and the issue of authenticity (Michael Shanks, Lampeter)
- ◆ The interface between archaeology and history (Matthew Johnson, Durham)
- ◆ New developments in cemetery analysis (Anna-Maria Bietti Sestieri, Rome)
- ◆ Regional perspectives in European archaeology (Phil Mason, Novo Mesto)
- ◆ 'Commercial archaeology' (Gustaf Trotzig, Stockholm)
- ◆ Passing the Alps: the study of cultural relations (Mitya Guštin, Ljubljana)
- ◆ Rock art and symbolic representations (Jarl Nordbladh, Göteborg).

Archaeology and the Council of Europe



The Council of Europe's Bronze Age campaign forms an essential part of the European Plan for Archaeology, which was launched during the 'Heritages for Europe' event at the end of 1994.

Heritages for Europe brought 150 senior politicians, philosophers, writers, archaeologists, and artists on a symbolic journey down the Danube, Europe's great historic waterway, on 19 and 20 September last year, stopping off at Vienna, Bratislava, and Budapest.

Four round tables were held in Vienna on the theme of 'Heritage, diversity, and human rights'. They highlighted the extension of the notion of heritage, so that it now ranges from a single historic monument to an entire landscape. This calls for a transversal view of heritage politics, spanning not only culture but also regional planning and social policy, and even policy in its widest sense, including the struggle against intolerance and the protection of minorities.

Those taking part in the round tables saw the cultural heritage in a Europe confronted by conflict and rivalry between communities becoming a vehicle for mutual understanding and the acknowledgment of differences through the awareness of the fundamental values that it exemplifies. Efforts must at the same time be made to prevent references to the heritage and cultural past being hijacked by extremist claims to a particular identity, thus tending to sustain rather than settle conflicts. It was felt that a definition of 'cultural rights' by the Council of Europe would help to preserve the heritage of its constituent communities and establish measures for confidence building so as to enable such groups to live together more easily.

The European Conventions on

The languages of the Association

In the statutes adopted at the Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana it is clearly stated that the official language of the EAA is English. The Executive Board discussed this point, which has already given rise to comment from members, at its recent meeting in Paris, and it wishes to make the position clear.

In conformity with the statute, English is the official language of business meetings; at Santiago de Compostela there will be simultaneous translation facilities into Spanish during the business session. However, other languages may be used in technical and academic sessions; simultaneous translation facilities will be available between English, Spanish, and Galician in Santiago.

So far as the Journal of European Archaeology is concerned, papers will be accepted in English, French, and German

(the three official languages of the Council of Europe), and summaries will be translated into the other languages. English is the main language of The European Archaeologist, but items will be accepted in French or German and will be briefly summarised in English. It is hoped in due course that the newsletter will become at least bilingual, and hopefully trilingual, but this depends upon the resources being available.

There is no political motive for the selection of English as the official language of the association: the decision was taken on financial grounds alone, since translation and interpretation are expensive and multilingual publication increases publication costs. As the resources of the European Association of Archaeologists expand, the Executive Board will give priority to extending its range of working languages.

the Architectural Heritage (Granada 1985) and Archaeological Heritage (Malta 1992) provided the framework for greater cooperation. The Council of Europe should draft a code of professional ethics for museum curators, heritage managers, and others directly or indirectly involved in this sector as a matter of urgency. It should also strengthen professional cooperation networks.

The Bronze Age Campaign

Bratislava and Budapest, in the heart of Europe, provided the settings for the launch of 'The Bronze Age: the first Golden Age of Europe', the first component of the European Plan for Archaeology. A press conference was held on 20 September in the Slovak capital and later that day a major exhibition on the Bronze Age was inaugurated at the capital of Hungary, in the National Museum.

Other components of the plan that are being developed at the present time relate to the contemporary use of ancient theatres and a research programme on urban archaeology.

To commemorate the launching of the plan and the campaign, a miniature sculpture of the Danubius horse, the logo of the Council of Europe's archaeological programme, by France and Hugues Siptrott. Information about how to obtain the sculpture can be obtained from Jean-Claude Vernaede, VII^e Edition, 4 Rue des Cordiers, F-67000 Strasbourg, France (telephone +44 88 32 01 26).

Issue No. 4 of the Council's bulletin on the Campaign, *Bronze Age News*, is now available. It contains up-to-date listings of events (conferences, exhibitions, etc.) being organised by participating countries, a valuable reading list of books and articles from the European archaeological literature, details of the location of major collections relating to the Bronze Age in European museums, and a list of important Bronze Age sites.

News items should be sent to the campaign's coordinator and expert consultant, Carin Orrling, Museum of National Antiquities, Box 5405, S-114 84 Stockholm, Sweden (telephone +46 8 783 95 77 or +46 8 660 75 85, fax +46 8 667 65 78), from whom copies of *Bronze Age News* may be obtained.

The new Council of Europe publication *European Heritage* has devoted its second issue to the Bronze Age. EAA Executive Board member Gustaf Trotzig (Sweden), who is Chairman of the Committee of Experts of the European Plan for Archaeology, contributes an introductory, scene-setting piece, and there are articles by William O'Brien (Ireland), Ian Longworth (UK), Thomas B. Larsson (Sweden), Calista Fischer (Switzerland), Rüdiger Krause (Germany), Zbigniew Bukowski (Poland), Renato Peroni (Italy), and Marisa Marthari (Greece). This beautifully produced and lavishly illustrated publication ends with articles aimed at the younger generation from Francis Pryor (UK) and Gustaf Trotzig.

European Heritage is published in English, French, and German, and is now available from the Division du patrimoine culturel / Cultural Heritage Division, Conseil de l'Europe / Council of Europe, F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France.

The European Forum of Heritage Associations

The European Association of Archaeologists is not the first European body bringing together archaeologists and those committed to the protection of the heritage: the voluntary sector got in first! The European Forum of Heritage Associations, the brainchild of the late Ludovico Magrini, Director of the Gruppi Archeologici d'Italia, was inaugurated on 18 April 1990 at a ceremony in Rome to serve as a platform for the European volunteer movement in the field of cultural heritage. Its primary aim is to create a network for the non-professional world, in particular in the field of archaeology, by means of which to heighten public awareness of the cultural heritage in Europe.

It achieves these aims through various international exchange programmes for individual members,

especially the young, which provide ample opportunities for active participation in the study, protection, and promotion of the archaeological and architectural heritage in Europe. It also seeks to formulate common policies and encourage joint public action by its member associations. It is also creating a network of information on European archaeology for the volunteer world.

There are currently thirty member organisations, from Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. More details about the forum and its activities can be obtained from the Secretariat, via Pellizzo 14/D, I-35128 Padova, Italy (telephone/fax +39 49 77 53 63).

Regional sub-committees – yes or no?

The Executive Board has been giving very serious consideration to a proposal made by a group of archaeologists in a certain European sub-region that there should be a sub-committee or group formed in that area to implement the work of the Association. The Board is very sympathetic to the concept of regional activity, but it feels that at the present time the main effort should be concentrated on consolidation of the organisation and emphasising the integral nature of Europe and its archaeology. It is therefore not encouraging this proposal at the present time, but without prejudice to the establishment of a regional structure for the Association in a few years' time, when its central structure has been secured.

Summer in sunny Santiago

The 1st Annual Business Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists will be held in Santiago de Compostela, Galicia (Spain) on 20-24 September 1995.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Directorate of Galician National Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Autonomous Government of Galicia (Dirección Xeral do Patrimonio Histórico e Documental, Consellería de Cultura, Xunta de Galicia) in association with the University of Santiago de Compostela, as part of the quinqucentennial celebrations of the university. Organisation is in the hands of a steering committee composed of representatives of the EAA, the Consellería de Cultura, the university, and Galician and Spanish archaeology.

It is hoped that the location of the meeting in Galicia will serve to strengthen relations between Iberian archaeology and that of the other European countries and, simultaneously, to introduce the archaeology of Galicia which, because of its linguistic, academic, and geographical isolation, is imperfectly known elsewhere in Europe.

Academic sessions

The academic sessions will be divided into three thematic blocks, each with several sub-themes:

I INTERPRETING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

- 1 The archaeology of cult
- 2 The archaeology of power

- 3 Issues in ethnoarchaeology
- 4 New approaches in landscape archaeology
- 5 Land and sea: new developments in marine archaeology
- 6 Wealth, prestige and value: theory and examples from prehistoric and historic Europe
- 7 Problems of the Neolithisation of Europe
- 8 The development of metallurgy in European prehistory
- 9 Hillfort archaeology
- 10 Archaeology and Celtic studies
- 11 Contact between colonists and natives during the 1st millennium in the Mediterranean basin

II MANAGING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

- 1 Models of organisation in commercial archaeology
- 2 Archaeology in public works
- 3 Urban archaeology
- 4 Archaeology and changing rural landscapes
- 5 The historical pilgrimage routes and the archaeological heritage: the authenticity of the past and present demands

III THE POLITICS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE

- 1 European archaeology as seen by a non-European archaeologist
- 2 The European approach to non-European archaeology
- 3 The archaeological identification of ethnicity

[continued on p. 6]

Something old; something new

JOURNAL OF
THEORETICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY

Not everyone has heard of the *Journal of Theoretical Archaeology*, launched back in 1991. The ambitious project was the brainchild of Ken Dark, who managed to see that volumes one and two came to light. But a lack of support from his would-be publisher has left the last two years' issues languishing. The job of publishing the journal has been taken on by Cruithne Press while Ken Dark remains the editor-in-chief. Anyone wishing to contribute to the journal should write to him at 324 Norbury Avenue, London SW16 3RL, Great Britain.

The issues from the last two years will appear soon as a combined volume 3/4 (1993/1994). The contents include:

The functions of archaeological theory, Leo Klein

The penis in prehistory, Lynne Bevan
Metaarchaeology in the West, Leo
Klein

Neolithic passage-graves reconsidered,
Stéphane Rault

Scraping the bottom of the barrow: an agricultural metaphor in Neolithic / Bronze Age European burial practice. Sarah Tarlow

Ceramics: a practical view, Hans-Dieter Bader

Rationality and irrationality: religion in prehistory, Isabel Lisboa

Rings and recesses: some problems
in archaeological visibility,
Stéphane Rault

Volume 5 (1995) will feature even more of Leo Klejn! So here, at last, is a plethora of non-Anglo-American theory.

☐ **Special*** EAA members' subscription for both issues (3/4 and 5)

* normal annual subscription £12

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- 4 Archaeology in the media
- 5 Expanding the boundaries of historical archaeology
- 6 Environment and archaeology
- 7 The contribution of Islam to the construction of Europe.

Already over 600 participants from 52 different countries have preinscribed and 400 proposals for papers have been received. Indeed, so many papers have been proposed that the conference sessions will be even more numerous and longer than originally advertised. New proposals will almost certainly not be considered.

In addition to this wide range of sessions and the EAA business meeting, there will be poster sessions on these three themes and an open session, along with round tables on topical subjects and an opening lecture. Optional excursions, possibly as many as fourteen, are being organised, and there will be a guided tour through

the World Heritage town of Santiago de Compostela.

The official language of the meeting will be English. However, in order to integrate it better into its context and to facilitate the anticipated substantial participation by Iberian archaeologists, there will be simultaneous translation into Spanish and Galician.

Financial considerations

It is intended, as at Ljubljana, to keep all fees to as low a level as possible, in order to ensure wide participation. Preliminary calculations indicate a registration fee of \$30 for EAA members (\$60 for non-members), plus a further \$20 per person per night for bed and breakfast in university halls of residence.

A special budget has been allocated for grants to archaeologists from central and eastern Europe, as at Ljubljana. The organising

committee will also provide letters of invitation for all those whose papers are accepted.

Timetable

Members should by now have received the first circular for the meeting. They are reminded that they should complete the preinscription form and return it to the organisers without delay. Those who have not received a form may obtain one on application to the Steering Committee, 1st EAA Meeting 1995, Apdo. de Correos 994, E-15700 Santiago de Compostela, Spain (telephone +34. 81. 59055; fax +34.81.598201/582144).

Those who have sent in the preinscription form will receive further information about the meeting and the final registration form in June. The final programme and more information will be sent to those who have registered during June or July. ■

The Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG)

The Aerial Archaeology Research Group, founded in the United Kingdom in the 1980s but soon attracting membership from other countries, is becoming progressively more European in its out-

look and activities.

This resulted in September 1994 in a conference near Potsdam in Germany [unfortunately clashing with the EAA Inaugural Meeting! - ed.], which brought

Chris Musson

together archaeologists, historians, and administrators from all over Europe to discuss the development of aerial archaeology in areas where its application had until recently been inhibited by military or bureaucratic regulations.

The research group grew out of informal discussions between air photographers, archaeologists, and research workers in Britain, who throughout the 1980s met annually at Cambridge to discuss matters of common concern. In 1990 the group established itself with a formal constitution as the Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG). Its two-day (or, more recently, three-day) annual conference is now held in a different part of Britain each autumn, with smaller meetings at other times of year.

The group's purpose, through its meetings and twice-yearly newsletter, *AARGNews*, is to promote the practice and use of aerial survey, air photography, and other forms of remote sensing in archaeological research, education, and conservation. The membership brings active air photographers into conversation with a larger number of ground-based archae-

Executive Board meets in Paris

The president (Kristian Kristiansen) took the chair at a meeting of the Executive Board held in the Maison Suger, Paris, on 11 and 12 February 1995. The members present were Henry Cleere (Secretary), Øivind Lunde, Arkadiusz Marciniak, Gustaf Trotzig, Alain Schnapp (Treasurer), and Willem Willems. Felipe Criado and César Parcero attended by invitation to report on the organisation of the 1st Annual Business Meeting in Santiago de Compostela, and Elin Dalen and Harald Hermanssen of the Oslo Secretariat were in attendance.

There was a full agenda, covering the accounts for 1994 and the budget for 1995, arrangements for the formal business in Santiago and the technical sessions, the venues of future ABMs, production of the *Journal of European*

Archaeology, membership, and a small number of miscellaneous items.

The financial situation is not bleak, but it is clear that the Association cannot continue to operate on grant-aid from the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands. There is a continuing need for new individual members, and also for the recruitment of 'sustaining members' - state heritage and research organisations who will pay a relatively modest sum annually to ensure the survival and growth of the association.

Paid-up membership stands at just below 500; however, subscription reminders for 1995 have only just been sent out, whilst the membership information sent out with the first programme for the Santiago meeting is already beginning to produce new members.

ologists and historians who draw upon aerial evidence in their day-to-day work. The routine use in research, teaching, and conservation of ideas and perceptions drawn from the aerial viewpoint has been one of the group's preoccupations from its early days.

Of the group's 160 or so members, around one-fifth are now drawn from continental Europe. Membership is steadily increasing in central and eastern Europe, where some of the most exciting developments in aerial survey and research are now taking place. Here whole 'new' landscapes from the prehistoric, protohistoric, Roman, and later periods are coming to light as this most potent technique for heritage research and recording is applied systematically for the first time.

The Potsdam conference was initiated two of the group's most active continental members, Otto

Braasch and Dr Martin Gojda, from Germany and the Czech Republic respectively, in partnership with Dr Jürgen Kunow and Dr Günter Wetzel of the Brandenburgisches Landesmuseum. It was generously financed by Land Brandenburg, through the good offices of the Minister of Culture, Heinrich Enderlein.

The conference brought together over a hundred delegates to discuss the techniques and application of air photography in a wide variety of contexts - Britain, continental Europe, and even as far afield as the Sudan and China. The contacts and friendships made at Potsdam will help to foster the group's aim of bringing the aerial perspective to bear on all aspects of archaeological and historical research, recording, education, and conservation.

While the group's annual conference will continue to be held

each autumn in the United Kingdom, it seems likely that the Potsdam gathering will be the first of many meetings on mainland Europe, involving members and their professional or academic colleagues in discussions and practical workshops of various kinds. An early outcome has been the invitation to Dr Gillian Barrett to visit Slovenia with an exhibition describing her research programme of aerial reconnaissance in Ireland. The exhibition will be on display at the National Museum in Ljubljana for three weeks starting on 8 March 1995.

Readers interested in the Aerial Archaeology Research Group and its activities can obtain information and membership forms from Dr Gillian Barrett, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Wolverhampton, Dudley Campus, Castle View, Dudley DY1 3HZ, United Kingdom.

Memorandum on aerial archaeology

[The following memorandum, prepared following the Aerial Archaeology Research Group's meeting in Potsdam in September 1994 and presented to the EAA Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana by Evžen Neustupný, has been endorsed by the Executive Board and a communication to that effect has been sent to the Cultural Heritage Division of the Council of Europe.]

There are two aims within archaeology relating to the promotion of consciousness of the common European heritage - the study of the mostly 'anonymous' European past and the protection of archaeological monuments, which embody that past. The realisation of such aims is generally proceeding too slowly in comparison with the economic and political integration of Europe. This is mainly a result of the undue emphasis given by archaeologists to their finds. However rewarding large archaeological excavations may be, their results usually only emerge very gradually; this is even more true in the case of rescue archaeology.

One of the most efficient methods of archaeological research which - in contrast to normal excavation - does not destroy any archaeological information is aerial photography, which is able to supply detailed information on known sites as well as discover new sites.

Although aerial reconnaissance cannot entirely replace archaeology with its diversified study of the

past, it does produce rapid and productive results, many of which can be achieved 'overnight'. It yields very satisfactory, and sometimes surprising, results, both in countries which have previously undergone intensive study, as well as in countries with very limited previous archaeological coverage. Sufficient experience in this respect has been gathered in some parts of western Europe, and in countries which have only recently initiated aerial archaeological surveys, such as the Czech Republic, it is clear that such an approach can successfully be applied in a variety of environments.

In spite of the effectiveness of its achievements, aerial archaeology has not been sufficiently applied to archaeological investigations. The reason for this may be that in many countries it does not belong among the standard methods of archaeological field research. At first sight it appears to be somewhat expensive, to say nothing of the fact that in the former communist countries of central and eastern Europe it was previously almost completely impossible to

use this method, mostly for political [or maybe economic - ass. ed.] reasons. As a result, many archaeologists and decision-makers are largely unaware of the immense potential of aerial archaeology.

It is for this reason that the Council of Europe should, within the European Plan for Archaeology, draw the attention of European governments, and through them of other decision-makers, towards initiating national programmes for aerial archaeology. Such an initiative would represent an effective way of exploring the common European past and would provide valuable assistance towards management of the common archaeological heritage. This should become a priority especially in those countries where aerial photography was formerly impossible. It should not be forgotten that the programme cannot run successfully if the taking of aerial photographs is not immediately followed by procedures making them fully available both to archaeologists and the general public.

The President's report

[The following is drawn from the report given by the President of the EAA, Kristian Kristiansen, at the Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana (Slovenia) on 22 September 1994.]

I find it appropriate on an occasion like this to spend a few minutes describing the early history – or prehistory, since it had not yet been written – of our organisation. How and why did the European Association of Archaeologists emerge?

It all began with the *Journal of European Archaeology*. Some of the people behind the founding committee came to the conclusion in the late 1980s that the curious fact that there was in existence no common European archaeological journal was both a symptom and a cause of the rather fragmented and regionalised nature of European archaeology. During the past twenty-five years different theoretical and methodological traditions have developed, with little communication between them. At the same time the number of archaeologists has doubled several times, especially in museums and heritage archaeology. These new and large professional groups represented an important new dimension for the future of archaeology, but they have not normally been represented in journals and conferences.

Thus, archaeology tended to become increasingly fragmented into separate camps, each with its own herd of followers. This situation we found unsatisfactory.

We wished to create a journal that could serve as a platform for a European dialogue in archaeology, for interpretive and critical articles spanning the whole world of archaeological activity and debate as it has developed over the last generation. You can read about this in the preface to the first issue.

During this process we realised that a membership association in combination with a journal and other activities, such as annual meetings, would much more efficiently serve the needs that we thought we had diagnosed and the goals that we had set out in order to cure the illness.

I have looked back through the files to see how long we have been in the making. We made our first proposal for the *Journal of European Archaeology* in July 1988. It

was only in early 1990 that we obtained any financial support (from the British Academy) and established an editorial committee, and then went on to make an agreement with Avebury and our editorial manager, Ross Samson. It was also in 1990 that we decided to go ahead with plans for a European Association of Archaeologists. The changes in central and eastern Europe in 1989, of course, made us even more aware of the needs.

We drew upon the experience of many people and organisations in this initial phase – in particular on Chris Chippindale (editor of *Antiquity*) concerning journal production and on the experience of the European Association of Social Anthropologists, which was formed just two years earlier.

The founding committee and the Secretariat

Two things are vitally important if you wish to create a new organisation that is to become influential: it must reflect and serve the needs of all archaeologists, not just one or two articulate groups of professionals, and it must have an efficient secretariat that can provide organisational and economic backup in the initial phase.

We wished to reflect the broad aims of the association in two ways – in the statutes, which you have received, and in the profile of the founding committee, which for good reasons could not be elected. Using the editorial committee as a core group, we expanded this to create a founding committee, since we found that an overlap in functions was necessary for both practical and economic reasons.

In the founding committee we have attempted to cover all types of archaeological institution – from universities to national archaeological or heritage services, all the major regions of Europe, plus a fair representation according to age (junior/senior) and gender. Whether or not we have succeeded is up to others to evaluate, but we have at least succeeded in getting the association and the journal off the ground.

We want to hear from YOU

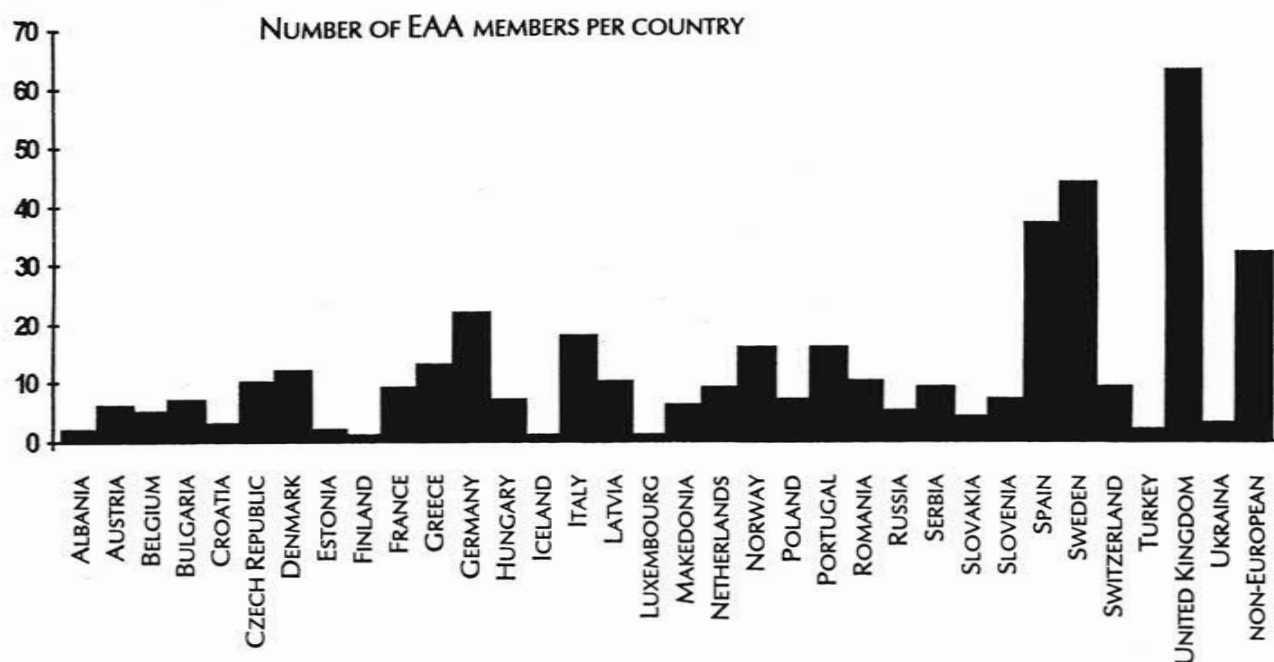
The *European Archaeologist* is the newsletter of the European Archaeologists Association, and so it is one of the means by which the Executive Board and the Secretariat communicate with the members. But it also a channel for members to communicate with the Executive Board and the Secretariat, and with other members. We want to hear from YOU – write to us about the association, about European archaeology, about conferences and meetings and about new publications in your country or from your organisation. The editor welcomes contributions from members, in whatever form: send them to the Secretariat address in Oslo and they will be forwarded to wherever the editor happens to be at the time!

This, however, is also due to the support of the national archaeological services of the three Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, who agreed to set up a joint secretariat, located in Oslo. The actual burden of the work has been carried out in Norway, with economic support from the other two countries, plus the Netherlands. We have also received important economic support from France to finance our committee meetings, mostly in Paris: this was the work of Alain Schnapp, and for this reason we made him Treasurer.

Norway has agreed to host the Secretariat for a three-year period that includes 1995 [since extended to 1996 – ed.], and the same is true of the economic support of the Scandinavian countries.

The statutes

Work on the statutes began in 1991. We assembled statutes from several organisations, from the Institute of Field Archaeologist (UK) to the Society for American Archaeology. It was a very time-consuming job to finalise the statutes, once we had set the overall goals and activities. Here we relied heavily on the experience of Henry Cleere, who has been involved in this type of work several



times before; he has served as our competent and experienced secretary.

The journal and the association

The *Journal of European Archaeology* has been published by Avebury Press, with whom we have made two agreements. The associ-

ation buys for its members a minimum of five hundred copies of the journal each year and the publisher undertakes to distribute it to the members according to the lists provided by the Secretariat. Payments are also made to the Secretariat in Oslo. Besides this, Avebury can market and sell the journal, mainly to libraries.

I shall not entertain you by recounting all the practical difficulties of receiving payments, establishing up-to-date membership lists, and so on: some of you may well have suffered from our problems. However, we now seem to be past this phase and we are beginning to operate within a fixed routine.

The newsletter

One of the aims of the association is to distribute archaeological information to its members. To fulfil this aim we have launched *The European Archaeologist*, a modest beginning to something that will hopefully expand its scope over the next few years.

We have cooperated with the Council of Europe in the first two issues in order to support their new campaigns for the European archaeological heritage, most recently reflected in the announcement of the Bronze Age Campaign.

The interest of the newsletter, however, depends upon your active participation. Henry Cleere

is the editor and all information on conferences and the like should be sent to him, as well as suggestions for new types of information that are needed.

The members

We launched the association and the journal in December 1992, following this up with several smaller campaigns. Today, after less than two years we have nearly four hundred members. We have the largest number of members in the United Kingdom, closely followed by Spain, Sweden, and Portugal and now, more recently, by Italy. This reflects the expansion of archaeology during the last ten to fifteen years and it suggests where some of the innovation in European archaeology will come from. The 'older' archaeological countries, such as France and Germany, provide only a few members. Both Australia and the USA, however, are fairly well represented. Central and eastern Europe are under-represented, owing to their economic situation. For this reason we have granted a temporary free institutional membership to some forty research bodies in the region. This conference, shows, however, the great interest in the Association in central and eastern Europe, and I hope that it will be possible to have more members there in the future, if we can maintain our membership offer of £10 for a few more

Review editor is found

A new review editor has been found for the *Journal of European Archaeology*, Michael Shanks. Not that he was lost. He was very much present at the inaugural meeting of the association in Ljubljana with his trusty 35mm camera. Polymath and glot that he is, we cannot hope that Mike will be familiar with or aware of every important new book published in every field and every period of archaeology in every country in Europe. So, please, help him out by sending him notice of new books of significant national or European archaeological importance. He can be found at the Department of Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter, Dyfed SA48 7ED, Wales, Great Britain.

years. If you have any suggestions to help this situation, we shall appreciate receiving them.

Perspective

During this period of founding the association and the journal most of our energy has been spent on practical issue such as this, and little time has been free for some of the other aims of the association. That is why a 'Programme of Activities for 1994-95' is on the agenda for this meeting.

In conclusion I just want to stress three things:

- ♦ It is necessary to get some new people on both the board and the Editorial Committee during the first election, while at the same time ensuring continuity. Personal

overlap has been necessary with several functions in the initial phase. Now I believe that we can expand and divide the functions, and both I and the other board and committee members look forward to being relieved of some at least of the work.

- ♦ The success of the association depends upon having something that serves the needs of its members – a good journal, an interesting newsletter, a stimulating annual meeting. These basic activities must be developed and maintained at the same time as we slowly identify and start new activities that our members demand.

- ♦ Without an active and increasing membership we shall not achieve economic independence and become able to sustain and

develop our aims. Membership campaigns begin with you who are already members. If each member recruits one new member each year we shall double our numbers annually. So I propose a campaign: members recruit new members and eventually get a bonus. My aim is to reach two thousand within the next five years and four thousand within ten years. Then we can exert pressure in Brussels. Since the Society for American Archaeology has five thousand members we should be able to reach the same membership in Europe.

This is the beginning of the association – let us help one another to make it grow and serve archaeology all over Europe.

Conferences and meetings in Europe

Early Bronze Age Settlement Patterns in the Balkans (3500–2000 BC)

Karlovo, Bulgaria
4–8 June 1995

International Symposium, Karlovo 4300, City Museum of History, Bulgaria

Archaeological Heritage: Inventory and Documentation Standards in Europe

(sponsored by the Council of Europe and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England)

Oxford, United Kingdom
20–23 September 1995

Peter Topping, RCHME, Quern House, Mill Court, Hinton Way, Great Shelford CB2 5LD, UK

Le phénomène mégalithique et les sépultures collectives en Europe occidentale: passé, présent et avenir d'une recherche

Cergy-Pontoise, France
13–15 June 1995

Service départemental d'archéologie du Val-d'Oise, Abbaye de Maubuisson, F-95310 Saint-Ouen-L'Aumône, France

XIIIth Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Proto-historic Sciences (IUPPS/UISPP)

Forlì, Italy
8–14 September 1996

Segreteria XIII Congresso UISPP, Via Marchesi 12, I-47100 Forlì, Italy

Archaeological Science Conference

Liverpool, United Kingdom
4–6 July 1995

Archaeological Science Conference Organiser, SACOS, University of Liverpool, Hardley Building, Brownlow Street, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK

16th International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies [Limeskongress]

Rolduc, The Netherlands
25 August – 1 September 1995

Drs M. Brouwer, Secretary, Limes Committee, c/o RMO, Postbus 11114, NL-2301 EC Leiden, The Netherlands

Rock Art Studies: New Approaches

Pinerolo-Torino, Italy
30 August – 8 September 1995

Robert G. Bednarik, Australian Rock Art Association, PO Box 216, Caulfield South, Victoria 3162, Australia

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THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

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HENRY CLEERE

ASSISTANT EDITOR:
ROSS SAMSON

NEWSLETTER OF THE
EUROPEAN
ASSOCIATION
OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Santiago 1995: 1st annual meeting

Over six hundred archaeologists from more than forty countries, including a number outside Europe, gathered in the World Heritage city of Santiago de Compostela (Spain) on 20 September 1995 to take part in the 1st Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists.

Somewhat rashly, in view of its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, the city was described as 'sunny Santiago' in our last issue. In the event the gods smiled upon the EAA and participants had the unusual pleasure of spending nearly a week in this notoriously rainy corner of north-western Spain in glorious sunshine. Despite the lure of the superb historic city, at its best in such weather, the many scientific sessions and round-tables were well supported and the splendid new Palacio de Congresos was thronged with archaeologists talking a variety of languages accompanied by an even wider variety of drinks and food.

Opening Sessions

Proceedings began with an informal welcome by the President (Kristian Kristiansen), who introduced the EAA Annual Lecturer, Professor Arturo Ruiz Rodríguez of the University of Jaén, Spain. Despite an unavoidable delay, attributable to the newness of the interpretation equipment, his Lecture, entitled 'A view from archaeology: Europe of diversity' (Desde

la arqueología: Europa de la diversidad) was well appreciated by the large audience.

The precedent established at the Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana last year was followed with a series of short scene-setting papers on aspects of research and public archaeology in Galicia by representatives of the University of Santiago, the General Directorate of the Historical and Documental Heritage of the Galician Ministry of Culture, and the Professional Association of Galician Archaeologists.

The official opening ceremony of the Meeting was opened by the EAA President, who went on to introduce the distinguished hosts. Excmo. Sr. D. Victor Manuel Vázquez Portomeñe, Minister of Culture of the Xunta de Galicia, welcomed participants on behalf of his government, which had made a substantial contribution to the organisation costs of the meeting. Mgfco. e Excmo. Sr. D. Dario Villanueva added words of welcome on behalf of the University of Santiago, of which he is Rector and which celebrated its quinqucentenary in the same week as the EAA Meeting, and the proceedings were brought to an end by Excmo. Sr. D. Manuel Fraga Uribe, President of the Xunta de Galicia. Such ceremonies can sometimes be lengthy and arduous, but this one was notable for the felicitous brevity of all the speakers, which put participants into an excellent frame

of mind for the ensuing wine reception.

The scientific sessions and round tables

The Organising Committee prepared a splendid series of academic and technical sessions, which were well supported and enthusiastically received. The five main themes were divided up as follows:

1. Interpreting the archaeological record
 - ♦ Origins of the European Neolithic
 - ♦ Social complexity in the European Neolithic
 - ♦ The development of metallurgy in European prehistory
 - ♦ Rock art as social representation
 - ♦ Rural foundation and patterns of Iron Age society
 - ♦ Contact between colonists and natives during the 1st millennium in the Mediterranean basin
2. Managing the archaeological heritage
 - ♦ Models of organisation in commercial archaeology
 - ♦ Urban archaeology

JEA no. 2 Out of Print

Issues 2.1 and 2.2 of the *Journal of European Archaeology* are out of print. Avebury were apparently unprepared for the growth of the Association and so printed fewer copies in 1994 than in 1993! The good news is that they are reprinting the two issues. If you have ordered back copies and not yet received copies of the second volume, please be patient. Indeed, it is thanks to your orders that the volume will be available again.

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Officers at the Annual Business Meeting: (left to right) Harald Hermanssen (Secretariat), Henry Cleere (Secretary), Kristian Kristiansen (President), and Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri (Vice-President).

- ♦ Archaeology in public works
 - ♦ Archaeology and tourism
 - ♦ Presenting archaeology
3. Thinking the archaeological record

- ♦ The archaeology of power (two sessions)
- ♦ The archaeology of cult
- ♦ Expanding the boundaries of historical archaeology
- ♦ The archaeological identifica-

tion of ethnicity

- ♦ The archaeology of wealth, prestige, and value: processes and dynamics
- ♦ Ethnoarchaeology from the European perspective

4. Landscaping archaeology

- ♦ New approaches to landscape archaeology
- ♦ Environmental archaeology
- ♦ Landscape archaeology in Europe: problems, methods, and techniques
- ♦ Land and sea: new directions in maritime archaeology
- ♦ Building landscapes: spatial regularities in material culture
- ♦ Archaeology and the changing rural landscapes
- ♦ The archaeology of wealth, prestige, and value: landscape and material culture

5. Beyond European archaeology

- ♦ European archaeology outside Europe
- ♦ European archaeology as seen by a non-European archaeologist

COMMENT

No way to treat an archaeologist

Douglass Bailey is an American citizen teaching archaeology in the University of Wales at Cardiff, which is a partner in the US-UK-Bulgarian Podgoritsa Archaeological Project (PAP) in north-eastern Bulgaria. This got under way in July this year, when Dr Bailey worked with colleagues from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Turgovishte Regional Museum, the University of California at Berkeley, and his own institution at this important 5th millennium BC site.

Things began to go wrong when he was leaving Sofia Airport on 6 August. Following a search and interrogation, electronic equipment was confiscated because the necessary documentation regarding ownership was not available. When Dr Bailey returned with the missing papers on 15 August he was informed that a decision would not be made until 21 August; he notified the Bulgarian officials that he would be leaving

on 18 August. Once again he was searched and interrogated at Sofia Airport, when his passport was confiscated and he was told that he would not be allowed to leave the country.

The days that followed saw a series of interrogations of Dr Bailey and his Bulgarian collaborators, based on an allegation that the Podgoritsa excavations constituted illegal damage to a cultural monument. His appeals to the US Embassy in Sofia were slow to be acted upon. He was finally allowed to board a flight back to London on 24 September at Sofia Airport, where he was driven by armed police. He was informed that he was guilty of carrying out illegal excavations and that he would not be allowed to return to Bulgaria for five years.

It is difficult to establish the reasons underlying this cavalier treatment of a reputable academic archaeologist. The possibility of some rivalry within the Bulgarian

archaeological establishment cannot be ruled out. It would seem also that there may be some suspicion on the part of the Bulgarian security authorities that the western archaeologists were involved in some form of espionage, in the tradition of Arthur Evans in the Balkans and Hogarth and Lawrence in the Middle East in the years preceding World War I (and one that must surely have ceased to have any plausibility half-a-century ago).

It is deplorable that this incident should have taken place at a time when the Cold War should be no more than a tragic memory and when links are being renewed and strengthened between scientists and scholars across the demolished Iron Curtain. The governments of the UK and the USA should take urgent action to require a full explanation from the Bulgarian authorities so as to establish the true facts and resolve this distasteful affair. □



The conference team at Santiago, led by Felipe Criado (kneeling, centre).

The organisers managed to find time in the hectic timetable for several well attended round tables. They dealt with a range of topical themes - 'Endangered sites: the case of Foz Côa', 'The role of contract archaeology', 'Teaching archaeology: the SIGMA project', 'Archaeological parks as a cultural resource', and 'Rescue archaeology and the production of knowledge' (the Foz Côa affair and the SIGMA project are the subjects of articles elsewhere in this issue). A plenary round table concentrated on the need for a code of ethics for European archaeology, resulting in a recommendation to the Annual Business Meeting.

The Association has been accused unjustly of being an organisation for prehistorians and heritage managers. The breadth of topics discussed at this meeting gives the lie to this *canard*, as the many

archaeologists from all branches of the discipline present in Santiago will confirm. In case there are any lingering doubts on this score, the Executive Board invite applications for membership from classical, medieval, post-medieval, industrial, historical, environmental, and any other subdiscipline of archaeology. The Association is a broad church (or synagogue or mosque or temple) in which all are welcome.

The Annual Business Meeting

The Association's Annual Business Meeting was the final formal event of the conference, on the afternoon of Saturday 24 September. Kristian Kristiansen, now Professor of Archaeology at the University of Göteborg (Sweden), took the chair as President and delivered his report to members (see

below). This was followed by the presentation of the Association's long-term plan and the announcement of the results of the ballot for the first election of officers and Executive Board members in conformity with the Statutes (it will be recalled that the members of the original steering committee were elected en bloc at the Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana, to serve for one year as the interim Board until the Statutes could come into effect). One minor amendment to the statutes, proposed by the Nomination Committee, was approved, as was a resolution on Foz Côa emanating from the round table (see below, The Foz Côa Affair). All these items are reported in other articles in this issue.

Posters and exhibitions

Such was the enthusiasm to report to the meeting that the organisers had to request some groups to provide posters rather than give papers. As a result there was an impressive display of more than fifty posters in the vast exhibition hall at the Palacio de Congresos. More ambitious exhibits were mounted by a number of official and commercial archaeological groups from Spain, Sweden, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

Excursions

For the final day of the meeting participants were able to select from ten full-day excursions, looking at different aspects of the rich archaeology of Galicia, from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages. ➤

The President's Report 1994-1995

[The following is the text of the report delivered to the Annual Business Meeting by the President, Professor Kristian Kristiansen.]

As I indicated in my report to the Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana last year, we have concentrated during 1995 on consolidating the position of the Association after that promising start.

One of the first tasks was to begin implementing the statutes. The Nomination Committee (Anthony Harding, Niñes Querol, and Predrag Novakovic) established the procedure to be followed in the future, and you will have seen

the results of their discussion in the ballot form sent out to Members. The result of the ballot will be announced later in this meeting. The Executive Board is grateful to the Committee for its work.

Following the procedure laid down in the statutes, Niñes Querol will retire this year, and the Board proposes that her place should be taken by Teresa Marques of IPPAR (Portugal). [This proposal was approved by

the Meeting. - Ed.]

A new Editorial Board, under the leadership of John Chapman, has been appointed and is already hard at work. Two issues of the *Journal of European Archaeology* have been published, and we hope to have the first part of the 1995 volume available in a very short time.

The contract with Avebury has been terminated and new arrangements have been negotiated ➤

Organisation

Formal arrangements were in the hands of an Organising Committee under the chairmanship of Illmo. Sr. D. Ángel Sicart Giménez, Cultural Counsellor of the Galician Ministry of Culture, and consisting of representatives of the University of Santiago, the Galician Directorate of Heritage, the Spanish Association of Professional Archaeologists, the Galician Association of Professional Archaeologists, and the European Association of Archaeologists.

However, the real work was carried out by the Secretariat headed by Felipe Criado Boado of the University of Santiago, who worked tirelessly and efficiently to ensure the smooth running of what proved to be a much more popular conference than had originally been foreseen. Felipe and his young team, in their distinctive maroon T-shirts with the

conference emblem on them were always on hand to deal cheerfully and capably with the many questions fired at them on every conceivable subject in most of the languages of Europe. They were cheered to the echo when the President called upon them to stand up during the Business Meeting, and even summoned up enough energy for a Mexican wave! □

(President's report continued)

with the Cruithne Press, in the person of our old friend Ross Samson. He has also been responsible for the production of our newsletter, *The European Archaeologist*, edited by Henry Cleere.

Our thanks go to all those responsible for the Association's publications, which are already beginning to have an impact in

Europe. Both John Chapman and Henry Cleere will be delighted to receive potential papers, articles, and news for publication. Do note that the Journal will take papers in three languages – English, French, and German – and that the editor of the newsletter is also sympathetic to multi-lingual publication.

The Board has also worked on the Association's Long-Term Plan, which will be the next item on this agenda. This has involved consideration of the proposal made by some members that regional committees should be set up within the Association. The Board is sympathetic towards this proposal and understands the reasons for its having been made. It feels, however, that the best interests of the new Association, at a time when it needs to reinforce the unity and identity of Europe as a whole, will not be best served at the present time by a move of this kind.

There have also been fruitful activities designed to increase the Association's contacts with other European and international bodies, in particular the Council of Europe and the European Union. More information about these will be made available when current discussions have advanced further.

Another aspect of our work that has occupied the time of the Executive Board has been the preparations for this, our first Annual Meeting, in close association with Felipe Criado and his young and tireless team. I should like to take this opportunity of giving our warmest thanks to Felipe, to his co-workers, and to everyone involved in making this a memorable first meeting of the Association. [At this point the President called upon Felipe and his team to stand, to receive the meeting's warm and enthusiastic applause.] I want also to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to those Galician organisations that generously sponsored the meeting.

Before we move into 1996 with an entirely new Executive Board, I must not overlook the loyal group who comprised the original Steering Committee and were elected en bloc last year to see us through our first year. We shall be saying goodbye to most of them – in this capacity at least – and we must record our deep gratitude to them for their commitment and foresight.

Obituary: Sir Grahame Clark

Sir Grahame Clark, first Patron of the European Association of Archaeologists and one of the most outstanding prehistorians of the present century, died on 12 September 1995, at the age of 88.

He was associated with the University of Cambridge from the time that he went there as an undergraduate in 1927; in 1952 he was appointed to the prestigious Disney Chair of Archaeology, from which he retired in 1974. He was also Master of Peterhouse, the oldest of the Cambridge colleges, from 1973 to 1980.

At a time when the subject was dominated by typology he boldly created a new dimension in prehistoric studies. His vision of human development as expressed in the processes of economic and environmental evolution and change made him one of the most influential figures in prehistoric studies, first in Britain, then, in Europe, and eventually worldwide. Beginning with two innovative studies of the Mesolithic in northern Europe, he enlarged his field of study progressively. His first major seminal work was *Prehistoric Europe: the economic basis* (1952), which led prehistorians into the

fruitful field of economic prehistory. It was with the appearance of *World Prehistory* in 1961 that he demonstrated the oneness of human prehistory as a result of the immense range that his scholarship had attained.

Grahame Clark had many well deserved honours bestowed upon him. Queen Elizabeth II made him a knight for his services to archaeology in 1992, but this national honour had been preceded by recognition far and wide throughout the world, notably the award in 1991 of the Erasmus Prize at a ceremony in Amsterdam attended by the entire Dutch Royal Family. It was characteristic of the man that he used the substantial financial award associated with this Prize to enable the Prehistoric Society, which he had been instrumental in founding in the 1930s, to create its own Europa Prize for European prehistory.

His interest in the nascent European Association of Archaeologists was kindled from its earliest days, and he enthusiastically accepted the invitation of the Steering Committee to become the Association's Patron. His interest was maintained throughout his last illness.

These activities of consolidation and development have made heavy calls on our Secretariat in Oslo, and I want to express our gratitude to the three stalwarts there - Harald Hermanssen, Elin Dalen, and Tina Wiberg. Thanks to the support that Øivind Lunde has given the Association from the start, the services of the Oslo secretariat will be available to the Association for one more year. Discussions are well advanced in the search for a new home for the Secretariat, and we hope to be able to make an announcement before the end of the year.

They have, of course, been heavily involved in the growth of the Association's membership, the distribution of which is shown in Figure 1 [this figure can be found in issue no 3, May 1995]. The United Kingdom still leads in terms of membership, followed by Sweden and Spain. It is interesting to note that we have twenty-four members in the USA. There are still large gaps in our membership: Germany and France are particularly badly represented, along with countries of eastern and south-eastern Europe (although in the last-named cases this is attributable to problems of payment rather than any lack of interest in the Association). It appears that there is some misapprehension in some countries that the Association is designed solely for prehistorians and heritage managers. Whilst they certainly have a substantial presence in the membership, we also have a number of members working in the fields of classical and medieval archaeology. I hope that you will take the message back to your colleagues who are not yet members of the Association: the EAA is for all archaeologists of all complexions working in Europe from the earliest times to the present day.

Our Treasurer is unfortunately not able to be with us today. He would have been able to report that the financial health of the Association is reasonably good. After some outstanding debts have been paid, there will still be a modest surplus at the end of the financial year. We are very grateful to the Wenner Gren Foundation for its continued support of our work, and especially the participation of so many valued colleagues from the countries of the former

Socialist Bloc in central and eastern Europe. We are also indebted to those state antiquities services in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden that have generously made grants to the Association. We hope that this recognition of the importance of the Association will be acknowledged by other European antiquities services in the coming years.

I should not conclude without passing on to you one sad item of news. Our Patron, Professor Sir Grahame Clark, one of the most distinguished prehistorians of our time, who has shown a keen interest in our work since its inception, died ten days ago at the age of 87. I am sure that you will wish us to send our condolences to his widow, Lady Clark, on behalf of the Association.

This meeting in Santiago de Compostela has been a happy and successful one from every point of view - scientific, political, and social. It shows that the tender shoot that was planted in Ljubljana is already a strong sapling, and one which will soon become a mighty archaeological oak in the European forest. It is up to you to ensure that this tree grows and flourishes.

The Long-Term Plan

One of the duties laid upon the interim Executive Committee elected at the Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana in September 1994 was the production of a long-term plan for the activities of the Association in the coming millennium. The following document was put before members by the President at the Annual Business Meeting in Santiago de Compostela on 24 September 1995 and approved.

The overall objectives of the European Association of Archaeologists are set out in Article II of its Statutes. However, in order to achieve these objectives, any organisation must have clearly defined targets, in both the short term and the long term, in order to motivate its members and to stimulate a dialogue about the direction of the organisation. It must take this process further by explaining how it is proposed to meet these targets in practice.

During its first year of existence, the Executive Board of the EAA has concentrated on developing its infrastructure within

Riga in 1996

At the end of the Annual Business Meeting in Santiago de Compostela on 23 September the Association was officially invited to hold its 2nd Annual Meeting in Riga (Latvia) in 1996 by Dr Janis Asaris, speaking on behalf of Professor Janis Graudonis, Chairman of the Organising Committee, who was indisposed.

The meeting will take place in Riga, capital of Latvia, on 25-29 September 1995. The Society of Latvian Archaeologists, the Latvian Institute of History, the University of Latvia, and the Latvian Historical Museum are collaborating in the organisation of the meeting. As in Ljubljana and Santiago, there will be numerous academic sessions and round tables associated with the business meeting, together with excursions to archaeological sites and historic towns in Latvia and a series of cultural events (including the EAA Party!).

The preliminary outline of the academic sessions is:

1. Archaeology and present-day Europe (politics, ideology, ethnicity, legal questions, protection of archaeological monuments, reconstructions, museum sciences, etc);
2. Theoretical and methodological problems, the history of archaeology, science in archaeology;
3. The Stone Age in Europe (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic; Neolithic; Stone Age art);
4. The Bronze Age in Europe;
5. The Iron Age in Europe, 600 BC to AD 1200;
6. Medieval archaeology and history, 1200-1700;
7. Humans, culture, and the environment;
8. Conservation and restoration in archaeology.

Members of the Association will be receiving more information about the meeting shortly. Once again a system of pre-inscription will apply, and the closing date for pre-inscriptions will be 31 January 1996.

Offers of papers and thematic sessions should be sent to the Organising Committee for EAA 1996, Society of Latvian Archaeologists, Pils kaukums 3 (Castle), LV-1047 Riga, Latvia.

the existing resource constraints, a process that will, of course, be an ongoing one. However, it has also discussed the goals that the Association wishes to reach in the next three years. I now present them to you for discussion and acceptance.

We have divided our goals into three categories:

1. those linked with the overall profile of the organisation, and in particular its role and its commitment to policy making for archaeology at the European level;
2. those related to the study and development of the theory and practice of European archaeology;
3. those that are more reactive and linked with current issues and problems in European archaeology.

1. Organisation and policy

If an organisation is to be effective in mobilising and at the same time serving its members, an organisation must have 'communication' as its watchword. The EAA must use every means at its disposal to attract and serve the needs of all the archaeologists, and also all the archaeologies, of Europe. It is important therefore that our newsletter, *The European Archaeologist*, should be greatly expanded and supplemented by an on-line computer network service. We are making preliminary arrangements to achieve this objective, and shall be announcing them to members in the very near future. We shall welcome comments from members on this proposal for an e-mail network of this kind, dealing with such aspects as advertisements for employment vacancies, reports of round table debates, etc.

One of the declared aims of the Association from the outset has been the integration of archaeologists from the former Socialist Bloc countries of central and eastern Europe into the European archaeological community. This policy will continue through the concessionary subscription scheme that has been generously supported by the Wenner-Gren Foundation. Another action to improve the Association's multi-cultural image will be the application of a new editorial policy in the *Journal of European Archaeology* in order to

achieve a better balance between papers written in English, French, and German.

In the field of policy-making, we suggest that the EAA should engage in discussion and analysis of some of the more basic organisational and legislative problems in European archaeology, leading to the production in due course of guidelines and resolutions. Two topics are already under active consideration: the preparation of a code of ethics, starting with the plenary round table at this year's general assembly, and an analysis of the implementation of the Malta Convention on the European Archaeological Heritage, the latter in collaboration with the Council of Europe, whose reaction to preliminary contacts has been favourable. To achieve these aims, it is proposed to set up a working group charged with the preparation of the code of ethics and a standing committee responsible for relationships with the Council of Europe and other European organisations. Both bodies will report on their progress at the General Assembly in 1996.

It is also intended to develop a cooperative action in collaboration with the SIGMA Project of the Council of Europe on the teaching of archaeology. This work will also be entrusted to a standing committee.

The drive to recruit members will, of course, continue, in order to make the Association truly representative of the full geographical and scientific range of European archaeology. Efforts will concentrate on major countries that are under-represented in the membership, such as France and Germany, and fields of research that also do not figure prominently, notably classical archaeology. Attention will also be given to a better gender balance, and also the balance between teaching, research, museum archaeology, heritage management, and contract archaeology. The target over the next three years is a membership of 1000, with a longer-term strategy aiming for double that number, representing the key individuals in European archaeology.

Finally, it is proposed to initiate the European archaeological heritage prize, in collaboration in due course with the Council of Europe, so as to increase its im-

Speak up but Clearly

The Santiago conference proved one thing very clearly to me [Ass. Ed.], namely that archaeologists are not accustomed to addressing multi-lingual audiences.

Most of the lectures were delivered in English, so the British were, naturally, the worst of all at communicating! Most native English speakers spoke too fast, used words that were too big, and produced sentences that seemed to never end! The secret of the best papers was simple: they used few words, simple words, and were delivered slowly and clearly. Indeed, these papers were also among the best understood by native English speakers like myself.

The simultaneous translators worked like Trojans. They did an excellent job, but occasionally they were overwhelmed by the incomprehensibility of the speaker.

There were natural difficulties when, for instance, a Russian spoke in English and a French-speaking listener had to struggle with the thick accent. But at least the non-native English speaker spoke slowly.

The lesson from Santiago: SPEAK SLOWLY. The goal is to make your audience understand you, not to speak the greatest number of words in 15 minutes!

If this proposal is approved, a small working group will be set up to consider the criteria for the award, its nature, and its frequency. Other possible EAA awards might be the EAA distinguished archaeology award and the EAA archaeological book of the year award. A search will be made for sponsors to fund these awards.

2. The theory and practice of European archaeology

One of the objectives of the EAA is to work for an integration between theory and practice in archaeology. The role of archaeology and archaeologists in modern society as national guardians and producers of cultural heritage, of regional and local prehistories and histories, and of historical identities makes it necessary to develop and maintain a critical and theoretically informed discussion about the development

of museums, heritage management organisations, and research at the European level. To this should be added the increasing scale of rescue archaeology all over Europe. The sheer amount of data being produced demands a critical reconsideration of the relationship between research and rescue if we wish to produce historical knowledge and not merely archaeological data. This is the topic of one of our round tables at the present meeting. We consider that theory must be integrated into all forms of archaeological practice. In day-to-day routine work this may not be strongly felt, and so it becomes even more essential to create fora at which debates on topics of this kind can take place.

Through the academic sessions at its annual General Assemblies and through the papers published in the *Journal of European Archaeology* and its newsletter, *The European Archaeologist*, the Association will provide a continuing forum for the development and expansion of the study of European archaeology and its role in modern society. It will concentrate in particular on topics with relevance to more than one country or region in Europe, and will not compete with existing archaeological organisations, with whom it will seek to establish close and effective partnerships.

3. Current affairs and ad hoc actions

One of the most obvious areas of action for the EAA, and one in which we have already received requests for action, is the threat of destruction faced by major archaeological sites and monuments in Europe, which continues, and is

even expanding, in some European countries. This year's round table has discussed the problems of Foz de Coa in Portugal and recommendations have been prepared for your approval. We hope that members will agree with our view that the EAA should take positive action in such cases. Naturally, each case must be subjected to an objective and critical evaluation of its importance, since it would be a mistake for the Association to intervene in cases of lesser importance or where the threat results from aspects outside its competence to judge.

There is currently a trend in many European countries towards the creation of private archaeological consultancy partnerships and firms. The EAA should not adopt an opinion either for or against such bodies in principle, but should initiate a debate on the possible consequences arising from this development and the demands that might be laid upon such firms. This year's round table has opened this debate, which must obviously continue at regional and national levels. A working group is being set up to study the subject in depth.

The choice of suitable locations for the Association's annual meetings and their success are essential in the long-term development of the Association. Our policy has been to hold meetings in countries that have experienced a vigorous growth of archaeology in recent years and where there is a large number of EAA members. Attempts have also been made to achieve a balance between large and small countries, between east and west, and between north and south. This has taken us from Slovenia to Spain and next year to

Latvia, instead of the more traditional 'archaeological' countries such as England, France, and Germany. Now we are considering venues for the coming years. Preliminary explorations have already been carried out regarding Greece (Thessaloniki), Italy (Bologna), and Sweden (Stockholm). We should, however, also give urgent consideration to an annual meeting in the not too distant future in Germany or France. We shall welcome your opinions on the choice of venues; possible candidates should approach the President with specific proposals. It has to be said that hosting a meeting imposes heavy demands, both economically and in terms of organisation, but it is hoped that the benefits will outweigh the disadvantages.

Finally, we are looking for a new organisation to take over the secretariat from Riksantikvaren in Oslo from 1996 onwards. It is essential to the future of the Association that there should be a national or regional organisation that is both willing and able to assume this responsibility for at least three years. This is already under active discussion and we are optimistic that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached with an appropriate organisation. However, if other European institutions are interested, we shall be very happy to hear from them. In the meantime, let me on behalf of the entire membership express our deep gratitude to Riksantikvaren, and in particular to Harald Hermanssen, Elin Dalen, and Tina Wiberg, for the magnificent support that they have given us, without which the Association would certainly not have achieved as much as it has today. □

The Foz Côa Affair

One of the most dramatic threats to a major heritage site in recent years was the subject of considerable discussion and a strongly worded resolution that was approved by the Association in its Business Meeting in Santiago de Compostela on 23 September.

The Côa valley in northern Portugal was selected some years ago as the site of a new hydro-electric dam project, which would

result in the entire valley being flooded. Early in 1990 the Portuguese national electricity authority (EDP) began negotiations with the Portuguese Institute for the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IPPAR), which led to a survey of the cultural heritage context of the area that would be flooded being carried out. This confirmed the existence of a very extensive series of rock carvings

dating from early prehistory to the medieval period.

The official reaction was to decry the high value put upon this material by the vast majority of Portuguese archaeologists and many foreign specialists who visited the area. It was argued that the carvings would be best protected by submersion under the waters of the reservoir! Work therefore proceeded, with the investment ➤

of many millions of escudos, on the infra-structural works associated with the dam and on its foundations.

At the request of the many Portuguese members of the European Association of Archaeologists, a well attended round table session was held in Santiago de Compostela on 22 September, chaired by EAA Secretary Henry Cleere. This heard a reasoned account of the events leading up to the present position, with an evaluation of the significance of the material, from Professor Joao Zilhao of the University of Lisbon. He described the debate on the future of the carvings as being represented by Portuguese ministers and government officials as a conflict between culture and progress. In the opinion of most Portuguese, however, the C6a project contributed little, if anything, to economic or social progress: it had previously been evaluated and rejected on economic grounds on several occasions before it was finally authorised, for somewhat suspect reasons.

He was followed by Professor Maria de los Angeles Querol Fernández, President of the Spanish Association of Professional Archaeologists (APAE), who reported on her visit to the C6a valley the previous weekend. She laid particular stress on the importance of the whole valley of this tributary of the Douro river as a landscape of very high cultural and historical quality, and one with considerable tourist potential. She congratulated her Portuguese colleagues on the success of their public relations and pressure campaign in the short period since the impact of the project had been made public in 1994.

The debate that followed was reasoned and disciplined. It ended with unanimous approval of a draft resolution prepared by the Chairman, for submission to the plenary Annual Business Meeting:

At its 1st Annual Assembly, held in Santiago de Compostela on 23 September 1995, the European Association of Archaeologists calls upon the Government of Portugal, acting in the spirit of the Malta Convention, to suspend all further construction work on the planned dam in the C6a valley to permit the remarkable series of rock engravings and the surrounding cultural landscape to be comprehensively studied and analysed by means of a coordinated multidisciplinary survey, under the supervision of an international expert commission, in order to develop a project for the future management and conservation of this exceptional archaeological landscape.

There was strong support for this resolution at the Business Meeting, although one or two delegates argued that the Association was too young to become involved in political matters of this kind at this stage in its history. The resolution was passed with an overwhelmingly large vote in favour, and was sent to the Prime Minister of Portugal, Professor Anibal Cavaco Silva, by the President.

The University of Santiago de Compostela was celebrating the five-hundredth anniversary of its foundation during the meeting of the Association. One of the distinguished guests was Dr Mario Soares, President of Portugal, to whom an approach was made for a meeting during his stay by EAA officers and Portuguese archaeologists. He graciously agreed to receive a delegation, led by the President, and spent nearly half-an-hour discussing the problems of the Foz C6a dam project. He was very sympathetic to the case put forward by the archaeologists and promised such support as he could give as one whose role was now largely honorific. He did, however, give the delegation some valuable tactical advice based on his many years in Portuguese politics. With the defeat of the Cavaco Silva government at the election in early October, the chances of saving this priceless example of Europe's prehistoric heritage look much rosier. □

The European Plan for Archaeology

Reports have been received by the Editor of Expert Group Meetings organised by the Council of Europe within the framework of its European Plan for Archaeology.

The Expert Group for Underwater Archaeology, meeting in Strasbourg in December 1994, proposed the creation of a network

of individuals and institutions involved in underwater archaeology in Europe, the creation of a small working group to work out a programme for training seminars, and the preliminary drafting of a Recommendation for the Council, covering such aspects as good practice and parallel issues to the existing legal texts, such as the interface between professionals and amateurs, regional sea agreements, relationships between European archaeologists and those in other countries, and ethical questions.

In February 1995 the Expert Group on Urban Archaeology met, also in Strasbourg. It was proposed to produce a major Council of Europe report on urban archaeology, of interest both to professionals and the general public. This publication programme would be extended with the production of a CD-ROM if finance could be secured. It was also agreed to explore the possibility of creating a network for the exchange of information on urban archaeology and training. A series of training seminars associated with existing technical assistance programmes would be held, built around specific sites and their related problems. □

Towards a Code of Ethics

The plenary round table at the Annual Meeting was devoted to 'A code of ethics for archaeology.' It was led by Dr Henry Cleere (EAA Secretary), who began by referring to the need for some form of ethical framework as archaeology moved increasingly into the outside world of business and politics and away from its academic isolation. He cited examples of codes prepared by bodies such as the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) in the USA, the Spanish Association of Professional Archaeologists (APAE), and the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in the United Kingdom.

Archaeologists must become aware of their responsibility towards the discipline of archaeology, to their archaeological colleagues, to their employers, and to the general public, whose interests

might often appear to conflict with and contradict one another. It was the objective of professional associations such as SOPA, APAE, and IFA to provide ethical frameworks to which their members must subscribe, and to be prepared to apply sanctions against those who departed from them.

The discussion that followed ranged widely over the whole field of ethics and its particular interpretation and application in archaeology. It covered such aspects as making the results of research and

investigation available both to fellow archaeologists and the general public, rules for the disposal of objects from excavations, carrying out excavations without proper authorisation, carrying out inadequate fieldwork so as to secure contracts, and failing to establish proper relationships with local communities, especially if these are associated with a culture different from that of the archaeologist.

At the end of a probing and responsible discussion, it was agreed unanimously to call upon the

Executive Board to set up a working group charged with the preparation of a draft code of ethics for the Association, a request that was readily acceded to by the President on behalf of the Board at the Annual Business Meeting. Henry Cleere has been appointed convenor of this working group, and he would welcome suggestions, comments, and information from all members of the Association, to be sent to him c/o the Secretariat in Oslo by mail or fax.

□

The SIGMA Project

Archaeology is one of the six subject areas within the European Union's SIGMA Project on Education and Training in Europe to be evaluated in the academic year

1994-95. It is managed by a Scientific Committee under the overall supervision of the Coimbra Group that is undertaking the Project.

The tasks of the Scientific

Committee are:

- ♦ Evaluation of the state of the art of archaeology in the fifteen countries of the European Union plus Norway and Switzerland, with the preparation of national reports;
- ♦ Evaluation of the impact of the ERASMUS Programme on archaeology;
- ♦ Organisation of a European Conference open to all European members, held at the Aristoteles University of Thessaloniki (Greece), 12-13 May 1995;
- ♦ Elaboration of proposed future cooperation in the field of archaeology.

At the Thessaloniki meeting the national education systems were discussed in three regionally based workshops - Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and the UK; Austria, Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands, and Switzerland; France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The three groups then came together in plenary session.

The discussions at the workshops were largely the same, despite differences in national educational systems. The plenary session therefore concentrated on the major issues: field training, specialist training, the transfer of credit points, and flexibility within national curricula.

The meeting also heard reports on the ERASMUS Programme and its successor, the SOCRATES Programme, which is due to start in the academic year 1996-97. This will take account of a number of the recommendations listed above, such as increased student

Election of Officers and Executive Board

The first election of Officers and Executive Board members by ballot took place at the Annual Meeting in Santiago de Compostela. Of the membership of over six hundred, 164 members took part in the ballot. In order to ensure proper rotation of membership, in accordance with the statutes, the Officers and Executive Board members were elected for periods of one, two, or three years. The results of the ballot were as follows (* = re-election):

PRESIDENT

Kristian Kristiansen* (Danish): Professor of Archaeology, University of Göteborg, Sweden [elected for 2 years]

SECRETARY

Henry Cleere* (British): World Heritage Coordinator, International Council on Monuments and Sites, Paris [elected for 1 year]

TREASURER

To be announced (nationality?): Our apologies for the lack of information at time of printing [elected for 3 years]

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Teresa Chapa Drunet (Spanish): Adjunct Professor, Department of Prehistory, Universidad Complutense, Madrid [elected for 3 years]

Sabine Rieckhoff (German): Professor of Prehistory, University of Leipzig [elected for 3 years]

Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri* (Italian): Soprintendente, Abruzzo Region [elected for 2 years]

Mitja Guštin (Slovenian): Professor of Archaeology, University of Ljubljana [elected for 2 years]

Øivind Lunde* (Norwegian): Riksantikvaren and Professor of Medieval Archaeology, University of Oslo [elected for 1 year]

Alain Schnapp* (French): Professeur, Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, Université de Paris I [elected for 1 year]

At the first meeting of the new Board, held immediately after the Annual Business Meeting in Santiago, Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri was unanimously elected VICE-PRESIDENT.

mobility and integrated language courses.

There followed a wide-ranging debate on the future of archaeology of Europe, chaired by EAA President Kristian Kristiansen, and specialist workshops on the ECTS (European Credit Transfer System) in archaeology, postgraduate specialist interdisciplinary training, electronic systems and communication, changing employment perspectives, and the role of field archaeology.

A number of major recommendations emerged from the Thessaloniki meeting:

1. Field training is very important and should be included in the curricula of all fields of archaeology.

2. Curricula should allow students to attend specialist courses abroad and be given full credit for doing so.

3. Exchange programmes should include the possibility of attending intensive specialist and field-training courses of two to four weeks' duration.

4. Student exchange should be

concentrated at graduate and PhD level.

5. More attention should be given to staff mobility.

6. There should be language training support for students. Language study should be stimulated.

7. The use of electronic systems in teaching will serve important practical and political ends. A Europe-wide network of software teaching resources and associated documentation should be established, to include three elements: a) core modules on methodology common to teaching in all countries; b) modules on regional archaeology, produced in the regions and illustrating diversity within Europe; c) new 'European' modules on thematic issues covering the whole of Europe, such as heritage issues or archaeology and nationalism.

8. The development of a thematic network for specialist interdisciplinary training should be promoted.

9. A system of short intensive postgraduate interdisciplinary training courses should be developed.

10. An initiative should be

taken to facilitate the movement of professional archaeologists throughout the European Community.

11. Archaeological heritage and the role of the past in the present should be dealt with in a more systematic fashion.

12. A European charter should be drawn up, describing the requirements of professional archaeologists with respect to rescue operations.

13. European initiatives within archaeology should not ignore non-member states. Areas such as the former central and eastern Europe, the Near East, and the Maghreb should be considered in any future plans.

14. At the European level archaeology should be recognised as an interdisciplinary subject with its own identity and research goals.

A round table on the SIGMA project was held at the EAA's Annual Meeting in Santiago de Compostela. It has been decided to form a standing committee on archaeological education in close association with the SIGMA Project. □

Archaeological Education in Germany

Tim Wesski

Germany consists of sixteen states (*Länder*), each with its own educational system. However, there are hardly any differences between these systems. Although the system in the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) was different, this was similar in many respects to that in West Germany.

After thirteen years of schooling it is possible to sit the final examination (*Abitur*), passing which is necessary in order to enroll at a university; this is normally taken at the age of 19 or 20. Two languages are compulsory, but these may be classical Greek and Latin.

For most university courses, including archaeology, there is no academic year. The system is based on the term (*Semester*), of which there are two: summer (three months) and winter (four months). Students may enter at the beginning of either term.

Archaeology as a subject in its own right is not taught at German

universities. Students specialise from the outset, choosing between classical archaeology, prehistoric archaeology (*Vor- und Frühgeschichte* = the archaeology of central, eastern, northern, and western Europe from the Palaeolithic to the medieval periods), provincial Roman archaeology, medieval and modern archaeology, oriental archaeology, Egyptology, Christian archaeology, etc. Having studied prehistory myself, I shall refer mainly to this sub-discipline; however, in many ways there are few differences between this and other branches, especially provincial Roman and medieval and modern archaeology.

At most universities there are two professors of archaeology, one or two assistants on four- to six-year contracts, and usually one additional archaeologist on permanent contract. Colleagues from museums or archaeological services (*Bodendenkmalpflege*) also conduct seminars at some universities.

There are no fixed curricula, although attempts have been made to introduce these at some university institutes. Since most university professors specialise in one or two archaeological periods, it is still customary for students to attend two or three universities in order to broaden their education. Yet few students spend a year abroad for this purpose.

Courses consist of lectures and seminars, the latter being more important, since students are required to prepare papers. These are generally presented orally, but sometimes a written text is also required. In the later stages the preparation of a paper may last several months. In both lectures and seminars the main emphasis is on archaeological evidence: attention is seldom given to the analysis of skeletal material or faunal remains. Even rarer is any form of teaching about presentation or heritage management. Most university insti-

tutes provide field visits, both within Germany and abroad.

Two subsidiary subjects are required in addition to the main subject. The number of lectures weekly (including subsidiary subjects) varies from university to university, but is generally around twelve. Most universities require excavation experience, but nowhere does the prescribed period exceed six months, and it is often lower. Since universities do not usually undertake excavations themselves, the onus is upon students to gain this experience, sometimes on excavations abroad. A few universities also require students to take part in a four-week practical course at a museum or archaeological service.

Nowadays most universities require students to pass an intermediate examination (*Zwischenprüfung*) after four terms. The requirements for these examinations vary so widely that it is impossible to give a general outline. A new Federal education law, not yet in force, will oblige students to sit a final examination (in the case of archaeologists the *Magister Artium*, MA) after nine terms. The MA examination was unknown fifteen years ago, but it is now taken by most students since it is necessary when applying for scholarships or grants. In the former GDR there is a compulsory diploma examination (*Dipl. prähist.*). In addition to oral and written examinations, students must also produce a paper, nominally within six months but in practice much longer. They have been increasing in size, often to the length of doctoral theses of forty years ago, but there is now a tend-

ency for them to become shorter. In addition, most universities require a knowledge of Latin, and some also ask for competence in two foreign languages as well. Ancient Greek is compulsory for classical archaeology, and other branches prescribe certain other qualifications.

Most students begin work on their doctoral theses immediately after obtaining the MA, since there is little chance of getting a job, especially a permanent one, with the MA alone (although this was not the case in the former GDR). A couple of years ago three to four years was considered to be a good average time for producing a doctoral thesis, but that would now be considered to be rapid. Aside from the personal and financial problems that may occur in this period, the slowing down is mainly attributable to the increasing numbers of finds and the enormous amount of literature now being produced.

Final examinations again differ considerably between universities. Some require examinations in subsidiary subjects, whereas at others these cease with the MA examination. At some universities students are examined orally on different archaeological periods, whilst at others there must be a defence of the thesis. Students are usually in their late twenties or early thirties when they sit their doctoral examinations.

Publication of theses is obligatory, and must take place within one year of the oral examination (although extensions are not difficult to obtain). Since at least two-thirds of all major publications on German archaeology consist of printed doctoral theses, most research is in practice carried out by students, usually with little or no help from their professors. Most universities now accept a thesis in microfiche form as constituting publication. Since these are only available through inter-library loan, their results are not well known.

In order to become a university professor it is necessary, *inter alia* to write a *Habilitation*, which is usually done during a four- to six-year contract as a university assistant (although a number of published papers may be accepted as an alternative). In recent years some archaeologists from museums or other institutions, without any

previous university teaching experience, have been appointed to chairs of prehistoric or provincial Roman archaeology.

Restorers and Grabungstechniker

Many of those responsible for the restoration of archaeological finds have received no proper training. It is possible to serve an apprenticeship at some of the larger German museums, the most important of which is the Römisch-Germanische Zentralmuseum in Mainz. This museum trains the largest number of restorers and has also attained a virtual monopoly in recent years: most of the younger generation of restorers were in fact trained there. Since 1994 it has also been possible to study the restoration of metal objects from archaeological and historic technological contexts at the Berlin *Fachhochschule* for Technology and Economics in a six-term course. To start this course it is necessary to have the *Abitur* and to have worked in restoration for two years. Unfortunately the professional title of *Restaurator* is not legally protected in Germany, and so anyone may use it.

The profession of *Grabungstechniker* (archaeological field supervisor) is legally recognised in Germany. However, many *Grabungstechniker* have received no formal training. For the past ten years the Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts in Frankfurt has been conducting an examination in this field. To apply for this examination, it is necessary to have completed a technical apprenticeship first, followed by three years' practical training, usually in one of the state archaeological heritage services (*Bodendenkmalpflege*). In theory passing this examination should open the way to a better paid position. It has also been possible to study *Grabungstechnik* at the Berlin *Fachhochschule*; here, too, the course lasts six terms and entry requirements are an *Abitur* and two years' excavation experience. This course in some ways continues the system of training as a *Preparator* from GDR days. It remains to be seen how this qualification will compare with those from Mainz and Frankfurt.

Let us hear from you!

The *European Archaeologist* is the newsletter for members of the European Association and for archaeologists in Europe – or anywhere else! If you want to communicate your ideas, your comments and criticisms, or your news, send it to us for publication. Although this issue is all in English, we are sympathetic to the idea of publishing in French and German as well. Items for publication should be sent to the Editor, *The European Archaeologist*, EAA Secretariat, c/o Riksantikvaren (address last page).

Journal of Euro. Arch. finds a new publisher

Ross Samson

Despite the problems encountered in the distribution of volumes one and two published by Avebury, the association has every reason to be pleased with the publisher. There are not many commercial presses that would take on such a large new and not immediately profitable project. So we really owe Avebury thanks for having taken the financial strain for the last years.

The delays in the appearance of volumes 1, 2, and now 3, have been due not to the publishers, but to the lateness of the compilation of each issue. But this has not been the fault of the editors. To be honest, the problem has been that papers have been slow in coming to us. The editors have had to work extra hard at coercing articles from their colleagues, friends, and even students. Even now there is no substantial body of papers 'in the pipeline', ready to be 'processed' for upcoming issues. But the pressure is easing. The obvious answer is for association members to start writing!

The editorial process is now being better organised with the appointment of a General Editor, John Chapman (University of Durham, from 1996). His research in-

terests and contacts in eastern and central Europe will help ensure that these regions continue to be represented in the journal's pages.

John Chapman will be aided by other members of the editorial committee, Felipe Criado Boado, Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri, Paul Wagner, Natalie Venclova, Ian Hodder, and Arkadiusz Marciniak, while Michael Shanks is getting in the swing as our review editor.

The new editorial board has produced a statement of principles which is available to any and all. These include a desired balance of geographical, national, and chronological scope among papers accepted. A wide range of themes and archaeological concerns are encouraged, but the journal will favour articles with wide, especially European-wide, relevance. The editorial principles also include the explicit aim to achieve a gender balance in the papers accepted for publication.

Replacing Avebury is Cruithne Press. The new publishers wish to make two policy statements. The first is that Cruithne Press is committed to helping eastern Europe in this time of economic rebuilding. It therefore presently operates a non-profit principle in supplying journals to members in eastern Europe, allowing the association to maintain its £10 membership fees.

The second policy statement is that Cruithne Press is committed to an increase in the multi-lingualism of the journal.

An increase in the number of languages used in the journal poses enormous problems. If each article were to be translated and published in two or more languages, the journal would become huge and fantastically expensive. If papers are accepted in all European languages, any single issue might contain such a variety of languages that no one archaeologist could read more than a tiny portion. The journal would then appeal to no one.

The very imperfect solution at

the moment is the use of abstracts of papers in French and German. This has been far more difficult than most people probably imagine. Most contributors do not send abstracts, the copy editor has to write abstracts for them, the contributors then usually complain. Meanwhile time for translation runs out, and the availability of translators is limited. The translators must have archaeological knowledge, be free to work quickly on the abstracts, which are always sent at short notice, and they must be willing to work for peanuts. So you see, all we ask are miracles! Recently we have been making great demands on the patience and talents of Cornelius Holtorf and Béatrice Fleury-Ilett.

A solution to this problem is not easy. It is not made easier by the fact that everyone has a different idea on the value of abstracts, their length, and even the choice of their languages.

Perhaps we need volunteer translators; it may be an idea to allow non-native English speakers who are publishing in English to write a lengthy abstract in their own language; another possibility is a cheaply produced supplement to the journal every few volumes, containing lengthy summaries in many different languages of the papers. The decision resides with the association, not the publisher, so members, speak out.

Help the Secretariat!

Tina Wiberg, who handles all the EAA membership records, travelled back to Oslo from Santiago only to find that the airline had lost her luggage, and with it the new registrations from Santiago. Most of the data are safe on the computer, but not the credit card numbers. If you joined at Santiago or were sorting out other problems with credit card numbers, please contact Tina in Oslo without delay, giving her your number. Thank you for your help.

FROM THE FINDS TRAY

The new Etruscan Archaeological Museum of Pitigliano (Tuscany) in Italy was opened in March 1995. It is especially concerned with the protection of the archaeological heritage and has support from the European Union and ICCROM.

THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

EDITOR:
HENRY CLEERE
ASSISTANT EDITOR:
ROSS SAMSON

NEWSLETTER OF THE
EUROPEAN
ASSOCIATION
OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The Riga '96 Meeting

The 2nd Annual Conference and Business Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists is being held in Riga (Latvia) on 26-28 September 1996. The Organizing Committee is chaired by Professor Janis Graudonis, President of the Latvian Society of Archaeologists, which is collaborating with the Latvian Institute of History, the University of Latvia, and the Latvian Historical Museum. The meeting is under the patronage of the President and the Speaker of the Parliament of the Republic of Latvia, the Ministers of Culture and of Education and Science, the Chairman of the Council of Sciences, the Mayor of the City of Riga, the President of the Academy of Sciences, the Head of the State Inspectorate for Heritage Protection, and the Directors of the Institute of History, the Museum of History, the Riga Museum of History and Navigation, and the Ethnographic Open Air Museum.

The technical programme

The programme begins on the afternoon of Wednesday 26 September, when the EAA Annual Lecture will be given by Dr Björn Ambrosiani (Sweden). This will be followed by a pre-

sentation of the archaeology of Latvia by Professor Graudonis.

The next three days will be filled with academic sessions, round tables, and the Annual Business Meeting (on the afternoon of Saturday 28 September). The academic sessions, at which well over a hundred papers are to be presented, cover the following themes:

- I Archaeology and present-day Europe
 - 1 Politics, ideology, ethnicity - their implications for archaeology
 - 2 Heritage management in Europe: future developments
 - 3 Museums and archaeology
 - 4 Archaeology as social action: what archaeologists make
- II Theoretical and methodological aspects
 - 1 New approaches in landscape archaeology
 - 2 Technologies and raw materials
 - 3 Experiment, reconstruction, and authenticity
 - 4 Gender archaeology
 - 5 Aerial archaeology and landscape studies
 - 6 Environmental archaeology and the application of GIS in landscape study
 - 7 Future directions in surface artefact study

III Interpreting the archaeological record

- 1 Problems of the Neolithisation of Europe
- 2 Population movements in prehistory
- 3 New directions in burial analysis



Secretariat moving to London

It has been agreed that the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) will take over responsibility for the EAA Secretariat from Riksantikvaren in Oslo for a three-year period, starting in January 1997.

MoLAS will provide support in the form of office services. Marianne Treble (assistant to EAA Treasurer Peter Chowne, who is the Director of MoLAS) will supervise the running of the Secretariat, spending one day each week on EAA business.

The objectives of the London Secretariat during its three-year programme will be:

- ♦ to increase the membership in line with the long-term plan;
- ♦ to improve response time to members by having one full-time staff member in the Secretariat;
- ♦ to develop an on-line information service for members;
- ♦ to market the Association through posters and stands at conferences;
- ♦ to develop relations with other organisations and share mailing facilities.

The handover from Oslo to London will begin during the Annual Meeting in Riga.



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- 4 Settlement archaeology
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- 6 The archaeology of power
- 7 Cultural identification or 'ethnicity' in archaeology
- 8 Contacts across the Baltic Sea
- 9 Maritime archaeology
- 10 Stone Age art and the archaeology of cult: interpretations of human representations in pre-history
- 11 The interface between archaeology and history.

So far the following round tables, on the model that proved so successful in Santiago de Compostela, have been arranged:

- ◆ Standards in contract archaeology
- ◆ Education in archaeology
- ◆ Underwater archaeology
- ◆ The destruction of archaeological monuments - where, when, and how
- ◆ Heritage management (round table for heritage management agencies)

EAA Secretary Henry Cleere will chair a plenary round table at which the draft Code of Ethics will be debated. The text of this document is printed in this issue of *The European Archaeologist* and written comments should be sent to the Secretariat Office in Oslo.

The Annual Business Meeting

The EAA's Annual Business Meeting will take place on the afternoon of Saturday 28 September. The President (Professor Kristian Kristiansen) will present his report on the work of the Officers and Executive Board on behalf of the members during the year. The results of the postal ballot for elections will be announced, and there will be the opportunity for resolutions proposed by the Board and by members to be debated.

Social programme

The days in Riga will not be devoted exclusively to solemn academic debate or formal business. The programme will include the annual EAA party in the delightful surroundings of the Open Air Museum, and there will be a closing dinner in the ornate surroundings of the Latvian Society Hall.

Excursions

During the meeting there will be organised tours of museums in Riga, and also a guided visit to study Riga's rich architectural heritage, including the magnificent Jugendstil houses with which the city is so richly endowed. Following the formal sessions there will

be optional excursions on Sunday 29 September, visiting sites and monuments of all periods in Latvia.

Registration

Whilst the closing date for registration will doubtless have passed by the time this issue of *The European Archaeologist* appears, there will still be places available for late registrations. Contact the organisers at the Latvian Society of Archaeologists, Pils laukums 3 (Castle), LV-1047 Riga - preferably by fax on +371 772 5039 or +371 782 0113 - for details without delay.

EAA on the Internet

News of the Association's activities are now being carried by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), which will be providing the Secretariat from 1 January 1997, on <http://www.demon.co.uk/molas/index.html>.

Felipe Criado (Department of History, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain) tells us that the abstracts of papers presented at the Association's 1st Annual Conference in Santiago last year are now available on <http://www.usc.es/~arpas/welcome.html>.

A short note from the Editor

First, an apology: this edition of *The European Archaeologist* should have been with you in July, but the schedule slipped badly. In the future it is proposed to issue the newsletter regularly twice a year, in early July and early November.

Secondly, this is your newsletter as well as the Association's newsletter. That means that it works two ways: the Officers and the Executive Board use it as a medium for informing members of what is going on, but the members also use it to communicate with one another. If your conference or seminar has an international dimension, send us the details. If there is a threat to archaeology and the heritage in your country, such as the C6a project in Portugal that

we have highlighted in our last two issues, that you feel should be made known more widely, tell us about it. If you want to raise any matter of general concern and interest to European archaeologists, this is the place to do so. The *Journal of European Archaeology* is the place for academic articles, but for shorter pieces of more general interest think of *The European Archaeologist*.

In a few years we may become redundant, as publications such as this are gradually superseded by electronic media, but a large proportion of our members still have no access to the Internet and so we believe that there is still a need for *The European Archaeologist*. And remember: although the offi-

cial language of the Association is English, we shall be happy to accept short pieces in other European languages - for preference French or German.

Let us make No. 6, in November this year, truly representative of the views of the Association, both as a corporate body and as a community of individuals with ideas of their own. Send your contributions to me at Acres Rise, Ticehurst, Wadhurst TN5 7DD, UK (telephone / fax + 44 1580 200752; <cleere@cicrp.jussieu.fr>, by 15 October - or give them to me when we meet in Riga for the Annual Conference.

Henry Cleere

Foz Côa reprieved

We reported in our last issue how the superb rock art of the Côa valley in northern Portugal were under the threat of submergence and eventual destruction as a result of the construction of a new dam. Following a round table at the General Meeting in Santiago de Compostela last year, and encouraged by a meeting that EAA officers had with Dr Mario Soares, President of Portugal, a letter of protest was sent by EAA President, Kristian Kristiansen, to the newly elected Prime Minister, Antonio Gutierrez.

It is comforting to be able to report that the new government elected in October 1995 almost immediately suspended work on the dam project, at the same time initiating studies for an alternative site for the dam in the valley of the Sabor river, another tributary of the Douro. An archaeological survey of the Côa valley was put in hand, with the understanding that the dam project would be abandoned definitively if this study demonstrated the world significance of the rock art. Following receipt of the archaeological report, the decision to cease any further work on the Côa dam was announced on 17 January 1996. Archaeologist Joao Zilhao, who addressed the Santiago Round Table, has been appointed coordinator of the new Côa Archaeological Park project. □

Working Party on Commercial Archaeology

This working party was set up at the 1st Annual Business Meeting in Santiago de Compostela in September 1996. Its remit is to investigate the current state of commercial/contract archaeology in Europe against the background of European and national legislation, with the primary objective of establishing guidelines for good practice that the membership would agree to abide by on joining the EAA. A secondary aim is to collect reference material that members can consult to assist them in resolving difficulties in their own countries. A progress report will be given to the 2nd Annual Meeting in Riga, and will also be published in *The European Archaeologist*.

The working party is actively collecting information on most member-countries of the Council of Europe, but needs an additional member to cover Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey. Any person who is willing to join the working party to cover these countries is invited to contact the Chair, Peter Chowne, as soon as possible to discuss what is involved. Any member of the EAA, whether from a Council of Europe country or not, is invited to send information to the working party.

Information is sought on national legislation relating to archaeology, implementation of European Union Directives on

Environmental Assessment and Procurement, national laws and/or regulations on archaeology and development, and competition. Other topics where information is needed are the methods of funding archaeology (contracts from developers, taxation, state funding, etc) and both positive and negative examples of commercial/contract archaeology in operation. In the latter case documentation is needed: anecdotes or hearsay are not acceptable. Finally, information is needed on professional institutions and associations of archaeologists and their codes of conduct/practice.

It should be noted that this study will be concentrating on professional archaeology working on a commercial basis. It is operating in parallel with the more general draft Code of Ethics, being prepared by the Secretary Henry Cleere, which will be applicable to all aspects of archaeology.

Correspondence relating to the working party on commercial archaeology should be sent to Dr Peter Chowne, Museum of London Archaeology Service, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB, UK (telephone +44 171 410 2200; fax +44 171 410 2221; e-mail <chowne@molas.demon.co.uk>).

□

Towards the EAA Code of Ethics

Introduction

During the past quarter-century archaeology has been transformed from an academic discipline practised largely in universities, with a relatively small proportion of its practitioners working on the management of the archaeological heritage or in museums into a rapidly expanding profession

operating at all levels of administration and society and responsible for the expenditure of enormous sums of public and private finance.

Like every other profession - medicine, the law, architecture, engineering, etc - archaeology is now responsible to the public and to the state. Archaeologists have

acquired a new level of accountability, which they must demonstrate to those in whose name and with whose money they carry out their work. Following the example set by the established professions, therefore, archaeologists throughout the world have increasingly banded themselves together into professional associations with their

own codes of ethics or conduct. Just as medical practitioners abide by their ancient Hippocratic Oath, so archaeologists are now pledging themselves to carrying out their work in accordance with mutually acknowledged rules and standards of conduct.

Many professional archaeological bodies around the world now have their own codes. One of the first of these was the *Code of Ethics and Standards of Performance* of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) in the United States of America, which must be signed by all members. There is a similar requirement for members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists in the United Kingdom to subscribe to the Institute's *Code of Conduct*. Similar codes apply or are in the course of being approved in a number of other countries, including Australia, Canada, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden, as well as by other archaeological bodies in the USA.

Initiatives have also been taken in this field at the international level. The International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM) of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) worked in the late 1980s on an *International Charter on Archaeological Heritage Management*, which was approved by ICOMOS at its General Assembly in Lausanne in 1990, and provides a doctrinal basis for all work relating to the archaeological heritage. The ICAHM Charter is orientated primarily at the individual archaeologist and heritage manager. Standards have also been laid down for individual states to observe: at the European level, the Council of Europe was responsible for the promulgation of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*, signed at Valletta (Malta) in January 1992.

It was the view of the first Executive Board of the European Association of Archaeologists, confirmed by the 1st Annual Business Meeting held in Santiago de Compostela (Spain) in September 1995, that the Association should have its own Code of Ethics, which all its members would undertake to apply in their work. The following text, prepared by the Secretary (Dr Henry Cleere), was approved by the Executive Board at its meet-

ing in Paris on 20 July 1996 for submission to the membership. It draws heavily on codes of ethics and conduct produced by other archaeological bodies, notably the Institute of Field Archaeologists (UK), the American Institute of Archaeology, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Society of Professional Archaeologists (USA), and on the 1990 ICOMOS Charter. There will be a round-table discussion at the 2nd Annual Conference in Riga (Latvia) in September 1996, and members will have an opportunity to comment on it further at the Annual Business Meeting there on 29 September.

The draft EAA Code of Ethics

0 Preamble

The archaeological heritage, as defined in Article 1 of the 1992 *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*, is the heritage of all humankind. Archaeology is the study and interpretation of that heritage for the benefit of society as a whole. Archaeologists are the interpreters and stewards of that heritage on behalf of their fellow men and women. The object of this Code is to establish standards of conduct for the members of the European Association of Archaeologists to follow in fulfilling their responsibilities, both to the community and to their professional colleagues.

1 Archaeologists and society

1.1 All archaeological work should be carried out in the spirit of the *Charter for the management of the archaeological heritage* approved by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) in 1990.

1.2 It is the duty of every archaeologist to ensure the preservation of the archaeological heritage by every legal means.

1.3 In achieving that end archaeologists will take active steps to inform the general public at all levels of the objectives and methods of archaeology in general and of individual projects in particular, using all the communica-

One fat volume: Jour. Eur. Arch. 4

The *Journal of European Archaeology* for 1996 will appear as one fat volume, instead of the two issues that have so far made up each year's volume. It is hoped that this will help the editors and publisher to get back on track for the two issues per year in 1997. Hopefully there will be no objections from postal workers!

tion techniques at their disposal.

1.4 Where preservation is impossible, archaeologists will ensure that investigations are carried out to the highest professional standards.

1.5 In carrying out such projects, archaeologists will, wherever possible, and in accordance with any contractual obligations that they may have entered into, carry out prior evaluations of the ecological and social implications of their work for local communities.

1.6 Archaeologists will not engage in, or allow their names to be associated with, any form of activity relating to the illicit trade in antiquities and works of art, covered by the 1970 UNESCO *Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property*.

1.7 Archaeologists will not engage in, or allow their names to be associated with, any activity that has an impact on the archaeological heritage which is carried out for commercial profit which derives directly from or exploits the archaeological heritage itself.

1.8 It is the responsibility of archaeologists to draw the attention of the competent authorities to threats to the archaeological heritage, including the plundering of sites and monuments and illicit trade in antiquities, and to use all the means at their disposal to ensure that action is taken in such cases by the competent authorities.

2 Archaeologists and the profession

2.1 Archaeologists will carry out their work to the highest standards recognised by their professional peers.



2.2 Archaeologists have a duty to keep themselves informed of developments in knowledge and methodology relating to their field of specialization and to techniques of fieldwork, conservation, information dissemination, and related areas.

2.3 Archaeologists should not undertake projects for which they are not adequately trained or prepared.

2.4 A research design should be formulated as an essential prelude to all projects. Arrangements should also be made before starting projects for the subsequent storage and curation of finds, samples, and records in accessible public repositories (museums, archive collections, etc.).

2.5 Proper records, prepared in a comprehensible and durable form, should be made of all archaeological projects.

2.6 Adequate reports on all projects should be prepared and made accessible to the archaeological community as a whole with the minimum delay through ap-

propriate conventional and/or electronic publishing media, following an initial period of confidentiality not exceeding six calendar months.

2.7 Archaeologists will have prior rights of publication in respect of projects for which they are responsible for a reasonable period, not exceeding five years. During this period they will make their results as widely accessible as possible and will give sympathetic consideration to requests for information from colleagues and students, provided that these do not conflict with the primary right of publication. When the ten-year period has expired, the records should be freely available for analysis and publication by others.

2.8 Written permission must be obtained for the use of original material and acknowledgment to the source included in any publication.

2.9 In recruiting staff for projects, archaeologists shall not practise any form of discrimination based on sex, religion; age, race,

disability, or sexual orientation.

2.10 The management of all projects must respect national standards relating to conditions of employment and safety. □

News of classical archaeology

The Associazione Internazionale di Archeologia Classica has been publishing a newsletter, *AIAC News*, twice a year since 1994. It is crisp and well produced, mostly in Italian, but contributions in French and Spanish have been published and there is no bar on the use of other languages. It goes free to members of the AIAC (which celebrated its half-centenary in 1995): for more information contact AIAC, Piazza San Marco 49, I-00186, Rome, Italy (telephone and fax +39 6 679 8798). □

Abstract writing

Paper abstracts are more important in the *Journal of European Archaeology* than in most national periodicals, because most of your readers will not read your paper in their native language. Before committing themselves to the task of reading an article in a foreign language (or paying a translator!), the reader wants to be certain the article is relevant to him or her. Skimming quickly through an article in a foreign language is not easy; reading an abstract is! Indeed, with so much to read these days, many of us are, occasionally, content with just an abstract to keep in up with the wider archaeological world.

An abstract should be a concise statement of what is in the article. But too many people seem to be afraid that if they say it all in the abstract, no one will read their paper. They therefore tease the reader with an abstract full of promise, but no content. But a learned article is not like a good story or joke, it is not ruined by giving away the ending first.

Help the reader. Make the important points in your abstract.

Ross Samson

The Italian pluriverse: different approaches to prehistoric archaeology

Alessandro Guidi

'Do you wish to understand the true history of a Neolithic Ligurian or Sicilian? Try, if you can, to become a Neolithic Ligurian or Sicilian in your mind. If you cannot do that, or do not care to, content yourself with describing and arranging in series the skulls, implements, and drawings which have been found belonging to these peoples.'

This quotation, from *Theory and History of Historiography*, written in 1917 by Benedetto Croce (translation by R. G. Collingwood 1921:135-5), the greatest Italian philosopher of the 20th century, anticipates, with astounding prescience, the governing lines of Italian prehistoric research between the two World Wars.

The cultural hegemony of Croce's idealistic thinking represents one of the keys for understanding the astonishing decline in the study of prehistory in Italy in that period. In his various writings, Croce clearly manifested his

distaste for the efforts of various scholars to introduce observation and experiment into historical studies, openly declaring himself anti-evolutionary. Nevertheless, precisely this typical evolutionary and scientific character of prehistoric research in the 19th century, led by scholars with reputations abroad such as Pigorini, Colini, and Boni, was the cornerstone of its excellent achievements and of its development of high professional standards (Desittere 1984; Guidi 1988a, 1988b; Peroni 1992).

After World War II, a large number of left-wing intellectuals, following the example of the intelligentsia of the Italian Communist Party, had adopted Croce's categories for themselves, producing an original synthesis. This fact may explain the tenacious opposition in prehistoric studies to an anthropological approach - with the important exception of Salvatore Puglisi's book *La civiltà*

appenninica (1959) on the pastoral economy in the Middle Bronze Age of central Italy – and the even stronger opposition to any attempt to introduce research models and procedures akin to those of the experimental sciences.

In the late 1960s the generational change marked in the Anglo-American world by the advent of the New Archaeology, in France by that of Schnapp, Cleuziou, and Demoule, in the Soviet Union by Klejn, and by other young students who began a systematic criticism of the academic establishment, came about in Italy in classical archaeology circles, especially in the left-wing group known as *Dialoghi di Archeologia*, formed in 1966 on the initiative of a great scholar, Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli.

Prehistorians were in a minority in this circle, and were mostly represented by specialists in protohistory. It is to one of these, Renato Peroni, that we owe the publication in 1969 of the first article on Italian prehistory to constitute a clear example of explanation, not simply description, of archaeological data, aimed at both the reconstruction of the economic and social organisation of the protohistoric communities of central and southern Italy (Peroni 1969).

In the early 1970s, while the few specialists who made explicit references to the New Archaeology, such as Francesco Fedele and Maurizio Tosi, worked in marginal areas or abroad, it was a British 'New Archaeologist', Graeme Barker, who published the first processual analysis of Italian prehistory, using the technique of site catchment analysis, then novel, to study the economy of Bronze Age central Italy (Barker 1972).

An important article employing anthropological categories was published in 1976. Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri, like Peroni, used a Marxist paradigm to propose an alternative model for the development of Italian protohistoric communities, clearly inspired by functionalism and the substantivist school of Polanyi (Bietti Sestieri 1976–77).

It was not until the second half of the decade that new trends became discernible in Italy regarding certain key problems. The

practices of large-area excavations and the use of the stratigraphical matrix, developed by British scholars on large urban sites and in North Africa, were introduced by a classical archaeologist, Andrea Carandini. Complex quantitative methods, such as cluster analysis and data handling by computer, began to be employed (Bietti Sestieri & Cazzella 1976–77). The development of surveys and settlement archaeology, often outside the universities, were favoured by the growth of voluntary associations and by the employment of many prehistoric specialists in the *Soprintendenze* (State regional antiquities services).

The fact that Italy was lagging behind the Anglo-American and northern European developments in archaeological theory and difficulties experienced in unifying the very different and, at times, apparently irreconcilable approaches typical of the various regional schools gradually began to be recognised, especially by younger scholars. In 1982 a national conference on the economy and territorial organisation of prehistoric societies took place (Roma 1982). Here, for the first time, many papers were presented in which some of the methods of the New Archaeology, such as the use of Thiessen polygons, site catchment analysis, and computer analysis of settlement systems were utilised.

The years that followed saw the beginning of a new cycle of activities that led Italian specialists into collaboration and discussion with foreign colleagues in an even more profitable exchange of experience and information (Cuomo di Caprio 1986). The national congresses on 'theoretical' approaches to prehistoric archaeology in 1986 and 1987 (Roma 1986; Ferrara 1987) highlighted a clear *résistance* in conservative circles, members of which have tried to avoid a loss of academic power and, at the same time, to 'guide' the changes (Peroni 1990: it is important to underline how few of the 'innovators' have secured university posts in recent years).

The climate of increasing integration and the formation of a common scientific language was soon replaced by the structural division between old and new 'schools'. Today the following approaches can be detected:

1 *The practical approach*, based on field research, the publication of data, historical synthesis, and the organisation of local museums and regional congresses (very common in southern Italy and in the islands). An interesting example of this approach is that of Sardinia. Here a fluent literature on prehistoric cultures has flourished, but the only studies devoted to an 'explanation' of archaeological data have been written by foreign scholars (e.g. Lewthwaite 1985; 1986).

2 *The mainstream approach* is based on an updated version of the integration of archaeology and the natural sciences (in the tradition of Pigorini), normally sceptical about the explanation of data and cautious about 'new' trends (well represented in northern Italy and in Tuscany). It is not by chance that the geographical distribution of this approach is largely coincident with that part of Italy in which new and strong political forces are claiming 'secession' from the rest of the country.

3 *The 'Roman' approach* considers data explanation to be one of the first research objectives (typical of central Italy; many exponents also work in other parts of the country or abroad). Here there is a rough sub-division between the historical and the anthropological approaches. One of the best examples of the latter is the work of Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri and her team on the 600 Iron-Age graves at Osteria dell'Osa, near Rome. The grave-goods were studied using a functional analysis in close collaboration with anthropologists involved in the analysis of skeletal remains. With this method it was possible to recognise in the 9th century BC graves, as a result of the repeated associations of specific objects, extended families at whose heart were males cremated with miniature equipment and weapons, whilst the 8th century graves clearly show an increase in social stratification with the appearance of a true aristocratic elite (Bietti Sestieri 1985; 1992a).

A more pronounced Marxist approach is typical of Maurizio Tosi's papers, such as his important work on the large protohistoric cities of Mesopotamia (1984). In this work he defined the notion of 'craft indicators' in the archaeology

ical record and tabulated the evidence of successive phases of raw-material manufacture in various periods and houses of the city of Shari-Shokta, discussing the consequences of this analysis for the more general debate on early state formation.

4 The 'processual' school continues, especially in north-eastern Italy, characterised by a strong interest in Middle Range Theory and intensive computer applications, and by the use of an often complex and initiatory jargon. Experimental work on the dynamics of archaeological record formation were conducted in this circle by the geomorphologist Claudio Balista in collaboration with Giovanni Leonardi and Armando De Guio (Balista & Leonardi 1985; Balista et al. 1988). The group directed by Balista recently worked on Venetian Iron-Age cremation cemeteries, paying special attention to the analysis of stratigraphic units inside and outside each grave, to produce a hypothetical reconstruction of the original situation (Leonardi 1986; Ruta Serafini 1990). Armando De Guio has for many years directed an Anglo-Italian survey in the Po plain, whose aim is the complete evaluation of the archaeological potentials of sites through sampling strategies, prospection, measurements in site sections created by agricultural work, and further data handling by computer (De Guio 1985; Balista et al. 1990).

The aims and research strategies of the Roman and processual schools seem to be complementary, although important excavation projects in Italy and abroad have not yet been undertaken in close collaboration between adherents of the two schools in recent years. It should be noted that most of the archaeologists belonging to these schools come from political and/or cultural activities associated with the Socialist and Communist parties.

It is not by chance that the post-processual approach found few supporters in an archaeological tradition dominated by idealism. Bruno d'Agostino, a scholar trained in the classical tradition, is an exception; he wrote an interesting synthesis of Italian archaeology over recent decades in a volume edited by Ian Hodder (d'Agostino

1991).

Maurizio Tosi (1985-86) has coined the pleasing description of the Italian situation as an 'archaeological pluriverse,' in line with the two structural characteristics of modern Italy, the traditional richness of local diversity and the weakness of the state. An interesting example of this methodological richness is a recently published synthesis of Italian prehistory (Guidi & Piperno 1992).

The lack of any kind of hegemony seems to favour a rich debate, frequent collaborations between adherents of different schools, a general improvement of field activities, and in more recent years increasing exchange with the more progressive classical and medieval archaeologists, such as Andrea Carandini and Ricardo Frankovich (two ex-Communists).

It is fitting to end here with one famous case-study which illustrates how new trends and techniques of archaeological research have led to new explanations: the history of Rome. Ten years ago, the dominant paradigm in Italian academic circles was that of cultural diffusion from Greek colonies in southern Italy, which resulted in the transformation of small Iron-Age villages into the city of the Archaic period (Ampolo 1980; for a different view, see Müller-Karpe 1962). Today many classical archaeologists are in agreement that Rome was a large proto-urban centre as early as the 8th century BC (Carandini 1990). A problem traditionally considered to be a quintessentially archaeological one has now found its proper dimension, as an original contribution to anthropological theories on the formation of the state (Guidi 1982; Carandini 1992).

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Heritage managers meet in Montreal

Over a hundred specialists in archaeological heritage management from 21 countries met in Montreal (Canada) on 11-15 October 1994 to discuss the in situ preservation of archaeological remains. The proceedings of this important meeting, the second to be organised by the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM) of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), have recently been published by the Canadian National Committee of ICOMOS (ISBN 0 9698971 2 X); copies of this bilingual (English and French) report may be obtained free from ICOMOS Canada, PO Box 737, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5R4.

The papers range widely over three main themes: components of the preservation process; strategies for the selection of places and elements to conserve within sites; and the roles of contributors and clients. Of special interest to EAA members are two of the resolutions approved by the ICAHM General Assembly, which formed part of the colloquium. Marilyn Truscott (Australia) emphasised the importance of a code of ethics to cover the interactions between differing interest groups when in situ preservation projects were being planned. Scott Cunliffe (Australia and USA) urged that ICAHM 'formally recognize that the environmental processes of deterioration at sites is an acceptable process of decay, provided that the local population determines such actions to be culturally appropriate.'

The Secretariat of ICAHM has now passed from Canada to Sri Lanka. The new President is Professor Senake Bandaranayake, Institute of Archaeology, PO Box 1531, 212/1 Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7. □

THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

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NEWSLETTER OF THE
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ASSOCIATION
OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The EAA in Riga

The 250 members of the EAA who assembled in Riga on 26-28 September 1996 were treated to a series of high-level papers and discussions of many aspects of the archaeology of Europe, to the genuine warmth of traditional Latvian hospitality, and to superb Balkan autumn weather. The intellectual and social camaraderie that distinguished the Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana in 1994 and the First Annual Conference and Business Meeting in Santiago de Compostela in 1995 were displayed once again in full measure in Riga.

The inaugural session, which took place in the splendid surroundings of the Riga International Trade Centre (formerly the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party), was attended by many distinguished Latvian and other dignitaries as well as EAA members. It began with a series of welcoming addresses from representatives of the host organizations, and culminated with the reading by Professor Janis Graudonis, President of the Organizing Committee for the Second Annual Conference, of a message from Mr Guntis Ulmanis, President of the Latvian Republic, who had been prevented by urgent national business from attending the meeting, as had been his intention.

Professor Graudonis went on to give an overview of the development of Latvian archaeology from the 19th century to the

present day, stressing the political pressures to which it had been subjected since 1939. Next came the Second EAA Annual Lecture, delivered by Dr Björn Ambrosiani (Sweden) on his excavations at the important early trading settlement of Birka and the commercial and cultural relations between that centre and eastern Europe.

The opening day's proceedings ended with the Annual Party, held this year in the delightful surroundings of the Open Air Museum just outside Riga and hosted by Mr Rihard Pīks, Latvian Minister of Culture. After a tour of the Museum, EAA members savoured a number of Latvian specialities – not least the excellent beer of the country!

The scientific programme

The next two and a half days were devoted to sessions and round tables, held in the congenial and convenient surroundings of the Riga Conference Centre – shared for part of the time with an international fashion trade exhibition!

Nearly two hundred papers were submitted, from twenty-four European countries, as well as Japan, the USA, and Zambia. They ranged widely in subject matter – the politics of archaeology, heritage management, museums and archaeology, archaeology as social action, landscape archaeology, technology and raw materi-

als, experimental archaeology, gender archaeology, aerial archaeology, environmental archaeology, surface artefact study, population movements in prehistory, burial



Archaeology on the Internet

A new discussion group for industrial archaeologists has been set up to provide a forum for discussion regarding the subject in general, and for industrial archaeologists to exchange information, ideas, and details of fieldwork, conferences, etc. It is free to join; further information can be obtained from Stephen Dobson, <SD2@le.ac.uk> or through the web page at <[http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists-f-j/ind-arch](http://www.mailbase.ac.uk/lists/f-j/ind-arch)>.

A group of lawyers, archaeologists, anthropologists, and other professionals dedicated to the protection of the world's cultural heritage has created a new web site, to act as a forum for archaeologists to air their views such as the illicit trade in antiquities and works of art. The address is <<http://home/earthlink.net/~elamerica/>>.

Archaeological computing is the subject of another new e-mail list. The topics covered include numerical methods, software, hardware, statistical analysis of data, methods for support of field techniques, methods for storage and dissemination of data, techniques for Internet, World Wide Web, and multimedia publication of research, image recording and analysis, photogrammetry, site recording, and database design and management. To join send e-mail to <listserv@listserv.acsu.buffalo.edu> with the message 'SUB ARCHCOMP firstname last-name'.

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Underwater archaeology in EAA

During the Second Annual Conference in Riga, a round table on underwater archaeology was organized, chaired by Carsten Lund (Denmark). The following report and recommendation was submitted to the Annual Business Meeting and approved unanimously:

The round table identified a number of themes of specific interest when dealing with underwater archaeology. Among these, the participants gave priority to:

- cooperation with amateur divers;
- conservation of organic material;
- in situ conservation of underwater heritage;
- development of survey and registration methods;
- development of methods to give the general public better access to the underwater heritage;
- graduate and postgraduate education in underwater archaeology.

At the end of the session the round table recommended that the EAA host a network on underwater archaeology and that the EAA seeks sources of financing the establishment of the network.

The first practical objectives of the network should be to organize a more extensive session on underwater archaeology at a forthcoming EAA Annual Conference. □

analysis, settlement archaeology, early metallurgy, the archaeology of power, the identification of 'ethni-

city', contacts across the Baltic Sea, maritime archaeology, Stone Age art, and the interface between archaeology and history. Sadly, all the authors were not able to take part in the Conference, but in only one case (that on the Neolithization of Europe) did the session chairman regretfully decide to abandon it because none of his putative presenters was present.

The round tables on the Code of Ethics, standards in contract archaeology, and underwater archaeology were well attended and some lively discussions ensued. These are the subjects of other articles in this issue of *The European Archaeologist*. Following the precedent set in Santiago, representatives of heritage management agencies also met to discuss common problems.

[The Annual Business Meeting, which took place on the afternoon of Saturday 28 September, is reported separately in this issue.]

Social events and tours

One of the highlights of the Conference was the closing dinner, held on the evening of Saturday 28 September. This was the most informal of affairs – no solemn rows of tables but a splendid buffet, with an excellent Latvian group to provide music for dancing, in which even the staidest of members seemed to take part. When the group's programme came to an end, dancing was able to continue thanks to EAA President, Kristian Kristiansen, who found a piano and revealed a talent hitherto only known to a select few!

There were evening visits to a number of museums in Riga during the Conference itself, and on Sunday 29 September tours were

organized impeccably by the Latvian hosts to study different aspects of the archaeology of this small but culturally rich country. Despite a change in the weather, it was a group of happy bands of archaeologists who returned to Riga, for a final chance to meet and compare notes and to enjoy one last chance to sample the many diversions that the city offers.

Acknowledgments

The Association is deeply grateful to all those who worked to make the Riga meeting the success that it clearly was. Professor Jānis Graudonis, President of the Latvian Society of Archaeologists, presided over the Organizing Committee and established the contacts that led to sponsorship by so many official bodies in Latvia.

The main burden of the work fell on five people, whom the Association salutes. Andrejs Vasks and Valdis Bērdis were responsible for the academic programme, Armands Vijups looked after accommodation, and to Guntis Zemītis fell the task of overseeing the registrations and finance. Jānis Asaris was credited with responsibility for 'complementary activities', which meant that he provided the liaison with the EAA Executive Board throughout the previous year and acted as general dogsbody and trouble-shooter throughout the Conference. To these indefatigable colleagues, and to the myriad friendly and helpful Latvian colleagues who backed them up throughout a hectic week the Association wishes to extend a special word of admiration and thanks. □

The Annual Business Meeting 1996

EAA President Kristian Kristiansen took the chair at this meeting, which was attended by over a hundred members, and he was flanked on the platform by Peter Chowne (Treasurer), Henry Cleere (Secretary), and Harald Hermansen (Oslo Secretariat).

His President's Report was much briefer than at the previous meeting, since he delegated reporting on a number of major items to

individual Executive Board members. He expressed thanks to the Latvian organizers of the Annual Conference and to the Wenner Gren Foundation for its continued financial support to enable participants from central and eastern European countries to attend. The membership was increasing steadily, though perhaps not as quickly as the Board would like: forty-four European countries were

now represented amongst the membership. The Association was concerned about the continued threats to the European archaeological heritage. It had already demonstrated that it had a valuable role to play at the governmental level over the proposed Foz Côa dam in Portugal, and he urged members to inform the Secretariat of similar threats so



that prompt action could be taken.

After Peter Chowne had reported on the financial situation, aspects of the Long-Term Plan were dealt with by Henry Cleere (Code of Ethics), Peter Chowne (commercial archaeology), and Øivind Lunde (the European Heritage Prize). Their reports appear elsewhere in this issue.

John Chapman (Chair, Editorial Board) explained the reasons for delays in publication of the *Journal of European Archaeology*, promising that Volume 3.2 would be distributed very soon (nearly a year late), to be followed early in 1997 by Volume 4, which would be a double issue. Henry Cleere (Editor, *The European Archaeologist*) told members that a regular timetable for the publication of the newsletter had been prepared: it would henceforth be published twice a year, in November and July. He made an appeal for material for publication (one that seems to have passed largely unheeded so far as the present issue is concerned).

Peter Chowne, whose organization MoLAS (Museum of London Archaeology service) would be taking over the Secretariat in January 1997, reported that progress was being made with the creation of an EAA Web site. So far it appeared only as part of the MoLAS site, but it was intended that it should become independent, to act as an effective means of communication with and between members. He appealed for help from members with special skills in this field to assist in the work.

The meeting went on to approve a resolution proposing a change to the Statutes, designed to facilitate the work of the Executive Board and the Nomination Committee.

The Secretary then announced the result of the ballot to fill three vacancies on the Executive Board arising from the terms of office of existing members coming to an end. Professor Willem Willems (The Netherlands) was elected Secretary, replacing Dr Henry Cleere, and Dr Elizabeth Jerem (Hungary) and Professor Barry Raftery (Ireland) succeeded Professor Øivind Lunde (Norway) and Professor Alain Schnapp (France). The President, after congratulating the new members, expressed the thanks of the Association to the retiring

members of the Board and to the Oslo Secretariat members, who would be handing over to the MoLAS Secretariat in London on 1 January 1997.

He went on to announce that the Third Annual Conference and Business Meeting would be held at Ravenna (Italy) in the last week of September 1997. Those wishing to contribute to the scientific programme were invited to contact the president of the organizing committee, Professor Maurizio Tosi, Dipartimento di Archeologia, Università di Bologna, 7 Via IV Novembre, I-40321 Bologna, Italy.

The formal business ended with the reading out of a letter from Dr Douglass W. Bailey

(University of Wales, UK), thanking the Association for its support during his dispute with the Bulgarian authorities, and approval of a draft letter to the Portuguese Minister of Culture, expressing the Association's satisfaction with the resolution of the Foz Côa problem and its confidence in the archaeologists charged with the scientific study and management of the archaeological park created there.

In conclusion, Professor Jānis Graudonis, President of the Organizing Committee, gave a short address in which he explained the importance for his colleagues, and also for the country at large, of the Conference having taken place in Latvia. □

Our New Board members

The results of the ballot to fill places on the Executive Board were announced at the Annual Business Meeting in Riga on 28 September.

There was only one candidate for the post of Secretary, to replace Henry Cleere (ICOMOS, France), whose term of office had come to an end. Professor Willem Willems (45), who was a member of the Steering Committee that set up the Association, studied prehistory and Roman archaeology at the Universities of Amsterdam and Michigan. His doctoral dissertation, published in 1986, was on the relationship between the native population and the Roman Imperial system. He has worked in various positions in archaeological heritage management, and since 1988 has been Director of the Dutch State Archaeological Service (Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek - ROB). He is also part-time Professor of Provincial Roman Archaeology at the University of Leiden.

Two places on the Executive Board were vacant, following the completion of their terms of office of Øivind Lunde (Norway) and Alain Schnapp (France). Four candidates were proposed, two of whom were elected to serve for the next three years.

Dr Elizabeth Jerem (54) graduated in archaeology and classical philology from Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, in 1966. From 1973 to 1996 she worked in the Archaeological Institute of the

Hungarian Academy. Her main research interests are eastern Hallstatt and Celtic archaeology. More recently she has been working on environmental archaeology and landscape study, including the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The most important of the excavations which she has directed is that of the Iron Age settlement and cemetery at Sopron. She has had teaching assignments at the Universities of Miskolc (Hungary) and Innsbruck (Austria), and she has been the Rhys Research Fellow at Jesus College, Oxford (UK). She is currently Secretary of the ARCHAEOLOGIA Foundation and Editor-in-Chief of the Foundation's series of publications.

Professor Barry Raftery (52) studied archaeology at University College Dublin, obtaining his MA in 1967 on Irish hillforts and his PhD ten years later on the Irish Iron Age. In 1969-70 he was a DAAD scholar at the Philipps-Universität, Marburg (Germany), returning there in 1981-83 as a Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt-Institut, working on the Iron Age of Europe. In 1988-90 he was Visiting Professor of European History in the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München (Germany), and in 1989 he was O'Donnell Fellow in Celtic Studies at Jesus College, Oxford (UK). As well as being Associate Professor of Celtic Archaeology in University College Dublin, he

is also the founder and Director of the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit based there. He has excavated widely in Ireland on prehistoric hillforts, burial mounds, and settlements; most recently he has directed a seven-year interdisciplinary excavation campaign on wooden trackways in Irish bogs. □

Heritage Research Newsletter

The third issue of the *Heritage Research Newsletter*, edited by John Carman (University of Cambridge, UK) and Laurajane Smith (University of New South Wales, Australia) is now available on e-mail. It is intended that it will create an international network of researchers and teachers in archaeological heritage management for the exchange of news and views and to assist in the construction of a badly needed tradition of research approaches while maintaining the requisite diversity.

This issue contains the full mission statement for the new publication, a list of the names and addresses of existing members of the network, and a short report on the 2nd EAA Annual Conference in Riga (by Ian Baxter).

For details, contact Dr John Carman at <rcj16@cus.cam.ac.uk>. It is being published twice-yearly (next issue due in April 1997) and the annual subscription is £3 for individuals and £5 for institutions (payable in any currency, but costs of conversion to UK currency must be borne by subscribers). □

Journal for libraries

Are there any copies of the *Journal of European Archaeology* in any libraries in the world? There are about ten archaeological institutions with EAA membership, but not a single university or independent library has membership or direct subscription to the journal (two possible exceptions are in Italy). Encourage your nearest library to subscribe and get all back issues for half price! Contact the publisher, Cruithne Press, 197 Great Western Road, Glasgow G4 9EB, UK. □

EAA's financial situation

The following report was delivered by the Treasurer, Peter Chowne, to the Annual Business Meeting in Riga on 28 September 1996.

Since the formation of the EAA, financial matters have been administered by the Secretariat in Oslo. The Association banks with Den Norske Bank and has accounts in Oslo and London. Management accounts are produced by the Secretariat for Executive Board meetings and audited externally once a year.

The financial year to date has been a transitional one. In 1997 the Secretariat moves to London and new arrangements will be made for administering our finances. It is essential that the Treasurer and the Secretariat work together to provide the most efficient and reliable service. For 1996 the Executive Board decided to continue to run the finances from Oslo with the Treasurer in a supervisory role. For 1997 the figures will be prepared to English accountancy rules and you will be presented with a summary income and expenditure account and a balance sheet at the Annual Business Meeting.

In 1997 we will also begin a campaign to increase the level of grant from national heritage organizations, perhaps in the form of institutional membership, which may make it easier for some countries to contribute. We will also explore the possibility of financial support from the Council of Europe, the European Union, and other grant-awarding organizations.

Whilst we will make every effort to maximize the income from grants, we rely upon membership fees and subsidies to keep the Association solvent. We cannot expect the Scandinavian countries, who contributed substantially to the first three years of the EAA, to continue to subsidize at the same level, and therefore it is essential that the number of members increases.

We are all aware of the difficulties the Association has faced in the early years, particularly in the production of the journal and the newsletter. The EAA has expanded at a time when the Secretariat has come under increasing pressure in Oslo. With the trans-

fer to London in January we will be in a position to improve membership services dramatically. You can all help by ensuring that we have your latest postal address, fax number, and e-mail address. Some of the improvements that we plan are described in the August issue of *The European Archaeologist*.

The process of raising our profile and increasing the membership has already started. We have produced some display panels, which are available for Board members to take to conferences, and leaflets promoting the EAA in English, German, and Italian. A French version is to follow shortly. The Secretariat has a supply of these leaflets, and we ask you to take away some with you and distribute them in your institutions. If every member of the Association recruits one new member in 1997 our income will rise dramatically. We are committed to developing and improving the Association and ask for your help in publicizing the EAA.

Financial Summary

The Executive Board approved the audited accounts for 1995 at its February 1996 meeting. These show a positive balance on the year's activities of £3956 compared with a negative balance of £3124 in 1994. The cumulative balance (1993-95) was £11,391.

The provisional figures for the year to date (January-August 1996) indicate that we are very close to our forecast budget. However, I am concerned that a considerable number of members have not paid their fees for 1995, and some for 1994. The EAA cannot operate without capital and there is often a delay in receiving grants. Prompt payment of membership fees will help us to improve the service to members.

[The address of the Secretariat from 1 January 1997 will be c/o MoLAS, Walker House, 87 Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB, United Kingdom; telephone +44 171 410 220; fax +44 171 410 2201; e-mail <molas@molas.demon.co.uk>.] □

Commercial archaeology in Europe

The following report, prepared by Peter Chowne (Chair of the Working Party on Commercial Archaeology in Europe), was presented to the Annual Business Meeting in Riga on 28 September 1996.

The working party was set up under the EAA's Long-Term Plan, with the objective of investigating the current state of commercial archaeology in Europe, with a view to establishing a number of principles for good practice that the membership, both institutional and personal, would agree to respect on joining the Association. For the purposes of this study we have defined commercial archaeology as 'archaeology that is carried out as part of the legal process of heritage administration.' We consider that the principles we are likely to propose will be applicable, regardless of the type of organization carrying out the work. [Note 'Commercial' is not a good word in this context as it has two meanings - mercantile and mercenary. 'Mercantile' is more accurate but could easily be misunderstood, so we shall probably continue to use 'commercial'.]

This initiative is considered necessary as, during the last few years, there has been a trend towards greater commercialization in archaeology. In many countries it is now commonplace for construction companies and developers to pay for archaeological consultancy, excavation, analysis, and publication. The role of central and regional government is becoming one of heritage protection through the care of monuments, particularly those of national importance, the administration and maintenance of sites and monuments databases, and sometimes the monitoring of standards. This is in keeping with

the aims of the 1992 Malta Convention, which is supported by many European governments.

It is important that the purpose of this working party should not be misunderstood. We are not supporters or opponents of commercial archaeology, nor do we believe that there is only one way of financing archaeology. There are different systems in different countries which are appropriate for the particular culture and economic system in use. It is not our intention to make rules and regulations, as we consider this to be the role of national professional institutions, such as the Institute of Field Archaeologists in the United Kingdom and its counterparts in other countries. For countries where there is no professional institution the EAA can play a valuable role in setting a minimum standard through principles which can be applied at a European level. For example, we are particularly interested in archives, publication, and ensuring that information obtained through investigations is properly communicated to sites and monuments databases.

So far the working party has concentrated on collecting data on archaeological legislation and development. From the research we have carried out so far we have established that:

- new legislation is being introduced in many countries;
 - archaeological services are being extensively reorganized;
 - politicians, and in some cases the public, are questioning the value of spending large amounts of public money on a discipline that has failed to make the results of investigations publicly available.
- A secondary aim of the working party is to catalogue the data we have collected on archaeological legislation so this can be used as a source of reference by members, initially through the Secretariat and eventually on-line through the Internet.
- The working party has met three times during the last twelve months. Individual members of the working party have responsibility for obtaining information from groups of countries, but it has been difficult to cover Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey. We need two or more members or volunteers to send us information.
- We anticipate that a draft set of principles will be published in *The European Archaeologist*, with a full report to the Annual Business Meeting in 1997.
- Those wishing to assist the working party should contact Peter Chowne, c/o MoLAS, Walker House, 87 Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB, United Kingdom; telephone +44 171 410 220; fax + 44 171 410 2201; e-mail <molas@molas.demon.co.uk>.

□

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize

Report presented to the Annual Business Meeting in Riga on 28 September 1996 by Øivind Lunde.

Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri (Vice-President) and Øivind Lunde were asked by the Executive Board at its meeting in Santiago de Compostela in September 1995 to make proposals for the implementation of the European Archaeological Heritage Prize mentioned in the Statutes of the Association. This was discussed again at the Executive Board meeting in Paris in July 1996, and the follow-

ing is based on that discussion.

Article XI of the Statutes, 'Prizes and Honours', states that:

- 1 The Association shall encourage the creation of prizes, awards and honours relevant to the aims set out in Article II.
- 2 The Association shall institute the European Archaeological Heritage Prize, to be

awarded periodically to an individual, institution, or government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage.

- 3 Institutions, organizations, and individuals who give substantial support to the Association may be awarded Honorary Membership. ➤

Status

It has so far only been possible to define some main directions for establishing the European Archaeological Heritage Prize, following the indications given by the Board in Paris in July 1996. The creation of the Prize will provide many opportunities for making the EAA more widely known and for reaching out to even more archaeologists and archaeological bodies.

The following topics have been identified as needing to be covered before the Prize can be established:

- exploration of the possibilities for financing the Prize;
- preparation of guidelines for implementation;
- identification of the recommendations that are needed;
- identification and costing of alternative procedures;
- establishment of a reasonable schedule for the work.

Ideas for the Prize

There are still many questions that cannot be answered without further studies. A group or committee should be appointed by the Board with a mandate to make specific recommendations. The group should also be requested to evaluate and make recommendations regarding the matters referred to in Article XI.1 and XI.2. This should include establishing contact with potential sponsors.

It would be asking too much of the group to expect them at the present time to develop statutes for prizes other than the European Archaeological Heritage Prize. The prize might take the form of a piece of sculpture, a painting, or other work of art. It is not necessary for a money award to form part of this Prize, which should have a high prestige value.

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize should be presented at the Annual Business Meeting of the Association. It is important that this should be an annual award, so as to create interest and develop prestige.

Definitions

The term *individuals* in the Article is interpreted as referring to people who have made archaeological contributions that are of importance for more than one European

country.

Both private and public/official bodies are considered to qualify as institutions as mentioned in the Article.

Nomination Procedure

A procedure, with schedules, must be laid down for handling nominations with reasonable speed. It is also necessary to develop guidelines to provide information about the requirements for evaluating candidates or projects nominated for the Prize. In this connection it will be useful to ascertain the type of information required about archaeological heritage sites in comparable evaluation procedures, such as that for the World Heritage List.

Recommendation and Evaluation

The procedures and criteria for the nomination of projects must be examined. How many can be accepted and who should be eligible to make recommendations? National or regional archaeological associations could be invited to do so: this would be an invaluable step towards active engagement with the work of the Association at a local level.

The question of final evaluation and presentation to a Board meeting for final approval must be considered. This task must in any circumstances be carried out either by a specially appointed committee (comparable with the Editorial Committee) or by a group of members of the Board.

Decision

The Board will take the final decision after presentation of the candidates. It will be necessary to discuss whether only a simple majority should be adopted or whether some other form of decision-making will have to be developed.

Recommendations

- 1 That a working group be set up to prepare detailed proposals on the basis of the above suggestions, for presentation to the summer meeting of the Board in 1997.
- 2 That the working group con-

sist of Øivind Lunde (chair), Henry Cleere, Elin Dalen, and Harald Hermansen.

These recommendations were approved by the Board and endorsed by the Annual Business Meeting. The working group welcomes comments from members: these should be sent to Øivind Lunde, c/o the Secretariat.

Conference news

4th International Rock Art Congress

Cochabamba (Bolivia)
1–6 April 1997

Mathias Strecker, Secretary General, SIARB, Casilla 3091, La Paz, Bolivia
Fax +591 2 711 809

Das Neolithicum in Südosteuropa

Karanovo (Bulgaria)
6–9 October 1997

Prof. Dr Stefan Hiller, Institut für Klassische Archäologie der Universität Salzburg, Residenzplatz 1, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria
Telephone +43 662 8044/4550; fax +43 662 8044/624

XI International Congress of Greek and Roman Epigraphy

Rome (Italy)
18–24 September 1997

Prof. Silvio Panciera, Cattedra di Epigrafia e Antichità Romane, Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Università degli Studi di Roma - 'La Sapienza', Piazzale Aldo Moro 5, I-00185 Rome, Italy
Telephone +39 6 446 2612; fax +39 6 499 13829; <panciera@rmcisadu.cisadu.uniroma1.it>

1st International Symposium on Archaeology and Palaeontology in Caves

La Chaux-de-Fonds (Neuchâtel, Switzerland)
14–15 August 1997

Sublime, PO Box 4093, CH-2304 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland
<congress.uis97@chyn.unine.ch>

Special offer to members of the EAA

The present publishers of the Association's journal, Cruithne Press, make each of their new titles available to members of the Association at a special, reduced pre-publication price. Most recent was *Material Harm: archaeological studies of war and violence*, edited by John Carman. Instead of the usual £19.50, it was offered for £12 and postage was free!

It may be possible, from time to time, to make other reduced price book offers to members of the Association. There are, as yet, no special arrangements with any other publishers. But the possibilities are there. However, we are pleased to announce a special offer on one select book: *The Social Archaeology of Houses*, published by Edinburgh University Press. Among the contributors is none other than the Association's own Editor-in-Chief, John Chapman. This hardback book normally sells for £40 but can be purchased only through the EAA (write to Cruithne Press in Glasgow, address below) for a mere £10 + £2 postage.

The Social Archaeology of Houses

edited by Ross Samson
1991, hardback, 288 pages

Contents

- 1 Introduction
Ross Samson
- 2 The living house: signifying continuity
Douglass W. Bailey
- 3 Social inequality on Bulgarian tells and the Varna problem
John Chapman
- 4 Comment on Chapman: some cautionary notes on the application of spatial measures to prehistoric settlements
Frank E. Brown
- 5 The late Neolithic house in Orkney
Colin Richards
- 6 Domestic organisation and gender relations in Iron Age and Romano-British households
Richard Hingley
- 7 Romano-British villas and the social construction of space
Eleanor Scott
- 8 Comment on Eleanor Scott's 'Roman-British villas and the social construction of space'
Ross Samson
- 9 The feudal construction of space: power and domination in the nucleated village
Tom Saunders
- 10 The rise and fall of tower-houses in post-Reformation Scotland
Ross Samson
- 11 The Englishman's home and its study
Matthew Johnson
- 12 Analysing small building plans: a morphological approach
Frank E. Brown

This book deals with the problems that are encountered by archaeologists when reconstructing social history from domestic architecture. Often faced with little more than the remains of foundations or, at best, 'mute' houses, archaeologists have adopted social theories drawn from architects and sociologists. Such theories are here applied in a series of case studies which cover examples taken from ancient and modern housing. All the main schools of social theory are covered, including feminism, marxism, structuralism and structuration theory. The ideas developed by Henry Glassie, Bill Hillier and Julianne Hanson are also explored.

The Social Archaeology of Houses Please send me _____ copies
Special EAA members' price, each, including postage £12

Name: _____

Address for _____

postage: _____

ATTENTION: Please send payment (cheque or postal order) payable to *Cruithne Press*, 197 Great Western Road, Glasgow G4 9EB, Great Britain.

Or fill out the details below if paying by credit card. Please fill in *all* blanks.

Please debit my Visa/Mastercard

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Second-hand books on archaeology

Just in case you missed the leaflet that went out with the journal, issue 3.2, there is a second-hand bookshop in Wales that specialises in archaeology and history. The booksellers are called Whitchurch Books and can be contacted at 67 Merthyr Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff CF4 1DD, UK, with a telephone/fax number 01222 520956. Write to them if you would like to be on their mailing list. They produce a new catalogue every three months.

Similarly, and it probably will no surprise you, Cruithne Press has its own second-hand selection of archaeology books. If you are interested in medieval history, then please write for a catalogue. Meanwhile, here are some choice archaeological bargains.

Arheoloski Pregled (Archaeological Reports). 1985, Archaeologia Jugoslavia, pbk., 211 pp., dual text (Serbo-Croatian and English), well produced, all periods and only **£6.00**

Armit, Ian (ed.), *Beyond the Brochs*. 1990, Edinburgh Univ. Press, hbk, 234pp. **£32.00**

Autorenkollektiv, *Die Germanen. Geschichte und Kultur der germanischen Stämme in Mitteleuropa*, vol. 1, Von den Anfängen bis zum 2. Jahrhundert unserer Zeitrechnung. 1988, Akademie Verlag, hbk, 584pp. **£20.00**

Autorenkollektiv, *Die Germanen. Geschichte und Kultur der germanischen Stämme in Mitteleuropa*, vol. 2, Die Stämme und Stammesverbände in der Zeit vom 3. Jahrhundert bis zur Herausbildung der politischen Vorherrschaft der Franken. 1986, Akademie Verlag, hbk, 584pp. **£20.00**

Autorenkollektiv, *Die Slawen in Deutschland. Geschichte und Kultur der slawischen Stämme westliche von Oder und Neisse vom 6. bis 12. Jahrhundert*. 1985, Akademie Verlag, Berlin, hbk, 584pp., as new **£20.00**

De la Bédoyère, Guy, *The Buildings of Roman Britain*. 1991, Batsford, London, hbk, 256pp. Super reconstructions **£15.00**

De la Bédoyère, Guy, *Roman Towns in Britain*. 1992, Batsford, pbk., 143pp. **£13.00**

Chapman, John and Pavel Dolukhanov (eds), *Cultural Transform-*

ations and Interactions in Eastern Europe. 1993, Avebury, hbk, 270pp., as new **£31.00**

Clarke, Grahame, *World Prehistory: an outline*. 1967 (reprint), Cambridge University Press, pbk, 300pp. **£6.00**

Coblentz, Werner and Fritz Horst, *Mitteleuropäische Bronzezeit. Beiträge zur Archäologie und Geschichte*. 1981, Akademie Verlag, pbk., 332pp. **£12.00**

Cunliffe, Barry, *Greeks, Romans & Barbarians. Spheres of Interaction*. 1988, Batsford, London, hbk, 255pp., as new **£10.00**

Cunliffe, Barry, *Iron Age Communities in Britain*. 1975 (1st edition), Book Club Associates, hbk., 424pp., not the latest edition, but 1/5 the price! **£12.50**

Daniel, Glyn, *Man Discovers His Past*. 1966, Duckworth, hbk, 80 pp., ex-library **£8.00**

Dolukhanov, Pavel, *Environment and Ethnicity in the Ancient Middle East*. 1994, Avebury, Aldershot, hbk, 416pp. **£38.00**

Gero, Joan and Margaret Conkey, *Engendering Archaeology. Women in Prehistory*. 1993 (reprint), pbk, 432pp. **£14.00**

Gimbutas, Marija, *The Slavs*. 1971, Thames & Hudson, (Ancient People & Places series), hbk, 240pp., ex-library **£12.00**

Harbison, Peter, *Pre-Christian Ireland. From the first settlers to the early Celts*. 1988, Thames & Hudson, hbk, 208pp. **£8.50**

Hermann, Joachim and Irmgard Sellnow, *Beiträge zur Entstehung des Staates*. 1973 (1976 reprint), Akademie, hbk, 254pp. State formation in 15 Marxists' perspective **£12.00**

Hermann, Joachim and Irmgard Sellnow, *Produktivkräfte und Gesellschaftsformationen in vor-kapitalistischer Zeit*. 1982, Akademie, Berlin, hbk, 678pp., cover giving way. 50+ articles on modes of production, mostly from Eastern Europe: Chalcolithic Bulgaria and irrigation in ancient China to feudal France (strong on Roman) **£18.00**

Hermann, Joachim and Irmgard Sellnow, *Die Rolle der Volksmassen in der Geschichte der vor-kapitalistischen Gesellschaftsformationen*. 1975, Akademie, hbk, 322pp. 30 East European papers on the role of the masses.

Strong on Near Eastern/classical, some medieval. **£12.00**

Horst, Fritz and Bruno Krüger, *Produktivkräfte und Produktionsverhältnisse in ur- und frühgeschichtlicher Zeit*. 1985, Akademie, pbk, 356 pp. 30 East European papers on relations of production from Neolithic to medieval (especially Iron Age and early medieval) **£11.00**

Horst, Fritz and Friedrich Schlette, *Frühe Völker in Mitteleuropa*. 1988, Akademie, Berlin, pbk, 374pp. 25 papers on the central European Iron Age **£13.00**

Kimmig, Wolfgang, *Die Heuneburg an der oberen Donau*. 1983, Konrad Theiss, pbk, 228pp. **£9.00**

King, Anthony, *Roman Gaul and Germany*. 1990, British Museum, hbk., 240 pp. **£16.00**

Locock, Martin (ed.), *Meaningful Architecture: social interpretations of buildings*. 1994, Avebury, hbk, 320 pp. **£36.00**

McGuire, Randall H. and Robert Paynter, *The Archaeology of Inequality*. 1991, Blackwell, pbk, 305 pp., as new **£12.00**

Mackenzie, Ian (ed.), *Archaeological Theory: Progress or Posture?* 1994, Avebury, hbk, 182pp. **£26.00**

Miller, Daniel, *Material Culture and Mass Consumption*. 1994 (reprint), Blackwell, Oxford, pbk, 258pp., as new **£12.00**

Millett, Martin, *The Romanization of Britain. An Essay in Archaeological Interpretation*. 1992, Cambridge University Press, pbk, 271 pp. **£12.50**

Piggot, Stuart, *Ancient Europe: from the beginnings of agriculture to classical antiquity*. 1980 (originally 1965), Edinburgh Univ. Press, pbk, 365pp. **£6.50**

Owens, E. J., *The City in the Greek and Roman World*. 1991, Routledge, pbk, 222pp. **£10.00**

Piggot, Stuart, *The Druids*. 1968, Thames & Hudson, London, (Ancient People and Places ser.), hbk, 236pp., ex-library **£11.00**

Schlette, Friedrich, *Die Kunst der Hallstatt-Zeit*. 1984, E.A. Seemann Verlag, pbk, 192pp **£9.00**

If you wish to purchase any of these books simply send a cheque or credit card details to Cruithne Press, 197 Great Western Road, Glasgow G4 9EB, Great Britain, and no postage charges for orders over £10, but remember, someone may have beaten you to it!

Progress with the Code of Ethics

The draft EAA Code of Ethics was published in the last issue (No. 5) of *The European Archaeologist*. Unfortunately, this was not distributed until after the Annual Conference; however, copies were available at Riga.

EAA Secretary Henry Cleere, who had been responsible for the draft Code, led a round table on the subject on the afternoon of 27 September, attended by nearly a hundred members. The draft was discussed article by article and a number of emendations have been made, proposed by those present. These are incorporated in the second draft, given below.

We also print a commentary on the proposal from Cornelius Holtorf (Wales, United Kingdom), challenging the use of the word 'ethics' in the title and querying the need or justification for the EAA to have such a document.

All members are invited to submit their comments on the second draft to Dr Henry Cleere, Acres Rise, Ticehurst, Wadhurst TN5 7DD, United Kingdom (telephone and fax + 44 1580 200752; e-mail <cleere@cicrp.jussieu.fr>). He will be producing a third draft for consideration by the Executive Board in 1997. This will be published in the July 1997 issue of *The European Archaeologist* and will be submitted to the 3rd Annual Business Meeting in Ravenna in September 1997 for approval.

EAA Code of Ethics (2nd Draft)

0 Preamble

Archaeology is the study and interpretation of the archaeological heritage for the benefit of society as a whole. The archaeological heritage, as defined in Article 1 of the 1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, is the heritage of all humankind. Archaeologists are the interpreters and stewards of that heritage on behalf of their fellow men and women. The object of this Code is to establish standards of conduct for the members of the European Association of Archaeologists to

follow in fulfilling their responsibilities, both to the community and to their professional colleagues.

1 Archaeologists and society

1.1 All archaeological work should be carried out in the spirit of the Charter for the management of the archaeological heritage approved by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) in 1990.

1.2 It is the duty of every archaeologist to ensure the preservation and increase the status of the archaeological heritage by every legal means. This does not preclude the scientific excavation of archaeological sites for approved research purposes.

1.3 In achieving that end archaeologists will take active steps to inform the general public at all levels of the objectives and methods of archaeology in general and of individual projects in particular, using all the communication techniques at their disposal.

1.4 Archaeologists will ensure that investigations are carried out to the highest professional standards.

1.5 In carrying out such projects, archaeologists will wherever possible, and in accordance with any contractual obligations that they may have entered into, carry out prior evaluations of the ecological and social implications of their work for local communities.

1.6 Archaeologists will not engage in, or allow their names to be associated with, any form of activity relating to the illicit trade in antiquities and works of art, covered by the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property.

1.7 Archaeologists will not engage in, or allow their names to be associated with, any activity that impacts the archaeological heritage which is carried out for commercial profit and

which derives directly from or exploits the archaeological heritage itself.

1.8 Archaeologists shall be aware of their position as producers of social knowledge and of the responsibilities that attach to that position in society.

1.9 It is the responsibility of archaeologists to draw the attention of the competent authorities to threats to the archaeological heritage, including the plundering of sites and monuments and illicit trade in antiquities, and to use all the means at their disposal to ensure that action is taken in such cases by the competent authorities.

2 Archaeologists and the profession

2.1 Archaeologists will carry out their work to the highest standards recognized by their professional peers.

2.2 Archaeologists have a duty to keep themselves informed of developments in knowledge and methodology relating to their field of specialization and to techniques of fieldwork, conservation, information dissemination, and related areas.

2.3 Archaeologists should equip themselves appropriately (e.g. with specialist training) before accepting responsibility for the conduct of archaeological work.

2.4 Archaeologists responsible for projects should formulate a research design as an essential prelude to every project. They should also make arrangements before starting projects for the subsequent storage and curation of finds, samples, and records in accessible public repositories (museums, archive collections, etc.).

2.5 Archaeologists should ensure that proper documentation, prepared in a comprehensible and durable form, are made of all archaeological projects for which they are responsible.

2.6 Archaeologists should prepare adequate reports on all projects for which they are

responsible and make these accessible to the archaeological community as a whole with the minimum delay through appropriate conventional and/or electronic publishing media.

- 2.7 Archaeologists will have prior rights of publication in respect of projects for which they are responsible for a reasonable period, not exceeding five years. During this period they will make their

results as widely accessible as possible and will give sympathetic consideration to requests for information from colleagues and students, provided that these do not conflict with the primary right of publication. When the five-year period has expired, the records should be freely available for analysis and publication by others.

- 2.8 Archaeologists should obtain written permission for the

use of original material and make acknowledgment to the source included in any publication.

- 2.9 Archaeologists shall not practise any form of discrimination based on sex, religion, age, race, disability, nationality, or sexual orientation.
- 2.10 In the management of all projects archaeologists must respect national standards relating to conditions of employment and safety. □

Problems with an EAA Code of Ethics

Cornelius J. Holtorf

(Archaeology Dept., University of Wales, Lampeter, SA48 7ED, UK)

At the first EAA Annual Meeting in Santiago de Compostela in 1995 a plenary round table discussion was held about a planned EAA Code of Ethics. By 1996 a draft of the proposed Code had been prepared by Henry Cleere (see *The European Archaeologist*, No. 5, August 1996, pp. 3-5, to which I refer in the following), which was the topic of a second round-table discussion during the Annual Business Meeting in Riga. Having attended both sessions I believe that some fundamental issues concerning archaeological practice need a more extensive discussion, which would include those EAA members who could not participate at the round tables. The commentary that follows is offered in the hope that the significance of an EAA Code of Ethics will become evident to more members of the Association and that a debate about the proposed Code of Ethics will assist EAA members in forming their own opinions about the issues concerned, before they are likely to be asked to vote about it at the next Annual Business Meeting in 1997.

To begin with, the term 'Code of Ethics' is misleading because the document clearly makes no attempt at establishing truly ethical norms in archaeology (except under point 2.9). Moral values cannot ultimately be determined anywhere else than in individual consciences, although they usually originate within a given cultural framework of shared religious beliefs or philosophical convic-

tions.

There can be no such thing as 'archaeological ethics' in the sense of a set of moral principles transcending cultures which all members of the archaeological profession would automatically have in common and which would force archaeologists to act identically in the same situation. Henry Cleere drew a direct comparison between the medical Hippocratic Oath and the character and status of an archaeological Code of Ethics. This is again misleading. The Hippocratic Oath, in its central passages, commits doctors to do no harm to patients and maintain strict confidentiality. The role given to patients is taken up by the archaeological heritage in the EAA Code of Ethics. It is difficult to see, however, on what basis the archaeological heritage can be assumed to have 'ethical rights' comparable with those of human beings.

The proposed Code of Ethics is in fact a 'Code of Practice'. It contains policy statements regarding the correct treatment of the archaeological heritage and the proper conduct of professional archaeology. It should therefore be considered as a contribution to the politics of the archaeological profession. This being the case, it is astonishing to read that membership of those who disagree with, or act against, the Code may be withdrawn! If disagreement with EAA policies could lead to the exclusion of members, the status of the EAA would change from that of a pro-

Updating the EAA database

The Secretariat in London will in the New Year gradually be sending out information forms for every member to complete. These will update your records in the membership database and will allow the Secretariat to enter any other information that it may find useful. One reason for doing this is to make sure that the Association has a comprehensive database that does not fall short of the requirements of any European legislation on data protection. □

fessional association for all archaeologists to that of a fundamentalist pressure group.

Was the EAA really meant as an exclusive body of those archaeologists who happen to agree about certain policies during an Annual Business Meeting, plus those who do not care, but without those who disagree with the majority? I believe that it will be vital for the further establishment and future success of the Association to discuss fundamental issues of current archaeological practice openly and frequently, including topics like the right professional values and the most appropriate behaviour towards the archaeological heritage. Such debates can never finish; individual positions will always differ and agreements, once achieved, will never be final.

I do not actually myself disagree with all that is expressed in the drafted Code. But this is not my personal dispute anyway. What about members of the profession as well as of the Association whose opinions differ from some, if not all, of the content of the drafted

document in principle? After they will have voted against it at the next Annual Business Meeting, are they expected to leave the EAA voluntarily? Will they be expelled by the Executive Board? Or are only unanimous election results conceivable in the EAA? And what about the opinions of all those EAA members – by far the majority – who cannot be present at the next Annual Business Meeting? Furthermore, how will the EAA operate in a changing world if its professional policies and values are definite and cannot constantly be changed without losing credibility and parts of its membership? Even central demands in the drafted Code such as the preservation of the archaeological heritage being the first duty of every archaeologist (points 1.2 and 1.8) are clearly historically contingent and may soon appear in a different light. It is already now difficult to see on what basis the preservation of all archaeological remains (in whatever form) should rank so highly among the professional values of archaeologists. Is it our prime task as archaeologists to accumulate as much of the archaeological heritage as possible in gigantic storage buildings and libraries? Why should that be so, and what for? Given the steadily increasing number of rescue projects and the probably exponentially growing numbers of archaeological finds and samples that every year have to be recovered, administered, studied, published, and stored – not to mention interpreted – by professional archaeologists, the day may come when, in some regions at least, it will neither be economically affordable nor academically desirable to preserve all of the archaeological heritage 'by every legal means'. A similar argument can be made regarding other issues mentioned in the drafted Code.

Therefore, EAA policies regarding the treatment of the archaeological heritage and professional values should not be made unchallengeable by linking the right of membership to those agreeing with the views of a majority present at the Annual Business Meeting during an Annual Conference. If the question were put to me whether I approve of an EAA Code of Practice as it has been drafted and modified to date, I would vote 'No'.

Nevertheless, I support the EAA in its efforts to become a professional body promoting certain minimum standards of archaeological work. A policy document defining desirable professional standards could be approved by EAA members in the same way as other resolutions are adopted (because of its significance though, I believe that this should be done by postal votes from all members). The main difference to the currently planned Code of Ethics would not necessarily be the content of such a document but the fact that it would not be linked directly to membership. That way, EAA members who do not agree with the majority's views could remain in the Association and work towards changes and modifications of EAA policies and standards in the future. The EAA could enforce that only those archaeologists can publicly claim to work in accordance with the defined EAA standards who in fact do so, by expelling those members who make such claims wrongly. A clear separation of EAA membership from EAA resolutions would have the additional advantage that also firms, bodies, and institutions who are not EAA members (e.g. developers, archaeological departments and societies, archaeological units) could be encouraged to adopt certain of its policies and professional standards. Even if the EAA may not always be able to control and enforce compliance with its documents, the effect, judged against the aims of the Association, may still be very positive.

I hence propose that the EAA not only drops the term 'Code of Ethics', but also withdraws its plans for any binding Code of Practice. Instead, all members should be asked in the near future to vote about a document on professional standards in archaeology, to which all parties concerned could then refer. I believe that in this way the EAA would best fulfil its aims as stated in Article II of the Statutes, which include 'to promote proper ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work' and 'to promote the interests of professional archaeologists in Europe'.

Henry Cleere replies: It seems to me that there are three points of sub-

stance in the above comments. First, there is the use of the term 'Code of Ethics'. The writer is interpreting the word 'ethics' very strictly and narrowly; all the English dictionaries that I have consulted allow its use to define standards of conduct and practice acceptable within a given professional or other community. However, to avoid misunderstanding, especially when the Code is translated into other languages, I shall be happy to recommend to the Executive Board that the offending word be replaced with 'Practice' or 'Conduct'.

Secondly, there is the procedural point regarding acceptance (or otherwise) of the proposed Code. Whilst a majority decision of the Annual Business Meeting would normally be deemed legal in such cases, the Statutes provide for a referendum vote to be conducted 'at any time on the initiation of the Board or a petition to the Board signed by ten per cent of the paid voting membership' (Article IX.3). In view of the significance of the proposed Code, it would seem advisable in this case for the text to be the subject of a referendum vote (for a which a simple majority suffices). I shall so recommend to the Executive Board.

Thirdly, the writer challenges the whole concept of a Code. If it is to establish credibility in the outside world, any professional body must demonstrate that it has standards against which all members must measure themselves. Should they fail to do so, they risk being removed from the membership. All professionals must surely agree that self-regulation is always preferable to external regulation. The distinction between a Code and 'a policy document defining desirable standards', as proposed by the writer, escapes me. In my opinion, either formula must be linked with membership, otherwise it is toothless; it must be a sanction that can be invoked against those who transgress it. It is a recipe for disaster and loss of credibility if 'the EAA may not always be able to control and enforce compliance with its documents' and not a 'positive effect', as the writer naively suggests.

No Code of this kind is immutable; it must always be capable of modification, as social, political, and economic circumstances evolve

and change. However, such changes should be implemented by those who have already accepted its basic principles.

Ian Baxter, in his report of the Riga Conference published in *Heritage Research Newsletter*, No. 3, October 1996, wrote: '... good

practice in archaeology was promoted in a discussion on the draft EAA Code of Ethics. Drafted as part of a pan-European bout of accountability, it outlines the expectations of a professional discipline. Though some will complain of having another set of guidelines to

abide by, the scope of the EAA Code is important in helping to establish and raise some standards across the continent. Its application may be scrutinised carefully!' □

MoLAS and three European projects involving Roman pottery

Robin P. Symonds

It looks as if 1997 will be the year when the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) goes European, in Roman pottery work. Along with its busy programme of specialist work, including dating and analysing Roman pottery from the recent major excavations in London, and similar work on earlier sites funded by English Heritage, MoLAS has recently become involved in two projects which are part of the European Commission's Raphaël programme, and a third, larger, scientific project under the rubric of 'Training and Mobility of Researchers'.

The first Raphaël project is called 'CAESAR: Validation project for archaeological ceramics at European Atlantic ports'. The idea of the project is to achieve a harmonized methodological approach in the treatment of the Roman pottery from three recently excavated waterfront sites at Regis House, London, at Calle Santiago, Irun (near San Sebastián in the Basque region of northern Spain), and at Place Camille-Jullian, Bordeaux, in south-western France. To a large extent methods of recording and describing pottery fabrics and typology, as well as methods of analysis and publication are well established at MoLAS, and it is these methodologies that will be adapted to the needs of the sites at Irun and Bordeaux. For the pottery researchers at MoLAS this project presents an unparalleled opportunity to be

able to make direct comparisons between the pottery found at the waterfront warehouses at Regis House, with the material found at such similar sites on the Atlantic coast. It is intended that there will be a series of seminars held at London, Irun, and Bordeaux, and that the results will be published, and will also be available in the form of a computerized database and a CD-ROM.

The second Raphaël project is 'A database for samian wares [*terra sigillata*] from Lezoux. Lezoux, a small town near Clermont-Ferrand in the Auvergne region of France, was the second largest pottery manufacturing centre in western Europe during the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd centuries AD. Its principal product was exported all over the north-western provinces of the Roman Empire, and it is often of critical importance for dating pottery assemblages. This project aims to conduct a general survey of Lezoux samian ware, and to create the beginning of a centrally organized computer database, which will be created with the data which has already been gathered by the three partners in the project. These are MoLAS in Britain, the Centre for National Archaeology at Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium), and the Römisch-Germanisches Museum at Mainz (Germany). The resulting database will be regularly updated and made available for interrogation by ceramics researchers throughout Europe.

The third project is the 'Net-

work of International Reference Collections for Ceramics in Western Europe: a multi-disciplinary approach based on mineralogical and chemical analysis' (IFRC for short). It is envisaged that this project will involve the linking together of a network of five archaeological science laboratories and four archaeological centres, who will jointly create an 'International Reference Collection for Ceramics of the Roman Period in Western Europe'. The laboratories involved are at Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium), Lyon (France), Berlin (Germany), Padua (Italy), and Fribourg (Switzerland) and the archaeological centres are at London (MoLAS), Louvain-la-Neuve, Vienna (Austria), and Lausanne (Switzerland). A total of eight doctoral or post-doctoral researchers – one for each of the above centres – are to be engaged for up to three years, and all the researchers will be expected to work for protracted stays at three or more of the partner organizations.

The purpose will be to create a unified classification of Roman pottery, to exchange and share results between the laboratories, and to carry out complementary research projects on poorly understood or problematical pottery types. The classification and description of pottery by fabrics (clays and tempering, or inclusions) will be developed with the support of petrological, mineralogical, and chemical/elemental analyses, mainly in order to establish provenances. The aim is to create new perspectives for provenance studies, and should prove especially useful for the identification of workshops which have not yet been precisely located, or which may have been lost. □

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Ravenna in September

EAA members meet this year in Italy for the Annual Conference and Business Meeting. The beautiful historic city of Ravenna is the venue for the Third Annual Meeting, on **24-28 September 1997**, hosted by the University of Bologna (Department of Archaeology and Faculty of Cultural Resource Management), in co-operation with the Flaminia Foundation, the Town Council, the Province of Ravenna, and the Emilia-Romagna Region. Following EAA practice, the scientific programme is being organised by a Steering Committee, composed of EAA representatives, Italian archaeologists and researchers, the universities, and the Ministero per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali (Ministry of Cultural and Environmental Heritage). A Regional Co-ordinating Committee is responsible for the administrative aspects of the meeting.

Scientific programme

There are three main themes, to take place in parallel, in the scientific programme:

- I Interpreting the archaeological record;
- II Managing the archaeological heritage;
- III Archaeology as a profession (round tables).

Simultaneous English-Italian translation will be available for the opening and plenary sessions.

Each theme has its own organiser, who is responsible for inviting papers and assessing other submitted proposals (there will be facilities for poster sessions for those whose papers are not accepted for the main sessions).

The poster displays are being organised in four blocks, one for each of the main themes and the fourth for topics of general interest.

Excursions

The main programme will include visits to the monuments of Ravenna (inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1996). On the final day, 28 September, there will be alternative excursions to Emilia-Romagna and adjoining regions.

Registration

Members will already have received the first registration form and the provisional programme from the Italian Conference Secretariat. Those who pre-registered using these will have received the final registration form. However, for those who have escaped the net, details can be obtained from The Secretariat of the EAA Third Annual Meeting, Casa Saffi, Via S. Marchesi 12, I-47100 Forlì, Italy (telephone +39 (0) 543 35725; fax + 39(0) 543 35805; e-mail abaco@fo.nettuno.it; Internet <http://www.icot.it/abaco>).

Update on the Malta Convention

The Council of Europe's Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) was signed by twenty countries in Malta on 16 January 1992. Since that time it has been signed by eight more.

However, signature alone does not bring the Convention into force in the signatory country. The table below shows the present position (1 = signed, 2 = ratified, 3 = already in force):

Bulgaria	1, 2, 3
Denmark	1
Estonia	1, 2, 3
Finland	1, 2, 3
France	1, 2, 3
Germany	1
Greece	1
Hungary	1, 2, 3
Ireland	1, 2
Italy	1
Liechtenstein	1, 2, 3
Luxembourg	1
Malta	1, 2, 3
Norway	1, 2
Poland	1, 2
Portugal	1
Romania	1
Russia	1
San Marino	1
Slovakia	1
Slovenia	1
Spain	1
Sweden	1, 2, 3
Switzerland	1, 2, 3
Turkey	1
United Kingdom	1

The Holy See, which is not a member-state of the Council, has also signed the Convention.

Those European countries that have so far not signed the Convention are Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Iceland, Latvia, Moldova, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Ukraine.

Countries that are not member-states of the Council that have also not signed the Convention are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia/Herzegovina, and Georgia.

The EAA Executive Board urges members in those countries that have not signed or ratified the Convention to make vigorous efforts to persuade their governments to do so with the minimum of delay. The European archaeological heritage is under constant threat, and this

Convention offers the most effective method of reminding governments of their responsibilities.

Archaeology towards the Third Millennium

ARCHAEONET is only one of the twenty-eight thematic networks projects throughout the European Union to be awarded funding under the first round of the new Socrates programme supported by Directorate General XXII (Education, Training and Youth) of the European Union.

The specific goal of the network is to increase the education and training to common professional standards within archaeology at a European level, whilst still retaining important aspects of cultural diversity. ARCHAEONET will seek to develop a forum for good practice in the study of archaeology, foster and advance the dissemination of this good practice, address the European dimension in archaeology, and consider cross-disciplinary issues of common interest for future co-operation within the subject area. Projects will be developed which deepen contacts between participating institutions, and lead to pan-European collaboration.

The network brings together over sixty universities from all the European Union countries, as well as distinguished bodies in the field of archaeology such as the European Association of Archaeologists and the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris). In the first three years the network will be co-ordinated by the University of Bristol (United Kingdom), but it is hoped that during later stages of development overall co-ordination will be based at other member institutions in Europe.

ARCHAEONET is an Internet-based forum which will aim to develop and strengthen academic links between universities and associated archaeological associations throughout Europe via World Wide Web. Plans include the setting up of individual institutional web pages for all the network members who do not yet exist on the Internet, and the sharing and development of current teaching packages and distance learning modules, as well as the co-ordination of European thematic-based workshops and a wide range of other subject-based activities. The network will make full use of computerised technology and open and distance learning techniques for the efficient dissemination and sharing of information and best practice in archaeological training. It is hoped that, as well as developing a series of regional teaching packages and open and distance learning modules, conferences, and collaborative fieldwork will result from the project.

A home-page has been set up in Leiden (<http://archweb.LeidenUniv.nl/archaeonet/>). This

provides a window on information relevant to education and training in archaeology. An important link is to ARGE (Archaeological Research Guide for Europe), which is receiving some support from ARCHAIONET. In this first phase two other specific projects are being supported by ARCHAIONET: a database of fieldwork opportunities in conjunction with the Interuniversitario Lombardo per Elaborazione Automatica in Milan, and the presentation on the Web of a module for teaching geophysical survey to archaeologists.

These projects reflect the aims of the network in providing seed funding for ideas which increase the exchange of information for archaeological training and education within Europe.

ARCHAIONET is an open network. Any European institution involved in the training and education of archaeologists is welcome to join. It is intended to work closely with the European Association of Archaeologists in developing common projects and presenting results at the EAA Annual Conference.

A full programme of preliminary results will be presented at Ravenna this year.

The formalities of joining the network are very simple and require nothing more than an e-mail to Mark Wilber at the University of Bristol (mark.wilber@bristol.ac.uk) or Simon Stoddart at the University of Cambridge (ss16@cam.ac.uk).

No marks for geography

We seem to have moved the venue of the 2nd Annual Meeting from one end of Europe to another, if our report in the last issue is to be believed. Ramon Fabregas Valcarce wrote to point out that we praised "the superb Balkan autumn weather." Our apologies to our Baltic hosts in Riga - but the weather was superb, all the same!

The Code of - Practice? Conduct? Or what?

The publication of the draft *Code of Ethics* in the last issue of *TEA* (No 6, February 1997, pp 9-10) evoked some interesting and useful reactions.

Martin Rundkvist, writing from Stockholm, agreed with Cornelius Holtorf's preference for "Conduct" over "Ethics" (as did Professor Tim Darvill, from Bournemouth). He went on to say that "I am not convinced by the rest of his arguments - as it stands, the Code must certainly be the bare bones of any decent archaeologists' view of their profes-

sion, and I cannot see how that might change as long as the scientific world-view prevails. As to the accumulation of archaeological data, I say 'Accumulate away!' We are all steadily working through our stores of information with the analytical tools at our disposal."

He then proceeded to make a suggestion for modification of the Preamble, and challenged the statement that "the study and interpretation of the archaeological heritage are for the benefit of society as a whole."

In his opinion, "archaeology should be, rather, always primarily the study and interpretation of the archaeological heritage in search of the truth about the past. If the truth thus discovered benefits society in any way, then fine - but that must not be a major goal."

The concern that archaeology should be 'wholesome' is a reaction to the nasty ideological uses to which it has been put in the past (and, alas, will most likely be again). Modifying one's interpretations in nice directions is, however, just as unacceptable as modifying them in nasty directions. That way lies relativism and the breakdown of scientific standards.

Archaeology's task is to seek the truth about the past. Benefits to society can only be coincidental to archaeological discourse. I heartily commend vociferous participation in the current political debate, but archaeological research results can only be used on this arena to the extent that they have been produced in as objective a manner as possible.

All this, of course, begs the question of why society supports archaeology at all. I believe this is for aesthetic rather than utilitarian reasons. People enjoy archaeology, we are fascinated by our history, we want explanations for the material traces of the past that surround us. In this way archaeology, to the vast majority, fills the same need as showbiz.

Among others offering qualified support for some of the views put forward by Cornelius Holtorf was Ramon Fabregas Valcarce (Ourense, Spain), who went on to express his complete support of my response to Mr Holtorf.

As I indicated in that response, I fully accept the objections to the use of the term "Ethics" in this connection, and shall be leaving it to the Executive Board to decide whether they prefer "Practice" or "Conduct" as an alternative.

I have sympathy with Mr Rundkvist's objections to the phrase used in the Preamble, but I feel that he is reading more into it than was intended. My personal view is that it would not permit perversion of the truth on the model of Nazi or Stalinist archaeological commentators. Perhaps my statement betrays my socialist upbringing! For the time being I propose to retain it, but it is, of course, the preroga-

tive of the members of the Association to approve the eventual final text and to make such modifications to it as they consider to be necessary.

As part of the Ravenna Annual Conference, there will be a round table on ethical (not my word!) and legal aspects under the main theme of "Archaeology as a Profession."

The Code will be presented once again for comment and debate as part of this round table, before it is formally submitted to the Annual Business Meeting for endorsement. The text will essentially that published in the last issue of *TEA* - but with a slight change of title!

Members are urged to study the guidelines produced by a research symposium organised in Switzerland three years ago, which we print below. Whilst these relate specifically to European archaeologists working abroad (and by implication in Third World countries), they are of considerable relevance to the debate within the EAA, partly because of the general principles and procedures that they set forth, but partly also because of the greater mobility of European archaeologists, both within Europe and beyond.

Henry Cleere

Swiss archaeological guidelines

The Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences and the Swiss-Liechtenstein Foundation for Archaeology Abroad organised in 1994 a symposium on "Archaeology as a voice in the cross-cultural dialogue between south and north."

The following *Principles and Guidelines for Partnership in Cross-Cultural Human Sciences Research, with a Particular View to Archaeology* were prepared and approved by that meeting (the text is abridged):

Preamble

1. The history of culture is embedded in the history of nature.
2. Cultural diversity is no less important than biological diversity. The diversity and richness arising from the continuous process of cultural history are sources of great depth and a treasure beyond price.
3. Each culture has its own intrinsic worth which must be respected and preserved.
4. All appropriate means must be taken to safeguard existing cultural forms and to allow for the creation of new ones.

5. A fundamental task of the human sciences is to promote understanding of the uniqueness of and relations between cultures and to enhance cross-cultural communication, negotiation, and agreement.

Principles for Cultural Cooperation

1. Culture is a dynamic process which gives rise to the richness and diversity of cultural forms. Each has to be preserved and enhanced for the benefit of future generations.
2. Knowing that the work of a professional from outside the community will inevitably affect cultural forms of the communities in which they work, professionals should not undertake such work without good reasons.
3. Professionals will seek to inform the communities of the implications of their work and obtain the consent of the people whose lives and beliefs may be affected. No such work will be undertaken without the formal approval of the competent authorities.
4. Professionals must not isolate cultural objects from the originating contexts which give them their cultural value, without the prior consent of the community affected or its culturally competent representatives.
5. Professionals shall contribute to making cultural forms accessible to as many persons as possible, while ensuring that respect for the culture is maintained.
6. Professionals should establish, as far as possible, an equal partnership with colleagues from the cultural area they investigate.
7. Professionals should actively support community-based, national, and international measures for the protection of cultural heritage.
8. Professionals must not take any action which may contribute to illicit trade in cultural objects, and in particular they must refrain from forming personal collections of cultural objects in the field of their research.

Guidelines for Archaeologists Engaged in Cross-Cultural Activities

With respect and in addition to the above considerations and principles, archaeological research in foreign countries shall specifically comply with the following rules:

A At the service of the archaeological heritage

1. Archaeologists do not seek objects as such, but scientific information.

2. Archaeologists should protect and preserve the archaeological heritage.
3. Archaeologists must inform themselves about and abide by the legal and professional rules valid in their host country, and they must respect its corresponding professional institutions, with which they cooperate.
4. Archaeologists must never lend their professional competence, directly or indirectly, to illegal and unethical undertakings.
5. Archaeological investigation should always strive for optimal performance.
6. Archaeological excavations in foreign countries are legitimate and admissible only under the following conditions: 1. if investigation, analysis, interpretation, documentation, and publication are assured; and 2. if the objects found can be conserved and, by bilateral agreement, presented and/or stored in an appropriate place, preferably within reasonable reach of the communities concerned.
7. Before beginning fieldwork, archaeologists must discuss the maintenance of the site after excavation with the relevant authorities, give appropriate advice, and also prepare and take preliminary action.
8. Archaeologists should consider maintaining untouched, partially or totally, a certain number of archaeological sites of different periods in order that their excavation may benefit from improved techniques and more advanced archaeological knowledge [Article 9 of 1956 UNESCO Recommendation].

B Consideration for the Communities Concerned

1. When planning archaeological campaigns abroad, archaeologists must identify the communities whose cultural heritage is the object of planned investigations and gain their informed consent.
2. Archaeologists must always take into account the respect the communities concerned have for sites, places, objects, and human remains.
3. When dealing with material from foreign cultures, archaeologists shall respect the methods of the communities affected in interpreting, curating, managing, and protecting the archaeological heritage.
4. Archaeologists working in a foreign culture must behave as carefully, circumspectly, and reservedly as possible, avoiding any sign of cultural bias.

C Partnership

1. Archaeological investigation in a foreign country should always take the form of equal partnership, particularly with the indigenous specialists.
2. Archaeologists working in foreign countries should, if requested, undertake consulting tasks in order to help their colleagues and the country's officials integrate archaeological developments into policies of social, cultural, and technical change, thereby facilitating the setting of priorities.

D Information, Documentation, Publication

1. The process and findings of archaeological campaigns in foreign countries must be documented, interpreted, and published following international standards in a reasonably short time after completion of the excavation.
2. Archaeologists shall inform the general public within the host country as early as possible by all suitable means (including publication, presentation, and through the mass media, lectures, and guided visits) of the existence and, later, the results of an archaeological campaign.
3. Archaeologists working abroad should ensure that the results of their investigations become known and that after publication field notes and data are made available to the professional community and the relevant authorities in their own country and the international scientific community.
4. Archaeologists must fully inform the public, as well as the competent authorities, about pillage of and negligent damage to the archaeological heritage.
5. Archaeologists must themselves prepare, and assist the appropriate authorities to prepare, information on stolen cultural property, which is to be notified to appropriate national and international agencies such as UNESCO and Interpol.
6. Archaeologists engaged in cultures other than their own should work for international exchange and short-term or long-term loans of cultural objects, provided this is helpful for education, mutual understanding, historic and aesthetic enjoyment, or scientific purposes, and on condition that conservation requirements are fulfilled.

A happy event

Traditionally, archaeology and architecture have kept at arm's length from one another in universities: few are the courses where archaeologists are made aware of the wealth of the built heritage, and

fewer still are those in which architects learn about the objectives and techniques of archaeology.

A merger of two important academic bodies with high reputations in these two fields is taking place at the University of York (United Kingdom). The internationally renowned Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies is being integrated into the Department of Archaeology, its neighbour in the historic King's Manor in the centre of this cathedral city.

The Department of Archaeology, which has built up a high reputation as a centre of medieval studies since it was set up a quarter of a century ago, already runs postgraduate courses on archaeological heritage management and the archaeology of buildings. These will complement the courses of the Institute, such as those on conservation studies and post-war recovery studies.

The Worked Bone Research Group

The inaugural meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) was held at the British Museum at the beginning of February 1997, organised by Dr Ian Riddler. Whilst this meeting concentrated mainly on protohistoric assemblages of worked bone, antler, and ivory, the intention of the Group is to bring together specialists working in working in both the prehistoric and the protohistoric periods, as well as archaeologists and archaeozoologists. It is hoped that the establishment of the Group will stimulate multi-disciplinary as well as cross-cultural approaches.

Bone tools are a difficult class of material, often ignored or treated superficially by archaeologists. This may relate to the fact that, unlike ceramics or stone tools, they are more difficult to place into typological categories, because it is not easy to separate the osteological aspects from the purely culturally determined forms of the objects.

The Group will serve as a forum for the specialists working in isolation in different parts of Europe. First, it will be useful to know who has been carrying out what kind of work, and where. Secondly, specialists will have the opportunity to meet and discuss common problems, such as the origins of raw materials, wear, curation, encountered when analysing this class of artefact, irrespective of their temporal affiliations.

It will also help to close the gap that has developed between archaeologists and archaeozoologists in this field. The former sometimes ignore or misinterpret the zoological aspects of the material, whilst

the latter are sometimes guilty of treating the cultural aspects of the material too lightly.

The intention is to build up bibliographies of work done by members of the Group, and so anyone wishing to join should send a bibliography of specific publications, together with a short description of his/her work.

An electronic mailing list has been set up, and so e-mail addresses should also be supplied, since this has been shown to be a very effective way of establishing contact and exchanging information. A more broadly based conference is to be held in Budapest in September 1999.

To join the Group, and to get more information, contact either Dr Alice Choyke, Aquincum Museum, Szentendrei út 139, HG-1031 Budapest, Hungary (e-mail H13017cho@ella.hu) or Dr Ian Riddler, 22 New Road, Thelveton, near Diss IP21 4NH, UK.

Council of Europe Publications

The Council of Europe produces a number of publications of considerable interest to EAA members.

Perhaps the most important is the series of *Reports on cultural heritage policies in Europe*, issued in 1996 by the Council's Cultural Heritage Committee. This is a set of 28 booklets - an introduction and summary and reports on the policies in 27 member-states - Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Each part contains details of legislation, administration, funding, inventories, etc, as well as current and projected policies.

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The Congress of Anthropology and Archaeology, Copenhagen 1869: a view from behind the scenes

Stine Wiell (Haderslev Museum, Denmark)

Right from the beginning, prehistoric archaeology in Denmark was aimed at an international forum and Danish archaeologists worked in an international language. However, as a consequence of the national-political situation after the war with Prussia (1864), national feelings called for national unity where the past was concerned, and the course the conference took gives a contemporary view of the relationship between and understanding of the national archaeology and the internationalising of the profession.

The background

At the beginning of the 19th century archaeology in Denmark established itself as two separate disciplines - the Antique and the Nordic. National archaeology became a tool in maintaining the historical continuity of the Danes back to antiquity.

The aim of this short paper is to trace the roots of the first international conferences in the 19th century. The first was held in Neuchâtel in 1866, the next in Paris in the following year, and the third in Norwich and London in 1868. The fourth was held in Copenhagen from 27 August to 5 September 1869.¹ These international conferences owe their origins to an increase in self-understanding and self-confidence on the part of the bourgeoisie. In Denmark the concern with prehistory was a result of the attempts to establish a democracy after the French Revolution. The congresses were thus introduced in a century when national states were created and established themselves within borders, in which people strove to create unity of language, people, and history.

A media event

The Copenhagen congress became a media event, being reported in newspapers, both nationally and internationally. However, much more went on behind the scenes than is to be found in the press, or in the official Danish congress report, written in French.² What happened in reality was like being behind the scenes in a theatre production, where art and reality can be found alongside one another. The two main sources, preserved in private archives, are especially revealing. One is the posthumous papers of the famous Danish archaeologist, J J A Worsaae, which are in the National Museum, Copenhagen, and the other is the private archive of the Geheimarchivist of Mecklenburg, G C F Lisch, which are in Schwerin. Other information comes from foreign reports of the meeting and private correspondence between participants in the congress.³

The participants

There were about 340 participants from seventeen countries in Europe and America. The president was the Director of the Museum for Nordic Antiquity in Copenhagen, J J A Worsaae. Some of the foreign participants are described in the Danish press, such as Henri Martin and A de Quatrefages from France, Alexis Uvaroff from Russia, Carl Vogt and Eduard Desor from Switzerland, and from Italy one of the international founders of the congresses, Giovanni Cappellini. The only Scandinavian participant to be described was the Swedish professor of zoology, Sven Nilsson. Other more celebrated participants such as the two Germans, G C F Lisch or the doctor and anthropologist Rudolf Virchow were not mentioned: it was definitely not *comme il faut* for the Danish press of the time to praise German achievements.

The opening and the museums

At the opening of the congress Worsaae praised the first generation of European archaeologists, who had created the Three Age system of prehistory. He paid tribute to his predecessor as Director of the Museum, Christian Jürgensen Thomsen (who had died in 1865), and also mentioned Lisch and Nilsson, both of whom were present. Although to a lesser extent than Thomsen, these two had acknowledged the significance of the Three Age system.

Worsaae did not, however, mention the German, J F Danneil, from Salzwedel, who had also recognised and published material relating to the Three Age system. The reason for this silence may have been that, long before his death in 1868, Danneil had switched his interest to other subjects; however, Worsaae might also have used this opportunity to be subtly insulting to the Germans without being contradicted.

The collections in the Museum for Nordic Antiquity in the Prince's Palais displayed some of the most exquisite exhibits the country could muster, as did the Royal Collections in the Castle of Rosenborg. The two exhibitions formed an entity describing the course of Danish history, testifying to its continuity from prehistory to the present day. This in itself was a manifestation of nationhood in an international context. In a broader context these exhibitions served admirably to strengthen national feelings in Danish visitors to the museums. These exhibitions were to serve as models for similar displays at congresses in other countries, such as that in Bologna in 1871.⁴

Genetics and evolution - Stone Age

Darwin's theories on genetics and evolution had been published ten years before this congress and so this was a "hot" topic in archaeology in 1869. The views of the scientists present on Darwin's theories were very diverse. Carl Vogt was a very articulate defender of them. He was opposed by Quatrefages, who criticised the view that an evolutionary process had taken place in nature, including humankind, and there were heated arguments between the two.

The Professor of Zoology in the University of Copenhagen, J Steenstrup, had no understanding of the significance of genetics in human evolution: throughout his life he maintained that the Stone Age consisted of a single long period. He persisted in this view at the congress, where he was involved in debate in particular with Worsaae, who had as early as 1859 acknowledged the partition of the Danish Stone Age into two periods, the earlier with kitchen middens and the later with dolmens.

The exploration of caves in France, Belgium, and elsewhere in Europe had shown that the earliest Stone Age consisted of a sequence of evolutionary phases. Gabriel de Mortillet had based his opinion on stratigraphical observations. Furthermore, new examination of the French dolmens showed that the people who built them were not the same as those who lived in the caves. It was therefore concluded that humankind had existed elsewhere in Europe much earlier than in Denmark, and that artefacts matching those from Danish kitchen middens had also been found.

The Bronze Age

The old racial theories were also revised when it came to the Bronze Age. The Swedish Keeper of National Antiquities (*Riksanstikvar*), B E Hildebrand, refuted the view that Stone Age people were brachycephalic and Bronze Age people dolichocephalic, because he had measured dolichocephalic skulls from Stone Age graves. Among other French historians, H Martin claimed in his *Histoire de France* that the Stone Age and the Bronze Age formed a single period, with people originating from the Finns and the Celts; however, he was to revise his opinion after the congress.

The seminars on the Bronze Age ranged widely both in topics discussed and geographically. Hildebrand placed the Swedish rock carvings in the Bronze Age, after they had been identified by a fellow-countryman in an earlier publication as of Stone Age date.

The young Swede O Montelius gave a lecture on the Swedish Bronze Age, in which he presented visionary connections between Scandinavia and the rest of northern Europe (his book *Remains of the Iron Age of Scandinavia* had just been published and was presented at the congress).

The bog finds of Schleswig

The people who initiated this congress in Copenhagen in 1869 have to be seen against the background of the violent national political upheavals that had taken place in Denmark over the preceding twenty years. The country had twice gone to war over the duchies. Denmark had won the "First Schleswig War" in 1850 and had retained the duchies, but the "Second Schleswig War" in 1864 had ended in the loss of all its duchies to Prussia and Austria.

This large loss of territory had also meant a huge scientific loss, that of two significant collections of Nordic Artefacts. The collection in Kiel was the oldest in Denmark outside Copenhagen. The other, the Flensburg collection, the biggest in the Danish provinces, had been hidden during the war, but under the peace treaty terms it had to be handed back to the region in 1868.

At the congress, C Engelhardt, former curator of the Flensburg collection, gave a lecture on the Early Iron Age in Denmark, taking as his starting point the bog finds. The peat bogs of Thorsbjerg and Nydam had been among the sites that he had excavated between 1852 and 1865.⁵ He began with some bitter words about the accessibility for scholars of the collection after its enforced transfer to Kiel. Later, Quatrefages described the shameful injustice done to the Danes by the Prussians and Austrians in 1864 and the consequent painful loss to science.⁶

The language

Even today it is still possible to sense the atmosphere that tainted the congress. The language that was used and the socialising reflect an atmosphere dominated by emotions, where the relations between friend and foe - in spite of the international nature of the congress - is obvious. The mere presence of the French at the congress expressed the hope of the Danes of recapturing part of the 1864 losses, namely Schleswig. Danish foreign policy in 1869 was still hoping for a war between Prussia and France. And the main language of the congress was French.

As early as the first evening of the congress, the choice of language was discussed at the restaurant next to the hotel where many of the participants were staying. Only the Germans wanted this to be German - but this situation was defused by a great deal of wine. Two days later the first open confrontation took place. In the opinion of the seventeen participants from German-speaking countries, only five or six participants did not understand their language, whereas more than a hundred had no knowledge of French. However, this argument did not change the decision.⁷

Informal social gatherings

On Friday 3 September the King invited the congress to a Royal banquet at Christiansborg Castle. The invitations were written in Danish, which did not escape comment from Dr Mehwald from Dresden.

At the end of the banquet a spectacular event had been arranged in the fairy-tale Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen. They had been laid out for a fete, which began at 11 pm. The gardens were illuminated in an exceptional way, and in honour of the participants a special decor had been created in prehistoric Nordic style. Danish and French music was played in the concert hall - which inspired the acid comment from Dr Mehwald that it had been done to flatter the French participants.

However, the congress was a major source of inspiration for another, far more important, German participant. Rudolf Virchow wrote⁸ *"Mit dem Kongress von 1869, dem er [Worsaae] präsiidierte, traten die internationalen prähistorischen Kongresse in jene Kurze aber für alle Zeit unvergessliche Glanzperiode, in der sie anziehend und bewegend auf alle Nachbargebiete menschlicher Forschung wirkten."*

Conclusions

Professionally, the Copenhagen congress was somewhere between tradition and innovation. It is a well known fact in historical research that a national disaster leads to national unity and can provoke national solidarity, and this was also the background for the Copenhagen congress. It took place at a time when the atmosphere of defeat in Denmark after 1864 was still keenly felt.

However, when Virchow came to the conclusion that the congress was the introduction to a golden age for international congresses, he was not referring to strongly nationalistic attitudes, but rather to the fact that international conferences proved that it was necessary to look at the prehistory of Europe as a whole, and not to perceive the prehistory of mankind within the individual country's field of archaeological activity.

After a close study of the sources relating to the development and progress of the congress it is possible to conclude that it also reflects the contemporary political situation in Europe: it shows very clearly who sided with whom in 1869. Prehistoric archaeology became at one and the same time both national and international.

Notes

1. *Congrès International d'Antropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques: Compte-rendue de la 4ème Session, Copenhague, 1869* (ed V Schmidt): Copenhagen, 1875.
2. Ibid.
3. The National Museum, Museum Historical Archives, J J A Worsaae: *Archaeological Congresses*, III, 94.

Nachlass Lisch/225 on the congress in Copenhagen in 1869: Landeshauptarchiv, Schwerin.

4. Govi, C M, 1994. The V Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology of Bologna, *Bulletin of the XIII Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences - Forlì, Italy 1996*, Vol 2.
5. Wiell, S, 1996. The letter from Line, *Antiquity*.
6. Quatrefages, A de, 1870. Le Congrès international d'archéologie préhistorique. Session de Copenhague, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 40, 952-78.
7. Bley, C (ed), 1872. *Sitzungsberichte und Abhandlungen der Naturwissenschaftliche Gesellschaft Isis*, Dresden, 1869-72, 234-42. At this meeting, which took place on 11 November 1869, Dr Mehwald reported on the "peculiar" course of the Copenhagen congress. I am grateful to Dr Jan Bemmman (University of Jena) for his attempts to obtain further information about Dr Mehwald (who appears not to have been an archaeologist), but so far nothing has been found.
8. Virchow, R, 1885. Nachruf für J J A Worsaae, *Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnographie und Urgeschichte*, 17, 369-70.
- Andree, C, 1976. *Rudolf Virchow als Prähistoriker*, 1-2, Köln.

Archaeologists take strike action

As a breed, archaeologists tend to be theoretical when it comes to politics, rather than activists. However, the patience of our French colleagues finally snapped at the beginning of this year over *l'affaire Rodez*.

At the root of the problem was a fatal combination of developer cynicism with bureaucratic and legal confusion and ambiguity. Despite a series of interventions by archaeologists over several years, earth-moving work began on 13 January on a site abutting directly on the medieval walls of the town of Rodez in the Aveyron, in advance of the construction of a new apartment building.

Having exhausted every formal procedure open to them, including approaches to Ministers and high officials, three trade union groups gave notice that their archaeologist members in state employment would go on strike. Their action was supported by university professors and learned societies. Accordingly, strike action began on 21 January over the whole of France. On 29 January there was the biggest ever demonstration on the streets of Paris and other French towns by archaeologists.

We await news of the outcome of this action. Annick Coudart (Editor of *Les Nouvelles de l'Archéologie*) will be contributing a detailed account of what the lengthy coverage in the French press has named *l'affaire Rodez* for our next issue.

EAA Names & Addresses

Listed below you will find the names and addresses of the current Board Members and the Editors of the JEA and TEA. If you have any specific queries or any contributions to our publications please feel free to contact the relevant people. Any general queries should be sent to the Secretariat.

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A word from the Editor

Faithful readers of *The European Archaeologist* will remember that in No 5 we confidently announced that henceforth the newsletter would be published regularly and on time. Members expecting the next issue in November 1996 will have been disappointed (as was the Editor) that No 6 did not appear until February 1997. There was an unfortunate hiccup in the system, due in part to the move of the Secretariat from Oslo to London, for which all concerned apologise humbly.

However, we think that we now have the system functioning again. The new timetable for publishing *TEA* is aiming for mailing twice a year, in June and November. As soon as financial and administrative circumstances permit, we hope to increase the number of newsletters to three a year.

And, once again, let me remind you that we are always looking for material to put in *TEA*. There is, of course, the standard administrative material coming from the Executive Board and the Secretariat, but that makes for dull reading. We want also to include news from around Europe about happenings and crises, conferences, new initiatives, and occasional articles of more general interest.

Send your information to the Editor, c/o the Secretariat in London. However, if you want to consult me about a possible contribution or give me some "hot" news, the best way is by e-mail to

cleere@cicrp.jussieu.fr.

As I never tire of reminding members, this is *your* newsletter, in which you can communicate with the whole European archaeological community. I look forward to hearing from you - soon.

Henry Cleere

DIARY

3-6 September 1997

International Colloquium on *Prehistoric Alpine environment, society*, Zürich (Switzerland)

Contact: Philippe Della Casa, University of Zürich, Department of Prehistory, Karl-Schmid-Str. 4, CH-8006 Zürich.

5-9 September 1997

1st International Pontic Conference, Varna (Bulgaria)

Contact: Dr G R Tsetschladze, Department of Classics, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, University of London, Egham TW20 0EX, UK.

1-4 October 1997

International Conference on *Medieval and Later Archaeology*, Brugge (Belgium)

Contact: Medieval Europe 1997 Brugge, Instituut voor het Archeologisch Patrimonium, Doornveld 1, Bus 30, B-1731 Asse-Zellik.

6-9 October 1997

Das Neolithikum in Südosteuropa, Karanovo (Bulgaria)

Contact: Prof. Dr. Stefan Hiller, Institut für Klassische Archäologie der Universität Salzburg, Residenzplatz 1, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria.

6-11 October 1997

Ville Colloque international de la Mosaïque Antique, Lausanne (Switzerland)

Contact: Colloque AIEMA, Institut d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, Université de Lausanne, BFSH 11, CH-1015 Lausanne.

4-6 November 1997

Colloque international sur l'homme et l'ours, Auberives-en-Royans (France)

Contact: GIRPPA, Institut Dolomieu, 15 rue Maurice Gigoux, F-38031 Grenoble Cedex.

5 December 1997

Archaeological Conservation: A Key to the Past, London (UK)

Contact: Kirsten Suenson-Taylor, Museum of London, Conservation Department, London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN.

16-18 December 1997

Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Bournemouth (UK)

Contact: TAG'97 Organizing Committee, School of Conservation Studies, Bournemouth University, Fern Barrow, Poole BH12 5BB.

6-10 April 1998

IIIe Congrès International 14C et Archéologie, Villeurbaine (France)

Contact: Centre de datation par le radiocarbone, Bâtiment 217, 43 boulevard du 11 novembre, F-69622 Villeurbaine Cedex.

27 April-1 May 1998

31st International Symposium on Archaeometry, Budapest (Hungary)

Contact: Katalin T Biró, Hungarian National Museum, Department of Information, H-1450 Budapest Pf. 124.

3-6 September 1998

4th International Conference on Insular Art, Cardiff, Wales (UK)

Contact: Dr Nancy Edwards, School of History & Welsh History, University of Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG.

The European Archaeologist

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THE EAA IN RAVENNA SEPTEMBER 1997

[We asked two EAA members - a member of the younger generation from Sweden and a senior British academic - for their opinions about the 3rd Annual Conference, held in Ravenna on 24-24 September 1997. Their reports are given below. We shall welcome comments and suggestions from other members about this and subsequent Annual Conferences. Editor]

A Nordic view

The 1997 meeting brought together 759 participants, three times the number present in Riga in 1996. Every sizeable assembly hall in central Ravenna had been commandeered, among them the auditorium and the intermission lounge of the Teatro Dante Alighieri, the lecture hall of the savings bank, and the greater part of the venerable Palazzo Corradini, where the Faculty of Archaeology of the University of Ravenna is based. Sleepy Ravenna was made fully aware of the conference, with posters all over town and agreements with café and bar owners on extended opening hours. These efforts were aided by the fact that the local powers-that-be aim to make their town a notable conference centre.

The character of central Ravenna derives from its medieval street system and its many ancient buildings, most of them built in brick. The town wall has been demolished, but the gates have been spared. There are churches everywhere, several of them owing their origins, at least in parts, to late antiquity. Owing to the build-up of cultural deposits and problems with ground stability, many of the oldest buildings, with humble brick exteriors and interiors blazing with colourful mosaics, give the impression of being set in deep pits. Even so, the original floors are often located far beneath those currently visible. All of these treasures have been placed on the World Heritage List.

The meeting had a decidedly southern European flavour. North Europeans, notably Germans, were markedly few compared to Riga. Part of the explanation may be sought in the fact that a major conference on medieval archaeology was to take place in Brügge the following week. The setting - town, late summer weather, and delicious buffet lunches in a monastery courtyard - left no doubt that we were far from chilly, Protestant northern Europe. Another marked difference from the previous meeting was the large number of students taking part. Many, of course, came from universities in nearby cities, but almost every participating nation could show its own set of youthful faces.

Participating nations

In Riga, half the participants listed in the conference booklet came from the United Kingdom, Russia, Sweden, and Poland, in descending order. Finland and Spain were also strongly represented among the 35 participating nations, not to mention our ubiquitous Latvian hosts. At Ravenna 33 nations were represented. Slightly over half the participants came from Italy, followed in descending order by the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany, and France: these constituted 75% of the total. The apparent

domination by the host country is, of course, attributable to the large number of archaeologists in Italy as compared with Latvia.

Interestingly, in this age of swift and fairly cheap travel, the national make-up of a conference like the EAA Annual Meeting is still strongly influenced by the countries neighbouring the venue, even within an area as small as Europe.

Scientific sessions

The programme of the Conference repeated last year's: inscription and introductory addresses on the first day, excursions in the vicinity on the last day, and in the interim three days of academic sessions, round tables, and informal mingling.

Forty-seven partly simultaneous sessions, each four hours long (including coffee-breaks), were held. Fifteen of these were devoted to specifically Mediterranean themes, with an emphasis on Classical Italy. Four dealt with archaeometry and quaternary geology and three-and-a-half the archaeology of cult. The remaining themes each consisted of one or two sessions, covering everything from the new evidence on Neanderthal genetics to issues of heritage management and archaeological parks. Themes of far-ranging scope were discussed but the philosophical element was less strongly in evidence than in Riga.

In parallel with the academic sessions, there was a continuous programme of round tables on commercial archaeology, professional training, and archaeology's ethical and legal aspects.

Unfortunately, the academic sessions fell somewhat below the expected standards, mainly because of linguistic problems. Simultaneous translation was only available in the venue of the round tables. As a result the sessions constituted two simultaneous conferences divided by a language barrier: one in Italian and one in English. With few exceptions, Italian scholars read their papers in their mother tongue, in some cases despite having titles advertised in English, and so the Mediterranean sessions became mainly an internal Italian affair. Bearing in mind all the eastern European scholars who strove to make themselves understood in English, this was of course especially inelegant. Russian is one of the ten most widely spoken world languages, but to my knowledge not one paper was read in Russian, thanks to the insight that most participants would not have understood a word of it. Scandinavians were heard muttering that their papers at the next Annual Conference in Gothenburg next year might as well be read in Southern Saami!

The chairmanship of a number of the scientific sessions was unsatisfactory, with neglected time-tables and surprising long episodes of oratory from the chairmen themselves. These failings were especially regrettable, as the conference organisation was otherwise excellent. Poster presentations, the bookshop, the computer lab with Internet access,

the lunches, the evening party, and the official banquet – everything worked smoothly. The shortage of centrally located hotels was mainly compensated for with bus-transportation.

Conclusion

On the whole, the Ravenna meeting was a great success as a forum for social contacts among European archaeologists, but it was a rather dull event from a scientific point of view. It is now up to the organisers of the 1998 EAA Annual Conference in Gothenburg (Sweden), to strive to attain Italian standards in what was good at Ravenna, and to improve upon them in the areas where they failed.

Martin Rundkvist

arador@algonet.se

Ravenna was all very nice, but....

Certain aspects of the EAA Third Annual Conference were marvellous; others were a disaster, with many people saying they would never attend another EAA conference or join the Association. As a senior, native English-speaking academic, and as someone completely independent of running either the EAA or the conference, I was asked to act as spokesman for a small group of dissatisfied delegates, some of whom, as junior members of the profession, felt they could not criticise senior established archaeologists. My intervention at the Annual Business Meeting and this item in *TEA* are attempts to show that the criticisms have been voiced and that they are being attended to. Next year's organiser, Anna-Carin Andersson, and I have already agreed on many points where change is needed.

The problems fall into three categories. First, there are those which were specific to Ravenna, matters which the local committee had failed to address; secondly, there are failings which occurred at previous conferences and which the Board of the EAA should have sorted out by now; and thirdly, there are the failings of the session organisers and delegates themselves. I personally contributed to the round table on training, where we were talking about professionalism, standards, and quality control as well as training; little of this was in evidence in the rest of the conference! Wherever the blame lies (and I blame everyone!), we must simply make sure it never happens again.

Bookshops and displays

We need to see the conference as an opportunity to display as wide a range of books and other exhibitions as possible, while recognising that the organisers must raise funds from these sources as well. The local committee needs to be given proper guidelines, the options need to be thought through and costed, and the Board should make its decisions open for discussion at the next meeting.

Local problems

For me the Ravenna conference represented a conflict between two different cultural traditions: a nominally egalitarian one dominant in the north and west of Europe which demands equal rights whatever our sex, age, status, etc, and a more hierarchical system dominant in the south and east in which status brings privileges. This manifested itself in the activities of a small group of senior Italian archaeologists who behaved in ways which many of us considered unacceptable. Extreme examples which were brought to my notice were:

- Not keeping to time in their presentations. The extremes noted for 20-minute slots were 75 minutes and 90 minutes!
- A session chairman using his portable telephone during a paper.
- A paper being halted as irrelevant after it had already been accepted for the session.
- Extra unprogrammed papers being introduced, causing a programmed paper to be given in the lunch break.

These attitudes, emanating from the senior organisers, pervaded the whole conference so that no-one felt obliged to follow the time restrictions, and we also ended up with a conference within a conference – an Italo-Hispanic conference closed to non-Italian and Spanish speakers – riding on the back of the European conference. Often papers scheduled in one language were given in another.

Generic problems

There were several areas which should have been sorted out by the local committee but, as they were problems in previous conferences, the EAA Board should have provided better guidelines. One of these is the failure of a large percentage of advertised speakers to turn up. Also, chairpersons need to be strict with timing, whoever the speaker may be. Many sessions only seek to address narrow questions or topics which might be better addressed in national, period, or regional conferences rather than at the EAA.

Delegate failings

Few speakers had thought adequately about their presentations, or how to address people who understand little or nothing of the language of the speaker. At Riga the worst offenders were the native anglophones, talking too fast in monotones and using complex sentences, long words, and colloquial expressions. Communication needs to be visual as well as verbal, especially in the use of overheads to list the main points the speaker is trying to make; names of people, places, and large numbers are also difficult to grasp and should be written out. Most speakers over-ran their allotted times – even two or three minutes is cumulative when everyone does it; it creates havoc, and destroys the possibility of discussion time, though it did not help not knowing how long we had to speak

until just before the conference (a problem at Riga and Santiago as well). Texts were too long, with too many slides, and overheads which could not be read at the back of the hall. The latter is not always the speaker's fault – I turned up prepared to talk to a small group in a 'round table' and found myself in a full-size theatre! The worst offenders in this respect are the Board of the EAA, who know they will be in a large hall, but consistently turn up with overheads which can only be deciphered in the front row. Many session contributors did not address the overall theme of the session. The conference should generally not be the place for presenting mere excavation reports. Many session organisers ignored the instructions that were sent to them; in the future, session organisers should pay for the conference in the same way as other delegates.

Some complained that there were too many sessions and there should have been more selection of papers, but some of the worst papers were by established scholars whose papers would have been accepted automatically. We are also in danger of following the path of the UISPP, where many delegates will present any old rubbish simply to have their ticket paid by their home institutions for a 'holiday.' The standards of both content and presentation must rise drastically if the Conference is to be successful, and we need to incorporate training and quality control into our conference.

Solutions

We need a clear policy for the Conference and instructions to all involved in its running. The Board needs to prepare a number of documents for the organisation of future conferences. First, for the organisers: what facilities are needed, and what training is needed for helpers. Secondly, what sorts of sessions are acceptable and how they should be organised. Thirdly, session leaders need to provide greater academic and organisational control. Fourthly, speakers need instructions on how to present a paper to an international audience.

All these documents should be published with the next issue of *TEA*, and discussed at the next Conference.

At the time of registration, delegates should be asked to tick the sessions they are likely to attend, to allow organisers to get some idea of potential audience sizes, and so of room sizes; it may also help them to avoid clashes between sessions which are popular with certain sorts of delegates. Only those who submit their summaries in time and have been in touch with their session organisers in the week or two before the conference will be allowed to speak. Contributors to a session will meet beforehand with the organiser to discuss the running of the session, and to find out how the equipment works.

Each session will have an 'assessor' who will report on the quality of the session to the organisers. If the EAA is really serious about quality control and training it will also ask the assessor to send in a brief report on each speaker, divided into three categories: young lecturers or those speaking for the first time at an international gathering will be given friendly and helpful encouragement and advice about how to improve their presentations in future; established scholars will be treated more critically concerning content and presentation; and those established

scholars who deliberately flout the instructions or consistently produce poor papers over a number of years will be politely told they are no longer wanted at the conference. The simple presence of this system should ensure an immediate rise in quality of papers.

The strength of the EAA is that it brings together a wide range of archaeologists which crosses national, academic, professional, and period boundaries, and we should be encouraging discussion and exchanges of ideas, developing mutual programmes, and discussing problems that transcend these normal divisions. I suggest the sorts of session we wish to see are:

- The round tables provide excellent contexts for discussion of mutual problems. They should be advertised as of two kinds; brain-storming sessions by small groups who are familiar with the problems and more general presentations when the results need to be discussed by a wider group.
- Topics like 'warfare' which transcend narrow periods or areas, where medievalists, classicists, and prehistorians can talk together; or aspects of methodology like GIS.
- A presentation of recent results in a particular field of study, not for those specialising in that period or subject, but for a more general audience.

What should the language of the conferences be? Some advocate that it should be purely in English. I am doubtful, although as English is the international language of science, every session and every lecture should be comprehensible to an English speaker. Simultaneous translation is both expensive, and impractical; English summaries before or after a lecture take up valuable time; handouts are a better proposition. My preferred method is to have an English summary of the major points on overheads during the lecture.

Every session should have a native English speaker to act as advisor, to help with translations of summaries and overheads, and we should draw up a list of names to form a panel for this. We native English speakers have the good fortune that everyone is expected to speak our language; we should reciprocate by helping our colleagues. I for one am willing to be on the list.

Should we accept all offers of papers? My feeling is yes, for three reasons. First, papers from established figures are more likely to be accepted than those from younger people. Secondly, we shall be able to offer equal opportunities for people coming from countries where there is still tight political or academic control. Thirdly, many people can only claim financial help if they are giving a paper, and we do not want to restrict access to the conference to established figures - indeed, we should be looking at ways to increase the numbers of junior members of the profession attending, such as

special cheap accommodation and group travel for students and more scholarships for younger people. The system of assessors should quickly weed out those who have nothing to say. We also need a session for papers which do not fit into any of the scheduled sessions.

I hope this piece will stimulate others to express their thoughts, this paper itself is a slimmed down version of my thoughts, and I am willing to send anyone who wishes the extended version. One or two of my ideas may be controversial, like the use of assessors, but my hope is that in future the EAA conference will be setting the standards for international conferences, and we should be experimenting. I am also aware that some junior colleagues feel they cannot put forward criticisms directly of senior people; as someone independent (I hope), I am willing to act as a post-box for sending on anonymous comments.

However, if you were dissatisfied with Ravenna, organise your own sessions for Gothenburg. I hope that past failures will stimulate us to do better, and that we will have a conference in Sweden to remember for all the right reasons.

John Collis

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THE SECRETARY'S REPORT, RAVENNA, 1997

During the Third Annual Meeting in Ravenna, the EAA Executive Board discussed a number of issues that had come to its attention over the preceding months at a meeting on 24 September 1997. These issues were presented to the Annual Business Meeting on Saturday 27 September 1997 and are summarised below.

Over recent months, the hard work of the Secretariat and the Editor has ensured that a better service is now provided to the members, that we have caught up with the backlog in publication, and that the *Journal* and the newsletter will appear on schedule in the future. As a result, we have reversed the annual decrease in membership since 1994 and we hope that we have instilled some renewed confidence in our members.

The membership period

The total number of individual members since the start of the EAA reached 893 at the end of September. A further increase is expected, and the new membership categories that were adopted at the Annual Business Meeting may help to attract other prospective members. However, the number of members "in good standing" (*Statutes*, Article VII.4) - ie those who have paid for the current year - is still a cause for concern. Still only 464 members had paid their dues for 1997 by the end of the Annual Meeting.

In response to inquiries about the membership period, the Board decided to remind the members that it is annual and starts on 1 January of each year. Reminders for renewals will be sent out towards the end of each year (in October). Archaeologists who join the EAA during a cal-

endar year before 1 October will be considered to be members for that year. Applications received after that date will be treated as applications for membership for the following calendar year, unless there is a specific request to join for the current year.

Membership rates

The Treasurer's proposals for membership dues were discussed by the Board and subsequently approved by the Annual Business Meeting. The rates are now as follows:

Regular Full Member (unchanged)	£35.00
Family Member (2 Full members, one journal)	£45.00
Student and Retired Members (unchanged)	£25.00
Life Member	£550.00
Associate Members (non-professionals, unchanged) [Within this category, institutional rates will be determined in consultation with the publisher]	£50.00
Corporate Member (minimum amount) [This category replaces that of Sustaining Membership in the old Statutes]	£1000.00
Eastern European Members (all categories) [on condition that the Wenner Gren Foundation provides a grant for this purpose]	£10.00
Long-term Member [details still to be determined by the Executive Board]	

Eastern European members

The Board has also been confronted with problems that members in certain eastern European countries face with regard to the payment of subscriptions. This causes particular concern during the election process.

The *Statutes* clearly indicate that voting and nomination is confined to members "in good standing". In the past, the EAA has been lenient on this point, allowing candidates and members nominating candidates to pay their dues at the time of the Annual Meeting. However, this policy cannot be continued because of the risk that the Executive Board may be forced to declare elections void if payment is not made by such members at the Annual Meeting.

The Board has decided that any such member who has problems in transferring money through the banking system should ensure that his/her dues

are paid at the Annual Meeting of the preceding year. As not all members were present in Ravenna, this policy will take effect from next year's Annual Meeting in Gothenburg. Please note that new members can still join the Association at the Annual Meeting and take part in the voting at the Annual Business Meeting.

It was also brought to the attention of the Board that mailings to Eastern Europe do not always reach members, in particular those members in countries that were formerly part of the USSR. The Board has asked the Secretariat to explore possibilities of circumventing the apparently unreliable postal system to ensure that our members receive their journals and other communications from the Association.

Student members

Another item discussed by the Board relating to membership was the student members. At the moment, these make up only 9.6 % of the EAA membership, a figure that needs to increase. The Board greatly values the participation of young members and has decided to co-opt Felipe Criado Boado (Spain), who is actively concerned with this subject, to the Board to work with the Secretariat on a programme to increase student membership and to involve more young members in the affairs of the Association. This may involve a special membership drive and possibly future amendments to the *Statutes*.

Publisher of the Journal

Sage Publications Ltd was successful in tendering for publication of the *Journal of European Archaeology*. The Board extensively discussed the terms and conditions of the contract with Sage. The Treasurer has sought legal advice, which will contribute to securing a contract that will meet the needs of the EAA and will provide clarity for future members of the Executive and Editorial Boards. The Board is satisfied with the organisational and financial aspects of the contract and is pleased to be working with a professional publisher.

The Board decided to accept the proposal by Sage to change the name to *The European Journal of Archaeology* for the following reasons:

- the name change will not at any time influence the editorial policy, which remains in the hands of the EAA and its Editorial Board;
- it will bring substantial financial benefits to the EAA, which are very important to the Association at present;
- there are important promotional implications for both the EAA and Sage.

Since the journal is referred to specifically by name in the *Statutes* (in Articles III.1, V.6, and X.1), the name change requires the *Statutes* to be amended.

The Board regretted that the need for this change had not been known at an earlier stage, so that the members could have been informed before the Annual Meeting by means of a resolution prepared by the Secretary for amending the *Statutes*. It was decided that the members present at this year's Annual Business Meeting would be informed and given an opportunity to discuss the subject.

Following the lengthy discussion at the Annual Business Meeting on 27 September, the decision was taken to proceed to a Referendum Vote by mail ballot as provided for under Article XII.3 of the Statutes. The results of this vote are on page 15.

The Executive Board and the Editorial Board unanimously decided to strongly recommend adoption of the name change to the members because they felt that the benefits for the EAA far exceeded the disadvantages.

The importance of the financial aspect is underlined by the fact that the Heritage Prize Committee has not been able to meet because the budget of the EAA does not allow for any additional expense. For the same reason, other activities can only be started when they do not require any - or only minimal - funding.

The Board itself had already decided in February to limit its meetings to the two that are required by the Statutes. Even though most Board members pay their own expenses for travel and accommodation and although some funding for Board meetings in Paris is received from France, the Association cannot at the moment cover the additional costs.

Future Annual Meetings

During the Board meeting, some aspects of the Ravenna Annual Meeting were also discussed. Until now, non-members have always been welcome at Annual Meetings. Although the Board does not object to a continuation of this policy for the time being, it was decided that henceforth only EAA members "in good standing" will be allowed to organise or chair sessions and round tables during the Annual Meeting.

In addition, the difference between the conference fees for members and non-members should be at least equal to the annual fee for regular membership of the Association, and this amount will be claimed by the EAA as payment for membership.

Non-members will then have a choice of either joining the Association before pre-registration or paying a higher fee on registration. In this connection, a deadline for payment of EAA membership for the current year in advance of the conference, as imposed this year in order to benefit from a reduced fee, will no longer be accepted by the Association. These measures will take effect during next year's conference in Gothenburg.

The Secretariat have recently sent out a questionnaire to all current EAA members to ascertain their views on the Annual Meetings. The results of this survey will be considered carefully by the Board and will help shape future meetings.

The EAA Code of Practice

The final version of the code of ethics, now officially termed the *Code of Practice*, which was

amended on the basis of discussions in the two previous years, was submitted to the Board by Henry Cleere and was approved. It was therefore

submitted to the Annual Business Meeting, which decided to adopt it. This means that the EAA now has an official Code of Practice (see pp 7-8) to serve as guidance for members and also as a point of reference in discussions in many European countries where such codes are being prepared or are completely lacking.

Board Members

At the Annual Business Meeting the President (Kristian Kristiansen) thanked Vice-President Anna-Maria Bietti Sestieri (Italy) and Board Member Mitja Guštin (Slovenia), whose three-year terms on the Executive Board came to an end in September 1997, for all their work for the Association. The Board would elect a new Vice-President during its next meeting in February.

Ludmila Koryakova (Russia) and Françoise Audouze (France) were elected as new Board members.

Nomination Committee

The President also thanked Predrag Novakovic (Slovenia) for his service on the Nomination Committee. The Board's nomination of Laszlo Bartosiewicz (Hungary) as his replacement was accepted by the members at the Annual Business Meeting.

W J H Willems
Secretary

THE TREASURER'S REPORT, RAVENNA, 1997

The Treasurer took full control of the Association's finances when the Secretariat transferred to London in January 1997. From this year and in future years the EAA's accounting period will run from 1 January to 31 December, to run concurrently with the membership year. The financial information presented in this report is therefore provisional, covering the first eight months of 1997. Audited accounts will be laid before the Board at their meeting in February, when they will also be requested to approve the budget for 1998.

By the end of 1997 all banking arrangements will have been transferred to the EAA's bankers in London, the National Westminster Bank (NatWest). The EAA has two NatWest accounts: a current account (Working Fund) and an interest-bearing deposit account (Capital Fund). Auditors have not yet been appointed.

One of my priorities as Treasurer has been to improve our financial administration. The Board receives a report at each meeting from the Treasurer and a quarterly report is issued to the President, Secretary, and Secretariat. The budget is reforecast half-way through the year.

In 1996 accounts were prepared by the Oslo Secretariat and the Association's accountant for 1996, P Braathen. These showed a deficit on the year of £112.66. This was

offset by a favourable cash position, leaving the EAA at the end of 1996 with £11,012.94 working capital. However, this sum included the cost of JEA 4 for 1996, which was estimated at that time to be c £9000.

In 1997, two major priorities of the Board are to eliminate the delay in producing JEA and to improve membership services. Considerable progress has been made on both these issues, but not without cost. JEA 4 for 1996 and JEA 5.1 have both been published and distributed to members recently. Both JEA 4 and JEA 5 will have to be paid for this year. The improvement in membership services results from having one person working full-time for the Secretariat, with generous assistance provided by the Museum of London Archaeology Service, who make available a range of facilities for the EAA.

Unfortunately the additional essential expenditure has not been matched by an increase in regular income. Support has been received from state heritage services in The Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden but at a reduced level. Whilst it is appreciated that all state organisations are under financial pressure, the lack of support from other countries is disappointing. Our primary source of income is membership fees, which does not cover our expenses. Although membership did decline after 1994, since producing JEA in the relevant year and by improving the service to members the membership is once again increasing. This is essential to avoid financial difficulties.

The budget for 1997 indicates that we will make a deficit. This will be met by funds carried forward from 1996, with the balance available as working capital for 1998. The capital is essential, as membership fees in the past have not been paid early in the year and payments have to be made for production of JEA and maintaining the Secretariat at the beginning of the year.

A financial report will be published by the Board in the Summer 1998 issue of TEA, when the accounts for 1997 have been audited and approved by the Board.

Peter Chowne
Treasurer

THE NEW BOARD MEMBERS

The results of the 1997 EAA elections to the Board were announced at the Annual Business Meeting in Ravenna on 27 September. In total 161 members sent their votes in from 24 different countries. We would like to thank the now former members of the Board for the time and effort they put into their duties and to give a big welcome to the newly elected members.

Only one candidate was nominated for the post of President. Professor Kristian Kristiansen was voted to serve as President again for a period of one year. This post will therefore come up for renewal in September 1998.

Ludmila Koryakova (50) studied at the Ural State University, specialising in prehistoric archaeology, and undertook post-graduate studies at the Institute of Archaeology, Moscow. In 1993 she wrote her Doctor of Sciences dissertation on the archaeology of the Iron Age. Her main research interests include Eurasian prehistory (Bronze and Iron Ages), cultural transformation, the archaeology of pastoral nomadism, changing patterns of social organisation and the evolution of cultural systems, complex societies, archaeological methods, pottery analysis, experimental archaeology, and the analysis of funeral sites. She has taken part in the co-ordination of joint international projects and directed annual field excavations. Dr Koryakova has also taught Eurasian archaeology, lecturing and running seminars at American and European universities.

Françoise Audouze (54) began her archaeological career at the Scientific Collaboration of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. She then became a *stagiaire* at CNRS, Paris, and has been a Director there since 1988. She gained her doctorate in prehistoric archaeology and has worked as a research associate of the Museum of Historical Culture. In 1975 she was Chargé des Cours at the University of Paris (UFR of Prehistory and Archaeology: European Protohistory). She has been a member of the Editorial Board of *Les Nouvelles de l'Archéologie* and of the Editorial Board of the *New Advances in Archaeology* collection of the Cambridge University Press. From 1990-92 she served as Vice-Président Adjoint of the Conseil Supérieur de Recherche Archéologique du Ministère de la Culture and in 1996 was a visiting professor at the University of Illinois. She specialises in the archaeology of the Upper Palaeolithic and the Bronze Age (settlement archaeology) and has a strong interest in archaeological policy.

The new member of the Nomination Committee is Laszlo Bartosiewicz (43), who studied agriculture and veterinary science at the University of Debrecen before turning to archaeology. He worked for his PhD in the Institute of Archaeology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences with the Director, the late Dr Sandor Bökönyi. He became a permanent staff member at the Institute, working on sites such as Neolithic Csabdi, mediaeval Vac, and Roman provincial sites, specialising in bone assemblages. He has more recently joined the Eötvös Loránd University Department of Archaeology (now the Institute of Archaeology, Budapest), to work with Professor Istvan Bona, and is currently editing a memorial volume to and completing the unpublished studies of Dr Bökönyi.

THE EAA CODE OF PRACTICE

The following text was approved by the members of the Association at the Annual Business Meeting, held in Ravenna (Italy) on 27 September 1997.

Preamble

The archaeological heritage, as defined in Article 1 of the 1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, is the heritage of all humankind. Archaeology is the study and interpretation of that heritage for the benefit of society as a whole. Archaeologists are the interpreters and stewards of that heritage on behalf of their fellow men and women. The object of this Code is to establish standards of conduct for the members of the European Association of Archaeologists to follow in fulfilling their responsibilities, both to the community and to their professional colleagues.

1 Archaeologists and society

- 1.1 All archaeological work should be carried out in the spirit of the *Charter for the management of the archaeological heritage* approved by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) in 1990.

- 1.2 It is the duty of every archaeologist to ensure the preservation of the archaeological heritage by every legal means.
 - 1.3 In achieving that end archaeologists will take active steps to inform the general public at all levels of the objectives and methods of archaeology in general and of individual projects in particular, using all the communication techniques at their disposal.
 - 1.4 Where preservation is impossible, archaeologists will ensure that investigations are carried out to the highest professional standards.
 - 1.5 In carrying out such projects, archaeologists will wherever possible, and in accordance with any contractual obligations that they may have entered into, carry out prior evaluations of the ecological and social implications of their work for local communities.
 - 1.6 Archaeologists will not engage in, or allow their names to be associated with, any form of activity relating to the illicit trade in antiquities and works of art, covered by the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property.
 - 1.7 Archaeologists will not engage in, or allow their names to be associated with, any activity that impacts the archaeological heritage which is carried out for commercial profit which derives directly from or exploits the archaeological heritage itself.
 - 1.8 It is the responsibility of archaeologists to draw the attention of the competent authorities to threats to the archaeological heritage, including the plundering of sites and monuments and illicit trade in antiquities, and to use all the means at their disposal to ensure that action is taken in such cases by the competent authorities.
- 2 Archaeologists and the profession**
- 2.1 Archaeologists will carry out their work to the highest standards recognised by their professional peers.
 - 2.2 Archaeologists have a duty to keep themselves informed of developments in knowledge and methodology relating to their field of specialisation and to techniques of fieldwork, conservation, information dissemination, and related areas.
 - 2.3 Archaeologists should not undertake projects for which they are not adequately trained or prepared.
 - 2.4 A research design should be formulated as an essential prelude to all projects. Arrangements should also be made before starting projects for the subsequent storage and curation of finds, samples, and records in accessible public repositories (museums, archive collections, etc).
 - 2.5 Proper records, prepared in a comprehensible and durable form, should be made of all archaeological projects.
 - 2.6 Adequate reports on all projects should be prepared and made accessible to the archaeological community as a whole with the minimum delay through appropriate conventional and/or electronic publishing media, following an initial period

of confidentiality not exceeding six calendar months.

- 2.7 Archaeologists will have prior rights of publication in respect of projects for which they are responsible for a reasonable period, not exceeding ten years. During this period they will make their results as widely accessible as possible and will give sympathetic consideration to requests for information from colleagues and students, provided that these do not conflict with the primary right of publication. When the ten-year period has expired, the records should be freely available for analysis and publication by others.
- 2.8 Written permission must be obtained for the use of original material and acknowledgement to the source included in any publication.
- 2.9 In recruiting staff for projects, archaeologists shall not practise any form of discrimination based on sex, religion, age, race, disability, or sexual orientation.
- 2.10 The management of all projects must respect national standards relating to conditions of employment and safety.

Heritage managers to form new group

During the Ravenna Meeting Willem Willems, EAA Secretary and head of ROB, the Dutch archaeological heritage agency, took the chair at what has become an annual event at EAA meetings. The round table for representatives of European governmental heritage bodies was attended by colleagues from Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland).

A proposal to set up some form of association had been sent to the directors of all the agencies of this kind in Europe. This proposal was discussed by those present at the round table, and it was given general agreement in principle. A number of modifications were suggested to the tentative statutes of the new body, which would probably be known as a "standing conference" and would cover all the member states of the Council of Europe. Further discussions are in progress and a revised proposal is being prepared for submission to the likely membership of the new body.

Update on Commercial Archaeology WP

Recent years have seen the growth of "commercial archaeology" in Europe, and this has given rise to a number of concerns on the part of archaeologists. Accordingly, the Association decided at its Annual Business Meeting in 1995 to form a working party to examine the issue. The working party was given two tasks - to gather information about the present position on commercial archaeology in the different countries of Europe, and to formulate a set of principles to guide the conduct of those involved in commercial archaeological work.

The members of the working party are: Roger Blidmo (Sweden), Peter Chowne (UK - *past chairman*), Felipe Criado Boado (Spain), Lars Johansson (Sweden), Timm Weski (Germany), Roger Thomas (UK - *chairman*), and Paula Zsidi (Hungary). The working party has held meetings in Stockholm, Budapest, and London, and organised a round table at the Annual Conference in Ravenna in 1997. In addition, information has been gathered by correspondence and other contacts.

Commercial archaeology is occurring in Europe for two principal reasons: the spread of the ideology of the market, and rising consciousness of the need to protect the environment (including the cultural heritage) from the effects of economic development, which has led to the so-called 'polluter pays' doctrine. As a result of these two trends, archaeology in Europe is now increasingly operating under a commercial system of funding and organisation. This means that archaeology is subject to market principles and a brief comment on these may be helpful.

Market principles are quite simple in their pure form. There is a clear distinction between *consumers* (or 'customers') and *producers*. Power lies in the hands of consumers, because they pay the producers. Consumers have freedom of choice as to which producer they will use. Producers compete with each other to win the custom of consumers. In fact, almost all markets in Europe are to some extent regulated by the state, so one has a third role, that of *regulator*, in addition to the roles of consumer and producer. These different roles, and the principles that underlie them, are of central importance to the consideration of commercial archaeology.

In relation to the first part of its remit, the working party has gathered information on the position regarding commercial archaeology in many European countries. However, it has not always been easy to obtain information on either the legal or the practical position, and it is also clear that the situation is changing quite rapidly in some countries at the moment.

Overall, a rather varied picture has emerged, with there being at least some move towards commercial archaeology in most countries. However, this is happening at different rates and being responded to in very different ways in different national situations.

The working party has also produced draft principles of conduct, and these were discussed in Ravenna. These principles are based on the identification of a series of conditions which arise ultimately from the underlying characteristics of the market system (as described above) and which must be met if commercial archaeology is to function successfully. These principles draw especially on experience in the United Kingdom, where commercial archaeology is quite strongly developed, but should be applicable more widely.

The principles as discussed at Ravenna are reproduced in italics below. The brief discussion which follows each principle has been written for this article. These principles are taken from a longer working paper on 'Commercial archaeology in Europe,' which contains a fuller discussion of the arguments on which these principles are based. This paper will be made available through the Association's World Wide Web page.

Draft Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists involved in Commercial Archaeological Work

[Note These principles should be taken in conjunction with the Association's Code of Practice (see pages 7-8 above.)]

1. *Archaeologists should ensure that they understand, and operate within, the legal framework within which the regulation of archaeological work takes place in that country.*

A clear system of legal regulation is essential for commercial archaeology, and archaeologists working in a commercial context must understand and respect the national system involved. The nature of these systems varies widely across Europe, of course.

2. *Archaeologists should ensure that they give the best possible advice to developers and planners, and should not advise on matters beyond their knowledge or competence.*

Commercial archaeology is embedded in wider economic and planning processes. Developers and planners therefore rely, in their own works, on the advice which archaeologists give them, so the quality of the advice is critical.

3. *Archaeologists should ensure that they understand the structure of archaeological roles and responsibilities, the relationships between these roles, and their place in the structure.*

For the reasons outlined above, the definition of the different roles (consumer, producer, regulator) is of central importance in commercial archaeology.

4. *Archaeologists should avoid conflicts of interest between the role of giving advice in a regulatory capacity and undertaking (or offering to undertake) work in a commercial capacity*

An archaeological organisation or individual undertaking a 'regulatory' role is likely to encounter conflicts of interest if they also have a commercial involvement in the archaeological matters which they are regulating.

5. *Archaeologists should not offer to undertake commercial work for which they or their organisations are not suitably equipped, staffed or experienced.*

The credibility of archaeology in a commercial context depends on a high standard of professionalism. Developers will expect this of archaeologists as they would of any other profession, such as engineers.

6. *Archaeologists should maintain adequate project management and cost-accounting systems in relation to the work which they are undertaking.*

In a commercial context, archaeologists will probably have a legal contract to do certain work within a specific time period and budget. It is therefore essential that proper project control systems are in place, so that contractual obligations are met.

7. *Archaeologists should adhere to recognised professional standards for archaeological work.*

This is self-evident. However, the effects of commercial competition may put pressure on professional standards. Such pressure should be resisted.

8. *Archaeologists should adhere both to the relevant law and to ethical standards in the area of competition between archaeological organisations.*

Competition is a central feature of the market system, although this may seem unpalatable to many archaeologists. However, competition can be (and is) regulated both by law and by accepted ethical standards. Archaeology may be able to learn from other professions in this respect.

9. *Archaeologists involved in commercial archaeological work should ensure that the results of such work are properly completed and made publicly available.*

In a commercial context, the developer who is paying for archaeological work may have no interest in the results beyond having a cleared site to build on. Archaeologists must therefore ensure that the work is properly reported and published, and that sufficient funds are available for this.

10. *Archaeologists involved in commercial archaeological work should ensure that archaeological information is not suppressed (by developers or by archaeological organisations) for commercial reasons.*

Developers may sometimes wish to keep archaeological information confidential for a period for particular commercial reasons. There should be no question of the long-term suppression of any archaeological information for such reasons.

11. *Archaeologists involved in commercial archaeological work should be conscious of the need to maintain the academic coherence of archaeology, in the face of a tendency towards fragmentation under a commercial system of organisation.*

If archaeological work is being paid for by numerous different developers, it may be difficult to maintain consistent research directions. Archaeologists should be aware of this, and archaeological regulators may have a key role to play here in ensuring consistent and coherent approaches to research.

12. *Archaeologists involved in managing commercial archaeological work should be conscious of their responsibilities towards the pay, conditions of employment, and training and career development opportunities of archaeologists, in relation to the effects of competition between archaeological organisations on these aspects of life.*

Commercial competition can lead to pressure on pay, conditions of work (including health and safety), training, and career development. Archaeologists should recognise this, and their responsibilities towards the welfare and development of their staff.

13. *Archaeologists involved in commercial archaeological work should recognise the need to demonstrate, to developers and to the public at large, the benefits of support for archaeological work.*

Although, in a commercial system, it may be the developer rather than the taxpayer who appears to pay for archaeological work, at a broader level society as a whole is paying. In addition, the archaeological heritage is a common, not a private, asset. It is therefore important that developers and the public understand the benefits of archaeological work, and have the opportunity to benefit from the results of any archaeological work done, including that done under a commercial system of funding.

Many helpful comments on the draft principles were made at the Ravenna meeting. Our aim in reproducing them here, with a commentary, is to give everybody who was not able to be at Ravenna an opportunity to comment. We hope that this article will stimulate a wider debate of this important issue, and help to ensure that the principles reflect a full range of views and experience. We need to hear from you before we revise the draft principles and propose them for adoption by the Association at the 1998 Annual Business Meeting.

Please send all your views and comments to Roger Thomas, EAA Working Party on Commercial Archaeology, c/o MoLAS, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB, UK (fax + 44 171 410 2221; e-mail eaa@molass.org.uk) by **not later than 31 May 1998**. They will be very welcome.

Roger Thomas
Chairman
Working Party on Commercial Archaeology

Valediction from Oslo

Drinking coffee in an airport restaurant while waiting for their planes, on their way home from an international conference, a group of archaeologists came up with the idea of a *Journal of European Archaeology*. Later, at another airport, the concept of a backing organisation was born, and so a founding group was set up, with members from European universities and from cultural heritage management organisations.

Øivind Lunde, then Riksantikvar, came from Norway. Whether he voluntarily offered to create a secretariat for the new body or whether he was talked into it by the group's very efficient leader, Kristian Kristiansen is still not clear to us. What we do know is that he came back to Oslo with an enthusiastic report about the new European organisation and in his turn managed to persuade some of his staff to start work setting up the secretariat. Little did we know when three of us were drawn into it that the EAA was to form a major part of our lives and that we would find ourselves living with it night and day for four years!

We started in January 1993 literally empty-handed. All we had was a file of letters from all over Europe, expressing their interest in the new association. The first few weeks were spent - and remember that all EAA work had to be done out of office hours - creating a database with the names from the file of letters, opening a bank account, and informing the potential members how to pay. We had to establish routines from scratch, since Riksantikvaren had no experience in running a private organisation. While waiting for fees to come in, we sent letters to various state services, asking for financial support. We had been offered support from Germany at an early stage, to subsidise members from eastern Europe so as to ensure their participation.

Membership fees began to arrive, in all forms - cheques, money orders, cash in envelopes - some with names added, some without. We also received notifications from banks confirming transfers of fees - again both named and anonymous! As the months and years passed some routines were established, although some members may express certain doubts about that statement, especially those whose records were lost at Santiago Airport (as reported in an earlier issue of *The European Archaeologist*).

The three EAA Conferences that we have helped to organise have taken us to various corners of Europe. Our close collaboration with the local organisers has given us friends for life in Ljubljana, Santiago, and Riga, to whom we send our thanks for making our work for EAA worthwhile. Our function as the EAA Secretariat has also given us the opportunity to get to know colleagues from many parts of the world, which has given us valuable insights for use in our professional work as archaeologists. Even the lawyer among us has been inspired by these contacts!

After four years we have seen the membership grow from zero to 700, and an empty bank account has been converted into a satisfactory surplus (as the Treasurer's Report above demonstrates).

Looking back over these four years we remember a great deal of extra work, particularly basic organisation work to get the organisation up and running, and also frustrations resulting from our own inadequacy, but most of all we remember great joy and pleasure. The increase of our own daily workload made it impossible for us to run the Secretariat the way we wanted as the number of members grew. However, in handing the Secretariat over to London, we are confident that a new, efficient era in the history of the EAA has begun. Peter, Marianne, and Natasha - we wish you every good fortune - you'll need it!

Elin Dalen, Harald Hermansen, and Tina Wiberg

European university systems

JOHN COLLIS¹

IN the session on training at the Ravenna Conference we were discussing how different university systems make joint teaching and the exchange of students very difficult. This is a matter I have discussed in print on two occasions (Collis 1995; forthcoming), in both cases in the wider context of the nature of institutions and research, once in a Czech context and the other an outsider's view of French archaeology. I mentioned the way in which I classified different university systems in Europe, and I was asked by a couple of people if I could publish a short note in *The European Archaeologist*.

My classification is as follows:

1. **Fragmented system** In most universities the teaching of archaeology started as an adjunct of other disciplines, such as classics, ancient history, medieval history, geology, art history, and (especially in the USA) anthropology, ie within the arts and social sciences. Only rarely has it started within the sciences (eg within physics at Bradford, UK). Thus, archaeology was taught with a theoretical basis and epistemology of another subject, without a theory and methodology of its own. Where this system still exists - in France and Italy, for instance - the subject has failed to develop in its own right. There is inadequate basic training for professional archaeologists, and much has to be picked up during postgraduate research. Archaeologists teaching in universities generally number no more than one or two per department.
2. **Enclosed system** In most countries of continental Europe each subject area is seen as a discipline with a well defined epistemology and methodology. Thus, archaeology is distinct from anthropology or geography or zoology. Though students often take a secondary subject, such as philosophy or anthropology, the training and approach is distinct from the main subject. There is very little overlap between subjects, and individuals from other disciplines who carry out work on archaeological data are considered "specialists" rather than "archaeologists." Thus zoologists deal with animal bones, botanists with plant remains, and their reports generally reflect the aims and interests of their own subjects rather than those of archaeology. The training of archaeologists is in depth over a narrow range of topics, such as identification of material objects, methods of chronology, or typology, but with little or no hands-on experience of scientific techniques, and little exposure to geographical or anthropological techniques, for example. Typically, departments are small and specialised (four to five full-time permanent teaching staff) and academics are period-based (eg Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, etc).
3. **Open system** In this case the boundaries between subjects are poorly defined, and archaeological training emphasises a wide range of techniques, such as animal bones, pollen, statistics, surveying, and metallurgy, with much laboratory and field training, as well as more traditional areas such as links with history. People who work on animal bones are not seen as specialists any more than are field archaeologists or those dealing with material culture: they are merely archaeologists who are trying to answer archaeological problems using animal bones. Typically, initial training of students is wide and shallow, with emphasis on theory and methodology, which may then be followed by further detailed postgraduate training, often in the overlap areas with other disciplines. Departments are typically large and generalised (eight to twenty academics), usually specialising in topics rather than periods (animal bones, computing, etc), and archaeology is often classified as a pure science or a social science rather than an arts subject. This is primarily a Dutch and English phenomenon (eg Sheffield, Durham), but departments in other countries are moving in this direction (eg Tübingen, Jaen, Cork).

My paper on training will be published in *The Archaeologist* (the newsletter of the Institute of Field Archaeologists), and anyone wishing to have a copy should write to me.

Bibliography

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Collis, J R, forthcoming [1997]. L'avenir de la recherche archéologique française sur l'Âge du Fer, in D Marnski (ed), *Les Âges du Fer en Nivernais, Morvan, Bourbonnais et Berry oriental: regards européens sur les Âges du Fer en France*. Actes du XVII^e Colloque de l'AFEAF, Nevers, 1994.

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The struggle for theoretical correctness in Swedish archaeology

MARTIN RUNDKVIST²

Abstract

This paper comments upon the influence of post-modernist scientific relativism upon Swedish archaeology. The dangers of an anything-goes epistemology are pointed out, and the widespread tendency to use fashionable theoretical concepts in snobbish display derided. In some quarters, theoretical correctness seems more important than comprehensibility or, indeed, archaeological usefulness. Finally, the value and durability of strongly empiricist groundwork is stressed, and a certain amount of theoretical humility advised.

Specialisation and alienation

Three main phases or schools of thought are commonly discerned in the history of archaeological theory so far: traditional archaeology, processual archaeology, and post-processual archaeology. These phases have not succeeded each other one by one. Rather, they represent a series of additions to a growing theoretical background. Each of these schools still has more or less orthodox followers, although the theoretical stance of most Swedish archaeologists forms some kind of synthesis of traits from all three of them. Furthermore, many arguments proclaimed by latter-day thinkers can be found in print from long before the founding dates of the schools of thought that champion them. Here follows a generalising description of the three schools.

- Traditional archaeology - archaeology as the history of art.
- Processual archaeology - archaeology as anthropology.
- Post-processual archaeology - archaeology as social critique.

The discipline has seen intense theoretical debate since the dawn of processual archaeology in the 1960s. Gradually, the participants in the debate have well-nigh developed a discipline of their own: theoretical archaeology. A division into three groups has become increasingly distinct among Swedish archaeologists. It can somewhat drastically be described as follows.

Field archaeologists, who do fieldwork and only reluctantly concern themselves with artefact studies or theoretical issues. Principal habitat: excavation units.

Find archaeologists, who do artefact studies and only reluctantly concern themselves with fieldwork or theoretical issues. Principal habitat: museums.

Theory archaeologists, who do theoretical debate and only reluctantly concern themselves with fieldwork or artefact studies. Principal habitat: university departments.

This unfortunate division has its roots in a partly necessary specialisation, but it obstructs communication within the discipline. Furthermore, there is a prestige graduation where many consider theory archaeologists to be the most scientific ones and field archaeologists the least.

In the last decade, rescue archaeologists have taken to starting their work at a site by formulating scientific questions and goals, often doubtless a beneficial practice. Unfortunately, since one can know very little about a site before its excavation, many of these goal documents must be put in very general terms or simply constitute embellished versions of the goal to "dig the site and see what turns up." However, these documents safeguard the archaeologist from accusations of inadequate theoretical standards.

Interpreting the record

The roots to the theoretical idiosyncrasies of archaeology lie in the properties of the source material. The physical remains of human culture can only be used as a basis for statements about the past through intricate processes of interpretation. All archaeological interpretations are founded in analogy with personal experience, that is, in the individual archaeologist's idea of what is universal to human existence.

The variation of these analogies is limited by experience of what demands are posed and what opportunities are given by the physical environment at a given technological level, a parameter appreciated by most archaeologists. The issue is rather what the mental and ideological universals of human existence are.

Very few archaeologists oppose the interpretation that polished oblong stones with a hole and a sharp edge once were hafted and used as axes. The analogy with modern axes and the belief that Stone Age man might have needed to chop down trees are

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This is a translation into English, slightly revised by the author, of a paper originally printed in *Fornvännen* (1995), 24:4 (the Journal of Swedish Antiquarian Research; published by the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities in Stockholm). Its title in Swedish is "Kampen för 'teoretisk korrekthet' inom arkeologin".

commonly accepted. Only when axe heads are found in caches or graves, phenomena that cannot be explained functionally, do problems of interpretation arise. No historical documentation of these people's thoughts survives - all that remains are their things.

The nearer we get to the present, the more relevant historical sources there are to use in the interpretation of ideology and mentality. To interpret completely mute periods, we turn to low-technological groups of the present (or the pre-colonial past) for analogies, a practice for which a modern term is used, *ethnoarchaeology*. This hinges on the assumption that similar physical environments and technological levels engender similar ideological and mental structures.

The debate rages on as arguments are matched against each other. The consensual interpretation is gradually modified, as new material is wrested from the ground or the museum stores, analysed and presented to support one interpretation or the other. As put by Professor Mats P Malmer, archaeology approaches the truth about the past asymptotically.

Hyperrelativism

In the last decade, Swedish archaeology here and there has been subjected to a calamitous influence: post-modernist hyperrelativism, inducing scientific despair. To my mind, this is the consequence of an over-emphasis on theoretical issues. Those who only infrequently make physical contact with the material remains of the past may easily begin to doubt the possibility of making reasonably well founded statements about it. Losing completely the belief in a past reality may lie only a short step away.

It must be admitted from a philosophical point of view that the idea of a past is strictly speaking a belief - who can be sure that the memories of the past minutes are not psychotic fantasies? However, such hair splitting lacks evolutionary potential, to use a Darwinian expression - it leads to solipsism and in the end convinces the philosopher of the futility of existence. It should be noted that disillusioned archaeologists seem to make a distinction between the historical past, which has existed in some sense, and the mute past, which it seems may very well be an illusion.

A serious problem is that a disillusioned hyper-relativist archaeologist has no motivation to produce comprehensive documentation or aspire to truthful statements. A field archaeologist who accepts the post-modernist message might as well write fairy tales as site reports. Once, at a seminar, I heard a proponent of these thoughts say that he was not interested in prehistory, but more in the criticism of contemporary society. In reply, a listener asked him to kindly concentrate on the criticism of society and leave the archaeological record to those who believe in it enough to wish to document it well.

This issue has unfortunately also become entwined with that of documentation standards in rescue work. Swedish law prescribes that developers finance necessary archaeological excavations, and thus a standard is needed for how much time and funds can reasonably be demanded for archaeological documentation. Disillusioned archaeologists state that documentation is value-laden and might as well be fairy tales, which may serve as an argument for those interested in influencing fieldwork priorities. The upshot of all this is that Swedish standards of archaeological documentation, continually improved through the 20th century, risk falling back to an arbitrary lower level. The basically positivistic ambition to record even observations of which one does not know the use, in the hope that someone else may find them useful, is now controversial. The issue is complicated by the fact that the rising standards of documentation (generating increasing volumes of documents) has made putting together and publishing the results increasingly difficult.

Archaeological historiography

If, then, one is convinced that there is a past, that it may be described retrospectively, and that doing so is worthwhile; what is the task of the archaeologist? I wish to repeat what many have said before me: the task of the archaeologist is to write history (or, for that matter, prehistory) grounded in the remains of material culture. By history I mean the telling of true stories, be they of kings and wars, agriculture and pastoralism, or Rococo and Empire style.

The debate among philosophers of history on whether or not history should be narrative is for linguistic reasons rendered somewhat obscure in Swedish. It is a built-in feature of the language, as it were, that History is a Story. To me, a native, this seems in perfect order. As well as I may narrate the history of how once I found the shank of an elk on a subway platform, I may attempt to narrate the history of the early labour movement, the history of the Reformation, or the history of the origins of agriculture. Certainly the bases for my narratives differ: in the first case I speak from empirical knowledge, in the others I refer to authorities, optimally archaeological or primary historical sources. My strongly held view, however, is that the interpretative process through which I acquire a conception of personal experiences does not differ in principle from that through which I piece together a picture from the statements of others. In each case I perform source criticism, and in each case my view may be modified and improved through deeper study. The greatest difference lies in the quality of my sources.

Theoretical correctness

As previously stated, the main theoretical issues in archaeology pertain to the interpretation of the record. Through the history of the discipline, different schools of thought have championed their own models and interpretational repertoires. Traditional archaeology favoured wars and migrations; processual archaeology, technological advancement and environmental change; and post-processual archaeology, social strategies and material symbols.

In their ambition to advertise affiliation to one school or another, many archaeologists seem to exclude certain interpretations solely because these have been "claimed" by schools of thought from which they wish to dissociate themselves. Conversely, certain interpretations are made especially tempting by their association with a prestigious school of thought. Through the use of a prestigious theory and its characteristic terminology, many apparently attempt to advertise their knowledge of it, thereby vying for increased personal prestige.

One group within post-processual archaeology stresses that material culture may be as tendentious and propagandistic as historical sources, which prompts some researchers to read the record "backwards," as the antithesis of past realities. Socio-critical archaeologists express apprehension concerning which political agendas of the present may be served by their interpretations, intentionally or no. Referring to these arguments is part of "political correctness" in contemporary archaeology.

Another element in this political (or rather, theoretical) correctness is the dogma of the relativity of observations. It is commonly expressed "all documentation entails interpretation", and is habitually pronounced by many researchers in their claims to scientific respectability. This is a problem, since the argument precludes the use of other documentation than one's own and the reinterpretation of existing sources. Consequently, one is obliged to give up the prospect of gradually improved knowledge of the past, and indeed the prospect of any true knowledge at all. Parenthetically speaking, this argument also rules out the use of forensic evidence in court, a consequence upon which probably very few of the dogma's proponents would wish for society to act.

The value of documentation

In my view, the dogma of the relativity of observations is a form of philosophical snobbery, and furthermore incorrect. Concerning the value-laden nature of observations, I am convinced that documentation made with a folding rule, grid paper, and precision is value-free. A possible element of interpretation comes into it through the selection of documented observations, since documentary resolution is finite. Here, however, one can fall back on practice, an established "standard of documentation" which has continually risen through the history of the discipline. This practice guarantees that documentation from different sources is commensurable, and that the selection of documented parameters in an older report with few exceptions is a subset of that in a newer.

I can follow this development in my present research. I am compiling all extant documentation from the largest Iron Age cemetery on the island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea, Barsholder in the parishes of Grötlingbo and Fide. This includes the reports from more than 40 excavations, the first performed in 1826 by the clergyman and antiquarian Nils Ek Dahl. The standard of documentation in the 1826 report is characteristic of its time, that is, so low as to render the data nearly useless. The documentation covers few parameters and is inconsistently executed. The next documented excavation, in 1881, was directed by Gabriel Gustafson, a pioneer who would go on to direct the excavation of the Oseberg ship burial. The standard of documentation at this excavation was not exceeded at the site until the 1920s, when photography and small-scale situation mapping came into use. Subsequently, documentation has continued to improve. When it fails, the culprit is not the interpretational perspective of the excavator, but substandard stringency and accuracy.

The value of interpretation

The positivistic emphasis on documentation standards that I advocate was taken to extremes in the heyday of processual archaeology in the 1960s and 1970s. The rules of theoretical correctness in those decades demanded the opposite of the present ones: quantifiable observations were to be strictly separated from interpretations. Concerned about their scientific reputations, Swedish archaeologists published documentation that was indeed fairly stringent, but extremely austere when it came to interpretation. They preferred, as it were, not to comment on what polished oblong stones with a hole and a sharp edge might have been used for, at least in their site reports. Much potential knowledge was wasted as the excavators' intimate familiarity with their own materials was not commonly used for any interpretations. Fortunately, thanks to the documentation practice of the time, posterity can make these analyses using the site reports. However, this reacquaintance with the material for a first interpretation should not have been necessary. The Malmerian approach to elusive Truth did not proceed at its full potential speed in that period.

Present-day site reports are to my mind usually much better, excepting the symptoms of post-modernist defeatism that can be spotted here and there. In many quarters the ambition for improved documentation standards remains, in synergy with developing technology, where computers play an important part. Computers have also rendered the presentation of increased information quantities in published reports more efficient. Ample space is now reserved for interpretation and discussion of the unearthed material, and consequently each new site report besides the documentation contains a well founded first contribution to the debate about its interpretation. In the old, laconic reports, interpretation was left completely to future debate, in so far as any debate was ever started without the excavator making a first contribution.

Durable archaeology

I believe that the following question is worth pondering, and that it may serve to lend perspective to our debates. What has the most dramatic impact upon our view of the past - new analyses or new material? In my view, new fieldwork overthrows accepted opinions more often than new theses. This is why the most durable archaeological works are corpora. Syntheses of interpretation repeatedly summarise the state of the art and define the research front. Their longevity is a function both of the authors' acumen and of their luck: no-one can predict what the next excavation season will bring to light. Surprises may also come from the museum stores as old materials reach belated publication or a more thorough re-publication. This is the rationale behind my own present work, due to be published in English at least before the turn of the millennium.

Finally, I will describe what I believe to be the surest way of producing a durable archaeological work. It all depends on the catalogue section, which must be solidly built and preferably well illustrated. The analysis must test all previously voiced interpretations and reach a well founded, unprejudiced new one, whether a synthesis of the forerunners or a radical departure from conventional opinion. No matter where inspiration and models for interpretation are sought, they must be soundly pruned with Ockham's razor. The test of each interpretation must be sought in the material, not in general statements of an admired theoretical authority figure.

DIARY

5 December 1997

Archaeological Conservation: A Key to the Past, London (UK)

Contact: Kirsten Suenson-Taylor, Museum of London, Conservation Department, London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN.

16-18 December 1997

Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, Bournemouth (UK)

Contact: TAG'97 Organising Committee, School of Conservation Studies, Bournemouth University, Fern Barrow, Poole BH12 5BB.

24-28 March 1998

CAA - 26th Annual Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology Conference, Barcelona (Spain)

Contact: Juan A Barcelo, Quantitative Archaeology Laboratory, Department of Prehistory, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.

6-10 April 1998

Ille Congrès International 14C et Archéologie, Villeurbanne (France)

Contact: Centre de datation par le radiocarbone, Bâtiment 217, 43 boulevard du 11 novembre, F-69622 Villeurbanne Cedex.

27 April-1 May 1998

31st International Symposium on Archaeometry, Budapest, (Hungary)

Contact: Katalin T Biró, Hungarian National Museum, Department of Information, H-1450 Budapest Pf. 124.

12-16 May 1998

Bell Beakers today: pottery, people, culture, symbols in 3rd millennium Europe, Riva del Garda (Italy)

Contact: Dr Franco Nicolais, Ufficio Beni Archeologici, Castello del Buonconsiglio, I-38100 Trento.

3-6 September 1998

4th International Conference on Insular Art, Cardiff, Wales (UK)

Contact: Dr Nancy Edwards, School of History & Welsh History, University of Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG.

3-7 September 1998

International Rock Art Congress (IRAC), Vila Real (Portugal)

Contact: IRAC 98, Congresso Internacional de Arte Rupestre, Secção de Geologia, Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Apartado 202, P-5001 Vila Real Codex.

9-10 November 1998

International Meeting on Coastal and Estuarine Environments: Sedimentology, Geomorphology and Geoarchaeology, London (UK)

Contact: Professor K Pye, The University, PO Box 227, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 6AB.

THE EDITOR'S CORNER

Dr Ulrich Schädler wrote to the Secretariat from Frankfurt am Main (Germany) on 16 June to resign his EAA membership from the end of this year. He raised the not unfamiliar complaint that the Association had little to offer classical archaeologists. We were also reproached for "neglecting the fact that many classical archaeologists are doing fieldwork in the Mediterranean during the months of August and September." As a result, anyone who wants to take part in the Annual Conference would be obliged to interrupt that work.

It is undeniable that until this year, with the Ravenna Conference, the EAA has had little to offer our classical colleagues. We are also sympathetic about his problems over dates - but he should know that prehistorians and medievalists also carry out fieldwork in August and September. It is for that reason that the Conference is held as late in September as possible. There is no bias against classical archaeologists in the EAA - the Secretary and his predecessor are both from that stable - but it is up to them to participate in the work of the Association and work from the inside.

We have also heard from *Leiden*, more in sorrow than in anger. Members are having trouble in contacting the Socrates-funded archaeology network based there, which is not surprising, since we gave you the wrong address for their Internet home-page. It should have been:

<http://archweb.LeidenUniv.nl/archeonet>.

This is not a complaint but a *piece of important information* for all members. The EAA Secretariat e-mail address has been changed: it is now eea@mol.org.uk

And, finally - to remind you once again that this is *your newsletter*, so let me hear from you. This issue contains articles by John Collis and Martin Rundkvist, with which you may or may not agree. We shall be happy to publish correspondence on these articles, and any other aspect of the work of the EAA or on European archaeology in general: send them to me c/o the Secretariat in London, or direct by e-mail to cleere@cicrp.jussieu.fr.

Henry Cleere

Results of the Referendum Vote

Motion: To change the name of the journal from the *Journal of European Archaeology* (JEA) to the *European Journal of Archaeology* (EJA).

165 members from 28 different countries returned their votes within the deadline. The exact results were as follows:

In favour	126
Not in favour	38
Void	1

The name of the journal will therefore change to the *European Journal of Archaeology*. Renumbering of the journal will commence with EJA 1, Spring 1998.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of European Archaeology has had a brief life for six years. It was conceived and began life before the EAA itself. It moved homes twice in six years, spending two years with Avebury Press, three years with Cruithne Press and one year as a publishing intermezzo. It had barely grown up before its allegedly promising career was cut short.

There were times during the Annual Meeting at the Ravenna Conference when it seemed as if the Journal was going to live on. Several speakers intervened to declare their attachment to the Journal, in title, in content and in concept. Passionate concern was expressed at the threat to change the name of 'our Journal'. Listening to this debate, I was struck by the strength of identification which Members felt towards a fledgling publication whose record of appearance and distribution was wayward, if not occasionally downright contrary! I hoped then, and I hope now, that members can develop that same sense of attachment to a new journal with another image.

For, when the votes were cast in the open ballot on the change of name, it became clear that the prodigal journal was not to keep its name and the change of image was to be completed as the Executive and Editorial Boards had wished. It does seem in keeping with a 'new start' that the name of the journal is changed at the same time as its image, its frequency and, above all, its publisher. For the EAA, this represents a huge step forward and a big challenge to make the new journal work for the benefit of the Members, other readers, the Association and the publishers.

The new publisher – Sage Publications – is a leading international academic and educational publisher of books and journals. One of the few privately owned publishing companies, Sage has three closely linked editorial offices in London, California and New Delhi. Sage's expertise in journal publishing will help us not only to retain the high quality of the journal but also make sure it reaches a larger audience. Our partnership with Sage will bring a guaranteed growth in our membership and dissemination of journal articles to the wider archaeological community through increased library subscriptions.

From the beginning of next year, a vigorous marketing campaign comprising direct mail shots and catalogues targeted at individuals and institutions, advertising, conference exhibits and an Internet presence will highlight the significance of our new journal in the international academic arena. The journal will also benefit from increased abstracting and indexing coverage.

The title of our new journal will be the European Journal of Archaeology. This means that the Editorial Board will be striving to bring to the readership some of the most exciting European approaches to old as well as new data, as well as covering 'hot' issues in a scholarly way. But this will never exclude authors from outside Europe who have specific ideas about European approaches to their own archaeology or new and challenging interpretations of European material. Some of the

topics coming up in the first issue of the EJA include new approaches to GIS and to exchange theory and the Myceneans, new ways of understanding metallurgical analyses for the Italian Copper and Bronze Ages, new approaches to ethnicity and sculpture in Iberia and rigorous analyses of intra-site faunal variation in the Palaeolithic.

One of the main changes in the EJA will be the replacement of the hardback format – admittedly beloved of some Members – by a slimmer, softback journal. Slimmer because it will be produced three times rather than twice a year; softback because almost every other journal is produced in softback. And therefore the EJA will look more like the modern journal. Three editions per annum will enable the Editorial Board to publish good

articles faster and maintain the flow of high-quality material to the readership. If there is a pledge which the Editorial Board make to our readers, it is that quality will be improved in the new EJA.

One way of improving our Journal is by the innovation of selecting a special theme for a single one-off issue. Thematic issues will not occur in every issue and maybe not even once a year. But they will appear when there is an obvious opportunity for an in-depth discussion of an important topic. The first theme will be Heritage Archaeology, to be published in issue 2/1 (i.e. the first edition of 1999). Contributions to this thematic issue are welcomed from now onwards.

Much of our archaeological explanation is concerned with transformations. So please don't think of the death of the Journal of European Archaeology – think rather of its transformation onto another plane of existence. And remember, too, that the European Journal of Archaeology is your Journal, so please write for it and publish in it what you want to see in what surely has the potential of becoming one of most significant journals in world archaeology.

John Chapman & Sage Publications
General Editor and Publisher, EJA

EAA 4th Annual Meeting

The EAA 4th Annual Meeting will be held from 23-27 September 1998 at the University of Göteborg. The first announcement will be mailed in December. For further information please contact:

Meeting Secretariat, EAA Göteborg '98, Dept of Archaeology,
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Request for Help

Late on Sunday 26th October 1997, CIMEC - The Information Centre for Culture & Heritage, a public institution under the Ministry of Culture, which maintains the national databases for the Romanian Cultural Heritage - was robbed.

Eight Pentium personal computers - more than a third of the computers in the Institution -, including the Internet server of CIMEC, together with a Minolta telefax and other electronic equipment, were stolen from six rooms. The internal and external data networks were savagely destroyed and the cables dismantled. The paper archives and the furniture were vandalised and 50 CD-ROMs with original programmes were taken away. The restoration of what remains and the recovery of the destroyed applications and programmes, Web pages and databases will take many weeks of hard work. The damage will cost CIMEC the equivalent of their budget for three months. It is a severe loss for an institution with very modest financial resources, particularly since the whole activity of CIMEC relies on computers. As a result the main electronic resource for the Romanian Cultural Heritage (<http://cimec.sfos.ro>), visited by 1500 people each month, has been disconnected for an uncertain period.

Without financial help, CIMEC will not be able to recover soon and the electronic archive of the Romanian Cultural Heritage could be in danger. CIMEC therefore requests the support of all cultural institutions and companies to assist their recovery.

Dan Matei
CIMEC Director

The European Archaeologist

No 9 Summer 1998

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**Göteborg
September 1998**

The EAA returns to northern Europe for its 4th Annual Conference, which is being held in Sweden at Göteborg (Göteborg) on **23-27 September 1998**, at the invitation of the Swedish Central Board of National Antiquities (Riksantikvarämbetet) and the University of Göteborg (Faculty of Arts and Humanities and Department of Archaeology).

Three main themes have been selected for the conference: Managing the Archaeological Record and the Cultural Heritage; Archaeology of Today - Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives; and Archaeology and Material Culture - Interpreting the Archaeological Record. The Annual Business Meeting will take place during the Conference, when elections will be held to fill the places of officers and Executive Board members whose terms of office come to an end. The programme also includes a choice of excursions on 27 September.

Once again, there will be facilities for exhibitions and displays by publishers, museums, university departments, and other archaeological bodies.

Accommodation is available in hotels and the University campus, within easy walking distance of the conference centre.

The first programme of the Conference, which is open to non-members, has been sent to all members and those who completed the pre-registration form will have received the second circular. Members and others who have not yet registered or who may require further information should contact the EAA Meeting Secretariat at the following address:

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The Ravenna resolutions

We omitted to publish in our last issue the resolutions emanating from the round tables at the 3rd Annual Conference, which were approved by the Annual Business Meeting. The resolution from the Round Table on ***Training and mobility in postgraduate***

studies, led by Tim Darvill (Bournemouth University, UK) was:

Recognizing the critical importance of high-quality education and training programmes to prepare professional archaeologists for their work, and recognizing the differences that exist in the structure, content, and organization of further and higher education systems within individual states, the workshop requests that the Executive Board of the EAA considers and seeks to implement the following proposals:

1. To examine the implications of the EAA *Code of Practice* in relation to the education and training of archaeologists and, if appropriate, to develop and promulgate a list of topics and themes that should be included in programmes of study leading to academic qualifications for those wishing to practise as archaeologists. The core curriculum agreed in the UK between the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and the Standing Conference of University Professors and Heads of Archaeology (SCUPHA) may provide a model from which a more broadly applicable scheme could be developed.
2. To produce, on a regular basis and perhaps in partnership with others, a directory of archaeological training opportunities in Europe. In the first instance this may simply comprise the listing of courses available in colleges and universities. Special attention should be given to opportunities for students to move between centres during their studies through mobility programmes and exchanges. In the medium term the directory should seek to identify groupings of courses of broadly equal standing as a contribution to the developing need for the trans-national recognition of academic and professional qualifications in archaeology. Attention should be given to distributing the directory through both conventional publication and the opportunities provided by new technologies such as the World Wide Web.

The resolution from the Round Table on *International collaboration in the conservation of the archaeological heritage* led by Marc Laenen (ICCROM, Rome) recognized:

1. The pivotal role of conservation in all processes of interpretation, preservation, and the use of archaeological data and sites;
2. The need to develop initiatives to increase - at institutional and decision-making levels - the awareness of the role of conservation of archaeological sites in planning and management;
3. The need to develop and constantly update documentation systems on the state of conservation of archaeological sites as a basis for conservation planning;

4. The need to develop management models for archaeological sites, also with private contributions, based on conservation principles and appropriate training programmes;
5. The need to create a platform of communication and to encourage further development of common strategies and common action at European level;
6. The need to develop such a platform and related strategy - within the limitations of available resources - to include other areas of the world in need of professional exchange and support.

Ravenna: The organizers' view

The Scientific Secretariat of the 3rd Annual Conference has sent us the following comments, written by Maurizio Tosi, Maurizio Cattani, Alessandro Nasi, and Mark Pearce, in response to the notes by John Collis and Marti Rundkvist in our last issue.

Introduction

There are broadly two types of archaeological conference: the TAG [Theoretical Archaeology Group] model, unprofessional in its organization, using largely university facilities and accommodation, and with a low budget, and the SAA [Society for American Archaeology] "convention" slick model, professionally run and expensive. Ljubljana [the inaugural meeting of EAA] was the closest to the TAG model, whilst Ravenna may be said to have aspired to the SAA model.

The Ravenna Conference, however, served to highlight two factors: the fact that the EAA does not seem to be totally sure of the form it wants its Annual Conference to take, and an essential conflict of interests that exists in the present arrangement.

A three-headed hydra

Although there is a local organizing committee, in practice the Annual Conference "belongs" to three separate groups, whose interests and aspirations do not always correspond. It is our opinion that this clash of interest lies at the heart of the accusations of failure made at the Business Meeting and supported from the platform.

The academic sessions belong in a very real way to the **session organizers**. We were instructed that they were to be demand-led and, although we suggested many of the themes to set the ball rolling, the others came from the membership. The session organizers are supposed to be responsible for the scientific aspects of their sessions, whilst the local committee provide support and infrastructure; indeed, the local committee's "scientific" input is really limited to receiving abstracts and deciding to which session they should be assigned.

However, the instruction from the Executive Board to the local committee to be inclusive rather than exclusive (which it interpreted as accepting all papers, assigning those not accepted by session leaders to alternative sessions) in a sense vitiates this autonomy: session leaders are obliged or pressurized to widen their parameters, sometimes accepting papers they know are not suitable or of poor quality.

The Board's desire for inclusiveness is, of course, perfectly understandable. Young scholars and members from less developed scientific communities need to be encouraged, and it is a sad fact that most institutions will only sponsor conference attendance when their employees are giving papers. Wide participation will, it may be hoped, translate into increased membership.

On the other hand, the *Executive Board* sees the Annual Conference as primarily a service to the membership, and an instrument by means of which to organize Business Meetings, etc. It therefore makes demands on the local committee in terms of resources (space, planning meetings, direction) which it may be perceived of as "paying" for in two primary ways: the perceived prestige accruing to the local committee as organizer of the EAA Annual Conference (though the EAA has not yet reached the level of the SAA), and access to the Association's membership, so as to guarantee attendance at the Conference.

The Board clearly has a number of aims in organizing Annual Conferences which are tangential to those of the local committee and the session organizers. These include encouraging new membership and communicating Association business to the membership. Its demands on local organizers for resources in the planning stages constitute a financial commitment that might be perceived as being excessive.

The *local organizers* are thus in the middle: they do not have real control over academic quality (much of this is delegated to the session organizers, some of whom to a very real extent nominate themselves) and much of the strategic direction comes from the Board. For this reason the Ravenna organizers saw the round tables as an area where they could have a real input, and some of them were extremely successful. However, in the future it may be difficult to find local organizers, as the financial commitment to be made may seem out of proportion to the potential advantages. The Board needs to consider seriously whether the demands it makes are compensated by its own contribution.

Organizational aspects

Organizing any large conference like that in Ravenna is labour-intensive and very expensive, not least because a critical mass is reached above which it is necessary to use professional conference organizers; thus the large-scale meeting inevitably gravitates towards a "convention" format. Furthermore, because of the pricing policy, break-even point is difficult to

reach: non-members are clearly preferable from the point of view of the local organizers, as their registration fee is higher.

We feel, however, that this financial problem is not appreciated by much of the membership. A simple example will suffice: at the Ravenna Business Meeting unfair criticism was made of the policy of charging publishers to exhibit their books, and yet bookselling is a commercial activity like running a radiocarbon dating business or an archaeological unit (both of which seem to be quite happy to pay for their stands). Although there are differences of scale between publishers, there is no reason why they should not be charged; indeed, it would be difficult to justify charging other businesses for stand space if they are not. Conference space and infrastructure have costs and the decision must be left to local organizers (commercial stands are a necessary income stream).

Problems with conference participants

These can be split into two types: *unprofessional and rude behaviour*, like not respecting time limits (which should have been addressed by session organizers) and *practical problems* linked to the nature of the Annual Conference.

Quite rightly, the EAA Board instructed us to accept papers given in any European language. The Association does not just belong to the Atlantic fringe, where English is most widely used, but needs to include the French- and German-based scholarly communities; Russian is also a widely spoken *lingua franca*. Language is highly charged politically, and the local organizers had a certain amount of problems from francophones objecting to the EAA's Business Meeting language policy. We must accept that not everybody speaks English (and some papers delivered in English would have been more comprehensible if delivered in the speaker's mother tongue). The answer is that academia is a market: ideas need to be "sold" and only have impact if they are put across successfully. If individual speakers are only interested in their national/language community constituency, that is their problem in the final analysis. We feel most strongly that participants must be free to give scientific papers in the language of their choice (and competence). The professional sessions are perhaps another issue, however; since providing simultaneous translation is expensive, we suggest that each Annual Conference establishes a panel of volunteers who speak English and the other European languages who can be called upon to translate in round tables and discussions for their many colleagues whose English is less fluent.

Another problem was that we received a large number of papers which could not be fitted into any of the sessions that had been proposed. Although clearly sessions need to be demand-led, and sessions were born as a result, this created organizational difficulties, and some general sessions had to be put on which had no clear unifying theme.

One particular problem (which also plagued the UISPP Congress in Forlì) is that of speakers not turning up (470 people). This is compounded by the economic difficulties experienced by many east and central European countries: even serious professionals with the best intentions can find themselves in difficulties, especially if they were relying on grants to attend. This uncertainty makes the practical planning of the Annual Conference difficult: income that seems certain is lost, bookings are left empty, and time is wasted. The effect on scientific sessions can be equally dramatic. We can see no easy answer to this problem: it may diminish as the economies of the former Eastern Bloc countries improve, but it certainly also depends on cultural differences in Europe that go much deeper. Of the 470 who did not turn up, 434 never communicated their cancellation. Where they were also grant-holders this was particularly serious: of the 31 grant-holders (east and central European delegates and some session organizers) who did not come, 29 did not bother to tell us of their cancellation.

A final comment relates to the accessibility of EAA Annual Conferences to younger scholars and junior professionals: if the drift from the TAG model to the SAA convention type of conference is inevitable (and this is the form which the annual meetings of professional bodies take), these people will be excluded by cost. At present, although provision is made for central and east European colleagues, none is made for the younger, poor westerners, many of whom would have important contributions to make. Indeed, the job market aspect of SAA meetings, as Maurizio Tosi pointed out, is an aspect of membership service that needs reflecting on.

[These comments, which have already been seen by Board members, raise a number of important issues for future Annual Conferences. We feel that the subject of the Ravenna Conference has been given a good airing in these columns and we shall not be printing any more comments. However, we look forward to hearing from members after the Gothenburg Conference, to find out whether the lessons of Ravenna have been taken to heart. Ed.]

FORUM

North v. south and commercial archaeology

We have received the following letter from Dr Ramón Fabregas Valcarce (Department of Prehistory, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain) which raises a number of very interesting points. These have been referred to two of the contributors to the last issue of TEA, whose responses follow his letter.

I am sending you this letter in order to comment on different issues raised in No 8 of *The European Archaeologist*.

Not having attended the EAA Annual Conference in Ravenna, I was shocked by the forceful report by John Collis, and I fully endorse the proposals that he makes to avoid further examples of unacceptable behaviour on the part of certain senior archaeologists.

However, I disagree with his comment about the different traditions, one more egalitarian and the other more hierarchical, which is a painful reminder of other North v. South disputes and stereotypes. As a "Southerner" I would certainly not allow such objectionable behaviour in a session where I was the chairman, whatever the nationality or academic status of the offender. I should add that, in common with a number of my Spanish colleagues, I find surprising, even unacceptable, the patronizing attitude adopted by many senior archaeologists towards colleagues of "inferior" academic status in other countries, whether from the north or the south. The fact that, as John Collis condemns, some junior colleagues do not feel able to criticize this form of academic snobbery makes me wonder about their acceptance of such notions of academic ranking.

Let me salute the draft Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists involved in Commercial Work [TEA 8, pp 9-10]. However, there is a fair amount of wishful thinking in some of the principles, notably nos 4, 9, 10, and 11, at least from my perspective as an observer of the development of this branch of archaeology in Spain, and more particularly in Galicia. The paramount - even excessive - role played by heritage bodies on the one hand and the fierce competition between archaeological firms on the other put in question the achievement of some of the goals listed in the Principles. Indeed, I wonder whether the work carried out - amounting to nearly 100% of the fieldwork in regions such as Galicia - has any relevance from an historical standpoint, given the purely "technical" character of most reports and the lack of adequate publication (if any) of the results.

I am not accusing commercial archaeologists of being mere money grubbers, but simply want to draw attention to the rather blurred boundaries between what is done, what might be done, and what just ought to be done, given the importance fact that this archaeological activity is being carried out under the pressures and conditions of a market economy.

Another undesirable by-product of this situation is that in Galicia (and probably also in other Spanish regions) a low-intensity war has been raging since the early 1990s between commercial archaeologists (or professional archaeologists, as they describe themselves), heritage managers, and museum and university archaeologists carrying out research. One of its causes is the variable funding and

supervision of these different forms of archaeological activity.

I would comment that it is all very well drafting codes of practice; however, now that these exist, is it not time to carry out a survey of the actual situation of commercial archaeology in different parts of Europe - its origins and development and its relationship with other branches of archaeology? It is worth doing this otherwise we shall find ourselves in a situation where we are talking about the forest and its deep meaning and purposes while a group of gnomes is felling the trees unnoticed, to sell the timber to the wicked witch (with apologies in advance to anyone who may feel hurt by this metaphor!).

Professor John Collis (University of Sheffield, UK) wrote:

In my contributions to the last issue of *TEA* I was inevitably engaging in over-simplification, though I did try to choose my words carefully, by contrasting not only north and south but also east and west. This was specifically because of Spain which, with France, is closer to north-west Europe in terms of "power structures" than it is to Italy (it is interesting therefore that someone from Galicia should consider himself more southern than western). Spain is, as the tourist propaganda once proclaimed, "different," also in terms of my generalizations about university organization, with departments that are still largely culture-historical (as in my "closed" system), but exceptionally large in numbers of staff (more like my "open" system) for reasons which I do not really understand.

I was fortunate to have been educated in a system that was dynamic, expanding, open to new ideas, and decentralized, with little control by individuals, unlike many of my European colleagues who have suffered various sorts of centralized control, both political and academic. As students we in Britain were encouraged to disagree with our teachers, unlike what happens in many countries in Europe. We also had no central organization like the archaeological institutes so typical of central and eastern Europe, which could control research, funding, and appointments to archaeological posts. Our professors did not exercise their power as did, say, German professors.

Within such generalizations, however, there is a multitude of special circumstances, such as the size of the country, the impact of dominant individuals, etc, which have affected the way in which archaeology has developed in each country and how it continues to develop. Another major factor which affects the nature of archaeology is the theoretical framework within which we work, and here I would like to turn to Martin Rundkvist's paper ("The struggle for theoretical correctness in Swedish archaeology," *TEA* 8, 12-14), which brings home to me very clearly how our perceptions of the history and present state of archaeology differ from one country to another.

First, I would disagree with his characterization of the different "paradigms" that have dominated archaeology in the last fifty years. What he terms "traditional archaeology" is what I would label "culture-historical" - the concern with cultures and migrations and the reconstruction of ethnic and political history. "Art history" was another paradigm, dominant in the 19th century - but still very much with us - which was concerned with art and architecture. An example of the contrast can be demonstrated with the concerns of Romano-British archaeology in the 1950s-1960s: those who worked on the military sites were concerned very much with the evidence for the Roman conquest and barbarian invasions, whilst the art-historical approach was concerned with subjects such as the development of the plans of Roman villas or regional styles of mosaics. These were very much areas of interest for upper-class, and especially "imperialist", historians. However, I would see a whole series of different paradigms, many of which happily coexist, others of which are mutually contradictory - economic, technological, socio-economic, etc.

In the 1960s in north-western Europe (especially Britain) the "culture-historical" approaches were attacked by the "New Archaeology," which represented a wide range of new ideas and a fundamental change in methodology (hypothesis testing), not, as many writers wrongly assert, "processual archaeology," which was only a small part of it. It saw the introduction of many new ideas from geography, biology, statistics, cybernetics, as well as anthropology. At the same time there were fundamental changes in excavation techniques, in the organization of archaeology, and in the social context within which archaeology was practised. The term "post-processual archaeology" is thus rather stupid, especially since it, too, consists of a ragbag of different approaches; a better approximation might be "ideological archaeology" since many of the concerns are with the ideology of ancient societies and our own ideology in the way in which we view the past.

There is also a contrast in the way in which individuals react to new ideas. Some, such as Ian Hodder, tend to see paradigms in terms of binary oppositions - new paradigms replace the old - whereas others such as myself see this in cumulative terms. Thus I still work within a "socio-economic" framework, but I cannot do this unless I understand processes such as deposition which are affected by the ideology of ancient societies. This contrast of ideas is at present being hotly discussed in iron Age studies in Britain (eg the contrast in views between myself and Matthew Johnson in A Gwilt and C Haselgrove (eds), *Reconstructing Iron Age Societies*, 1997, Oxford: Oxbow Monograph 71).

I also believe that, although new discoveries in the field can change our views of the past, the major changes have been generated by developments in

theory. In fact, 19th century excavation was extremely efficient in producing the information the excavators wanted; the problem was that the range of questions was too limited. Many people claim that all that has happened in the last 150 years is that our excavation techniques have improved. I would suggest that it is a change in the questions we ask. How else can one explain the adoption of open-area excavation of rural settlements in Denmark in the 1930s, in medieval archaeology in Britain not until the 1950s, in Romano-British archaeology in the late 1960s, and elsewhere even later? When I was first introduced to urban archaeology in the 1950s I was taught not to keep animal bones as they were uninformative; a decade later some of us considered bones sometimes more informative than pottery - this was due to a change in paradigm.

It also affects the sort of sites we excavate and the techniques we employ (eg the importance of field survey as against excavation). My French colleagues still do not realize why I am working in the highlands of the Cantal, where we know nothing of the Iron Age! It is simply that the questions we consider to be important are different. Martin Rundkvist may be right in saying that the most "durable archaeology" is the results of our work in the field, but we need to know which data we are looking for and where to look for it, and this is based on our theoretical approach.

Thus for me "progress" in archaeology is a continuous interflow between theory and data collection, with the former dominant. It is also connected with individuals ("agents" in modern parlance) and understanding and exploiting to the full the structure (organization and institutions) that exist in the areas in which we work. If we are to comprehend the history of archaeology in Europe, and if we are to cooperate with one another, and if we are to improve the state of archaeology in our own countries, these are matters that we need to discuss and understand.

Roger Thomas (Chair, EAA Working Party on Commercial Archaeology) wrote:

The Working Party is grateful to Dr Fabregas Valcarce for his comments. He has astutely identified some of the most serious issues in commercial archaeology - the possibility of conflicts of interest between regulatory and commercial roles, problems of publication and possible suppression of information for commercial reasons, the possibility of academic fragmentation, and the allegedly low academic value of work done under a market-based system for archaeology.

As a matter of principle, it seems right that the cost of archaeological work on development projects should be met by the developers, rather than by the taxpayer at large. This is the "polluter pays" principle, which is firmly recognized in European Union law. Furthermore, throughout Europe public finances are under increasing pressure, while levels

of construction work are rising. Even if the taxpayer wanted to pay for the related archaeological work, there would never be enough funds for this.

This is not, of course, to say that the move towards commercial archaeology is straightforward. Indeed, aspects of it - and especially those highlighted by Dr Fabregas - are potentially very problematic. The Draft Principles are intended to represent a set of ideals, and the Working Party recognizes that meeting all of them in particular practical situations may never be easy. However, making these ideals explicit gives the profession a goal to aim for. The Draft Principles can also provide a basis for assessing how well practice is matching up to theory in commercial archaeology in the different countries of Europe. Strong regulatory mechanisms, high standards of professionalism, and a strong commitment to advancing our understanding of the past - whatever the funding regime - seem most likely to ensure that commercial archaeology makes a worthwhile contribution to society as a whole.

Dr Fabregas proposes that a full survey of commercial archaeology in Europe should be undertaken. Part of the remit of the Working Party is to investigate the present position in the different countries of Europe, and much useful information has been gathered. However, it has proved difficult to obtain information from some areas. It is also clear that the picture is very complex, very variable from area to area, and changing rapidly in some areas at the present time. A thorough survey would be a major undertaking but, in view of the importance of the issues for European archaeology as a whole, perhaps this is something that the association should consider, maybe in conjunction with the Council of Europe.

Ravenna: members' questionnaire results

Following the EAA 3rd Annual Meeting in Ravenna, the EAA Secretariat circulated a questionnaire to delegates to help assess where any weaknesses existed in the conference, thus enabling the Secretariat to work with future conference organizers to improve this service. The questionnaire is therefore a very valuable source of information and we would like to thank those who took the time to complete and return it. This report summarises certain results of particular interest to members. If you would like to see more detailed statistics, please contact the Secretariat.

Who replied to the questionnaire?

Of the 210 EAA members who attended the EAA 3rd Annual Meeting in Ravenna (out of a total of

671), 70 replied to this questionnaire. The majority were full members who have been with the EAA for 3 years or more. There was also an encouraging response from student and brand new members, the latter returning 25% of all questionnaires received. The respondents came from 22 countries in total, all of them European bar the USA. The Italians and British proffered the largest response (11 members from each), closely followed by the Germans and Hungarians. Geographically, there was a fairly even representation from all areas of Europe. 74% were male and aged between 30-50 years. This last figure is typical of the Association as a whole.

Why did delegates attend the 3rd Annual Meeting?

As would be expected the main attraction of the Annual Meeting was the academic sessions with 69% intending to take part in them and 89% actually doing so once there. Over half of those who replied had given a paper at Ravenna. The round tables were also popular drawing in over half the delegates. The EAA Annual Meetings have obviously gained a reputation for providing the chance to promote professional development and to network as this was often the reason given for attending Meetings and for intending on do so again in the future.

The book shop was a feature that proved to be a cause for concern amongst some members; whilst it was very popular and well attended by delegates, the running of it was not deemed professional by some and the publishers' representation not European enough. The Opening Session and Annual Lecture both attracted many delegates, particularly and not surprisingly those from the host country. A good proportion attended the EAA ABM although this was disrupted by a timetable clash with an academic session. In future the Saturday afternoon will be reserved purely for the ABM. The least well attended activity was the computer laboratory although this is a more specialised area of interest.

Whatever the appeal of the EAA Annual Meetings, 97% said they would attend one again.

The Sessions

The sessions at Ravenna did not always live up to expectations. 70% felt that they had only been adequately or badly organised and 71% believed that there were too many sessions which had a negative effect on discussion. This contributed to poor time-tabling, where similar topics were discussed in parallel sessions, and consequently received criticism. On a more positive note the great majority felt that a good variety of topics had been covered and on the whole the chairpersons were described as capable. However, there were some sessions where the speakers obviously

overran their allotted time and it was advised that stricter control should be imposed on this. Two-thirds preferred 20 minutes as the proposed time for giving a paper. In addition it was suggested that since there was not sufficient opportunity for Q&A or debate, that time should be allowed for discussion at the end of each paper or session.

Individual suggestions for general improvement included: having a paper about archaeology and its organization in the host country each year; having the opportunity to read papers in advance of the session to allow more time for discussion; and concentrating on analysis and results rather than the presentation of data.

Proposed future topics ranged from map information, legislation and prehistoric art and its semantics through to discussion on the content and organization of the Annual Meetings.

The Language

This is a subject that always generates much debate amongst members of the EAA. The decision of the Association to adopt English as its official language was ratified by the statistic which showed that 98% of the respondents speak and understand English, followed by 47% speaking French and German and 30% speaking Italian out of a total of 19 different languages altogether. 75% believed that languages other than English should be allowed at the Meetings, French and German being the most popular options, provided that good quality simultaneous translation is offered. It was also suggested that in such cases English abstracts and captions for slides should be provided to listeners at the beginning of each paper to facilitate the following of the speech. Of those who disagreed with introducing other languages, 65% were from the Eastern Bloc countries, the remainder coming from Scandinavia and Italy. Evidently this issue still needs to be addressed since 77% felt that the balance of languages used at Ravenna was incorrect.

The Social Events

As always the social events proved to be very popular amongst the delegates. Over 80% attended one or more of the organised events, the Annual Dinner attracting the greatest number. The vast majority found these events enjoyable although there were complaints about the quality of food and wine at the Annual Dinner. It was also noted that organised transportation to these events was not always clearly advertised or on schedule. However, many delegates did benefit from this service and over half the respondents attended all three events. There was even one member who attended solely for the social events and the location - it is good to know we can offer a holiday atmosphere as well as one of academic and professional exchange!

The excursions were not as well supported as the organizers had hoped. This may be partly due to the fact that many of the sites of archaeological interest on offer were easily accessible by the individual and a large number took advantage of the free pass to the basilicas and museums which came as part of the delegate pack. The ease of integration by the delegates into the beautiful city was appreciated by many. In order to take advantage of this more fully however it was proposed that one afternoon in the week was left free to allow time for individual exploration and relaxation in the middle of an otherwise hectic week.

EAA Secretariat
23 April 1998

Dutch professional archaeologists' association

Dutch archaeology is changing rapidly from a mainly academic discipline into a very diversified sector. More than half the c 700 archaeologists in The Netherlands are already working in the field of cultural heritage management or closely related professions. Cultural heritage is enjoying a growing interest on the part of central, provincial, and local government bodies. Implementation of the Malta Convention is currently under discussion in Parliament. The funding for heritage management and archaeological survey and research is growing rapidly. An increasing number of archaeologists therefore saw the need for improved professional standards.

In the spring of 1995 twenty-five archaeologists from all branches of Dutch archaeology discussed the need for an association of professional archaeologists, and this led to the establishment of the Dutch Association of Professional Archaeologists (Nederlandse Vereniging van Archeologen - NVvA) in March 1997. Members (who must have two years' practical experience) and Associate Members have to subscribe to the NVvA Charter, which in effect constitutes a code of practice.

The objectives of the new association are to:

- Improve professional standards in ethical and other senses by continuous professionalization;
- To look after the material and non-material interests of its members;
- to improve communication among archaeologists and between archaeologists and the outside world.

In the coming years NVvA will focus on:

- General acceptance of its Charter by all professionals working in Dutch archaeology;
- The compilation of registers of Dutch archaeologists and archaeological organizations;
- Providing good theoretical and practical training for archaeologists and other professionals working in Dutch archaeology;
- Improvement of the legal status of freelance and contract archaeologists;
- Dissemination of information about new developments to archaeologists.

NVvA held its first meeting, attended by 130 archaeologists, developers, and civil servants working in the fields of planning and heritage management, on the role of archaeology in large construction projects in April 1997.

The address of NVvA is Postbus 1261, NL 9701 BG Groningen, The Netherlands (telephone + 31 50 363 67 28), and the Secretary, Danny Gerrets, can be contacted by e-mail on gerrets@let.rug.nl.

Talking to foreigners

JOHN COLLIS¹

Following up my criticisms of the level of presentation at Ravenna, I here offer my ideas and suggestions on how to lecture, especially at international gatherings, based on my experiences, not only lecturing in English to non-English speakers, but also attempting to lecture myself in foreign languages in a way that only an Englishman might dare (and fail). I dedicate this paper to everyone who has suffered my attempts at French, German, and Spanish.

Lecturing at an international conference demands all the normal requirements of public lecturing, but also a special effort, as you will be talking to people whose language is not your own, or you will be lecturing in a language which is foreign to you. This should be good experience in making you think more about your presentation, and hopefully make you a better lecturer!

Before the lecture

Make yourself known to the session organizer as soon as possible: the organizer should arrange a meeting of all participants in the session beforehand.

¹ Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield, Northgate House, West Street, Sheffield S1 4ET, United Kingdom

If possible, run through your slides beforehand to check that they are all the right way up and in the right order. Hand them to the technician before the session, as requested.

Try out the equipment in the lecture theatre beforehand, so that you know how to switch equipment and lights on and off.

Style of lecturing

There is no one way of giving a good lecture - indeed, a mixture of styles will make a session more interesting. There are, however, basic rules which should not be broken:

1. *Lecturing without a text* is a good way for those who can do it: it works on the principle that if you cannot hold in your head what you want to say, there is no way the audience will be able to grasp it. Use your overheads or slides as prompts; if you are lecturing in a foreign language and forget a word, ask the audience - it keeps them involved! This style needs careful preparation, by talking to oneself. It allows you to address the audience more directly, to adjust your time (but keep a close eye on the clock). The disadvantage is that you may miss a key point, or get your timing completely wrong.
2. *Lecturing with a prepared text* gives you greater control over the timing, but you should read the lecture out loud, and slowly, two or three times beforehand. The dangers are that your style will be too literary, you will read it in a monotone, not looking up at your audience, and you will have little flexibility if your timing goes wrong. In some lecture theatres there can be troubles with lighting so that you cannot read your text and show slides at the same time. Make the text easy to read - large lettering and widely spaced; a twenty-minute lecture will consist of about six typed pages with 1.5 line spacing.
3. *Lecturing with only brief notes* can be difficult, as you have continually to look up from your notes to the audience and then back again to the audience. Try putting your notes on the overhead projector: it will help the audience to follow your argument.

Do not turn your back on the audience or talk to the screen.

Before you start, check the microphone, if there is one, and make sure that you can be heard at the back of the audience. Do not move away from the microphone when lecturing in a large hall.

Choose someone at the back of the hall as the person to whom you are talking, and try to keep his or her interest: this will help you to project your voice to the whole audience.

Visual aids

Generally, visual aids should be bold and simpler: audiences cannot take in too much information when they are listening at the same time. Make

sure that every slide makes a point, and do not pad your lecture with unnecessary visual aids: it is a sign that you are insecure.

Put a spot in the bottom left-hand corner of your slides. For projection, they are simply turned upside down; you can quickly check that all the dots are visible. It is also an insurance in case of disaster: boxes of slides do get dropped and the dots help quick sorting. Hold your slides out at arm's length: if you cannot see the detail you require, the audience will not be able to see it either when the slide is projected. You should not have more than ten or fifteen slides at the most for a twenty-minute lecture, and you should mark clearly in your text where they should appear.

The lettering on *transparencies* for an overhead projector should be large and colourful. Hold the page at arm's length and screw up your eyes: if you cannot read it, neither will the audience.

Lecturing to foreigners

English is the international language for science, and also for the EAA, so you must ensure that your presentation can be understood in English, whatever language you may be lecturing in. There are various ways of doing this, and rules for helping your audience. Assume that you will have three types of people in the audience and try to cater for them all: those who speak the language fluently (no problem); those who understand nothing; and those who understand some, and are trying to improve their language skills.

1. *Lecturing in your native language*: Speak slowly, use short sentences and simple words, and avoid colloquial idioms. Names of sites and numbers are difficult for foreigners to pick up, so make sure that these appear in your visual aids.
2. *Lecturing in a foreign language*: Recognize that you will probably be speaking with an accent and intonation that may be incomprehensible to the native speaker and may be difficult for non-native speakers. You may also use the slightly wrong word. If possible, get a native speaker to check your text beforehand. We all make mistakes, often to the amusement of the native speakers, but do not let this worry you - this should be one of the delights of international communication!

There are various ways of making your presentation comprehensible:

1. *Simultaneous translation* is expensive, but if it is available, give your text to the interpreter beforehand so that specialist terms can be sorted out.
2. *A summary of major points on the overhead projector* in English should be done whether you are lecturing in English or another language, as it helps the audience to follow your points. This may require there to be two overhead projectors available in the lecture theatre.

3. *Handouts in English for the audience* should have more detail than the preprinted summary and should allow the audience to follow your lecture in detail.
4. *Oral summaries of your lecture*, preferably at the start of the lecture, take up precious time, but may be necessary in discussion sessions.

General points

With only twenty minutes in which to present your work, you must attempt to present your arguments in as simple and clear a way as possible. Do not try to make too many points.

Your presentation will be better if it is analytical rather than descriptive.

After you have given your paper, try to get advice from someone on how you might have improved your presentation, but don't be too depressed. To have tried and failed is better than never to have tried at all!

The EAA website survey

In the summer of 1997 an MSc student in computer science, David Wills, approached the EAA Secretariat with a view to writing his thesis on the EAA and its website. His course placed greater emphasis on the academic than the practical implementation of a website, and so he concentrated on a systems analysis perspective, rather than implementing a structured website prototype. The survey was undertaken to provide David Wills with some user information to structure his analysis, and also to provide the EAA with information regarding its members' attitudes to the Internet and an EAA home page. With the Secretariat's guidance he devised a questionnaire that was mailed to various EAA members during the summer of 1997 using random sampling.

Who uses/would use the EAA website?

In general, the majority of potential EAA website users are active professional archaeologists or academics (47% academics, 43% professionals, 9% unspecified). The implications of this are that the EAA has a serious membership base and that the website design and information should meet members' needs.

The questionnaire found that 80% of EAA members had used the Internet at least once. This is a noteworthy figure, and demonstrates that the majority of members have enough experience of the Internet to be able to access the EAA website. Additionally, 73% anticipated increasing their usage of the Internet. These criteria have implications in the future regarding the use of the Internet as a means of communication with and among EAA members.

What are the reasons for using an EAA website?

It was found that 72% of members used the web for archaeological research, 11% of them finding the information very useful, 78% fairly useful, and 8% no use at all. This diversity of opinion probably demonstrates the difference in research and resource requirements that members have. If the most frequent archaeological information "sources" for which the web was cited as being useful are examined, a mirror is provided of those features that ought to be included on the EAA website. These included publications, contact names and addresses, bibliographies, excavation news, general information, conference details, and information about organizations.

Results regarding other Internet tools, such as on-line archaeological discussions, Internet news groups, etc., were not positive. This indicates that either such tools are unimportant for archaeological research or that there are few such tools of sufficient quality available on the web.

How useful would an EAA website be?

A reassuring majority of EAA members (83%) were of the opinion that an EAA website would probably be useful, and only 5% believed that it would not be so. Possible features on the website suggested that 90% felt that the EAA Annual Conferences should be represented, 81% that *The European Archaeologist* should be available, and 83% that abstracts of archaeological papers should be published on the website. Other features were suggested, such as archaeologically related job advertisements, the names and e-mail addresses of all EAA members, and bibliographies. However, only 53% of members wished to see the *European Journal of Archaeology* available on the web.

Which language should be used on the EAA website?

As a result of combining statistics for "first" and "other" languages spoken by respondents to the questionnaire, it is apparent that the most commonly understood language among EAA members is English (94%), then French (54%), German (50%), Italian (38%), and Spanish (19%). It therefore seems appropriate that the EAA website should be presented in English at present. However, since the EAA is a European body, it would ideal if the other languages listed above were to be made available as language alternatives.

The future of the EAA website

Natasha Morgan of the Secretariat will be developing the website further in the near future. However, present constraints on time and financial resources will for the moment mean that progress will be slow. There are plenty of issues that have been raised by the survey and are referred to above, and these will be considered and reacted upon where it is beneficial to the EAA and its members. It is important that the Secretariat, along with the Board, should look into all issues that

involve services to members. These are not all straightforward: for example, possible payment of subscriptions by credit card over the Internet will raise issues of security. Such concerns will therefore be subject to continual identification and assessment in the foreseeable future.

Those wanting further information about the future of the EAA website or wishing to make comments or suggestions are invited to contact the Secretariat (e-mail aaa@molas.org.uk).

A medieval EU

For several centuries the Hanseatic League was the centre of economic and political activity in much of northern Europe. During the 12th century a burst of urban development saw the establishment of a number of towns in the region between the Rhine, already a major European artery, and the Baltic lands, where Christianity was being imposed by means of the swords of the Teutonic Order. There it encountered the trading network established by the Vikings of Sweden that spread down into Russia and on to the Black Sea.

In the 13th century the merchants of the north German trading towns formed an economic alliance with Visby, main port on the Swedish island that gave its name to the new Gotland Association. However, Visby was to lose its position rapidly to Lübeck, which became the centre of the new grouping, which was to become known as the Hanseatic League.

Secrecy was a watchword of the League (a title that was not used until the mid 14th century) and no complete list of its 80-plus members survives. However, among the leading members were coastal cities such as Dordrecht, Bremen, Hamburg, Stralsund, Danzig (Gdansk), Riga, and Reval (Tallinn), along with inland trading centres such as Cologne, Münster, Goslar, and Thorn (Torun). The League also maintained autonomous trading settlements (*Kontore*) in four important mercantile cities - London, Bergen, Bruges/Brugge, and Novgorod.

The dominant commercial role of the League had a profound impact on political activity in northern Europe. This endured until the end of the 15th century, when its protectionism was challenged by the emergence of The Netherlands, England, and southern Germany as major mercantile areas. By the 17th century the League ceased to function, although Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck maintained formal links until the 19th century, and all three retain the designation *Hansestadt* in their contemporary names.

The London *Kontor*, known as the Steelyard, was in fact purchased from the three survivors of the Hanseatic League in the mid 19th century, when the Cannon Street railway terminus was built. In the

late 1980s this station was the site of a major commercial development, which allowed archaeologists from the Department of Urban Archaeology of the Museum of London (now MoLAS) to carry out limited rescue excavations on part of the medieval site.

The main discovery was a stone-built structure measuring 13m by at least 19m, of late 12th century date. This is believed to have been the guildhall of the German merchants from Lotharingia, south of Cologne, who were granted trading privileges by Henry II in the late 1170s. With the ascendancy of the Hanseatic League it became the headquarters of the London *Kontor*, whose merchants worshipped at the nearby church of All Hallows. It is first recorded as *le Steleyerde* in a document of 1384. The League was formally given notice to quit in 1598 in response to protests from the powerful London Merchant Adventurers.

For a variety of reasons, this important excavation has regrettably not yet been fully published. The Council of Europe has promoted the Hanseatic League as one of its Cultural Routes, and an excellent tourist guide has been produced, written by Dr Gun Westholm. It is hoped that funding will be forthcoming for the publication of the Steelyard excavation, as part of a major collaborative scientific project on the League, which in many ways foreshadowed the European Union of today.

News from the Secretariat

In its Quarterly Review prepared on 8 April 1998, the EAA Secretariat reported that the current number of members who had paid their 1998 subscriptions stood at 368; this compares with 182 at the same stage in the previous year. Reminders had been sent out to those members who had not paid, **so, please get your outstanding subscriptions to the Secretariat without delay if you wish to remain a member and receive the Journal.** Membership subscriptions represent the main source of revenue for the Association and so prompt payment makes it possible for its work to continue and expand.

Of the categories of membership, 56% were full members, 15% full members from central and eastern Europe (who pay a reduced subscription), 13% free institutional members (also from central and eastern Europe), and the remainder student, family, retired, associate, life, and corporate members. Over half the members are between 35 and 50 years of age, the 20-35 and 50-65 age-groups constituting the bulk of the remainder. Gender analysis shows that 64% of members are male and 36% female.

The 1998 membership forms asked members to indicate their specialist areas. "Prehistory" was the most commonly identified category, with roughly equal representation of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, and medieval archaeology.

At the meeting of the Executive Board in Paris on 7 February 1998, the Treasurer (Peter Chowne) presented a generally favourable report on the Association's financial performance during the year ended 31 December 1997. Three issues of the *Journal* and two of *The European Archaeologist* were published and paid for, all outstanding debts with The Cruithne Press were settled, exhibition panels and leaflets (the latter in three languages) were produced and paid for, and a new management accounting system and membership database were set up. After paying all creditors, the Association ended the year with a credit balance of £4353.

The European Foundation for Heritage Skills

In 1996 the Council of Europe established the European Foundation for Heritage Skills for the benefit of all those working in the field of heritage conservation and management. Its avowed objective is "to foster progress in cultural heritage conservation skills and their transmission," in other words, to enable European professionals to improve the way the existing heritage is conserved and, as a result, the way in which it is handed down to succeeding generations.

"Heritage" in this context is interpreted widely, to include not only the major historic or archaeological monuments but also rural and industrial buildings and sites, as well as the less tangible heritage of costumes and popular traditions.

In line with the policy adopted by the Council of Europe, the Foundation does not regard the cultural heritage as being purely historical, scientific, aesthetic, or museum-based. It is seen as a factor in sustainable local development, capable of initiating and encouraging economic activity and development.

The Foundation has identified three roles. *In-service training* of heritage professionals consists of assisting the development of training programmes and helping with the technical and financial arrangements for international pilot projects. It does not intend to take the place of existing training facilities provided by universities, training centres, or vocational bodies. It sees its role as promoting and facilitating cooperation between these bodies and working in areas so far unexplored in order to assist in the development of new solutions.

A second role is in the field of *information and networking*. It will facilitate the exchange of data between organizations and professionals in different European countries (in some fields extending to non-European countries in the Mediterranean Basin and the Americas) with the help of IT resource centres. It will also actively seek new ways of disseminating information.

The *raising of heritage awareness* among the general public, and in particular to improve the image among young people of the art and craft trades associated with the heritage, at the same time emphasizing the employment potential of this sector.

The Foundation is a private non-profit-making organization, managed by a Governing Board made up of representatives of the Council of Europe, UNESCO, and the European Parliament, as well as representatives of professional cultural heritage and business circles. Its funding comes from public and private partners at national and international level for specific projects.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretariat of the European Foundation for Heritage Skills, Palais de l'Europe, F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France (telephone +33 3 88 41 22 52, fax + 33 3 88 41 27 55).

Financial Report for 1997

This report covers the first full financial and membership year since the transfer of the Secretariat to London. As it was not possible to complete the transfer from Oslo and set up administrative arrangements in London until March 1997, the method of accounting follows the principles used in previous years.

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st December 1997.

Income

	Notes	£
Opening Balance	1	19,082
Membership fees		19,269
Wenner Gren Grant	2	9,596
Other Grants		6,852
Bank interest	3	93
Secretary	4	1,239
Miscellaneous		6,246
		£62,377

Expenditure

	Notes	£
Secretariat expenses	5	12,517
Board expenses		2,280
Editorial Board expenses		1,608
Nomination Committee expenses		232
Stationary and printing		5,502
Journal and Newsletter	6	25,130
Secretary		905
Annual Business Meeting		1,313
Bank charges		623
Postage		2,398
Miscellaneous	7	8,948
		£61,456

Closing Balance £ 921

Notes

1. Balance transferred from Den Norske Bank Oslo to London
2. Ravenna conference grant paid to EAA
3. Additional sum of approximately £250 to be transferred from Den Norske Bank. This arrived too late for 1997 and will be included in the accounts for 1998.
4. Administrative arrangement for Secretary
5. Includes Secretariat salary costs
6. Includes JEA 4 (1996), JEA 5, back issues and Tea 7, TEA 8
7. Includes Wenner Gren grant payment to Ravenna organizers.

We have reviewed the accounting records of the Association for the year ended 31st December 1997.

In our opinion, the receipts and payments account which had been prepared for the year ended 31st December 1997 is in accordance with the underlying records.

Morris Palmer Day & Vann
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditor
Billingshurst
West Sussex, UK. 26th March 1998

Church archaeology

The Society for Church Archaeology was founded in 1996 to provide a focus for the advancement of public education by promoting the study, conservation, and preservation of churches and other places of worship and associated monuments in all their aspects. It produces a journal, *Church Archaeology*, and holds at least one conference each year. This year's conference, on the theme of "Early ecclesiastical landscapes," will be held on 24-25 October, jointly with the University of Glasgow. Details of the conference and membership forms (subscription £20; £10 for unwaged or retired members) can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Jez Reeve, Room 204, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB, UK.

New EAA Vice-President

At the meeting of the Executive Board held in Paris on 7 February 1998, **Erzsébet (Elisabeth) Jerem** (Hungary) was unanimously elected to serve as Vice-President for 1997-98.

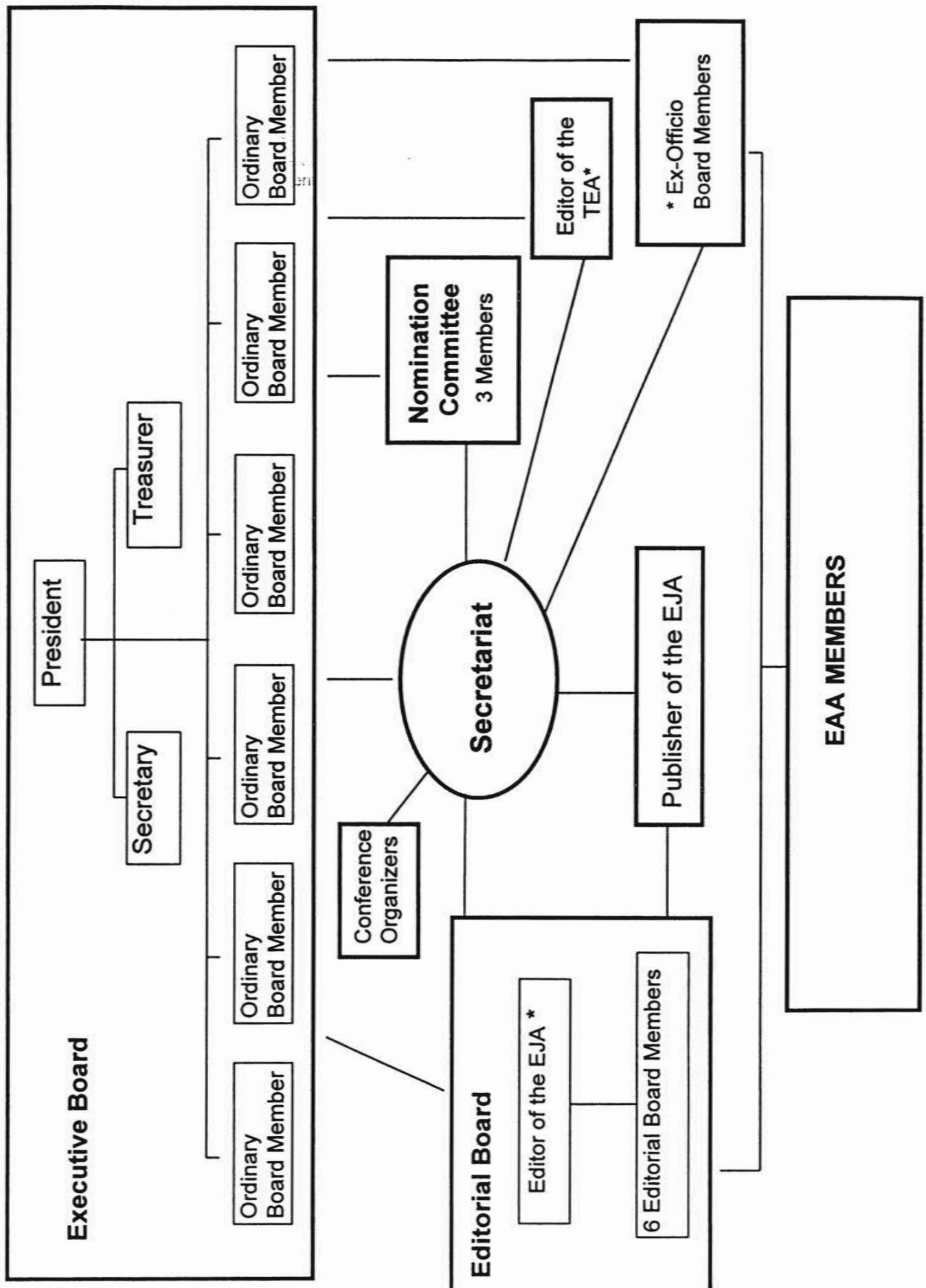
Elisabeth graduated in 1966 from Eötvös Lorand University, Budapest, with a degree in Archaeology and Classical Philology and is a former Rhys Research Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. Elisabeth's main research interests are: Iron Age (East Hallstatt), Celtic, environmental and landscape study, including GIS applications. From 1973-1996 she worked at the Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy, where she directed several excavations notably at the Iron Age settlement and cemetery at Sopron. Elisabeth is currently the Secretary of the Archaeolingua Foundation and Editor-in Chief of the Archaeolingua publication series.

European Journal of Archaeology (EJA) - Update

EJA 1 has now been sent out to all 1998 members - we hope you like it!

Call for Papers - Please remember that contributions are invited for the EAA's journal. Authors should target about 8000 words for the main text plus an abstract of 100-150 words in English, French or German. Contributions should be sent to the Editor @: John Chapman, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK
Fax: + 44 (0)191 374 3619
e-mail: j.c.chapman@durham.ac.uk

Structure of the EAA



Institutional subscriptions - all orders for institutional subscriptions should be sent directly to Sage Publications @: Subscriptions, Sage Publications Ltd, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2V 4PU. UK

☆ Why not visit the EJA's new homepage at: www.sagepub.co.uk/journals/journals.html

Structure of the EAA

The diagram on page 14 shows the structure of the Association and explains how the different departments of the EAA work with each other.

THE EDITOR'S CORNER

We continually urge members to use the pages of *The European Archaeologist* to express their views on any aspect of the Association or European archaeology, and to this end we have introduced a new section, FORUM, to which you are invited to contribute. Ramón Fabregas Valcarce initiates this in this issue with a letter that evokes replies from John Collis (our most assiduous contributor) and Roger Thomas, Chair of the Commercial Archaeology Working Party. John also takes the opportunity to take a pot-shot at Martin Rundkvist's piece in the last issue. This is just what *TEA* should be used for - vigorous debate on issues such as commercial archaeology, national differences in training and education, and the like. Appearing only twice a year we cannot hope to achieve the level of *actualité* of a weekly or even a monthly publication, but we can provide the platform for debate on the major issues of the day. So - keep your contributions coming in!

The Ravenna Conference has inspired a good deal of comment and engendered a certain amount of heat. This issue includes a measured response from the organizers, which contains a number of important points that we earnestly commend to anyone who undertakes the daunting task of organizing any kind of meeting. It has also provoked the indefatigable John Collis to set down his thoughts on how to give papers at conferences, based on many years' experience. Our own observation at Ravenna was that some of the worst offenders were in fact British contributors, who mumbled and gabbled, using colloquialisms and tortuous syntax.

The next practical contribution in this vein ought to be directed at session chairpersons. Chairing a scientific session or a round table is something that has to be taken serious and methodically. Does anyone out there care to have a go (no, not you this time, John)?

The Secretariat tells us that they have been receiving complaints about the use by the EAA on occasion in its publicity and on the cover of the *European Journal of Archaeology* of the symbol of twelve gold stars in a circle on a blue background. This is assumed to be the emblem of the European Union, which so far has only sixteen members, and so is not applicable to a body such as the EAA, which draws its members from the whole of the geographical region of Europe. This is in fact not the case: it is the symbol of Europe in its entirety, as shown by its use by the Council of Europe, which now covers over forty independent countries.

The comments from the Ravenna organizers refers to what it calls "the SAA convention" approach to organizing meetings. Those of us involved in creating the EAA openly acknowledge that the Annual Meetings of the Society for American Archaeology were very much in our minds when we devised the format of the EAA Annual Conferences. It was suggested at the last meeting of the Executive Board that other European archaeological bodies, such as the proposed new heritage managers group reported in our last issue, might hold their annual meetings in conjunction with the EAA Conferences, just as a number of bodies such as the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) in the USA do at SAA Annual meetings. Any such bodies that are interested are invited to contact the Secretariat to explore possibilities.

Book reviews are the province of *EJA*, but from time to time we propose to draw the attention of readers to new publications of general interest. One such is *Historical and philosophical issues in the conservation of cultural heritage* edited by Nicholas Stanley Price, M Kirby Talley jr, and Alessandra Melucco Vaccaro (ISBN 0 89236 398 3, p/b: Getty Conservation Institute, Los Angeles, USA). This is an admirable compilation of what the editors describe as "writings that have proved to be influential in the development of thinking about the conservation of cultural heritage." It contains articles by such pioneers as John Ruskin, Alois Riegl, William Morris, and Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc, along with twentieth-century masters such as Paul Philippot, Cesare Brandi, and Giorgio Torraca. Whilst it is primarily intended for the use of students, it is an invaluable source of inspiration for

all who are concerned with the origins and evolution of modern approaches to the conservation of the cultural heritage. A number of the seminal articles are published here in English for the first time.

This disclaimer should conventionally appear on the first page, along with the publishing details. However, since it has been omitted in earlier issues, we want to draw attention to it by a note in this section. Although *The European Archaeologist* is published by the European Association of Archaeologists, the views expressed are those of named authors or the Editor, and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Association.

DIARY

28-30 August 1998

Gibraltar and the Neanderthals, Gibraltar.

Contact Dr Clive Finlayson, The Gibraltar Museum, P O Box 939, Gibraltar.

3-6 September 1998

4th International Conference on Insular Art, Cardiff, Wales (UK)

Contact Dr Nancy Edwards, School of History & Welsh History, University of Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG.

3-7 September 1998

International Rock Art Congress (IRAC), Vila Real (Portugal)

Contact IRAC 98, Congresso Internacional de Arte Rupestre, Secção de Geologia, Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Apartado 202, P-5001 Vila Real Codex, Portugal.

6-8 September 1998

Negotiating boundaries: the past in the present in south-eastern Europe, Lampeter, Wales (UK)

Contact (by e-mail) y.hamillakis@lamp.ac.uk or <http://archaeology.lamp.ac.uk/Arch/seeurope.html>.

23-27 September 1998

4th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists, Göteborg (Sweden)

Contact EAA 1998 Meeting Secretariat, Department of Archaeology, Göteborg University, Box 20, S-405 30 Göteborg, Sweden.

9-10 October 1998

From the ground up: Beyond gender theory in archaeology, Milwaukee (USA)

Contact Bettina Arnold, University of Milwaukee-Wisconsin, P O Box 413, Bolton Hall, Milwaukee, WI 53201, USA.

9-10 November 1998

International Meeting on Coastal and Estuarine Environments: Sedimentology, Geomorphology and Geoarchaeology, London (UK)

Contact Professor K Pye, The University, PO Box 227, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 6AB, UK.

19-21 December 1998

Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG) Conference, Birmingham (UK)

Contact TAG'98, The Field Archaeology Unit, The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK.

10-14 January 1999

4th World Archaeology Congress (WAC4), Cape Town (South Africa)

Contact WAC 4 Conference Secretariat, P O Box 44503, Claremont 7735, Cape Town, South Africa.

26-28 March 1999

Deal 300: Early Modern Settlement in Britain and Beyond 1600-1800, Deal, UK

Contact: Deal 300, Deal Town Hall, Deal, Kent, CT14 6BB, UK

22-26 September 1999

3º Congresso de Arqueologia Peninsular [3rd Congress on Iberian Archaeology], Vila Real (Portugal)

Contact ADECAP, Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Cooperação em Arqueologia Peninsular, 3º Congresso de Arqueologia Peninsular, Rua Aníbal Cunha, 39-3º, sala 7, P-4050 Porto, Portugal.

23 October 1999

Neolithic Causewayed Enclosures in Europe, London (UK)

Contact Peter Topping & Gill Varndell, RCHME, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2BU, UK

The European Archaeologist

No 10 Winter 1998

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Göteborg 1998

Over five hundred archaeologists converged on the charming campus of the University of Göteborg (Gothenburg) in Sweden at the end of September for the Association's 4th Annual Conference. They came from 37 countries in Europe and elsewhere in the world. The host country was understandably best represented, but there were large groups from the United Kingdom, Russia, Norway, and Germany.

The Conference was generously sponsored by the Swedish National Heritage Board (*Riksanstikvarieämbetet*), the University of Göteborg (Faculty of Arts and Humanities and Department of Archaeology), and the City of Göteborg, with the assistance of the County of Västra and a number of Swedish institutions, foundations, museums, and other bodies.

The opening ceremony on the afternoon of 23 September heard speeches of welcome from Erik Wegraeus (General Director of the National Heritage Board), Göte Bernhardsson (County Governor), Bo Samuelsson (Vice-Chancellor of the University), and Vivi-Ann Nilsson (Deputy Mayor and Chair of the City Cultural Board). Professor Jarl Nordbladh of the University's Department of Archaeology delivered the EAA Annual Lecture on the theme of "Imagine archaeology: on the importance of images in archaeological presentation" and Dr Ulf Bertilsson of the National Heritage Board brought the ceremony to an end with a succinct account of Swedish archaeology and its organization. A wine reception offered by the City gave participants the opportunity to renew old and make new friendships, an opportunity that was eagerly seized.

The three main themes of the Conference proper (Managing the Archaeological Record and the Cultural Heritage; Archaeology of Today - Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives; and Archaeology and Material Culture - Interpreting the Archaeological Record) attracted more than 360 papers, which were presented and discussed at 48 well attended sessions and round tables, and 50 posters were on display. The arrangements were impeccable, and it was clear that organizers and participants alike had learned some lessons from the previous Conference, the subject of recent contributions to *TEA*.

The well stocked bookshop, with books and reports from several European countries on display, attracted a steady stream of browsers and buyers. Despite the well known chronic poverty of archaeologists, the booksellers and publishers reported brisk business. At the end of the meeting there was a series of half- and full-day visits to see something of the rich archaeological heritage of this part of Sweden, including the World Heritage rock art of Tanum. The programme included the now traditional EAA Party and the Conference Dinner, which were exuberantly supported by the participants.

Anna-Carin Andersson of the Department of Archaeology, Co-ordinating Organizer for the Conference, brought together a splendid team of colleagues and students whose efficiency and good

humour ensured that the whole operation ran like clockwork. The standing ovation that they received at the Annual Business Meeting testified to the splendid job that they had done and the gratitude of all those who took part in a truly memorable Conference.

Here are just a few of the comments on the Conference received by the Secretariat:

"Everything was fine. Good luck next year (no limits for perfection)!!" (Lithuania)

"Thank you for organizing these days so brilliantly. I especially appreciated the warm hospitality and the helpful kindness of the staff. Red T-shirts were everywhere you needed!" (Hungary)

"A very good meeting - a great success for the EAA and the Swedish colleagues from the University of Göteborg" (Germany)

"A special commendation goes to whoever decided to have a minibus to collect us from the airport - a stroke of genius!" (UK)

"I was pleasantly surprised by how useful and stimulating most of the sessions I attended were - as a result I never got time to explore Göteborg!" (UK)

Next year in ... Bournemouth

The Association has accepted the invitation of the School of Conservation Sciences of Bournemouth University, located on the south coast of England, to host the 5th Annual Conference. It will take place from **14 to 19 September 1999**. Proposals for sessions, papers, and poster displays are invited by the National Advisory Panel, which is being chaired by Professor Timothy Darvill. They should be sent to:

The EAA99 Meeting Secretariat, School of Conservation Sciences, Bournemouth University, Fern Barrow, Poole BH12 5BB, UK

Fax + 44 1202 595478

e-mail eea99@bournemouth.ac.uk

A conference website containing the latest information is now available:

<http://csweb.bournemouth.ac.uk/consci/eea99/>

Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work

At its 4th Annual Business Meeting in Göteborg on 26 September 1998, the membership of the EAA voted to approve and adopt a set of *Principles of conduct for archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work*. These had been prepared by the EAA's Working Party on Commercial Archaeology, were aired at the Ravenna meeting in 1997, and were published in draft

in *The European Archaeologist* 8 (Winter 1997). The draft principles were further discussed at a well attended and lively round table held at the Göteborg meeting.

The text that was approved by the membership is reproduced below. The *Principles of Conduct* now sit beside the EAA *Code of Practice*, which was approved at the 3rd Annual Business Meeting in Ravenna in September 1997, and help to define the standards of conduct expected of professional archaeologists in Europe.

Two important changes were made as a result of the discussions at Göteborg. First, the earlier phrase "commercial archaeological work" was replaced with "contract archaeological work." This reflects the view that archaeology is not, in the end, a commercial activity (even though it is often carried out under contracts, of various kinds). Secondly, a new principle (No 14) was added. This reflects the importance of promoting both the principles and the means to make them work in practice. The need for adequate regulation of contract archaeology (normally by state or municipal authorities, but with professional associations also having a crucial role to play) is especially important.

Note: many of these principles apply equally to all kinds of archaeological work, but this code deals especially with issues arising from a contract system of funding.

1. Archaeologists should ensure that they understand, and operate within, the legal framework within which the regulation of archaeological work takes place in that country.
2. Archaeologists should ensure that they give the best possible advice to developers and planners, and should not advise on matters beyond their knowledge or competence.
3. Archaeologists should ensure that they understand the structure of archaeological roles and responsibilities, the relationships between these roles, and their place in this structure.
4. Archaeologists should avoid conflicts of interest between the role of giving advice in a regulatory capacity and undertaking (or offering to undertake) work in a contract capacity.
5. Archaeologists should not offer to undertake contract work for which they or their organizations are not suitably equipped, staffed or experienced.
6. Archaeologists should maintain adequate project control systems (academic, financial, quality, time) in relation to the work which they are undertaking.
7. Archaeologists should adhere to recognized professional standards for archaeological work.
8. Archaeologists should adhere both to the relevant law and to ethical standards in the area of competition between archaeological organizations.

9. Archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work should ensure that the results of such work are properly completed and made publicly available.
10. Archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work should ensure that archaeological information is not suppressed unreasonably or indefinitely (by developers or by archaeological organizations) for commercial reasons.
11. Archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work should be conscious of the need to maintain the academic coherence of archaeology, in the face of a tendency towards fragmentation under a contract system of organization.
12. Archaeologists involved in managing contract archaeological work should be conscious of their responsibilities towards the pay, conditions of employment and training, and career development opportunities of archaeologists, in relation to the effects of competition between archaeological organizations on these aspects of life.
13. Archaeologists involved in contract archaeological work should recognize the need to demonstrate, to developers and to the public at large, the benefits of support for archaeological work.
14. Where contract archaeology exists, all archaeologists (especially in positions of influence) should promote the application of this code, and promote development of the means to make it work effectively, especially adequate systems of regulation.

Approved by the European Association of Archaeologists at its 4th Annual Business Meeting, Göteborg, Sweden, 26 September 1998

Commentary

A series of comments, enlarging on the rationale behind each principle, was published in *TEA* 8 (Winter 1997). These can be read in conjunction with the *Principles*, but do not form part of the approved *Principles* themselves.

The *Principles* address an issue - the growth of developer-funded contract archaeology - that is of increasing concern to archaeologists throughout Europe. The way in which the *Principles* were brought into being shows how the EAA can function effectively and democratically to develop policies for archaeology at a European level. The formation of the Working Party was decided on at the 1st Annual Meeting in Santiago de Compostela in 1995. The Working Party included representatives of five different countries, and sought information and views from colleagues in many others. The draft *Principles* were discussed at the 3rd Annual Meeting in Ravenna and published in *TEA*; comments were sought (and received - see *TEA* 9), and discussed again (and amended) at Göteborg in 1998. At the end of this process, they were approved by a vote of members in the Annual Business Meeting.

In many ways, the adoption of the *Principles* marks the beginning of a process, as much as the end of one. Now, we need to make the *Principles* work in practice, in the widely varying archaeological situations found across Europe. There are clear links to a number of other issues - training, professional organizations, quality management in rescue archaeology - that were also discussed at Göteborg. The Commercial Archaeology Working Party will continue to monitor developments in relation to the *Principles*, and will work with others to ensure that principles are turned into practice to the fullest possible extent.

Finally, warm thanks are offered to the members of the Working Party - Roger Blidmo (Sweden), Peter Chowne (United Kingdom - past chairman), Felipe Criado Boado (Spain), Lars Johansson (Sweden), Timm Weski (Germany) and Paula Zsidi (Hungary), to all those who commented on the draft principles either in discussion at Annual Meetings or in correspondence, and to Kristian Kristiansen, past President of the EAA, for his great encouragement and support for this work.

Roger Thomas

Chairman, Working Party on Commercial Archaeology

Professional associations in archaeology

Report of a round table at Göteborg, September 1998

The round table on "Professional associations in archaeology" fitted well into a series of three round tables covering professionalism, training, and contract archaeology. The discussion was lively and informative, involving 23 archaeologists from eleven countries. We would like to thank everyone who participated for their time, attention, and useful contributions.

One of the first things we found was that there was confusion about what a 'professional association' is. We characterized a professional association as a body that promotes best practice in archaeology, setting standards of archaeological practice. It seeks to improve the way in which archaeology is conducted through voluntary self-regulation. This creates an extra level of protection for the archaeological resource - including archaeologists themselves - which heritage laws frequently cannot or do not provide.

As archaeologists we have a professional and ethical duty to ensure the highest standards of archaeological work across Europe. There is a growing need for professional archaeological associations in Europe. Widespread adoption of the principles underpinning the 1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the Valetta Convention) is bringing fundamental changes to the way in which archaeological work is commissioned. Increasing amounts of archaeological work are privately funded, and developers ('polluters') who are made to pay for archaeological research expect to be able to choose who carries out that work. Contract archaeology and

competition are therefore becoming more commonplace.

The round table looked at ways in which professional associations have sought to regulate competition in archaeology. In some countries (eg the UK) developer funding and competition have been existence for several years, and professional associations are well established and influential. Elsewhere (eg the Netherlands), the archaeological community is preparing itself for the new situation, and has recently established a professional association. And in other European states it seems that few preparations have been made, perhaps in the hope that competition and dismantling of existing structures will not happen there. In summary, the round table found that the role of the professional association is especially important in countries implementing the Valetta Convention.

Different states must evolve different structures, guided by shared principles (eg the EAA *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists involved in Contract Archaeology*). There is no doubt that there is an urgent need for professional associations to share their experiences and ideas with each other and with those who wish to establish associations in their countries. The EAA has a clear role in facilitating this exchange of views and information, and the situation should be reviewed at the 1999 Annual Meeting in Bournemouth.

Discussions at the round table indicated that it is inevitable that there will be an increasing number of instances of archaeologists – and archaeological units – working outside their national borders. Some participants at the round table welcomed this; others did not. It was recognized that there is potentially a conflict between the principles of free trade in services and transnational movement of labour, and, on the other hand, the desire to protect national uniqueness and to apply the notion of 'subsidiarity' to cultural matters, including archaeology. Some governments and state institutions appear to be actively seeking advice on this matter, and others may at least be prepared to listen to the views of archaeologists.

But what do archaeologists think? Can there be a European consensus? We must continue to discuss the implications of these developments. Initially there must be deliberations at a national level (the Institute of Field Archaeologists is about to start the discussion in the UK), and the EAA provides the ideal forum for Europe-wide debate. The round table recommended this topic for inclusion in the programme of the 1999 Annual Conference in Bournemouth: in the meantime a web page, which welcomes your e-mailed comments on the above, will be established at the ArcheoNet Internet site:

<http://archweb.leidenuniv.nl/archeonet/>.

Peter Hinton

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Illicit removal of cultural resources

At the Business Meeting at the 4th Annual EAA Conference held in Gothenburg in September 1998 the following letter, which the undersigned author had sent to the EAA, was read to the assembled EAA members:

"The illicit removal of cultural objects, through the plundering of archaeological sites, monuments, and museums, is probably the most serious threat to the archaeological and cultural heritage today. In this context, the Code of Practice formulated by the EAA, which stipulates (§1.6) that archaeologists are not to engage in "any form of activity relating to the illicit trade in antiquities", and (§1.7) that archaeologists are not to engage in "any form of activity that impacts the archaeological heritage which is carried out for commercial profit", is a welcome step forward.

However, refusing to take part in these kinds of activity is not enough to curb the problem. Thus it is of importance that EAA and its members also take an active part in an endeavour with the ultimate aim of bringing an end to the ongoing despoliation of the archaeological and cultural heritage caused by the illicit removal of cultural objects.

One of the major reasons why the trade in illicitly removed cultural objects can continue practically undisturbed nowadays is that many countries have not become signatories of international conventions designed to arrest this trade, such as the 1970 UNESCO *Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property* and the 1995 UNIDROIT *Convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects*. The lack of support for these conventions from several countries (including, notably, the Western "market" countries) is a serious threat to the archaeological and cultural heritage.

It is thus recommended that EAA, in the spirit of §1.8 in its Code of Practice "to draw the attention of the competent authorities to threats of the archaeological heritage, including the illicit trade in antiquities, and to use all their means at their disposal to ensure that action is taken in such cases by the competent authorities," passes resolutions to the European and other countries who are not signatories of the 1970 UNESCO and 1995 UNIDROIT conventions, calling upon their governments to sign these conventions and to adopt effective implementing legislation. Preferably, these resolutions should be passed in co-operation with other international associations for archaeologists, such as the African Association of Archaeologists, the American Association of Archaeologists and the International Association for Classical Archaeology."

After this letter was read the following proposal was put to the members at the Annual Business meeting:

"We, the members of the EAA, resolve actively to lobby governments to become signatories to the international conventions designed to arrest the illicit removal of cultural resources, such as the 1970 UNESCO Convention and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, and to adopt effective implementing legislation"

I am enormously gratified that the proposal was unanimously approved by the assembled members.

To assist in drafting resolutions to the European countries that have not signed the UNESCO or UNIDROIT conventions, it would be very useful if the Board could receive help from its members so that the resolution for each country can be specially formulated so as to argue effectively why that country should sign these conventions. In this way, for example, the objections a particular country has made against signing these conventions can be taken into consideration (by commenting upon, or arguing against, them) in the resolution the EAA passes to the country in question.

Thus, it would be much appreciated if one or several EAA-member(s) - non-members are, of course, also welcome! - in each of the European countries that have not signed the UNESCO and/or UNIDROIT conventions, could volunteer to research into why their country have not become a signatory of these conventions and suggest the wording for a resolution the EAA Board could send to the government of the country in question. (The undersigned author volunteers to draft a resolution directed to the government of Sweden.)

The following European countries have NOT ratified the 1970 UNESCO Convention: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Iceland, Ireland, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Sweden. Switzerland is said to be working towards ratification.

Only three European countries (Lithuania, Hungary, and Romania) have ratified the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, but Finland, Ireland, Italy, and Switzerland, are working towards ratification.

In connection with the issue of non-ratification by many European countries I would like to take the opportunity to inform that a round table, and perhaps also a session, for discussing strategies for preventing the illicit removal of cultural material, is planned for the next EAA Annual Conference in Bournemouth in 1999. This will be organized by myself (SL) and Drs Neil Brodie and Chris Scarre of the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre. Anyone who would like to attend is welcome to contact any of us.

Staffan Lundén

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Une nouvelle crise de l'archéologie en France

Une nouvelle fois l'archéologie française traverse une crise grave. Le 29 septembre les services régionaux de l'archéologie et les principaux chantiers de sauvetage se sont mis en grève, des Directions Régionales des Affaires Culturelles, des Directions ministérielles et des musées ont été occupés par des archéologues en grève, des Ministres ont été interpellés durant leurs déplacements, le milieu scientifique s'est remobilisé dans son ensemble - tandis que les médias répercutaient l'événement¹.

Une manifestation a réuni plus de 600 archéologues le 6 octobre 1998, devant les locaux (occupés) de la Direction de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, 8 rue Vivienne. De nombreux chercheurs, enseignants et étudiants des universités de Paris I et Paris X y participaient.

Deux événements ont conduit les archéologues français à cette réaction violente : l'un est un avis émis par le Conseil de la Concurrence, organisme consultatif créé en 1986 et placé auprès du Ministère de l'Économie, qui préconise l'introduction de la concurrence pour les opérations archéologiques de sauvetage ; l'autre est l'annonce par le Ministère de la Culture qu'il suspendait tout projet de création d'Établissement Public pour les fouilles d'Archéologie préventive et qu'il transmettait l'avis du conseil de la concurrence aux préfets pour application, marquant ainsi un revirement complet de sa politique antérieure.

Des problèmes non résolus

Longtemps dans une situation catastrophique dans le domaine de l'archéologie de sauvetage, la France a peu à peu comblé son retard à partir des années 1980, mais de manière anarchique. Certes les lois de 1913 (Monuments Historiques) et de 1941 (Fouilles archéologiques), complétées ensuite et enfin renforcées par la Convention européenne de Malte (ratifiée en 1996), interdisent la destruction de vestiges archéologiques et font obligation d'en assurer la conservation. Mais rien n'indique qui doit en supporter le coût. Ce dispositif est très insatisfaisant à plusieurs points de vue :

a. d'une part, il opère dans un vide juridique total et oblige les services régionaux de l'archéologie à de longues et difficiles négociations avec les aménageurs qui occupent leur temps et leur énergie de façon abusive faute de règles du jeu. Il les conduit à préférer traiter avec les aménageurs publics ou parapublics réputés plus sensibles à l'intérêt commun, et de préférence avec des aménageurs riches, et à ne traiter qu'une partie des dossiers (les services régionaux ne peuvent mettre qu'un ou deux agents au mieux pour s'occuper d'un département entier).

b. La contribution financière des aménageurs ne portent que sur les opérations conduisant à la libération du terrain, les archéologues sous contrat ne disposent

¹ ce texte a été rédigé à partir des différents textes émanant du Ministère de la Culture, des syndicats d'archéologues de la Culture et de l'AFAN, notamment de celui du collectif des enseignants-étudiants en archéologie de l'Université de Paris I,

donc que d'un temps très court pour l'étude et la publication qui doivent obligatoirement suivre la fouille.

c. Par ailleurs la création et la croissance trop rapide d'une agence parapublique pour l'archéologie préventive sous la forme peu adaptée d'une Association loi 1901 (non profit association) a entraîné des dysfonctionnements. Le niveau scientifique des agents est en général assez satisfaisant, notamment pour les catégories supérieures mais leur recrutement s'est effectué dans un laps de temps très court, ce qui produit une pyramide des âges déséquilibrée.

Il faut donc trouver une solution : une solution juridique globale, simple à traiter pour les services de l'État, s'adressant à la totalité des aménageurs et susceptible de compenser leur inégalité de "richesse" ; une solution administrative pour les agents de l'AFAN leur assurant le temps nécessaire pour la recherche et la publication. A défaut de les intégrer dans la Fonction Publique, ce qui n'est aujourd'hui pas à la mode, la création d'un Etablissement Public, alimenté à la fois par les aménageurs et par l'État (notamment au titre de la Recherche), serait la meilleure solution.

Depuis 1980, les ministères de la Culture successifs ont commandés des rapports à des experts (une vingtaine en tout) qui ont tous abouti à des conclusions similaires sur ces deux points. Hélas, il a toujours manqué la volonté politique. Depuis plus de dix ans, le processus est classique : le pouvoir politique laisse traîner ; une nouvelle crise éclate (la dernière fois, au moment de l'affaire de Rodez en janvier 1997, lorsqu'un promoteur avait reçu le soutien écrit du Premier Ministre pour détruire un site gaulois et médiéval) ; le Ministre de la Culture commande alors un rapport et consulte ; le rapport est remis ; enfin le Ministre change avant d'avoir pu mettre en chantier une réforme.

Après un départ favorable, le revirement du Ministère de la Culture

Le ministère Trautman avait semblé décidé à aboutir à des solutions : Il a rappelé par une circulaire que les fouilles de sauvetage relevaient du "titre II" de la loi de 1941 (fouilles exécutées par l'État) et non du "titre I" (fouilles exécutées par des particuliers). Un nouveau rapport de préfiguration et non plus d'intention a été commandé à une administratrice civile, Mme M.-Cl. Vitoux, pour le 15 octobre 1998.

Pourtant fin Septembre, il était mis fin à la mission de Mme M.-Cl. Vitoux et le ministère annonçait que tout projet d'Etablissement Public était suspendu et qu'il n'était plus question que d'ouvrir l'archéologie préventive à la concurrence en se conformant à l'avis du Conseil du même nom. Cette annonce et la mise en pratique immédiate de la concurrence dans certains départements entraînaient la forte réaction des archéologues français décrite plus haut.

Un avis du Conseil de la Concurrence que les archéologues refusent

Le ministère de la Culture avait demandé au Conseil de la Concurrence, organisme consultatif créé en 1986 et placé auprès du Ministère de l'Économie, son avis sur la nature, concurrentielle ou non, de l'archéologie préventive. Le Conseil a émis en date du 19 mai dernier un "avis" qui, au terme de 31 pages, assure

que l'archéologie de sauvetage (ou "préventive") relève bien du domaine de la concurrence, puisque d'ailleurs "l'initiative privée n'est pas défailante dans ce secteur". Il propose en conséquence le schéma suivant : l'aménageur devant réaliser une fouille lance un appel d'offre ; des entreprises privées préalablement agréées répondent ; enfin l'aménageur retient celle de son choix, en principe la moins chère. Le Conseil ajoute qu'en outre l'AFAN est actuellement en situation d'abus de position dominante, qu'elle fausse la concurrence et que, même si elle était à l'avenir retenue pour des opérations de diagnostic, cela lui conférerait un avantage inadmissible pour la fouille proprement dite, puisqu'elle en connaîtrait mieux les conditions que ses autres concurrents.

Les archéologues français contestent cet avis qui paraît attaquant sur bien des points :

a. Non, les fouilles préventives ne sont pas différentes des fouilles programmées et constituent tout autant des actes de recherche devant aboutir à publication. Si une distinction existe sur le plan administratif du point de vue du mode de délivrance des autorisations de fouille et des modes de financement, elle n'a aucun sens d'un point de vue scientifique.

- les fouilles préventives ne correspondent pas à "des besoins particuliers d'agents économiques". C'est la libération des terrains, conséquence des fouilles, qui répond à ces besoins. La fouille elle-même en tant que recherche scientifique relève bien "de l'intérêt général". Si une partie des crédits de l'AFAN provient, outre les aides de l'État, des aménageurs privés ou publics (à 90%, il s'agit d'ailleurs d'aménageurs publics ou parapublics), cela ne suffit pas à situer les activités de l'AFAN sur un terrain "économique" et non plus scientifique.

b. Le dispositif proposé n'existe sous cette forme dans aucun pays européen. Il revient en fait à placer les entreprises archéologiques privées (à venir) sous la dépendance étroite des aménageurs. L' "agrément" préalable de telles entreprises est illusoire, car les Services régionaux de l'archéologie, qui disposent en moyenne d'un archéologue par département présent sur le terrain, ne sont pas en mesure d'exercer un véritable contrôle.

c. Il est inexact d'affirmer que l'initiative privée "n'est pas défailante" en France. Celle-ci se résume en tout et pour tout à une unique S.A.R.L. qui compte cinq employés permanents et effectue une bonne partie de son activité dans le domaine des Monuments Historiques. Les entreprises privées du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics, contactées dès 1985 par la Direction du Patrimoine, se sont toujours gardées prudemment de se lancer dans cette activité. En réalité, il s'agit d'un secteur économiquement négligeable (mais très chargé sur le plan des symboles, qui touchent à l'identité nationale). Vouloir y introduire de force la concurrence relève bien plus du dogme que d'une quelconque nécessité économique ou juridique.

d. L'avis omet soigneusement de mentionner la Directive européenne 92-50 du 18 juin 1992, qui exclut explicitement la recherche, dans son premier article, des règles des marchés publics ; il ne pouvait pourtant pas l'ignorer. C'est en fonction de cette Directive qu'une analyse juridique commandée par le Land de

Wesphalie a abouti à exclure également l'archéologie préventive du champ de la concurrence. Un arrêt d'une juridiction néerlandaise a récemment conclu dans le même sens. Il est donc inexact de se réclamer d'une quelconque législation européenne pour demander ici l'application de la concurrence économique. De fait les législations européennes sont très variables. Dans certains pays seul l'État pratique directement des fouilles (Grèce, Danemark), dans d'autres, comme l'Allemagne, l'État recourt parfois à des entreprises, dont le fonctionnement est très proche de celui de l'AFAN et entre lesquelles il n'existe de fait pas de concurrence. Là où des entreprises privées, d'ailleurs en nombre limité, existent (Espagne, Italie), il y aurait beaucoup à dire sur les carences en publications scientifiques.

e. L'avis confond également l'émulation scientifique, régie par l'évaluation de la qualité de la recherche et sur laquelle chacun s'accorde, et la concurrence économique, régie par le principe du "moins-disant". A la lettre, l'avis parvient même à certaines absurdités, puisqu'il exclut des éventuels appels d'offre les entreprises qui connaîtraient préalablement le terrain à fouiller. Cela reviendrait à priver de candidature, non seulement toutes les équipes universitaires et du CNRS travaillant déjà sur place, mais aussi tous les services archéologiques des collectivités, déjà présents de façon permanente dans 70 villes et une trentaine de départements.

Les archéologues français considèrent donc qu'il est parfaitement possible au pouvoir politique de mettre de côté les conclusions de cet avis (qui reste purement consultatif et n'a pas force de loi), qui comporte de nombreux points de faiblesse, et de réaffirmer, conformément à de nombreux engagements antérieurs du Ministre de la Culture mais aussi du Parti Socialiste, que la recherche archéologique, préventive ou non, est bien du ressort de l'État.

La situation aujourd'hui

Madame Trautman, ministre de la Culture, a confié le 16 octobre à trois personnalités dont le Pr. Jean-Paul Demoule (membre de l'EAA) la mission de lui proposer dans un délai d'un mois, un ensemble de mesures visant à concilier les exigences scientifiques du Service public, les préoccupations d'aménagement du territoire et les engagements européens de la France.

En attendant leurs conclusions, l'élaboration du projet de loi est suspendue et une circulaire aux préfets de région leur demande de continuer à utiliser à titre de mesure conservatoire les procédures en vigueur depuis avril 1998, (avant la remise des conclusions du Conseil de la Concurrence).

La crise d'octobre 1998 permettra peut-être d'aboutir à une réforme durable de l'archéologie française à condition qu'il existe une véritable volonté politique d'y parvenir.

Françoise Audouze

Papers from the Ravenna Meeting

The proceedings of the Ravenna Meeting have recently been published as Nos 717-720 in the *BAR International Series*. The four volumes are as follows:

Volume I: Pre- and Protohistory, edited by Mark Pearce and Maurizio Tosi, with Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri, Serge Cleuziou, Alessandro Guidi, Ludmila Koryakova, Pietro Laureano, Mike Rowlands, Nataliya Shishlina, Simon Stoddart, and Andrea Zifferero.
No 717 (ISBN 0 86054 894 5) Price £39

Volume II: Classical and Medieval, edited by Mark Pearce and Maurizio Tosi, with Andrea Augenti, Hugo Blake, Paolo Carafa, Cristina Tonghini, and Guido Vannini.
No 718 (ISBN 0 86054 895 3) Price £32,

Volume III: Sardinia, edited by Alberto Moravetti, with Mark Pearce and Maurizio Tosi
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NEWS FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Results of the 1998 Elections

The results of the elections to the Board were announced at the Annual Business Meeting in Göteborg on 26 September 1998. A total of 181 members sent in their votes.

President

Only one candidate accepted nomination for the post of President of the EAA. Professor **Willem Willems** (The Netherlands) was therefore elected. To conform with the regular rotation system laid down in the statutes, this post will come up for renewal again in September 2000.

Willem Willems (49) studied prehistoric and Roman archaeology at the University of Amsterdam and the University of Michigan. His dissertation on the relationship between the native population and the Roman imperial system was published in 1986. Willem has worked in various positions in heritage management, and since 1988 has been Director of the Dutch State Archaeology Service (*Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek* - ROB). He combines this with the part-time Chair for Provincial Roman Archaeology in the University of Leiden. On an international level Willem has worked with the Council of Europe, collaborating in the organization of various conferences and helping establish bodies. The new President is a co-founder of the EAA and has held the post of Secretary in 1996-98.

Secretary

The election of Willem Willems as President left the position of Secretary vacant for a period of one year. Two candidates were nominated, Dr Arkadiusz Marciniak (Poland) being successful in the ballot.

Arkadiusz Marciniak (34) studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, and the University of Poznan. He completed his PhD in archaeology at the A Mickiewicz University, Poznan and later conducted a research project at the University of California, Santa Cruz. Since 1994 he has served as Assistant Professor at the A Mickiewicz University and is currently working on the foundations of social zooarchaeology of prehistoric farming communities. His research interests include archaeological theory and method, the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Central Europe, social theory and its application in archaeology and zooarchaeology, and taphonomy and site-formation processes. Ark was a member of the Founding Committee of the EAA and is a former EAA Board member.

Treasurer

Only one candidate was nominated for the post of Treasurer of the EAA. Cecilia Aqvist (Sweden) was elected to serve in this role.

Cecilia Aqvist (40) graduated from the University of Lund in 1983. Her thesis, due to be finished around the year 2000, is on the subject of Christianization. From 1984 to 1990 she worked at the Kastelholm castle in Åland, Finland and was head of the archaeology unit there for three years. Her employment at the National Heritage Board (*Riksantikvarieämbetet*), Stockholm, began in 1989 and in 1992 she became Assistant Head of the Stockholm Unit. In 1996 Cecilia took over as Assistant Head of the Department of Archaeology of the National Heritage Board and for the last five years has performed the role of Treasurer of the Swedish Archaeology Society.

Ordinary Board Members

Sabine Rieckhoff (Germany) and Teresa Chapa Brunet (Spain) completed their terms of office this year. Two posts of Ordinary Board Member therefore became vacant. The successful candidates in the ballot, for which six candidates presented themselves, were Elin Dalen (Norway) and Felipe Criado Boado (Spain).

Elin Dalen (45) graduated from the University of Oslo in 1979 and joined the Norwegian Directorate of Cultural Heritage Management (*Riksantikvaren*), Oslo. Her project management work has included a national project for protecting rock art in Norway, drawing up national guidelines for archaeological site management, and advising on the consequences for cultural monuments and sites of constructing a pipeline across Norway. She has also worked on a special rock-art assignment for ICOMOS. Elin has held positions on various Boards, including that of the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage. From 1993 to 1997 she was a member of the EAA Secretariat and was co-administrator of the EAA Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana (Slovenia) and the 1st and 2nd Annual Meetings in Santiago de Compostela (Spain) and Riga (Latvia) respectively. Her experience also includes working as co-administrator for a Scandinavian scientific conference on underwater archaeology. In 1998 she became Senior Executive Officer at *Riksantikvaren*.

Felipe Criado Boado (37) completed his PhD on the inter-relationship between the megalithic communities of the

north-west peninsula and its natural in 1989. From 1990 to 1991 he held the post of Profesor Titular de Prehistoria at the Universidade de Santiago de Compostela and has worked as a junior lecturer in the Department of Archaeology, Universidad Complutense. Felipe is a member of the Grupo de Investigación en Arqueología del Paisaje. In 1995 he took on the role of organizer of the 1st EAA Annual Meeting in Santiago de Compostela. He was for three years a member of the EAA Editorial Committee. In 1997 the Executive Board co-opted Felipe to advise on incentives for younger archaeologists to join the Association, and he has also served on the EAA Statutes Committee. His interests include the rock art of Galicia, new approaches in archaeological theory, and landscape archaeology.

We would like to thank the Board members who have just retired, and above all the founder President, Kristian Kristiansen, for the time and effort they put into their duties and to give a big welcome to the newly elected members.

Honorary Members

The EAA is pleased to announce that at the ABM in Göteborg, Mr Hårdal Hermansen (Norway) and Ms Marianne Treble (UK) were made the first Honorary Members of the EAA. The Association would like to thank these two individuals for the considerable work they put into the EAA at its often difficult early stages. Hårdal worked on the first Secretariat in Oslo and fulfilled the executive duties of Treasurer, as well as providing much valuable legal advice, and Marianne worked on the Secretariat in London. Both showed enormous commitment to the Association, often above and beyond the call of duty - thank you!

The Secretary's Report, Göteborg 1998

The EAA Executive Board met on 23 September 1998 in Göteborg for its last meeting under the Presidency of Professor Kristian Kristiansen, who was at the same time General Secretary of the 4th Annual Meeting that started the following day. The Annual Business Meeting took place on 26 September. This is a report on a number of issues discussed at both meetings. I should start, however, with thanking two people that have now retired from the Board and have made an immeasurable contribution to the EAA. Firstly Kristian Kristiansen who was a driving force behind the EAA as co-founder and our first President. Secondly our Treasurer, Peter Chowne who was responsible for organizing the London Secretariat and the EAA's finances after the initial years and saw to it that all the necessary conditions were created for running the Association efficiently.

The membership has developed satisfactorily this year, reaching almost 1000 members by the time of the Annual Business Meeting. The target from the EAA's first long-term plan has practically been reached and it is evident that various improvements in the past two years have contributed to this result. Notably, the cooperation with Sage Publishers, the increased efficiency of our London Secretariat, and the changed meetings policy, with obligatory membership for

participants of the Annual Meeting, have been instrumental in the increase in membership. Nevertheless, as was pointed out during both meetings, further growth of the association is necessary because the financial situation of the EAA is still fragile. At the ABM, in my new role as President, I proposed a new target of 2000 members to be set for the year 2000. As grants remain scarce, this is the only way for the EAA to achieve financial security and to extend its activities. There are an increasing number of issues where we are not as active as we could be due to lack of adequate funding.

European Journal of Archaeology

The Board was very pleased with the journal, which now appears regularly and has improved in quality. The Editor, John Chapman, presented a progress report. The issues for 1999 are in various stages of preparation: EJA 2.2 will be a thematic issue on Heritage Management.

Michael Shanks, who has made an important contribution to the journal but is unable to continue as Reviews Editor, has been succeeded by Peter Biehl. In addition, Teresa Chapa Brunet will fill the position on the Editorial Board that Professor Felipe Criado Boado has vacated.

The Board, the Editorial Committee and the ABM also discussed the possibility of electronic publishing. The proposal from Jonathan Carter (Sage) was accepted and Sage will therefore start publishing electronic versions of the journal (primarily intended for libraries) which will be available from the year 2000 onwards.

Internet

The new EAA Internet site has been updated by Natasha Morgan (Secretariat) at <http://www.molas.org.uk/eea.html>. The facility to subscribe for membership is available on this site.

The Board decided to set up an independent domain and to provide translations in various languages - German, French, Spanish, Russian, and Italian, for which help from the membership is sought. Ludmila Koryakova will set up a mirror site within her university's site, to accommodate Russian members.

The new domain name will be www.e-a-a.org.

Long-Term Plan

As announced at the ABM, the Board will discuss a draft for a new Long-Term Plan at its next meeting in February. A preliminary version will then be made available to members through the Internet, so that discussion can take place before the 1999 ABM in Bournemouth. The new plan should present the EAA's view on its role in the rapidly changing position of archaeology in Europe and the challenges that confront the profession. This will, of course, involve discussion of priorities and setting clear goals in specified fields. The same will be done for the internal workings of the Association. The position of the Secretariat, the further development of the Annual Conference, means of continuing work between meetings such as our working parties, a membership drive, and a specific policy for young members are all issues that need to be addressed.

Our new Treasurer, Cecilia Åqvist, has been asked by the Board to develop a Business Plan as part of the new Long-Term Plan, but this work can only be finished when the outlines of the Long-Term Plan have been established.

Yearbook

The Secretariat has prepared a new Yearbook for 1998 which will be published by the end of the year. It will contain the complete membership directory and other information. Depending on the availability of grants, the 1998 Yearbook will be published in a more attractive format.

Networks outside Europe

Although the EAA is explicitly a European association, the Board has acknowledged that it is important for the organization's role and position to develop and maintain networks with other parts of the world. The Secretary has made contacts with all US organizations: SAA, AIA, SHA, and ROPA. In March, there was been a joint meeting of members of the respective Boards in Seattle. John Chapman has established a link with the Forum of African Archaeology and Heritage Management and Professor Maurizio Tosi is working on relations with China and India.

At its meeting, the Board decided to reaffirm its decision to co-opt Professor Tosi as a Board member for one year, with the special task of developing a policy paper on relations outside Europe. This should be a strategic document with a general policy, to be included in the Long-Term Plan. This policy will be decided on at the February meeting. Only on the basis of such an established general policy can further decisions be taken on structural cooperation or ad hoc projects with organizations outside of Europe.

Elections

The Board was grateful to the Nomination Committee for its work and the fact that suitable candidates for various posts have been found. As Teresa Marques had retired in rotation from the Committee, it was decided unanimously to ask Susana Oliveira Jorge (Portugal) to be the new member of the Nominations Committee. (For a report on the election results, see elsewhere in this issue.)

Statute amendments

The Annual Business Meeting accepted the amendments proposed for Articles V (membership) and X (publications), which had previously been approved by the Statutes Committee.

Future Annual Conferences

The next Annual Conference will be held in Bournemouth (UK), with Professor Timothy Darvill as General Secretary. The Board is very grateful to the organizers, who took over the job at a relatively late date. Such a situation will not be allowed to arise in the future, and planning will start at a very early date. The Conferences in 2000 (Portugal) and 2001 (Southern Germany) have already been agreed upon, and our Portuguese colleagues were present in Göteborg to see the organization in action.

The Board has agreed to take a decision about the 2002 meeting in 1999. As was announced at the ABM, all members are asked to submit offers or proposals to the Board. The Secretariat will be glad to give information to prospective organizers.

Willem Willems

The Treasurer's Report

I am very pleased to report that the European Association of Archaeologists is in a better financial position than when we met in Ravenna last year. There has been a substantial increase in membership and we have very nearly reached the target of 1000 members presented in the Long Term Plan.

1997: We finished the financial year 1997 with a small surplus of £921 after audit. The summary audited results were published in TEA 9.

1998: This is a satisfactory result given the additional expenditure resulting from the publication of two journals in one year. A modest surplus is forecast for 1998. As the membership increases so do the costs of maintaining the Association but once we have covered the costs of our administration and the first 500 journals, a greater proportion of Full membership fees are available for the development of the Association's aims and objectives.

We must not be complacent as grants have not been forthcoming from some of our traditional supporters and are increasingly difficult to obtain elsewhere. Our main financial objective must be to increase membership to a level where the Association does not have to rely on grants to provide basic membership services and the Secretariat is fully independent. Furthermore, we need to build capital reserves to enable us to cope with fluctuations in membership and provide long term security.

This is my final Annual Business Meeting as Treasurer of the Association although I will maintain responsibility for the 1998 accounts, as our financial year does not end until 31 December. The audited results will be published in The European Archaeologist.

During the last three years the Treasurer and Secretariat have worked closely together to develop administrative and financial systems and create a secure basis for the future development of the Association. My job has been made much easier thanks to the support of Marianne Treble and Natasha Morgan who have worked exceptionally hard to create a membership service that we can be proud of. I would also like to acknowledge the support I have received from the Executive Board, in particular Kristian Kristiansen and Willem Willems who have accepted and supported the need to create a stable base for the Association before meeting some of our archaeological objectives.

We have come a long way in the last three years and I am pleased to have been able to play a small part in

the development of the EAA. I have enjoyed my period of office immensely and thank you all for your support.

Peter Chowne

FORUM

Some musings of an inveterate empiricist: a reply to John Collis

Attempting to label several decades of archaeology in any meaningful way is, of course, absurd. I now believe that it is a pretty useless pursuit. When writing the paper in TEA 8 I started out with Lewis Binford's slogan "Archaeology as anthropology" and then modelled the other two labels on it. John Collis's "Ideological Archaeology" (TEA 9, 5-6) might, though, be quite a good label for 1990s archaeological theory: it has an ambiguous and slightly derogatory ring to it which I appreciate.

In response to the Swedish version of my paper, Professor Mats P Malmer has suggested the label "Archaeology as common sense" for pre-1960s archaeology (in letter, 9 May 1995). This is a fairer assessment of a century of archaeology which has much more than the art-historical aspect to offer. Nonetheless, it erroneously indicates that all archaeological theory of that era was implicit and fuzzy. In conclusion, I believe that a discussion of theoretical period labels is probably not very useful unless concretized with references to the literature.

Do higher excavation standards, as Collis suggests, really only follow from new theoretical approaches? I do not agree with him there. I believe it has really been a question of theory and excavation practices interacting throughout the history of the discipline.

Many important theoretical advances have followed upon excavators doggedly over-documenting well preserved sites without a clue as to what they were going to do with the data. Needless to say, it also works the other way around. But I maintain that the mindless positivistic urge to collect empirical data from sites heading for destruction has been and is still an important driving force behind our discipline's advancement along the road to elusive Truth.

Let me end with my translations of quotations on the subject from two great Swedish archaeologists of the pre-1960s era.

In 1902, justifying the meticulous documentation of a profusion of boat rivets in the fill of a grave mound at Ultuna, Oscar Almgren wrote: "This find layer has been reproduced, as accurately as possible, on the plan. This extremely time-consuming work might be considered gratuitous, but in my view the main task at every archaeological excavation is to preserve for posterity as objective an image as possible of the findings, and such an image is far better achieved by drawing than through the best of descriptions. It is not least necessary in as enigmatic circumstances as these. Only a painstaking drawing can in this case provide a secure basis for future attempts at

interpretation and for comparison with future finds of a similar kind."

In a newspaper article of 1947 on the excavation in the 1840s of a great mound at Old Uppsala, Sune Lindqvist wrote: "Thus were the results of the excavations in the Eastern mound at Uppsala actually very rich – without doubt richer than the excavators themselves realized. The foremost virtue of an excavator is, as shown by this case, the ability to observe and describe the findings of an excavation also in details which cannot be given an immediate interpretation."

Martin Rundkvist

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European abstracts

I wonder if there is a place in the EAA newsletter for a round-up of important new discoveries and research throughout Europe? *JEA* is proving to be a stimulating and informative journal, but by its very nature it cannot reflect the latest discoveries. It is difficult to keep abreast of things elsewhere in Europe, particularly for those without access to a university library. It would be great to have an "archaeological news" section summarizing the highlights of excavation and survey in the newsletter.

Developing this thought a little, British and Irish archaeologists have been very fortunate in the regular publication of the *British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB)*. Although this publication is crying out for development as a resource on the World Wide Web, it is a vital and indispensable research tool, giving regular and comprehensive information on publications covering the archaeology of Great Britain and Ireland. A similar abstracting service for the whole of Europe under the auspices of the EAA, published on the World Wide Web, would be a fitting project for the association, and one that would transform our understanding and awareness of our colleagues' work and research. Of course, there would be many issues to discuss, not least the securing of funding for such a project, but I wonder if other members would be interested in such a proposal?

Peter Clark

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The Editor comments:

Peter Clark raises a number of issues, all of which have profound financial implications. To publish "a round-up of important new discoveries and research throughout Europe" in *TEA* would require staffing way beyond the present (voluntary) establishment, to say nothing of the additional printing costs involved, if it were to be in any way comprehensive. A *European Archaeological Bibliography* would incur even greater costs: having been involved intimately in the creation of what is now *BIAB*, I know all too well how expensive that operation is. It employs two full-time staff just to cover two of the countries of Europe: even with efficient voluntary help from the other forty-odd countries, the staffing level and the production costs would have to increase enormously.

However, the need for such a service is indisputable in the interests of archaeology and the archaeological heritage of Europe, and it is an objective worthy of the EAA. We invite comments from members on the practicalities and possible modalities of such a service, and also from the Executive Board on the potential for funding from one of the European agencies such as the European Union or the Council of Europe.

Droit de professeur?

Laura Domanico has written to tell us that she considers that a paper of hers published in the proceedings of the XI UISPP Congress, held in Forlì in 1996, has been altered without her approval by the Secretary of Section 11 of the Congress, Professor Renato Peroni. The paper, on the Recent Bronze Age in north-western Italy, contains references to work of Professor Peroni's that had not been published at the time Ms Domanico wrote her paper.

This is a serious allegation of professional misconduct, and we offer Professor Peroni the chance to reply. We shall be interested to learn if other members have had similar experiences. Should it prove not to be an isolated incident, we shall recommend to the Executive Board that the EAA *Code of Practice* should be modified to cover such eventualities.

Documentation systems

I am collecting examples of documentation systems (context sheets, excavation recording sheets, etc) and shall be very grateful if members will send specimens of their material to me.

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Crise au CNRS ?

Les problèmes de l'archéologie préventive ne sont pas les seuls sujets d'inquiétude des chercheurs en archéologie. La réforme du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique projetée par le Ministre de l'Education et de la Recherche Claude Allègre pourrait ouvrir un deuxième front de crise en archéologie. Connue seulement par des textes préliminaires, elle vise à diminuer l'autonomie du CNRS² essentiellement chargé d'attribuer des moyens aux laboratoires désormais tous rattachés aux universités, à lui retirer sa capacité d'organiser la recherche - devenue prérogative du Ministère. Une seconde réforme dont on ne connaît pas encore grand-chose porterait sur le statut des chercheurs incités ou contraints (?) de rejoindre l'université pour monter en grade.

Une grande partie de l'archéologie française ne s'est développée que grâce au CNRS qui compte en effet plus de 450 archéologues pour 200 environ dans les

² le président du Conseil d'administration de l'organisme parle de "réaffirmer le rôle péri-universitaire du CNRS".

universités. Des domaines entiers n'ont dû leur développement qu'au CNRS (Préhistoire, Protohistoire, Archéologie précolombienne, Archéologies du Moyen Orient, de l'Extrême Orient, du Pacifique) et aujourd'hui encore des spécialités ne se constituent que grâce à ses financements, notamment l'archéozoologie, la palynologie archéologique³, l'ethnoarchéologie, la tracéologie ou la micromorphologie. Un transfert massif de chercheurs dans les universités aurait pour effet des sureffectifs dans les départements d'archéologie mais surtout un déséquilibre de la pyramide des âges des enseignants, un vieillissement considérablement de ce corps, le tout aboutissant au blocage de tout recrutement de jeunes enseignants alors même qu'il serait en diminution au CNRS. L'organisation actuelle des universités en départements strictement scientifiques (hard Sciences) ou littéraires (Humanities or Social Sciences) ne permettrait pas le développement des approches pluridisciplinaires tel qu'elles se pratiquent couramment au CNRS en archéologie. Il s'agit là d'une très sérieuse menace pour l'avenir des étudiants en archéologie et d'une menace pour l'ensemble de la discipline⁴.

Françoise Audouze

New European conservation network

An international non-profit network, to be known as the European Network for Conservation/Restoration Education (ENCoRE) was set up on 23 May 1998 in Copenhagen. Its objectives are to promote research and education in the field of conservation/restoration of cultural heritage, based on the directions and recommendations in the ECCO *Professional Guidelines* and the Document of Pavia. It will pursue those aims without political, linguistic, or ethnic bias, and will not be party to any dispute involving its members.

Institutions interested in membership or partnership are invited to write to the Chairman, René Larsen, The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, School of Conservation, Esplanaden 34, DK-1263 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

Taking the chair

Vincent Megaw, currently Professor of Visual Arts & Archaeology at the Flinders University of South Australia (vincent.megaw@flinders.edu.au) takes up the challenge offered by John Collis in the last issue of TEA and offers some suggestions as how best to carry out this most hazardous of conference duties.

³ à l'exception de deux ou trois postes au Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle

⁴ Par ailleurs il est notoire que l'évaluation de la recherche a toujours été de meilleure qualité au CNRS qu'à l'université et on ne peut que s'attrister de la mise à l'écart du Comité National dont la plupart des missions seront confiées à des comités ad hoc d'experts nommés par le ministère.

John Collis's comments on good lecturing technique I find so much to the point that I thought I would follow with a suggested list of Ten Commandments for Novice Chairpersons:

1. Just as for those giving papers, on arrival at the conference venue make sure that you know where you are supposed to be located and what the facilities are; be prepared for lecture rooms with inadequate black-out and try to ensure in advance that projection facilities actual meet the stated requirements of your lecturers. For example, all too often remote control leads are only half the length required
2. If speakers require other facilities such as videotape play-back, have these been provided? Are their video-tapes compatible? At the other end of the technological scale, is there a whiteboard/blackboard? Is there a whiteboard pen and rubber? Is there chalk and ditto? Make yourself conversant with the light-switch location. Is there a lectern light? Is there a lectern? Come prepared with a torch, cheap digital alarm-clock, or kitchen timer, a laser pointer (but see 7 below), and paper (for a. noting possible points for discussion and (b) writing urgent prompts for speakers)
3. Identify those assigned to look after the audio-visual facilities; these are often local students, very willing and usually able and, in these days of the regrettable dominance of English as the lingua franca of Europe, almost all will speak fluent English. There should preferably be enough slide magazines to allow one for each speaker within a session. Make sure the speakers know how to load their slides or get them to hand them over to the projectionist. In the unlikely/occasional event of the organizers not having provided your session with a projectionist, ask a colleague to assist - you can't do everything. Try and make sure a. that there are spare projection bulbs available and b. someone knows how to replace them
4. On the day you are due to take the chair, obtain from the organizers as up-to-date a list of speakers as possible and be prepared for last-minute/unannounced absences or additions.
5. Try and get together with all speakers within your session at least 10 minutes before the start; in practice, you will probably find this is a counsel of perfection - parallel sessions and late-comers may conspire to frustrate your best efforts to have everyone aware of how you will be running the show.
6. The main task of the chairperson is keep to the timetable. I have just returned from a colloquium in Austria where after the first day the programme was running some two hours behind with a predictably catastrophic effect on the schedule; better than charm and timidity is to be unpopular and firm (see further below)
7. At the beginning of the session announce a. what session this is, b. who you are, c. any changes to the printed programme (a regular feature), and d. that you will be keeping strictly to the allotted time for each speaker. With your primed alarm clock at the ready, sit where you don't upstage the speaker but slightly behind her/him in such a way that you can steal a glance at the text (if there is one). In fact you can probably allow some few minutes of overrun but still make sure that you give an audible (and visual) prompt

when there is only 5 minutes of the allotted time left. (By the way, if you lend out your laser pointer remember to get it back!)

8. You can give yourself a couple of minutes - absolutely no more - to introduce the session as a whole, but you mustn't usurp precious time, either at the beginning or in discussion

9. Discussion: in my 45 years as a conference attendee, I have only rarely experienced discussion time that was adequate or well organized. Given the usual 10 minutes of discussion programmed per speaker and the ways in which such brief periods are usurped through previous over-runs (see 6. above), I prefer to block discussion time into one period at the end of the last speaker when one knows in any case just how much - or how little - time is left.

10. In order to get discussion going, rather than issuing an open invitation it is useful at the outset to have identified someone to whom you can direct a carefully rehearsed question. Don't, however, be frightened to pick unannounced on some of your audience - but don't overdo this ploy: an audience presumably attends a session because they have an interest in its subject-matter and thus possibly may also have something to say.

Remember that a lively debate is the true sign of success; rather than having to fill awkward silences, it is much better to end a session with a feeling that there is still more that needs discussion.

Now, I admit that I have glossed over a couple of points. First, there is what used to be called "the language barrier." As already noted, in the New Europe, English is gradually gaining a stranglehold but you may find yourself - as I have - chairing a session where the audience is largely Hungarian but where your speakers are Czech, German, French, and Italian.

You will certainly need to learn a smattering at least of some language(s) other than your own. This is what Gero von Merhart called *Kongresstani*

(the chief exponent of which was the late Christopher Hawkes) - a pot pourri of several European languages spoken with your own regional accent. There are dangers, however, in attempting this sort of linguistic balancing act; Stuart Piggott used to tell the story of Vere Gordon Childe, who never lost his Australian twang, but who undoubtedly read and probably spoke most of the major European languages, including Russian. Once after a lecture delivered by Childe in Moscow, one learned Academician was heard to whisper to his companion "A brilliant exposition by Comrade Childe - but, tell me, what language was he speaking in?"

Finally, there is that cross that every chairperson has had to bear, the speaker who won't stop speaking. The standard method, following the 5-minute warning (see 7. above), is to hold up another sign saying 'Please STOP NOW'. What you do when this fails is less easy. Switching off the projector(s) and/or microphone, turning on the house lights, talking over the (continuing) speaker while introducing the next - all of these are tried (but, alas, not necessarily trusty) solutions. In such a crisis, the real role of the Perfect Chairperson is well and truly tested; remember, the greatest

compliment that can be paid to you is to hear your fellow congressists say: '(S)he kept the sessions running on time . . .'

Future of EAA Annual Meetings

Round Table Report

Chairperson: Willem Willems

Discussions about the organisation of the EAA Annual Meetings began at the Ravenna meeting in 1997. The Executive Board and Göteborg organisers took the points that were made seriously and hope that members agree that many aspects were improved at the 1998 Annual Meeting. The aim of this round table was not to simply go over old complaints but to investigate further methods of improvement. The Annual Meetings provide the main opportunity for communication between European archaeologists and on a personal level involve a lot of everyone's time and in some cases money. They are therefore extremely important to the EAA and it essential to ensure that they are as productive as possible.

So far a number of general steps have been taken including:

- Planning in advance - the Secretariat has drawn up a timetable for a three-year rolling programme detailing targets to be achieved by various parties.
- The development by the conference organisers of a set of guidelines for future organisers.

Number of Sessions:

A positive aspect of the Annual Meetings is that they are very open - few if any papers are turned down so long as there is coherence to them. There is no censorship of appropriate topics nor of the people giving them which encourages all variety of people to come, opening up many opportunities and giving the conference a unique feel. This helps to avoid any power structure or limitations on participation and adheres to the democratic policy of the EAA.

However, although this ideology may be positive some members felt that having too many papers could also have detrimental effects on the quality and the organisation of sessions. Suggestions to limit this were:

- To have fewer oral sessions and more posters - could encourage those who may be too shy to speak up normally, giving them the chance to communicate with individuals interested in their work at designated presentation times.
- By limiting the number of papers each individual can give.
- Holding interconference meetings and discussion groups.

Session Content:

There are two ways that papers come in and sessions originate, either they are requested specifically by the Scientific Committee or sent in by individuals for consideration. In Göteborg the same number of old and new themes were included and this ensured a good blend of papers.

Discussion ensued as to whether sessions should be more homogeneous. Some titles were considered too general and not even necessarily European-specific which could potentially dissuade people from attending the meetings. It was felt that we should trigger people to come with ideas thus avoiding preclusion of the 'bottom up' procedure, but that there should be more direction in sessions so that people can prepare to discuss specific issues.

The system at the moment does allow for this type of tightening up. Session organisers should be in control of a selection process and draw up a set of goals for their session. This should be carried out in consultation with the Scientific Committee to avoid the exclusion of autonomous scholars who may not be known to the individual session organisers, to ensure quality and to avoid the overlapping of subjects (similarly there should be no set rule on who gives poster sessions - this should be just as relevant to established scholars and professionals as to students). One problem here may be that to allow for such selection complete texts, not just abstracts, need to be considered and therefore have to be written well in advance. It may be difficult to demand this although it is being facilitated for 1999 since flyers are already being circulated and themes discussed. The three-year rolling programme should ensure that in future papers are requested even further in advance than one year.

A problem arises when people give papers simply to get the money from their institutions to attend. This is difficult to avoid since it is not always institutions but also government divisions or other policies that make this obligatory, although it was agreed that the EAA should emphasize the value of conferences in the continuing professional development of established archaeologists and encourage institutions to send their employees regardless. This year attempts were made to control the submission of such papers by offering grants firstly to post graduates and then to at least one grantee per session.

Session Timetable:

To allow everyone to give papers, people with individual topics have been incorporated in general sessions. This could either be continued or there could be more merging of sessions whilst allowing individual organisers to still play a role within that framework so that there are not so many 'stray' papers.

The timetabling of parallel sessions with similar themes remains a constant subject of debate and is a phenomenon also at SAA and WAC meetings. The problem of individual requirements is difficult to resolve as one normally has more than one field of interest. However, particularly if the EAA is accepting many papers and themes, we need to define the major thematic blocks and sub-themes in such a way that they run consecutively and not in parallel. This would help everyone with a special field of interest. Suggestions were:

- Look at new distribution of interests of people in academic fields.
- Have fewer sessions with more careful selection
- Root things into more smaller blocks

- Have a session with summaries and conclusions of other sessions. However taking the number of sessions into account this could take up a whole day in itself!

It is worth noting that the timetable in Göteborg was such that at all times themes from Blocks I, II and III ran concurrently. It is personal preference therefore which has to be dealt with rather than lack of organisational cunning.

Session quality:

There is a need to focus on how to communicate in sessions. Most papers might be improved in various ways, such as more use of overheads or slowing down speech. It was proposed that individuals should be appointed to give comments to speakers about their technique at the end of each session, although there were some misgivings about such a method. It was considered more important to train the chairpeople to advise their speakers and to insist that they follow the guidelines that are currently being developed for them.

Round Tables:

It was felt that more should be made of the forum nature of the EAA meetings. Round tables are invaluable for allowing delegates to make the most of the opportunity to communicate and to come to conclusions on how to deal with problems on a European level as a result of positive brainstorming. It was therefore proposed that for certain subjects the meetings should step away from traditional speaker-oriented sessions and encourage more round tables or to have round tables within regular sessions, thus allowing for more debate time.

Internet:

Currently EAA members can communicate through e-mail addresses (in the 1998 Yearbook) and can refer to the EAA website. It was felt that the website could be further used in a number of ways:

- Announcing Conference Abstracts.
- Publishing Papers in advance of the Meeting - to give people the chance to prepare and choose more carefully which sessions they wish to attend. This may help particularly in the case of round tables whereby the time can be purely devoted to informed discussion. However this might actually deter people from attending or subscribing to the EJA since they will have already read the papers and the role of meetings as a base for interaction with other colleagues might be negated.
- Conference Proceedings - this could also save money incurred in printing them.
- Discussion groups - useful for continuing dialogue between members and to keep in touch all year round. It is up to the membership to determine the themes to be discussed on the Internet.

One of the EAA's main aims is to bring together archaeologists from all European areas and cultures. Only a percentage of members have Internet access and there was concern that some may be excluded. Unless there is a mechanism whereby everyone can be included, the Internet is not THE solution therefore but one of them to be used in conjunction with, for example, this newsletter. It is certainly a field to be

developed in the future although it should be noted that much of this will depend on the time and financial resources of the Secretariat and conference staff

Younger members:

The Göteborg organisers were praised for their success in attracting many students to the 4th Annual Meeting; this policy should be encouraged and developed. In many cases the quality of papers was considered to be as good (or better!) as those of professional archaeologists.

Attendance:

As always there is a problem with people not turning up to give their papers. One way to avoid this is simply not to include them in the final programme if a copy of their entire paper is not submitted beforehand. Even then people who have paid the final registration sometimes don't announce their cancellation but at least this way gaps could be filled by other people presenting the 'missing' papers. Asking people to give papers well before the conference ensures more commitment from people since they have more time to prepare and fit their timetables around the conference date.

Conference length:

The question of whether the conference is long enough was raised since the number of delegates and content subjects continues to rise. Half a day should be allowed to go and see exhibitions, demonstrations, posters and book shops all of which are professionally important. However adding on a day increases the cost of the Annual Meeting quite considerably and it is already difficult to gain sponsorship.

It would not be impossible however for specific themes to be discussed in interconference symposia. This is something that interested members could begin under the patronage of the EAA although the EAA itself could not fund such meetings at the moment. The conference organisers might be able to budget for it or they could be self-financing.

Delegates:

Although over 8000 flyers with an open invitation were sent out to all disciplines by the Göteborg Organisers, it appears that some countries and archaeological fields are still not sufficiently represented at the meetings and that a special effort needs to be made in next year or two to deliberately attract them, possibly by commissioning groups of papers. These include classical and medieval archaeologists who perceive themselves as excluded from the 'prehistoric' EAA. The Executive and Editorial Boards have been given this task but it would be very helpful in this instance to have assistance from membership to spread the word and attract these people. Non-archaeologists, sociologists and anthropologists, should also be encouraged to participate.

When it comes to geography, two significantly weak areas are France and Germany. Nevertheless membership in Germany is increasing and the 2001 Annual Meeting in southern Germany should attract many new members. It was suggested that the best way to attract the French is also to hold a conference in that country. It was accepted that there can be problems with language but also a feeling that English should be accepted by members as the official

language in order to facilitate discussion. So long as there is sufficient funding simultaneous translation can be an option. When the budget does not allow for this, as in Göteborg, papers in other languages are permitted but English summaries are also required.

The 4th Annual Meeting in Göteborg enjoyed a wonderful feel-good factor and definite progress has already been made. Further improvement of the EAA Annual Meetings will be a process that will develop over a number of years. New issues will arise and not everything will begin at same time. Firstly the members have to make decisions about the way things should go and then choose the relevant options over future years to fulfil them. Conclusions will then be translated into decisions by Executive Board and put into effect during coming meetings.

It is for this reason that the round table will be a regular fixture on the Annual Meeting timetables and that this report is being published in the TEA. All members are welcome to make further comment if they so wish. Other subjects that might be raised include: the logistics of the meeting; the location and the element of local flavour and the function of meetings as an umbrella for other related groups' meetings. The Secretariat looks forward to hearing from you.

Natasha Morgan

Mediterranean Prehistory Online: a new electronic journal on the Net

Mediterranean Prehistory Online has been created to exploit all new multimedia tools and to offer the archaeological scientific community a new means for the dissemination of their research results. It also aims to raise the quality of archaeological information available on-line.

The journal is part of the Project 'Early Prehistoric Migrations' in the Mediterranean Basin, financed by the European Commission (DGXII Science, Research and Development: Training and Mobility of Researchers Programme) and so the articles published in the journal will deal with the pre- and protohistory of this geographical area. The journal also includes book reviews, a scientific reference library, and the latest archaeological news (congresses, exhibitions, conferences, job opportunities, scholarships, etc.).

Mediterranean Prehistory Online publishes the results of archaeological research, including theoretical reflections, methodological discussions, excavation reports (with text, photographs, data, drawings, etc.), data analyses, specific research topics, and the discussion and debate of the applications of information technology in archaeology.

Moreover, authors are particularly encouraged to link concepts or parts of their articles to other Web sites (ages, mailing list debates, discussion groups, etc.) that may help to understand their texts, creating a true hypertext.

For further information go to <http://www.med.abaco-med.it> or e-mail: med@abaco-mac.it

THE EDITOR'S CORNER

Our Board member Françoise Audouze yielded graciously to a certain amount of editorial pressure when cornered in Göteborg, and the results, recounting the sad story of archaeology in France at the present time, are the two articles in French in this issue of *TEA*. Although English is still the only official language of the Association, the newsletter will be happy to receive material for publication in French, Spanish, and German as well. For preference send them direct by e-mail to me at cleere@cicrp.jussieu.fr. We use Word for Windows, but can usually cope with other formats.

The alarming picture of French archaeology that Françoise Audouze paints is not, unfortunately, unique to that country. The coffee bars and pubs of Göteborg resounded to jeremiads in a variety of languages. We should like to hear from members with particularly depressing stories to tell - but we shall also welcome good news, in those countries where archaeology continues to thrive and develop.

The speed with which the proceedings of the Ravenna Conference were published reflect great credit and dedication on the part of all concerned - authors, editors, publisher, and printer alike. It was an extraordinary achievement to have copies of these four substantial volumes on display just one year later, at the Göteborg Conference. It would be presumptuous to pronounce here on the scientific quality of the contents: that is for others. However, what is indisputable is the very high quality of the production: these are handsome, well printed volumes - and remarkably cheap by comparison with much contemporary archaeological literature.

The Reviews Editor of the *Journal of European Archaeology* offered no strong objection to our brief note about a recent anthology of historic conservation articles in the last issue, so we are emboldened to repeat the experiment cautiously. In the resolutely European academic environment that we work in nowadays, we all find ourselves confronted with books and articles in foreign languages. Archaeology is as jargon-ridden as any discipline (or, more politely, has its own specialized terminology), and so we were delighted to be handed a copy of *Grabungs Wörterbuch*, a pocket-sized polyglot (well, at least Danish, Dutch, English, French, Italian, and Spanish) vocabulary published by Grabung eV. It contains nearly a thousand basic archaeological terms in these six languages.

The wordlist costs 13.00 DM per copy (post and packing free), but there are cheaper rates for multiple orders - 12.00 DM for two, 11.00 DM for three. They may be ordered from Jürgen Tzschoppe, Wörterbuch Grabung eV, Rembrandtstraße 18a, D-42329 Wuppertal, Germany.

Perhaps the publishers will be encouraged by what are certain to be excellent sales of this valuable research tool to extend their coverage in subsequent volumes to specialized period vocabularies.

The Diary section in *TEA* is, once again, woefully short! Let us have brief details of conferences that you are organizing on topics that have a European rather than a national scope. And give us plenty of warning: the lead time between compiling the newsletter and distributing it to members is about two months.

DIARY

19-21 December 1998

Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG) Conference, Birmingham (UK)

Contact TAG '98, The Field Archaeology Unit, The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK.

7-14 January 1999

2nd International INSAP (The Inspiration of Astronomical Phenomena) Conference, Malta

Contact Professor R E White, Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, USA

10-14 January 1999

4th World Archaeology Congress (WAC4), Cape Town (South Africa)

Contact WAC4 Conference Secretariat, P O Box 44503, Claremont 7735, Cape Town, South Africa.

19-21 March 1999

From rocks to roubles: 4th Conference of the Centre for the Archaeology of Central and Eastern Europe (CACCE), Durham (UK)

Contact Rocks to Roubles, University of Durham, Department of Archaeology, Durham DH1 3LE, UK.

23-31 May 1999

International Rock Art Congress (IRAC '99), Ripon, Wisconsin (USA).

Contact Donna L Gillette, 1642 Tiber Court, San Jose, CA 95138, USA.

14-19 September 1999

5th EAA Annual Conference, Bournemouth (UK)

Contact EAA99 Meeting Secretariat, School of Conservation Sciences, Bournemouth University, Fern Barrow, Poole BH12 5BB, UK.

22-26 September 1999

3º Congresso de Arqueologia Peninsular [3rd Congress on Iberian Archaeology], Vila Real (Portugal)

Contact ADECAP, Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Cooperação em Arqueologia Peninsular, 3º Congresso de Arqueologia Peninsular, Rua Aníbal Cunha, 39-3º, sala 7, P-4050 Porto, Portugal.

The European Archaeologist

No 11 Summer 1999

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The EAA Long-Term Plan 1999-2003

Willem J H Willems
[EAA President]

As was announced at the Annual Business Meeting of the Association in Göteborg in September 1998, the Executive Board has prepared a new Long-Term Plan for the EAA. It is an ambitious plan, and its success will depend upon active involvement of the membership. The complete text of this document follows below, without a financial paragraph, which will be added later. The EAA's financial situation remains critical, and the capacity to realize our ambition will to some degree depend on a continued growth in membership and securing additional funding.

The new plan is intended for the period 1999-2003, and will take effect after approval by the membership at the Annual Business Meeting in Boumemouth. At the moment, the plan is therefore still to be considered a draft. Members are invited to send comments or proposals for changes or additions to the Secretariat. All comments or proposals received before the end of June will be reviewed by the Board and a final version of the plan will be prepared in the summer, so that it will be available in time for the ABM. The draft as well as the final text will also be available from the EAA's new website

Introduction

The European cultural heritage represents the collective memory of our ancestors' society and living conditions - in short, the framework for their existence. On the threshold of a new millennium the preservation of this cultural heritage remains one of our main challenges as archaeologists. We have a responsibility to provide future generations, too, with the opportunity to experience and learn from the archaeological heritage.

Towards the end of our century we are again witnessing in Europe the systematic destruction of cultural remains through warfare, political upheaval, and internal national antagonism. Political decisions of many kinds, including those based on economic and social considerations, present a continued and escalating threat to archaeological remains and increase the need for protection. The EAA wishes to contribute to an active preservation of archaeological remains, through the continued development of standards, the discussion of preservation problems at our

conferences and in our journals, as well as constructive influence in European institutions.

Development and challenges

During its first five years, from the inaugural meeting in Ljubljana (Slovenia) in 1994 to the 4th Annual Meeting in Göteborg (Sweden), the European Association of Archaeologists has developed rapidly. It is now an organization of about 1000 members from 37 different European countries (and some in other parts of the world). The *EAA Yearbook 1998* indicates that 25 % of the members are from Eastern Europe, which illustrates the success of one of the original aims of the Association, the integration of archaeologists from the former Socialist Bloc into the European archaeological community for the benefit of all.

Since 1997, we have had a professional secretariat that is established in London, capable of providing efficient service to the membership. The Annual Meetings have developed into a major event, averaging around 600 participants and providing an important forum for discussion at the European level. Information is also provided through a biannual newsletter (*The European Archaeologist*) which now appears regularly in summer and winter issues. Since January 1999, the EAA also has its own domain on the Internet (<http://www.e-a-a.org>), which will add significantly to our ability to communicate. Finally, the *Journal of European Archaeology*, relaunched in 1998 as the *European Journal of Archaeology* in co-operation with Sage Publishers, apart from appearing regularly now, has developed into a well established medium for scientific exchange. Electronic delivery of the *Journal* will be introduced in 2000.

In addition, important initiatives have been taken, such as the adoption of a *Code of Practice* in 1997 at Ravenna, followed by the *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* that were approved at the Göteborg meeting in 1998.

Although all beginning is difficult, it is clear from the above that the EAA has succeeded in becoming an organization that is capable of fulfilling its objectives as set out in Article II of its statutes:

- To promote the development of archaeological research and the exchange of archaeological information in Europe.
- To promote the management and interpretation of the European archaeological heritage.
- To promote proper ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work.

- To promote the interests of professional archaeologists in Europe.
- To promote co-operation with other organizations with similar aims.

Indeed, much has been done to work towards these objectives, for which not only the previous Board under the presidency of Kristian Kristiansen is to be thanked, but also many individual members serving on various committees.

Many of the goals that were set in the EAA's initial plans have been reached. In the meantime, the organization has grown and circumstances have changed. It is time, therefore, to review our goals in the light of the EAA's general objectives and current demands, and to redefine our goals or set new ones for the next five years. These include making the EAA economically and organizationally stable. This task has been undertaken by the Board, which presents its long-term plan, accompanied by a business plan, to the membership for discussion, improvement, and adoption. After all, the EAA exists to serve the interests of archaeology in Europe in general and of its members in particular, and it is the membership who should determine which priorities should be set and which course should be taken.

Key policy issues

There are many issues which are relevant to our general objectives and the EAA's role and commitment in policy-making for archaeology at the European level as well as to the consolidation and expansion of our association. Most of these are interrelated in various ways. They will be discussed below under the following headings:

- Integrating the theory and practice of archaeology in Europe;
- Professional development;
- European organizations;
- Communication;
- Organizational development;
- Financial plan (to be added at a later stage).

Integrating the theory and practice of archaeology in Europe

An important objective of the EAA is to contribute to the integration between theory and practice. The role of archaeology in society has become much broader than in previous decades, and the role of archaeologists has changed accordingly. The EAA wants to act as a forum for discussion about these roles, and to maintain and develop critical and theoretically informed discussions about the role of research, the interpretation of the archaeological record, its transformation into

archaeological heritage and the management of that heritage, about museums, and other aspects of public archaeology.

The EAA is the only professional organization with a substantial membership in eastern Europe. It has been able to make a substantial contribution to bridging the gap between western and eastern, post-Soviet archaeology and to generate fruitful debates. This aspect continues to be of central importance for the association.

In large areas of Europe, through developments at the national level as well as through the implementation of the Malta Convention, the economic and legal position of archaeology has improved considerably. This has led to a substantial increase in the number of archaeological excavations being done, in particular in western Europe but gradually also in most parts of eastern Europe. However, the sheer amount of information being generated, especially now that rescue archaeology is increasingly replaced by the incorporation of archaeology in the planning process, demands critical consideration of the relevance of the data that are generated. The position of the EAA remains that, if producing relevant historical knowledge is the aim, theory must be integrated in all forms of archaeological practice. This requires a continuous debate and the exchange of information on different approaches, strategies, and theoretical viewpoints.

The EAA wishes to be the European forum for discussion on the development and expansion of the study of European archaeology and its role in modern society. This has many aspects, of which the political role of archaeology deserves special attention, notably its continued abuse for nationalistic purposes based on the uncritical use of concepts such as cultural or ethnic identity. These and other problems of theory and interpretation require a wide exchange of ideas. The EAA will provide a forum for this through the academic sessions at its Annual Meetings, through publications in the *European Journal of Archaeology* and the newsletter, as well as through its site on the Internet and related discussion groups. Except for the *Journal*, all these media need to be developed further in the next five years (see below under 'Communication').

To achieve these goals, the EAA will actively seek to involve archaeologists from different backgrounds. These include those working in universities, but also groups such as archaeologists employed by local and regional governments (who are sometimes organized at the national level), those working in the museum sector, education, private enterprise, and the like.

Professional development

The developments referred to above have changed the role of the profession. So far, the EAA has contributed to the further development of the archaeological profession through the discussions at numerous round tables at its successive Annual Meetings. Important standards have been set through the adoption of the *Code of Practice* in 1997 and the *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* in 1998. These are also relevant because it is expected that, even though the legal frameworks at the national level are very different between countries, archaeological work will increasingly be done in an international, European context, through projects of scientific co-operation as well as international tenders.

In order to promote the interests of professional archaeologists in Europe as well as proper ethical and scientific-methodological standards for archaeological work, the EAA intends to continue and intensify its work on professional development. In order to do so, the EAA will seek co-operation with associations of professional archaeologists at the national (state) level in Europe, such as those already existing in Britain (IFA), Ireland (IAPA), the Netherlands (NVvA), and Spain (APAE). The EAA does not want to be in competition with these national associations, because the differing national legislations and different traditions in archaeological work require provisions at the national level. At the European level, a flexible approach must be developed to provide a network to exchange information, to generate discussion that may stimulate developments at the national level, to harmonize standards where that is appropriate, or to assist archaeologists in establishing a professional association in countries where no suitable national organization exists. Co-operation may also be sought with other relevant organizations, such as the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) operating in North America.

To facilitate these goals in accordance with its statutes, the EAA will start a Standing Committee on Professional Development.

European organizations

For the EAA to be effective in reaching its goals and to serve the needs of its members, it is vitally important that the association continues to gain influence at the European level on all relevant issues.

The primary frame of reference for the EAA should be the Council of Europe, which now covers over forty independent countries. The association will continue to seek co-operation with the CoE in all relevant issues. It will also seek to obtain formal

consultative status as a non-governmental organization (NGO) with the Council in order to be able to serve the needs of archaeology better.

The relationship with the European Union is different because the EU covers less than half of Europe and its area is not the same as that of the EAA. However, developments within the EU have an increasing influence on archaeology. On the one hand, EU regulations and directives in various fields have increasing effects on archaeology in member states, and on the other the European Commission has various programmes that provide support for archaeology which can include non-member states. In the next five years, the EAA will develop and maintain relations with the relevant Directorates of the Commission and give advice; as an interest group, the EAA will also seek the means to influence the EU decision-making process, by itself or in co-operation with others.

At the European level, the *Europae Archaeologiae Consilium*, which is in the process of being created [see below], should be an important partner for the EAA. As the association of the responsible heritage management leaders in European countries, the EAC will be complementary to the EAA at the European level. As soon as the EAC has been created, the EAA Board will start a formal co-operation.

In the next five years, the EAA will also seek to develop relations with organizations in related fields that operate at the European level. This will require an active involvement of members involved with organizations such as the European Forum of Heritage Associations, Europa Nostra, and others. In addition, the EAA will seek to explore ways of establishing creative links with selected groups or associations at the national level in European countries.

Communication

Communication in all forms is a central concern of the EAA. It involves the discussions and exchange of information within the association as well as its outside contacts and public relations. These need different approaches.

At the most general level, that of public relations, the EAA will seek professional assistance in developing a public relations policy so that the association may acquire a higher public profile and be better able to serve its members and reach its objectives. An instrument to help in this will be the institution of the European Archaeological Heritage Prize. With the help of a grant from English Heritage, the Board has been able to fulfil this objective of the association and the prize will be awarded for the first time at the Annual Meeting in Bournemouth (UK) in 1999. It is intended to be awarded annually by an independent standing

committee, to be known as the Archaeological Heritage Prize Committee.

At the level of outside contacts, in addition to the plans mentioned above under 'European organizations,' the EAA intends to develop contacts with comparable organizations outside Europe. Regular communication with the Americas (SAA, SHA, AIA, and ROPA) has already been established and it is intended to expand these and seek communication and co-operation with relevant organizations in Africa and Asia. For this purpose, the EAA will start a standing committee on relations outside Europe [see below].

Now that the Association has its own site on the Internet, this can be used in various ways to further discussions and disseminate information. The crucial element is to build a database of WWW pages and e-mail contacts of archaeological bodies across Europe that are then accessible to the members.

The preparation of a fieldwork database can be a further step in expanding the EAA website. In co-ordination with existing facilities such as the Archaeonet, and dependent upon the help of its membership, the EAA will seek to develop a bulletin board and other information services, discussion groups, etc. As decided by the Annual Business Meeting in 1998, an electronic version of the *European Journal of Archaeology* will also be made available by Sage Publishers through the Internet.

Internal communication will be improved by the further development of the Annual Meetings. These will be planned more in advance (at least three years), with adequate opportunity for members to propose future locations. The development of guidelines for future organizers has already been started, and this will include improving the standard of session quality. The EAA will encourage other archaeological bodies to hold their meetings in conjunction with the EAA Annual Meeting: for example underwater archaeologists, aerial archaeologists, archaeozoologists, local government archaeologists, museum archaeologists, or societies at the national level of the country hosting the Annual Meeting.

A special effort is needed to broaden attendance among relatively under-represented thematic groups (such as classical and medieval archaeologists) and archaeologists from some poorly represented countries such as France. In connection with this, the Board has decided to reconfirm the principle that - if so announced - sessions at Annual Meetings can be held in languages other than English. With help of its membership, the EAA also strives to have

translations of its official documents in as many European languages as possible.

The growth of the EAA and its Annual Meeting are serving the objectives of the association, but they may have adverse effects. In the coming years the EAA itself will not be able to counteract these by introducing inter-conference meetings on special themes, but the association will allow members to organize such meetings under its auspices. Another way to continue relevant discussion between meetings is to increase working parties on relevant issues. The EAA will encourage these as much as possible, given the limited financial resources.

In the period covered by this long-term plan, the newsletter, *The European Archaeologist*, will be developed further. To this end, an assistant editor will be appointed, and it is intended to increase the frequency of issues to at least three and ideally four issues a year.

Organizational development

Many of the above-mentioned developments are dependent upon the continued growth of the association and an improvement of its financial situation.

While the target of 1000 members set in the previous long-term plan has been reached, a rapid further increase of the membership is necessary. For the EAA to reach a position where it can fulfil its objectives more fully, a stable membership of 2000-2500 members is required.

This requires a membership drive and a marketing strategy to be developed for the EAA. An important element is attracting more student members to the association. An important impetus for this is to remove some existing barriers. To achieve this, the organization will change its statutes in order to give voting rights to student members in the future. In the coming years, the system of differential membership rates that allows easy access to eastern European members, will be maintained as far as possible.

At the same time, the organization has to be developed in order to maintain the current level of service to the membership and to improve it with new services, such as the communication through the Internet and newsletter. The Secretariat, which is the organizational backbone of the EAA, needs to be expanded for this reason, and also to make it less vulnerable. Options are being considered to move the Secretariat from London to Brussels or Paris. The current support still given by the Museum of London Archaeology Service, which houses the Secretariat, may terminate in 2001.

September in Bournemouth

Previous Annual Conferences of the Association have been held in historic towns - Ljubljana, Santiago de Compostela, Riga, Ravenna, and Göteborg. This year's venue, from 14 to 19 September 1999, is different: Bournemouth is best known as a holiday resort on the south coast of England. However, it is also the location of one of Britain's newest and - archaeologically speaking - most vigorous university archaeology departments. Within easy reach of the town there are to be found some of the finest archaeological sites in the British Isles.

Led by Professor Tim Darvill, the National Advisory Panel has been working hard to put together a fine programme of sessions, in the true EAA spirit, whilst the Local Organizing Committee, also led by Tim, has been handling the logistic and administrative aspects of the programme.

Each of the three main blocks is devoted to a specific theme, and they will run concurrently from 16 to 18 September. The blocks and their component sessions are:

Block I - Managing the archaeological record and the cultural heritage

- a Digging in the dirt: excavation in a new millennium
- b Linear route assessment and evaluation
- c Publishing archaeology in the new millennium
- d Illegal and illicit trade in antiquities and cultural material
- e Management and protection of historic monuments
- f Ethics and the excavation and treatment of human remains
- g Local government in heritage management
- h Contract archaeology: its strengths, weaknesses and spread
- i Contract archaeology: its effect on the creation of the archaeological record
- j Intellectual tourism: a new dawn in heritage presentation
- k Public prehistories: engaging prehistoric archaeologies
- l The management of major archaeological projects
- m The education of archaeologists [round table]
- n Liberty and archaeology: the libertarian approach to archaeology [round table]
- o European funding programmes: how to benefit from them
- p In-situ preservation and mitigation
- q The preservation and re-use of digital data in archaeology

- r Setting standards for European archaeology
- s Heritage presentation [round table]
- t Aerial archaeology [round table]
- u Archaeology in store
- v Sustainable archaeological parks: a confrontation on experiences across the European Union
- w Archaeology in schools [round table]

Block II - Archaeology of today: theoretical and methodological perspectives

- a Landscape archaeology: new approaches to field methodology and analysis
- b Archaeology and buildings
- c Visualization and digital imaging in archaeology
- d The archaeology of the present and the nature of the archaeological record
- e Forensic archaeology: the European perspective
- f Science and archaeology
- g The meaning of monuments: changing perspectives, changing attitudes
- h Muting archaeology
- i Problems of nomadism in current archaeology
- j Origins research at the turn of the millennium: paradigm change and continuity
- k Time as an archaeological dimension
- l The significance of colour in archaeological research: colour, monuments, and artefacts
- m Ethnoarchaeology and its transfers
- n The history of archaeology
- o Hermeneutics, phenomenology, and contemporary social theory in archaeology
- p Archaeological sensibilities
- q The relationship between objects
- r The archaeological investigation of woodland of eastern Europe: the results and the perspectives
- s Urban archaeology, urban studies, or town-planning studies?
- t Archaeologists and the cultural landscape
- u Ancient biomolecules: archaeology in a test tube
- v Archaeoastronomy
- w The archaeology of nationalism

Block III - Archaeology and material culture: interpreting the archaeological record

- a The archaeology of shamanism
- b Metal mining and early metallurgy in Europe
- c Metrology and classical and medieval periods
- d The Caucasus Region: cross-roads between Europe and Asia

- e Trade and the use of ceramic lamps in the Eastern Roman Empire
- f Warriors in the archaeological record
- g Medieval settlement and land-use
- h Fragmentation
- i Prehistoric and later field systems in Atlantic Europe
- j Knowing Novgorod: a case study in archaeological collaboration
- k The archaeology of drinking: the socio-political context of the alcoholic drink and its use
- l Beyond stone and bone - recent research in European Palaeolithic archaeology
- m Archaeologies of industrial labour
- n The archaeology of wells
- o Between Caucasus and Danube: prehistoric communication across the Northern Pontic steppe (Aeneolithic-Early Iron Age)
- p Prehistoric ceramics in Europe: recent research and current trends
- q Social dynamics and technological transformations
- r The extreme end of the Tardiglacial in Western Europe
- s Rock-art and views of the world.

The Association's Annual Business Meeting will take place on the afternoon of Saturday 18 September. On Sunday 19 September there is a choice of twelve full- and half-day excursions, which will include Stonehenge and Avebury, Wessex hillforts, Roman sites, great houses, castles and fortifications, and the wetlands of the Somerset Levels.

The programme also includes the now familiar Annual Conference social events - a wine reception, the annual party, and the conference dinner.

The full programme has been circulated to all those who completed the earlier registration form. Those who have not received it and wish to attend should contact the EAA99 Meeting Secretariat, School of Conservation Sciences, Bournemouth University, Fern Barrow, Talbot Campus, Poole BH12 5BB, United Kingdom. The Secretariat can be reached by telephone on + 44 1202 595415, by fax on + 44 1202 595478, and by e-mail at eea99@bournemouth.ac.uk. Up-to-date information can also be obtained on <http://csweb.bournemouth.ac.uk/consci/eea99>.

International Relations Committee

During its last meeting in Budapest in February, the Executive Board discussed the role of the EAA in communicating with comparable organizations outside Europe. There is a number of reasons for this.

First, the EAA has members in all continents, who are interested in European archaeology or working in Europe, and their needs may be served better when channels for regular contact have been established with other parts of the world. For example, regular communication has already been established with organizations in the Americas (SAA, SHA, AIA, and ROPA). Secondly, the EAA may serve as a body for consultation by the Council of Europe and the European Union where programmes or activities in the field of archaeology are concerned that have a scope outside Europe. Thirdly, archaeological organizations elsewhere in the world, such as India and China, are seeking co-operation with the EAA as the only body representing archaeologists at the European level.

Finally, there are global developments such as an increased awareness of the need for proper consideration of archaeological values in development plans, which necessitate discussion of shared norms and ethics, the development of common standards, and the like.

The Board considered that for these and perhaps other purposes, it would be best to start a Standing Committee on relations outside Europe, which would be charged with the development of these relations and which would make policy and other proposals to the Board.

The Committee will be composed of members with contacts or living in other parts of the world and will be chaired by the President. It will meet at least one a year during the Annual Meeting. *Members who are interested in serving on this Committee are invited to contact the Secretariat or the President. In particular, members are sought who are able to cover Africa, Australia, South America, or various parts of Asia.*

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize

Article XI of the EAA's Statutes states that the association "shall institute the European Archaeological Heritage Prize." This has been under discussion by working groups set up by the Executive Board since 1996, and at its meeting in Budapest in February the Board gave its approval to the final details for the award of the Prize.

It will be awarded annually to "an individual, institution, or government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage." The award will be made on the advice of a small independent Archaeological Heritage Prize Committee, with a rotating membership appointed by the Executive Board, whose members will be ineligible to serve on it.

English Heritage has generously made a donation of £5000 to enable the Prize to be awarded for the first time in Bournemouth. It will consist of a piece of art symbolizing the European archaeological heritage, for

the design of which a closed competition has been launched.

After the initial year nominations for the Prize may be made by EAA members, the Executive Board, professors and heads of departments of archaeology in European universities and institutes, directors of governmental heritage management organizations and agencies in European countries that are members of the Council of Europe, or non-governmental archaeological, heritage, and professional organizations in European countries. Full statutes relating to the Prize will be submitted to the Annual Business Meeting in Bournemouth in September for ratification.

A new job for the President

The President of the EAA, Professor Willem Willems, left his position as Director of the Dutch State Archaeological Service (ROB) last February, after more than ten years in that post. Whilst he continues his work as Professor of Provincial Roman Archaeology at Leyden University, his main function is now that of Director for Archaeological Heritage Management at the Dutch Ministry of Culture (*Ministerie van OCenW*).

The reasons for this move are the changes in Dutch archaeology necessitated by the implementation of the Malta Convention. These will include the introduction of contract archaeology and giving more responsibilities to local government. This will only be done, however, under a central system of quality management which involves all participants in the Dutch archaeological system, currently being prepared by a national committee appointed by the Minister for Culture.

The President's new office address is: Prof.dr. W J H Willems, Ministerie van OCenW, PO Box 25000, 2700 LZ Zoetermeer, tel. + 31 79 323 6014/4547, fax + 31 79 323 4945, email w.will@consunet.nl or w.j.h.willems@minocw.nl.

Europae Archaeologiae Consilium

For several years, the heads of the national organizations charged by law with the management of the archaeological heritage have been meeting in informal "round tables" during the EAA's annual meetings. The initiative was started by the former *Riksanstikvar* of Norway, Øivind Lunde, in 1994 and continued by the Dutch State Archaeologist Willem Willems. At last year's meeting in Göteborg, attended by representatives from twenty countries, a proposal to form a new organization was approved. In March this year, the legal process to start an association was begun in Brussels. The inaugural meeting of the new group, which is to be called *Europae Archaeologiae Consilium* (EAC) is scheduled to take place at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 25 and 26 November.

The name of the new association was chosen to avoid different acronyms in modern languages. The English translation is: European Archaeological Council, the French is Conseil Archéologique Européen. Its legal form will be that of an international non-profit-making association under Belgian law. A transitional board has been appointed, with Adrian Olivier (English Heritage) acting as president. Board members are Friedrich Lüh (Landesdenkmalamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), Willem Willems (representing the Rijksdienst Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek), and Katalin Wollák (Hungarian Cultural Heritage Directorate). In November this group will be replaced by an elected board.

The reason for starting the EAC is the need that has been felt by archaeologists with legal responsibilities for archaeological heritage management for closer and more structured co-operation and exchange of information in a rapidly changing Europe. This meant that a formal association was needed. It has been founded for several reasons which can be summarized as follows.

In all European countries archaeological heritage management is a legal concern of the state based on scientific research. It is quite evident, however, that successful management of archaeological resources also depends on other factors, such as its public benefit and its integration into processes of spatial planning and the degree to which interaction with policies on agriculture, infrastructure, urban development, and the like can be established.

It is precisely in these fields which are vital to modern heritage management that, through the process of unification in Europe, the national level is increasingly influenced by pan-European developments and for countries of the European Union by EU legislation and recommendations. Therefore, although the cultural autonomy of states in Europe is well protected, archaeological heritage management is - and will in the future be even more strongly - affected by the European level. Influencing these developments through channels in Brussels is of crucial importance. In addition, new developments are also generated by initiatives in bilateral or multilateral co-operation between states. They can therefore only be influenced by co-operating institutes for archaeological heritage management that have a legal task and position.

In order to influence developments at a European scale, more than just formal co-operation is required. Fruitful co-operation entails active discussion of relevant topics and an exchange of ideas as well as information, for example on new developments (legislation, policies, etc) at the national level which in most cases may be or may become relevant elsewhere. Conversely, the implementation of relevant European legislation, conventions, and the like should be monitored and the European Union and the Council of Europe should be advised on aspects of their implementation in specific countries.

In addition, co-operating organizations for archaeological heritage management, and especially those in neighbouring countries, have the means to develop specific research themes together, eg in the context of transfrontier development plans. They are also the ones that put the results of European

programmes to practical use, or initiate programmes themselves.

The work of the new group is intended to be complementary to that of the EAA. The EAA provides a forum for archaeologists in Europe, but it is an association of individuals. The EAC can work where the EAA is less effective and *vice versa*. In addition, the EAC may contribute in the implementation of some of the initiatives taken by the EAA, such as the Code of Practice or the Principles of Conduct for Contract Work. The EAC is restricted, however, to the field of heritage management, whereas the EAA obviously has broader aims. In its statutes, the aims of the EAC are described as follows:

- a To promote the exchange of information and co-operation between the bodies charged by law with the management of the archaeological heritage of the countries of Europe.
- b To provide these organizations with a forum for discussion and for exchange of information.
- c To act as interlocutor for working towards common goals and as a monitoring and advisory body on all issues relevant to the management of the archaeological heritage in Europe, in particular in relation to the European Union and the Council of Europe.
- d To promote the management, protection, scientific interpretation, publication, and presentation of archaeological heritage in Europe.
- e To promote the public enjoyment and understanding of the archaeological heritage in Europe.
- f To work together with other bodies which share its aims.

FORUM

Field archaeology and conservation-restoration

Looking to the future from a German perspective

This is a cri-de-cœur from a German conservator which may strike a chord in some of our readers.

So many well known authors have written and published on the importance of conservation in archaeology that it would take too much time to name them all. Let me at least name as examples Albert France-Lanord and Marie Berducou, both French colleagues, and the Swedish archaeologist Erik Nylén. A key position is occupied by the publication *Conservation on archaeological excavations*, partly written and edited by Nicholas Stanley Price (ICCROM, Rome 1984, 2nd edition, 1995). In 1987 the Getty Conservation Institute published the proceedings of a conference held in Mexico City in 1986 entitled *In situ*

archaeological conservation. Also in 1987 there appeared *A conservation manual for the field archaeologist* by the conservator Catherine Sease from the USA. Finally, the 1996 Congress of the International Institute for Conservation, held in Copenhagen, was devoted to *Archaeological conservation and its consequences*.

It is remarkable that the role conservation plays in the field of archaeology and archaeological excavations has been recognized to be so important, that more than 50 years ago, under the direction of Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the London Institute of Archaeology introduced academic education in conservation. Still today that institute is one of the world's most recognized institutions in archaeology and conservation.

In two recent publications the European Association of Archaeologists expressed our point of view and opinion. The EAA Code of Practice states in article 2.2 that "Archaeologists have a duty to keep themselves informed of developments in knowledge and methodology relating to their field of specialization and ... [inter alia] ...to conservation". Article 2.3 states that "Archaeologists should not undertake projects for which they are not adequately trained or prepared."

In its Summer 1998 issue (No 9), *The European Archaeologist* published the resolution from the round table at the Ravenna Annual Conference on "International collaboration in the conservation of the archaeological heritage," chaired by Marc Laenen, Director General of ICCROM Rome. The first two of the six sections of the resolution refer to:

1. The pivotal role of conservation in all processes of interpretation, preservation, and the use of archaeological data and sites;
2. The need to develop initiatives to increase - at institutional and decision-making levels - the awareness of the role of conservation of archaeological sites in planning and management.

I think it is generally accepted that archaeologists and conservators work towards the same goal: to rescue, document, and conserve as far as possible the excavated sites and the finds which are the only authentic, original evidence or sources for our cultural heritage and which carry important information in the form of what are sometimes invisible data.

During my work as an archaeologist and during the last five years of educating and training conservators for archaeological objects at Berlin, I have become conscious of an increasing lack of mutual co-operation, collaboration, and understanding between archaeologists, especially field archaeologists and conservators in the conservation workshops. It seems to me that there is a gap between their two fields of work that is filled by many thousands of excavated objects which are treated on the excavation site not by professional educated conservators but by amateurs.

Nowadays conservators usually do not see or handle excavated objects until weeks and months, or even years, after they have been brought to light by excavation. In the intervening period, a great deal of handling, packing, and transport has taken place that poses risks and causes damage and further

deterioration. Generally speaking, the valuable objects themselves or at least the archaeological information they contain can be lost during that period, causing a surplus of work for conservators. This inevitably increases the cost of conserving the objects.

What is the position today? It is evident on most rescue as well as on research excavations all over Germany, and I think also in many other countries. Excavations are carried out by archaeologists, by students of archaeology, by excavation technicians (the *Grabungstechniker* specific to Germany), and seasonal or casual workers with greater or lesser experience and training. Conservators are usually not involved in this process, or at least not until a long time after the end of the excavations when the finds are stored. This is independent of the duration of the excavations, whether rescue or research, which may last several weeks or months, and sometimes even some years.

When the conservator starts work on the finds, long after the excavation has ended, an important side effect is that a close research-oriented collaboration between archaeologist and conservator is not possible because the archaeologist will be occupied with new projects. Nowadays conservators are involved in the excavation process when exceptional finds are uncovered. I may cite as the most striking examples the Celtic princely graves from Hochdorf (Baden-Württemberg) and, more recently, Glauberg (Hessen) where the conservation of the objects is still in progress. Other examples are the Roman and other ships on the Rhine and the Danube and mosaics from western and southern Germany. Many other examples can be added, of course. Common characteristics in these cases are easy to identify. They mostly involve complicated methods of lifting blocks so as to move the precious objects in their physical contexts into the conservation laboratories for them to be worked on in detail, under better and more easily controllable conditions. Very often also the presence of organic remains - wood, textiles, etc - is an argument for asking conservators to come on the excavations.

The other major exception are excavation expeditions to foreign countries.

For some years it has been more common in Germany, and also in many other countries, as a result of changed heritage legislation, international charters, and codes of practice, for the conservation of objects and sites to be integrated into the planning of excavation projects and for field conservation laboratories to be installed. Among the many examples of this development are international excavation projects such as those at Troy (Turkey) and our own project on the Citadel of Aleppo (Syria) or the American School's excavations on the Agora of Athens (Greece). Their aim is the safeguard and treatment of the objects found for immediate on-site research activities, typology, dating, material and technique identification, sampling, etc. The situation is more or less the same in our own countries, where there are no longer any "winter breaks," which used to provide the time to deal with the results and finds of the summer excavations. For archaeologists in charge of excavations, state heritage agencies, and all the other research institutions, it is more and more important to gain as much information

as possible on the spot, during the excavation itself. No time can be spared for lengthy research to provide results later on. In the interests of the finds and in order to obtain information from them conservators should regularly be on the excavation team, or at least act as regular advisers.

My impression is that most archaeologists, and especially the decision makers, do not see or acknowledge this lack. As single but striking confirmation, I have checked the *Journal of Field Archaeology* between 1983 and 1997 to see how many articles on conservation of objects and/or sites I could find amongst the many published reports. I found very few: one or two articles per year seemed to be a high number. I should add that there were also very few articles on archaeometric problems and research.

What should we do to ensure improvements in the future?

Conservators should be integrated into:

- the planning of the excavations, including on-site cleaning, storage, first-aid conservation, etc;
- the excavation process, either full-time on site, or at least as regular advisors when problems arise;
- the planning and implementation of post-excavation conservation-restoration work in close cooperation with the research archaeologist and the curators of the museums for further storage and/or display.

In most European countries and all over the world there have been academic courses for conservators of archaeological objects since the 1980s and early 1990s. In 1998 a network of conservation-restoration education institutions (ENCoRE) was established covering all EU and EFTA countries. In Germany, for example, there are four schools (Berlin, Erfurt, Munich, and Stuttgart) which provide high-level academic education for archaeological conservators. In our school at Berlin, all conservation students attend courses on excavation techniques plus practical training on excavations during their basic studies. Basic and advanced knowledge of archaeology is required and taught throughout the eight-term course. Students of archaeology in Germany, on the other hand, do not as far as I am aware, receive any systematic introduction to conservation of finds, to materials science, to lifting techniques, or any related subjects. These should be added to their academic syllabus.

In recent years a number of new publications on these subjects have appeared in German, such as the *Handbuch der Grabungstechnik* and articles in *Arbeitsblätter für Restauratoren*. The state heritage agencies have developed "excavation standards" which sometimes include advice on the sampling and handling, packing, and storage of excavated objects.

In conclusion I want to point out that the finds from excavations, along with the conserved archaeological structures and sites, are the only material evidence of the past available to us. They may contain a wide range of data which we have to document and save as our cultural heritage. Above all they are authentic originals.

This high significance in terms of archaeological heritage should be assessed during the excavation, when the problems occur. Why not, therefore, integrate conservators in the planning of excavations? Why not regularly incorporate educated and well trained specialists in the excavation staff? It is the conservators who are closer to the finds, their material composition, deterioration, and preservation using their eyes, hands, and spirits than every other specialist.

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The lack of practical experience in archaeological education in Sweden

Ingela Holmgren writes from Lund University to deplore the lack of practical experience offered to archaeology students. The Editor would welcome comments from archaeologists in other countries on this topic.

This article deals with problems in archaeological education in Sweden. There is a general trend to regard only "profitable" subjects such as technology and science as important, and while these subjects are given larger resources at Swedish universities, arts subjects are given less. One of the consequences – the lack of practical experience within education – will be presented here, and four proposals made on how to handle the problem. This article is based on discussions by the students of the CD course on Medieval Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University of Lund, Sweden.

Fieldwork is an important part of methodological studies in archaeological education, and at least three arguments can be given to support this. First, it gives practical experience, which students can use in their academic studies as well as for their future working life. Secondly, it gives the opportunity to come into contact with potential employers, which can be very useful when moving into working life. Thirdly, practical work stimulates the exchange of thoughts/ideas between students (university) and the place of work (society).

The poor funding of archaeological institutes has necessitated cuts in staff-demanding activities, such as tutorials and excavations. The general tendency in Swedish universities is for resources to be concentrated in the higher levels of education. In Lund the second semester excavation was moved to the third, and when the third semester was amalgamated with the fourth, this resulted in minimal practical experience within the course. At the University of Gothenburg the archaeological student society, GAST, has more or less become a complement to the ordinary teaching of the institute, as it arranges excursions,

courses in landscape survey, visits to excavations, and institute days, where PhD students provide undergraduates with basic information about their research projects. The self-assumed function of the student society is a clear sign of failings within the education system.

The education system of the archaeological institutes has had unimagined consequences for the student. For the summer excavations which generally provide the first step into working life, prior experience from excavations is demanded, and as the university education no longer provides that, there is a "Catch 22" situation: one cannot get a job as one has no prior experience. The only way into working life available today is to take unpaid voluntary jobs during the summers, and in that way get the experience that employers demand. These voluntary jobs have come to be regarded as a part of education, although they exist only outside the university system, and so there is no financial support and no credits given for them. The problem is not only that one loses one's income, but also that one still has the additional expenses for food and rent, and often also expenses for travelling to and from work. Even if the voluntary jobs function as a safety valve in a badly functioning system, the result is that only those pupils who come from wealthier families – where the parents can support their children during the summers – can take these jobs. In addition to purely economic factors, there are also social ones: many people cannot take voluntary jobs because they have children and families, for which they have a financial as well as a social responsibility. The way the system works today means that one student does not have the same possibilities as another – in spite of identical marks – and the system is thus discriminating.

Archaeology belongs to the Faculty of Arts, a faculty where the students are expected to educate themselves, with no recognition of the need for practical experience; there will be no financial support for them. Paid trainee jobs do not exist, and as neighbouring countries have a longer education, Swedish archaeologists are at a disadvantage. How, then, can this problem be solved? Here are three concrete proposals:

- The university can undertake its own rescue excavations on which the students can work, and the university can in this way pay for the extra expenses practical experience necessitates.
- The university can send students to the excavations of the National Board of Antiquities, to complete practical training.
- Summer courses could be established, with the usual financial support for the students. The excavation could be linked with existing rescue excavations.
- The university could apply for financial support for excavations, by creating on-going research projects.

Getting the practical experience should not create a situation in which students carry out work that replaces an ordinary paid archaeological post. To avoid this one could combine, for example, the two last points and

carry out the excavation course in the summer, but as part of a continuing research project.

Thus, there are problems within archaeological education that need to be solved, but in a situation where the Faculties of Arts are receiving less resources that is difficult. It is important that a variety of subjects should be studied, as it gives a wide-based knowledge. Maybe it is time for archaeologists to start arguing for the importance of their subject.

War in former Yugoslavia

The Executive Board has received a number of messages from members expressing their concern about the war in former Yugoslavia. The views of these members differ in the way they look upon the background of this conflict, but all have in common a deep concern about the loss of human lives and the threat to the cultural heritage.

The Board shares these concerns and regrets that an armed conflict is taking place in Europe where civilians are being killed, mistreated and deported. The world is faced with a human tragedy of vast proportions and, in this perspective, the damage to the cultural heritage is of course only of secondary importance.

Nevertheless, as an association of archaeologists from all parts of Europe, the EAA is distressed by the damage that will inevitably be done to valuable cultural properties, as happened during previous conflicts in other parts of former Yugoslavia in recent years.

International rules have been established on how to deal with the heritage in times of armed conflict, notably the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954) which was updated this year (see below).

The EAA therefore calls upon all parties in the conflict and the governments of all countries involved to abide by the rules of the improved Hague Convention and to take all possible measures to avoid damage to irreplaceable elements of the cultural heritage. In addition the EAA has offered its help to the Council of Europe in the process of evaluating and counteracting the effects on the archaeological part of the cultural heritage.

On behalf of the Board of the EAA,
Willem J.H. Willems, President

New 2nd Protocol to the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Signed

The newly adopted 2nd Protocol, intended to greatly strengthen the original 1954 Hague Convention was signed by an initial 27 States (see below) in a ceremony in the Peace Palace, The Hague on the evening of 17 May 1999.

Many more States are expected to sign over the coming few months as the necessary legal and political approvals are obtained from the relevant national authorities. The Protocol will come into effect when a minimum of 20 States have not merely signed the 2nd Protocol, but passed any necessary national legislation and formally ratified it as well.

The final fully corrected text is now available on the UNESCO Legal Instruments server, though unfortunately the web address has changed for a second time and is now:
http://www.unesco.org/culture/legalprotection/war/html_eng/war21.htm

The 27 States that have signed so far are:
 Albania; Austria; Belgium; Cambodia; Cote D'Ivoire;
 Croatia; Estonia; Finland; Germany; Ghana; Greece;
 Holy See; Hungary; Indonesia; Italy; Luxembourg;
 Madagascar; Netherlands; Nigeria; Pakistan; Qatar;
 Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria; (former Yugoslav)
 Republic of Macedonia; Yemen.

Patrick Boylan

Call for Support

The website of the Flemish Association for Industrial Archaeology has been updated. There is now more information available in English, some in French and German, and other European languages. Translations of the Dutch texts will be added during the next weeks/months.

The Flemish Association for Industrial Archaeology included in their webpages a list of threatened buildings for which they are looking for support to save them. A first list of four threatened sites is at:
<http://www.conservare.be/vvia/bedreigd.htm>

Thanks for supporting the preservation campaigns !

The website itself now has the following homepage :
<http://www.conservare.be/vvia> - please bookmark to this page, as the website is still under construction and the other pages are continuously changing.

Adriaan Linters
 The European Heritage Forum
alinters@conservare.be

New archaeological magazine

Discovering Archaeology is a glossy bimonthly from the USA, covering archaeology and conservation around the world. A special subscription rate is available to EAA members: US\$ 12.95 for the first year. For more details, contact Jeff D Leach on jleach@elp.rr.com.

Links are being established with websites round the world: for details, contact webmaster Perry Houser on phouser@elp.rr.com.

The European Journal of Archaeology

The new Review Section

The editorial board for the *EJA* changed in September 1998 and, as the new Reviews Editor and Assistant Editor, we would like to introduce ourselves to you and explain our goals for the review section. We have several clear-cut objectives, the most prominent of which is to make the review section one of the leading forums for publications and reference in European archaeology. Such a leap will require a great deal of hard work and planning, as well as specific goals which we would like to outline.

First of all, the review section will be a regular feature of the *EJA* and will therefore appear in every issue. Every issue will have one or two review essays, three to five book reviews, and assorted review notes. Every essay will review two to five recent books, will have distinct headings, and will be about 3500 words long. Book reviews will include discussions of one or two recent books and will be about 1500 words. The review notes will be about 500 words and will briefly summarize a select group of recent works. There will also be space left for reviews of journals and recent conferences. We plan to include an index of books received so that you will have a comprehensive list of recent publications.

At least once a year, we shall write a review editorial that will synthesize major themes and will look for and analyse trends and paradigms affecting a wide range of European archaeologists and attempt to set them into context. Our goal will be to search for shifts in research interests, national research programmes, and conference topics. Finally, the editorial will offer a preview of upcoming reviews.

As we see it, the review section will be wide-ranging and will cover publications from all fields of archaeology, including all time periods and geographical focuses in European archaeology. The section will cover topics affecting current academic debate as well as those involving heritage and museum management. We expect the section to be a lively and prominent feature of the *EJA*.

In order to improve the quality and expand the scope of the reviews, we shall invite specialists from each field and topic of archaeology to join a pool of permanent reviewers. At the same time, we shall ask young archaeologists and scholars from other fields to lend their voices to the debate. Our hope is to create a forum that will provoke and interest reviewers from multiple geographic and theoretical backgrounds. Most important, it is our intention to overcome the boundaries between archaeologists and archaeologies from continental Europe, including eastern, western and southern Europe, and those from insular and northern Europe.

In order to ensure a heterogeneous mix, book reviews will be accepted in English, German, French, or Spanish. Every second year, we plan to publish a special review section. The next one, scheduled for the year 2000, will be on Iberian/Portuguese archaeology. The section will appear prior to the EAA meeting in Portugal. Through extending and broadening our coverage we also expect to establish a firm business relationship with the major publishers as well as with small publishing houses.

We are still far from the creation of what can be labelled "European archaeology." But we cannot deny that a new climate in archaeology has begun to emerge. Fresh debate about archaeological methods, interpretations, and theories beyond national or ideological frontiers is occurring across Europe and has ignited much academic discussion. It is this dynamic potential that this review section intends to harness and hopes to channel into a pan-European stage for the exchange of archaeological information.

In order to achieve these goals, we need your cooperation and enthusiasm. The first thing you can do is to send us proposals of books you would like to review and/or see reviewed. We shall take your suggestions seriously and respond as quickly as possible. Our hope is that suggestions will be submitted throughout the year on a regular basis so that the books reviewed represent a true cross-section of what is being read and discussed by archaeologists across Europe.

We are counting on you to help us. Again, thank you for your support. We look forward to working with you in the coming years.

Peter F Biehl (Reviews Editor)

Alexander Gramsch (Assistant Reviews Editor)

EAA website

Announcing the new independent EAA website at:

www.e-a-a.org

Facilities on the web include:

- Membership information & application forms
- The EAA Statutes
- The EAA Code of Practice
- The EAA Principles of Conduct for Commercial Archaeology
- Journal information & back copy order form
- Conference information
- Links to other relevant sites
- Facility to send comments to the EAA Board and *coming up...*
- The EAA Long-Term Plan
- Chat pages and bulletin board for EAA members.

Financial Report for 1998

Receipts and Payments Account for the Year ended 31st December 1998.

Income

	Notes	£
Opening Balance		921
Membership fees		23,333
Wenner Gren Grant		4,209
Bank interest		158
Miscellaneous	1	16,194
		£44,815

Expenditure

	Notes	£
Secretariat expenses	2	18,477
Board expenses		1,818
Editorial Board expenses		1,840
Nomination Committee expenses		477
Stationary and printing		3,994
Journal and Newsletter		14,935
Annual Business Meeting		1,001
Bank charges		402
Postage		1,015
Miscellaneous	7	1,035
		£44,994

Closing Balance (£ 179)

Notes

1. Includes £10,000 from Sage for half-share of the journal
2. Includes Secretariat's salary and national insurance costs

We have reviewed the accounting records of the Association for the year ended 31st December 1998. In our opinion, the receipts and payments account which had been prepared for the year ended 31st December 1998 is in accordance with the underlying records.

Morris Palmer Day & Vann
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditor
Billingshurst
West Sussex, UK. 26th March 1999

FROM THE SECRETARIAT

Elections 1999

The time is fast approaching for the 1999 elections to the EAA Executive and Editorial Boards. Further information and candidate forms are enclosed for all Full Members (professional archaeologists) who are eligible to vote.

Each nomination to the Executive Board must be supported by at least ten Full Members. To make this easier for you, an alternative option to putting your supporting signature on the candidate form is to send your declaration of support by either fax or e-mail, stating which individual you are supporting and for which position. Please note, however, that we will accept only one "signature" per e-mail address.

Remember, your nominations are invaluable in this process! We should like to encourage you to take an active part in electing your EAA representatives.

For further information on what each Executive Board position entails, please contact the Secretariat, and for the Editorial Board the contact is the EJA Editor, John Chapman (fax + 44 191 374 3619) or e-mail j.c.chapman@durham.ac.uk.



New Secretariat fax numbers

It has come to our attention that the EAA Secretariat's fax number may be causing some of you problems. Please note that this number will only function when the Secretariat's computer is switched on and that it may not be compatible with all machines.

In order to avoid future difficulties please try the following numbers instead:

+ 44 (0)171 410 2201 or + 44 (0)171 410 2231



Automatic membership renewal?

Natasha Morgan writes: I have received some queries recently from members of the EAA who were surprised to learn that their membership was not automatically renewed each year. This is not a policy that the EAA has adopted so far, partly because of the wide variety of payment methods used by our international Membership.

However, this is a facility we are happy to set up if you so wish.

The requirements for automatic renewal are to either set up a standing order facility into the EAA bank account or to pay by credit card. If the latter is your preferred option, all you will have to do is notify the Secretariat of any changes to the expiry date of your card.

I shall be happy to hear from any members who wish to be included in an automatic renewal system, which can be set up now to start in the autumn for 2000 membership or from anyone who has thoughts on this option. Please contact me at the Secretariat's office in London.



Corrigenda to the Yearbook

Please note the following changes to the 1998 EAA Yearbook:

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e-mail: jwsiem@friko6.onet.pl

Dr Timm Weski, Germany
e-mail: kl911ae@mail.lrz-muenchen.de

The EAA Yearbook is compiled directly from the EAA database, which stores details from the most recent application forms. The 1999 Yearbook should be published at the end of the calendar year (finances permitting). If you have any changes to your contact details before then, please ensure that you inform the Secretariat.



Question for all Members

It is the intention of the EAA Board and Secretariat that we produce an annual EAA Yearbook, listing each member's contact details and specialization. We feel that this that this is a valuable part of the membership package, facilitating communication between members. However, it is also expensive, and ideally we require sponsorship to produce such a publication every year.

Our question to you is whether, in cases when this option is not a financially viable one, you would be happy to see the Yearbook on the EAA website for you to consult. We appreciate that these data may be considered confidential so, to remedy this problem, we would ensure that access was only possible for members by means of a password. For members with no access to the Internet, a printed version could still be made available.

We should appreciate feedback on this, so please send your comments (or offers of sponsorship!) to the Secretariat.

* All correspondence to the Secretariat should be sent using the contact details on the front cover page.

THE EDITOR'S CORNER

We drew heavily on existing codes when drafting what became the EAA Code of Conduct. The Archaeological Institute of America has no less than two codes - one the Code of Ethics (a term originally proposed for the EAA but rejected in favour of the existing Code of Conduct) and the other the Code of Professional Standards. Revised texts of these two texts have just reached us.

EAA members may be interested to note that the Code of Ethics now requires AIA members to "refuse to participate in the trade in undocumented antiquities and refrain from activities that enhance the commercial value of such objects. Undocumented antiquities are those which are not documented as belonging to a public or private collection before December 30, 1970, when the AIA Council endorsed the UNESCO Convention on Cultural Property, or which have not been excavated and exported from the country of origin in accordance with the laws of that country."

The new Code of Professional Standards requires that "Archaeologists should anticipate and provide for adequate and accessible long-term storage and curatorial facilities for all archaeological materials, records, and archives, including machine-readable data, which require specialized archival care and maintenance."

The EAA Code covers both these points, perhaps more succinctly. However, the reference to machine-readable data in the second passage quoted above is one that is worthy of further thought by all of us.

The language problem is one that has been with the EAA since its very first Annual Business Meeting, in Santiago de Compostela. We reminded members in our last issue (No 10, Winter 1998) that, although English is still the only official language of the Association, the newsletter will be happy to receive material for publication in French, Spanish, and German as well.

Andrea Tomcsanyi wrote to us from California to tell us that he is working what he calls "a revolutionary tool for archaeologists and art historians to enable them not only to learn foreign languages more easily and more quickly but also to translate whole sentences more intelligibly and accurately." He tells us that he has two on-line dictionaries (German-English and French-English) currently on the Web, which provide context as well as definition; they are accessed by a fee-based subscription. They may be available in CD form (with a firewall to prevent copying) and software is being developed to translate the greater part of most works automatically.

He admits that his dictionaries still need a great deal of editing and expansion and he invites comments from those who consider using them. He can be contacted at A Tomcsanyi's Archaeological Resource, 2045 Beloit Avenue, #205, Los Angeles, CA 90025, USA, and by e-mail on staff@archaeologicalresource.com or pentheus.worldnet.att.net.

Having spent the past few weeks working on English and French texts of material connected with the UNESCO World Heritage List, we see this as a noble venture! But to get back to *TEA*, we are still ready to take texts in French, German, and Spanish as well as English. For preference send them direct by e-mail to cleere@cicrp.jussieu.fr. We use Word for Windows, but can usually cope with other formats.

There can be few archaeologists who have never come into contact with the British Archaeological Reports series. Founded nearly twenty-five years ago by a non-professional archaeologist who could not find a publisher for the report of an excavation he had carried out on a Roman villa near Oxford, what is now universally known as BAR claims, with some justification, to be the largest archaeological publisher in the world, since it has just produced its one-thousandth report.

Formats are basic and there is a minimum of editorial intervention. Originally restricted to reports of British archaeological work, BAR launched its International Series some years ago and has published reports in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other European languages.

BAR is always on the lookout for good manuscripts excavation reports, conference proceedings, monographs, theses (doctoral level only) - all are grist to their mill. If you have a report that has been languishing for the lack of a friendly publisher, it would be well worth while contacting John and Erica Hedges at BAR, 7 Longworth Road, Oxford OX2 6RA, United Kingdom (telephone/fax + 44 1865 511560, e-mail bar.hedges@lineone.net).

Now for a regular *TEA* complaint! Once again our Diary section is far too short, given the number of events taking place all the time. Most of the items that appear in this issue were culled from our contemporaries rather than the result of our being notified about them direct.

Let us have brief details of conferences that you are organizing on topics that have a European rather than a national scope. And give us plenty of warning: the lead time between compiling the newsletter and distributing it to members is about two months.

Details should be sent either to the Secretariat or to direct to the Editor of *TEA*, Henry Cleere, at Acres Rise, Lower Platts, Ticehurst, Wadhurst TN5 7DD, UK (telephone/fax + 44 1580 200752, e-mail cleere@cicrp.jussieu.fr).

DIARY

3-5 June 1999

Majolica and glass: from Italy to Antwerp and beyond, Antwerp (Belgium)

Contact: Stad Antwerpen, Archeologie, Godefriduskaai 36, B-2000 Antwerpen, Belgium Tel/Fax: + 32 3 232 9208

12 June 1999

2nd University of York Archaeology Society conference, York (UK)

Contact: The University of York Archaeology Society, The Kings Manor, York YO1 2EP. e-mail: socs152@york.ac.uk

23-25 June 1999

Tri, sélection, conservation: les choix du patrimoine, Paris (France)

Contact: l'Ecole nationale du patrimoine, Direction des études - Formation permanente 117, boulevard Saint-Germain 75006 Paris, France. Tel: + 33 1 44 41 16 41 Fax: + 33 1 44 41 16 77

5-9 July 1999

2nd International Congress on: "Science and Technology for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage in the Mediterranean Basin", Paris (France)

Contact: Segreteria Organizzativa Paris '99, ABACO-MAC, Viale Gramsci, 47, 47100 Forlì, Italy

25-31 July 1999

11th International Congress of Celtic Studies, Cork (Ireland)

Contact: Combined Departments of Irish, University College Cork, Ireland. e-mail: iccs@ucc.ie, Fax: + 353 21 903 102

25 August - 2 September 1999

Complex societies of Central Eurasia from the Third to the First millennia BC: Regional specifics in the light of global models Ekaterinburg-Chelyabinsk-Arkaim (Russia)

Contact: http://www2.usu.ru/arch_laboratory/index_eng.html or <http://www.usu.ru/frames/?code=eng&whatsdoc=events/1999/Arkaim/>

6-10 September 1999

VIIIth Flint Symposium, Bochum (Germany)

Contact: Prof. Dr. Gerd Weisgerber, Deutsches Bergbau-Museum, Institut für Montanarchäologie, Am Bergbaumuseum 28, D-44791 Bochum, Germany. e-mail: Weisgerber@dmf-lb.cubis.de

9-11 September 1999

Third International Conference on Archaeological Prospection, Munich (Germany)

Contact: Dr Jörg Fassbinder, Bayer. Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Postfach 10 02 03, D-80076, München, Germany. e-mail: KL91101@mail.lrz-meunche.de

11-12 September 1999

Demystifying Field Archaeology, congress of the Council for Independent Archaeology, University of Sheffield (UK)

Contact: Neil Faulkner, 96 Dumbarton Road, London SW2 5LU. Tel: + 44 (0)181 671 5363

14-19 September 1999

5th EAA Annual Conference, Bournemouth (UK)

Contact: EAA99 Meeting Secretariat, School of Conservation Sciences, Bournemouth University, Fern Barrow, Poole BH12 5BB, UK.

20-27 September 1999

XIVth International Congress on Christian Archaeology, Vienna (Austria)

Contact: Congressus Internationalis XIV Archaeologia Christianae, Kongresssekretariat, c/o Abteilung für Frühchristliche Archäologie am Institut für Klassische Archäologie, Universität Wien, Franz-Klein-Gasse 1, A-1190 Vienna, Austria.

22-26 September 1999

3º Congresso de Arqueologia Peninsular [3rd Congress on Iberian Archaeology], Vila Real (Portugal)

Contact: ADECAP, Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Cooperação em Arqueologia Peninsular, 3º Congresso de Arqueologia Peninsular, Rua Anibal Cunha, 39-3º, sala 7, P-4050 Porto, Portugal.

3 October 1999

"Lycia and Lydia before Hellenization", Institut für Orientalische Philologie, Würzburg (Germany)

Contact: e-mail: gemot.wilhelm@mail.uni-wuerzburg.de

18-20 October 1999

5th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics - EMAC '99, Modern Trends in Research Applications, Athens (Greece)

23 October 1999

Neolithic causewayed enclosures in Europe, London (UK)

Contact: Peter Topping or Gill Varndell, English Heritage, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2BU, UK. Tel: + 44 (0)1223 556 213

5-7 November 1999

Mesolithic Scotland: the early Holocene prehistory of Scotland and its European context, Edinburgh (Scotland)

Contact: The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Museum of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1LJ, UK.

7-11 November 1999

Human remains: conservation, retrieval, and analysis, Williamsburg (USA)

Contact: Emily Williams, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, P O Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776, USA. e-mail: ewilliams@cwf.org

8-10 November 1999

Ethics in archaeology, International Students Conference, Obrzycko (Poland)

Contact: Agnieszka Dolatowska, Institute of Prehistory, University of Poznań, sw.Marcin 78, 61-809 Poznań, Poland. e-mail: agadola@artemida.amu.edu.pl

24-28 November 1999

Congresso Internacional de Arte Rupestre Europeo, Vigo (Spain)

Contact: Secretaría del Congreso Internacional de Arte Rupestre Europeo, Museo Municipal "Quiñones de León", Parque de Castrelos, s/n -36213 Vigo, Spain.

1-9 December 1999

The Panagjurishte Treasure and the Toreutics in Thrace, Sofia (Bulgaria)

Contact: Daniele Agre, Archaeological Institute and Museum - BAS, 2 Soborna Str., 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria

4-9 January 2000

Waterways and landscapes [33rd Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology], Québec City (Canada)

Contact: William Moss, Archéologue principal, Désign et Patrimoine, Ville de Québec, cp 700 Haute-Ville, Québec, Canada G1R 4S9.

2-11 September 2000

Limes XVIII - the 18th International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies, Amman (Jordan)

Contact: Limes XVIII, Department of Archaeology, SACOS, William Hartley Building, The University, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK.

12-17 September 2000

6th EAA Annual Conference, Lisbon (Portugal)

Contact: Professor Joao Zilhao, Instituto Portugues de Arqueologia, Av. da India, 136, P-1300 Lisboa

September 2000

Meso 2000 [VIth International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe], Stockholm (Sweden)

Contact: The VIth Mesolithic in Europe Conference, Department of Archaeology, Stockholm University, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden

The European Archaeologist

No 12 Winter 1999

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Bournemouth to Bermuda: Reflections on the 1999 EAA Annual Conference

Bruce Morgan

(Museum of London Archaeology Service
– MoLAS)

I do not know if there is a collective noun for archaeologists, but having attended the 5th Annual Conference of the European Association of Archaeologists at Bournemouth University on 14-19 September 1999 and met some of the 685 participants from 40 countries I feel that we certainly need to invent one. The best collective noun would probably be a matrix of archaeologists. With up to 16 simultaneous lecture sessions covering topics such as contract archaeology, fragmentation, heritage management, oil lamps, and shamanism there was definitely something for everyone at the Conference. It was very pleasing to see Russia and all the former Eastern Bloc countries well represented. What really impressed me, however, was that everyone lectured in English. I wonder how many of the English could have presented a lecture in the language of the host country if the conference had been held in Bergen or Berlin. The use of one language was the most graphic proof of globalization, which was the theme of the opening address.

My only criticism of the way the conference was organized was the way that all the lectures were crammed into three days. The first two days were entirely devoted to pre-conference meetings and the opening ceremony, while the final day was devoted to coach trips, offering participants the opportunity to visit Stonehenge and other archaeological monuments within Wessex. I think that the lecture programme should have been spread over four days.

From the limited number of lecture sessions I was able to attend it is impossible to provide a comprehensive view of the proceedings. Therefore I have decided to offer a personal impression of my first EAA Conference. My first impression is that excavation is undertaken by two separate 'tribes' of archaeologists. One tribe is the contract archaeologists, undertaking developer-funded rescue projects, whilst the other tribe is the university archaeologists, who undertake excavation as summer expeditions involving sandals and sun-block. Some of the elders in both tribes remember a third group, the public sector excavators, who have become extinct over the last ten years owing to the destruction of their habitat.

This new tribal grouping of excavators raises several issues which were recurring themes in many formal and informal discussions. The first issue was that of quality (conforming to specification) in

contract archaeology, which can create a conflict with the issue of costs, and this in turn leads on to the linked issues of pay and staff training (discussed later). The second issue which clearly vexes many people is the question of who are we undertaking rescue archaeology for. As a survivor from the public-sector tribe I remember when we excavated sites threatened by development or mineral extraction to save something of our archaeological heritage, which was then considered to be public property, so the tax payer funded our work. Now the same buried heritage appears to belong to the site developers, who are now expected to fund us to excavate threatened sites on the 'polluter pays principle'. Paradoxically the less public money goes into rescue archaeology, the greater is the public interest in our work.

In this bewildering world of customers and clients the key question is, who are we now undertaking archaeological excavations for? The tribe of contract archaeologists practise polytheism, their galaxy of gods includes consultants, clients/developers, permit-givers/regulators, other archaeologists and/or research aims, and occasionally the general public. The tribe of university archaeologists have a choice of only two gods - other archaeologists and a capricious hydra known as the grant-awarding bodies.

My second impression is that within the tribe of contract archaeologists there is a universal concern with the issue of professionalism. This is a term that requires precise definition, since being a professional archaeologist to some is simply having paid employment in this type of work. However, the dictionary definition of being a professional is more complex: it states that it is the 'type of work, such as being a doctor, that needs special training ... taking part in an activity, such as sport or music for money; very competent' (Collins Gem English Dictionary, 1991, 426). Taking this dictionary definition I would argue that contract field archaeology in the UK today is not a true profession: it is more like a game of snakes and ladders.

We cannot, in my opinion, compare ourselves with doctors or footballers because of our relatively poor rates of pay and indifferent levels of training. The median full-time archaeological salary in the UK is £15,905 or 83% of the national average industrial wage, while some contract field staff earn as little as 53% of the national average wage (Aitchison 1999, xi). As for archaeological training within the UK the current situation is far from ideal. 'The general picture is of a professional sector in which there is the beginnings of basic provision ... The emerging impression of patchy and in places, weak organisational provision compares with findings in other studies' (Chitty, 1999, 13). However, I do realize that many UK archaeologists have done a great deal over the last twenty years to try and put things on a more professional footing, but my feeling is that this achievement is not yet complete, so we should not become complacent.

My third impression is that I found it very heartening that the EAA provided such a great opportunity for the members of the two tribes from many different

nations to come together with the consultants and permit-givers and discover more about each other's work and research. This interchange of ideas and data is one of the aims of the EAA, as set out by the President in his thoughts on the future of European Archaeology (Willems 1999).

My final impression of the Conference is that archaeologists must start studying Europe's past systematically on an international basis and break free of the rigid constraints of developer-funded projects. When we study the Roman period, how many of us only focus on material from our own modern national state, paying scant attention to the rest of the Roman Empire? Now that we have sophisticated and affordable computer technology (GIS, data bases, etc), we have for the first time the means to efficiently analyse and collate the large amounts of data we have spent the last 100 years collecting. For instance, in the not too distant future it should be possible to look at European DNA by extracting samples from the teeth of existing skeletal assemblages and collate the results on a Europe-wide basis, so as to test theories of migrations and folk movements. Such a project would be one way of getting the two tribes of excavators and their various deities to co-operate in way that they have never done before. We could then explain to the public who their ancestors were and when they arrived in Europe. Some Europeans need to be reminded that we are all immigrants it is just a question of who arrived first or last.

REFERENCES.

- Aitchison, K 1999 Profiling the Profession A survey of Archaeological Jobs in the UK. CBA, English Heritage & IFA.
- Chitty, G 1999 Training in Professional Archaeology: A Preliminary Review. Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation.
- Willems, W J H 1999 The Future of European Archaeology. Oxbow Lecture 3.

The Annual Business Meeting

New Officers and Board members

The results of the elections were announced at the Annual Business Meeting in Bournemouth on Saturday 18 September 1999. The activities of the EAA will be in the hands of the following members for the next twelve months (the names of those elected this year are shown in **bold**, as are the terms of office of re-elected members):

Executive Board

President
Willem Willems (Netherlands) 1998-2000

Secretary
Arkadiusz Marciniak (Poland) 1999-2002

Treasurer
Cecilia Åqvist (Sweden) 1998-2001

Vice-President
Elisabeth Jerem (Hungary) 1999-2002

Board Members
Françoise Audouze (France) 1997-2000
Ludmila Koryakova (Russia) 1997-2000
Felipe Criado Boado (Spain) 1998-2001
Elin Dalen (Norway) 1998-2001
François Bertemes (Luxembourg) 1999-2002

Editorial Board

General Editor
John Chapman (UK) 1995-2001

Reviews Editor
Peter Biehl (Germany) 1998-2001

Board Members
Natalia Venclova (Czech Republic) 1995-2001
Paul Wagner (Germany) 1995-2001
Kostas Kotsakis (Greece) 1999-2002
Teresa Chapa Brunet (Spain) 1998-2001
Predrag Novakovic (Slovenia) 1999-2002

Editor, The European Archaeologist
Henry Cleere (UK) 1995-2001

Nomination Committee

Laszlo Bartosiewicz (Hungary) 1997-2000
Susana Oliveira Jorge (Portugal) 1998-2001
Hilke Hennig (Germany) 1999-2002

Statutes Committee

Henry Cleere (UK) 1998-2002
Maria Mouliou (Greece) 1998-2001
Martin Rundkvist (Sweden) 1998-2000

In welcoming the new members, the President expressed the gratitude of the Association to those members of the Executive Board whose terms of office had come to an end – Barry Raftery (Ireland) and Viktor Trifonov (Russia) – and to the co-opted member, Maurizio Tosi (Italy).

Changes to the Statutes

The following changes to the Statutes, which had been circulated in advance to all members, were approved:

Article V:1 (revised)

Full Membership is open to professional archaeologists in the following categories:

- a Regular (annual)
- b Family (annual)
- c Student (annual)
- d Retired (annual)

- e Long-term (period to be determined by the Executive Board)
- f Life

Both Students and Retired Members should be considered Full Members and have the right to vote for the candidates in the elections to the various Boards.

Article V:2 (revised)

Associate Membership is open to non-professionals.

Article XI:2 (revised)

The Association shall institute the European Archaeological Prize, to be awarded periodically to an individual, institution, or local or regional government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage.

Reports from the Round Tables

Round tables have become a regular and popular feature at EAA Conferences. This year in Bournemouth was no exception, and we shall be printing the reports of several of these in our next two issues.

Education and Training

John Collis

The principal area of discussion at Bournemouth was a series of new British initiatives which are likely to have a profound influence on the working practices of every archaeologist in Britain, and which could well have major implications throughout Europe as well. They follow on naturally from the round table on Standards, and are intimately linked with them. Two new committees have recently come into existence which are initiating these changes:

Gill Chitty described the Archaeology Training Forum (ATF), which was set up on the initiative of English Heritage, and consists of delegates representing national and local government, the Institute of Field Archaeologists, employers, universities, and other national archaeological bodies. Its remit is to look at the career structure in archaeology; the skills and standards required to carry out different types of job; the provision of training both for career development and for in-service training (Continuing Professional Development – CPD); initiating courses to provide that training; the funding to carry out the necessary training; and to ensure proper standards in training.

The second body is the Professional Training Committee (PTC) of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). This is working closely with the ATF, in setting standards, and imposing them

both on individual archaeologists (through membership of the IFA) and on institutions (through registration with the IFA). For both there are Codes of Conduct. It will be setting up various sub-committees to deal with each of the specialist areas of archaeology, the first of which, the Higher Education Committee (HEC) will start work this autumn, looking at the provision of teaching in universities.

The reasons for these changes are due not only to a concern with standards, but also to a recognition that university training, which most archaeologists in Britain have, only lays a general foundation, and is not adequate for those entering the profession, especially as archaeology has tended to become more and more specialized (eg academics, museums, sites and monuments records (SMRs), commercial archaeology, scientific experts of various kinds, etc. Such specialist training can only be provided once students have entered the profession, and decided in which area they wish to specialize. In addition, archaeologists will at most only spend four to seven years studying, while their professional life can span up to forty years, at a time when ideas, technology, and the aims of archaeology are changing continuously. Feedback from the profession suggests that, despite the large number of students universities are producing, there is in fact a shortage in certain areas of skilled people, in part because younger workers become disillusioned with the lack of a career structure, and with poor pay and conditions, and so are leaving the profession after only a few years. CPD is obviously one of the solutions, and has government backing;

Bob Hook discussed how CPD was developing in his own organization, English Heritage, as an example of what can be done.

Though some stop-gap measures are being brought in (eg provision of training where there are obvious needs, especially at the point at which students enter the profession), the intention of both the ATF and the IFA is to look at the long term. To this end surveys have been started on the state of British archaeology. The first has been a survey simply to find out how many archaeologists there are, where they are, and who they are working for – it seems about 4600 in Britain (Aitchison 1999).

Secondly, we have tried to get a quick idea of what they consider their training needs to be (Chitty 1999), but this will be followed up by a more detailed survey later, which will also include employers' views. A survey is already under way on the provision of specialist services, and where shortages may exist, or may do so in the future.

The next major survey will be to find out in detail what archaeologists are actually doing in the various jobs (we have some 460 different titles, ranging from very detailed ones to simply 'the archaeologist'), and the skills, both specialist and generic, that are required to carry them out. In this way we will be able to define what is need for individual posts, map out career paths, and try to ensure the necessary training.

Clearly, much of this is peculiar to Britain, and our solutions depend on using the institutions which exist, and which are very different from those in other countries. However, some of our solutions may be of interest elsewhere, and can be adapted. We must also be looking at international collaboration, arranging for individuals to take part on courses which are provided in other countries, and also looking at where we need to be developing joint training projects, and sharing experiences.

Examples that were discussed included the training which the Dutch are providing for managers of large-scale projects, or the plans at Mont Beuvray in France for an international training scheme based on the Iron Age site of Bibracte. Ludmila Koryakova described her training school in Russia, which is attracting international participation, and Rafael Greenberg discussed the problems faced by Israeli archaeologists. Both emphasized the need for an international exchange of ideas.

It is interesting to note that our colleagues in North America are going through a similar process, though we have yet to exchange ideas. Information on initiatives by the Society for American Archaeology can be found on <http://www.saa.org/Education/Curriculum>. I shall be publishing a couple of papers in *Antiquity* discussing the situation in Britain, both in general and in the universities. Copies of the two studies (Aitchison 1999; Chitty 1999) so far produced under the aegis of the ATF can be obtained free of charge from David Stocker, English Heritage, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 1AB

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Aitchison K. 1999. Profiling the profession: a survey of archaeological jobs and job profiles in the UK. London, Institute of Field Archaeologists/Council for British Archaeology/English Heritage.

Chitty G. 1999. Preliminary Review of Archaeology Training. London, Archaeology Training Forum, English Heritage.

A proposal for the Lisbon 2000 Education and Training Round Table

Leading on from our discussion this year, I suggest that at Lisbon we discuss the training of students and volunteers on excavations. We send our students out to excavations, but often get very little feedback on what they should have learnt, they actually learnt, or how they have performed. I remember one of our students who was thrown off an excavation when she rightly complained about the low standards of recording! More and more organizations are charging large sums to provide training – are they worth it? What are the basic administrative requirements (eg matters such as insurance, accommodation, etc)? What standards should we insist on? Who should provide advice about standards, and can and should they be imposed, and if so, how? I hope at the end we will come up with a code of conduct which those providing training will be happy to agree to and implement.

However, I am open to other ideas to discuss, so let me know. Also, I would welcome help in organizing these round tables – I was desperately short of time this year, and we have not fully implemented what was agreed at Gothenburg, such as setting up a discussion group on the Web.

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Professional associations in archaeology

Roger Thomas gave details of the Forum for Professional Associations in Archaeology, which is to be set up under the umbrella of the EAA. Its concern was the setting of standards for European archaeologists – “quality management by person, not process or product.”

It was set against the different circumstances obtaining in the countries of Europe, a growing international trade in services (the impact of 2001), and the need to be able measure the quality of archaeologists from different countries. Professional associations are needed to regulate the market, to support archaeologists taking an ethical stance, and to promote the status of archaeologists as professionals.

In setting standards for European archaeologists, the point of departure is a simple model. A competent archaeologist must subscribe to the EAA Code of Conduct and must have been validated as competent and ethical by one of Europe's professional associations (it should be emphasized that this must be a real test). Already certain associations such as the NVvA in The Netherlands and the IFA in the United Kingdom accept members from other countries and offer internationally recognized qualifications.

With the objective of promoting archaeological professionalism, the Forum will be established with one or two representatives from each existing or embryonic association. Its objectives will be to advise the EAA on the promotion and application of its Code, to advise national (and international?) professional associations, and to seek grants to support the work of professional associations. The IFA will provide an e-mail contact/distribution point on admin.ifa@virgin.net (www.archaeologists.net).

Illicit trade in antiquities and cultural material

Staffan Lundén reported that this round table urged all the European countries to ratify the two relevant international conventions – the 1970 UNESCO

Convention on means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects. Members should write to their governments if they had not yet ratified one or both of these conventions, requesting statements of their respective positions. The subject would be debated again at the 6th Annual Conference in Lisbon in 2000.

The Treasurer's Report

Cecilia Åqvist

This is an abridged version of the full report delivered to members at the Annual Business Meeting.

The financial situation of the EAA is not good. The estimated figures for the end of 1999 indicate that there will be a deficit of approximately £4200.

We shall try even harder to obtain substantial grants, which could provide long-term security for the EAA. The main objective is to invest the funds professionally, so that the EAA can make use of the dividends and interest, the capital being secured for the future.

The Executive and Editorial Boards and the Nomination Committee will take appropriate measures for the remainder of 1999 and in 2000 to limit expenditure. The number of meetings is being limited to two each year for the Executive Board and one for the Editorial Board and the Nomination Committee. Between meetings contact will be maintained by e-mail.

It has also been decided not to publish a yearbook in 1999. However, the information will be made available to all members either by e-mail or ordinary mail.

The most important reason for the unstable financial situation is probably the fact that the membership fees have not been increased in line with inflation; they have not been changed since 1993. Although inflation has been low in western Europe over the past two or three years, it is evident to all that all costs have gone up since 1993. Inflation has been estimated to have risen 5% between 1993 and 1997 and 2% since 1998.

In order to prepare a realistic balanced budget and to make good the losses due to inflation over the past six years, it was proposed that the membership fees should be increased. The table below shows the new fees, which were approved at the Annual Business Meeting in Boumemouth. Members have been divided into twelve categories. Members from Bulgaria, Romania, and the former Soviet Union remain at the same rate for the coming year. There

is a slight increase for members from other eastern/central European countries, since the financial situation in these countries has improved slightly. These increases will restore the EAA to a stable financial position, with a balanced budget based on subscription revenue and sales of back issues of the Journal.

	A	B	C
Fees in Euro			
Full	70	25	15
Student & Retired	45	20	15
Associate	85	28	20
Family	85	28	20
Fees in pounds sterling (£)			
Full	45	16	10
Student & Retired	29	13	10
Associate	54	18	13
Family	54	18	13

A = members in Western Europe;

B = members in Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Yugoslavia;

C = members in Bulgaria, Romania, and the former USSR countries).

Members wishing to ask questions or to make suggestions for improvement are invited to contact the Treasurer by e-mail on cecilia.aqvist@raa.se.

Lisbon in 2000

The Sixth Annual Conference is to be held in Lisbon (Portugal) on **10-17 September 2000**. The meeting is sponsored by the Instituto Português de Arqueologia (IPA) and the main sessions will take place in the Centro Cultural de Belém.

There will be optional two-day excursions on Sunday and Monday, 10 and 11 September, visiting either the prehistoric rock-art sites in the Côa Valley (a World Heritage site) or the Iron Age hillforts of northern Portugal. Tuesday 12 September is reserved for meetings of the EAA Boards and special interest groups.

The formal opening ceremony is on the following day, and this will be followed on 14-16 September by sessions and round tables. The Annual Business Meeting will be held on the afternoon of Saturday 16 September.

Finally, a number of optional half-day and full-day excursions will be available on Sunday 17 September, visiting important archaeological sites such as the ruins of the Roman towns of Mirobriga and Conimbriga, the World Heritage city of Évora, and the megalithic monuments of the Alentejo.

There will be the usual social programme, including the now traditional EAA party and the closing dinner.

Proposals for sessions, papers, and poster displays are welcomed. They should include the name(s) and contact details of the organizers and a short abstract (c 300 words). Where the names of individual speakers in sessions are known, these should be included.

The timetable is as follows:

January	Pre-registration deadline
February	2nd mailing, Provisional Programme I
April	2nd call for papers
May	3rd mailing, Provisional Programme II
July	Registration deadline, call for papers
August	4th mailing, Final Programme

The address for all correspondence is :

EAA 2000 Meeting Secretariat
Instituto Português de Arqueologia
Avenida de Índia 136
1300-300 Lisboa
Portugal

Telephone + 351 (0) 21 361 65 00

Fax + 351 (0) 21 361 65 59

e-mail eea2000@ipa.min-cultura.pt

New Secretariat address

It came as a terrible blow to the Association when in mid-June Natasha Morgan informed the President that she had accepted a new job outside archaeology and would be leaving on 14 July. "Tash," as she was known to many members, had become an integral part of the success of the EAA, running the Secretariat at the Museum of London with immense competence and unfailing good humour.

The officers were immediately plunged into a flurry of discussion by every possible means of communication, since it would be necessary to find not only a replacement for Natasha but also a new home for the Secretariat. By the end of July the situation had been resolved. The Swedish National Board of Antiquities (Riksantikvarieämbetet) had offered to host the Secretariat at its UV Väst branch in Kungälv, under the aegis of EAA Treasurer Cecilia Åqvist. It will be staffed by Petra Ottosson Nordin, who transferred from archaeology to administrative duties a couple of years ago and now takes over from Natasha (who was the guest of the Executive Board at a farewell dinner in Bournemouth). Many members who attended the Bournemouth Annual Conference will have met Petra, who has already taken a firm grasp of the Secretariat.

For members wishing to contact the Secretariat, the address is:

European Association of Archaeologists
c/o Riksanstikvarieämbetet
Box 10259
S-434 23 Kungälv
Sweden

Telephone + 46 300 33907
Fax + 46 300 33901
e-mail petra.nordin@raa.se

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize

The President, Willem Willems, announced at the opening session of the Fifth Annual Conference in Bournemouth that the first award of the European Archaeological Heritage Prize had been made to the Portuguese Minister of Culture, Senhor Manuel Maria Carrilho, in recognition of the leading role that he played in the preservation of the Côa Valley rock-art site in northern Portugal (now a World Heritage site). The award was made by the independent Prize Committee, under the chairmanship of EAA Past President Kristian Kristiansen.

The award takes the form of a silver statuette, the prize-winning entry by two Polish sculptors; this is accompanied by an engraved certificate. The recipient was not able to be present at the Bournemouth meeting, but Professor João Zilhão (Director of the Portuguese Institute of Archaeology) accepted the certificate on his behalf. The President travelled to Lisbon on 25 October to present the trophy itself to the Minister.

Members are invited to make nominations for the Prize in 2000. A nomination form has been prepared, and a copy is enclosed with this issue of *The European Archaeologist*.

Standards of presentation at Bournemouth

JOHN COLLIS

At Bournemouth we provided a booklet in which advice was given on presentation of sessions, lectures and posters at international conferences such as the EAA. I would welcome any feedback and suggestions on how the booklet could be improved. It is not copyright, so if anyone wants

copies to use as the basis for other conferences, do make use of it – it can be obtained in electronic form from Tim Darvill at Bournemouth.

My over-riding impression of the lectures, however, was that the advice had made little impact. The main culprits were the native English speakers, who delivered their papers too fast, in an English which was too complex and colloquial for most non-native speakers. The applause I received when I mentioned this at the Annual Business Meeting suggests my views were shared! Presentation was especially bad at the ABM itself, with most speakers addressing the Chair or the person who had asked a question, rather than facing the audience, and addressing the back of the room. Visual presentation was not helped by the poor layout of lecture theatres (difficulty in presenting both slides and overheads at the same time). I wonder if architects ever go to lectures – most entry was via the front, so that anyone coming in late had to walk in front of the lecturer to get to a seat.

So, how do we improve (other than sacking all architects)? I suggest that it is up to session organizers to insist on proper standards from all people participating in their session. I would personally still like to see the introduction of rapporteurs to report on sessions (not the content, but to give advice on presentation); again, individual session organizers might like to think about this. I hope the organizers at Lisbon will take a strong line; we want an Association, not a Tower of Babel!

THE EDITOR'S CORNER

Members will have seen that there has been a change of location and personnel in the Secretariat. Petra Nordin is doing a great job in taking over from Natasha Morgan, but it was a complicated handover, since the work of the Secretariat is very varied. The only casualty – and that a minor one – is the *European Archaeologist*. A good deal of work is still needed on the production side, and that is why this issue is slighter than most of the recent issues.

We were faced with two alternatives – to hold up this issue until all the production details had been sorted out, or to get it out before the end of 1999 in a less elaborate style. A lot of information has emerged from meetings of the Executive Board and from the Annual Business Meeting which we felt should be available to members with the minimum of delay, so we opted for the second alternative.

Luckily, the ever faithful John Collis has come to our aid, with a perceptive comment on the standards of lecturing at the Bournemouth Annual Conference and some interesting proposals. We also have a comment on the Conference from one of our younger members, attending this event for the first time. This makes refreshing reading after the rather

bland reports on earlier Conferences that we have published.

The first issue for 2000 will have a new look. The layout is being completely revamped and we hope to carry more information and stories about European archaeology. To that end, we are looking for another Assistant Editor, to help in obtaining material for publication and in the preparation of TEA. Anyone interested should contact me without delay, preferably by e-mail (cleere@cicrp.jussieu.fr).

The ideal candidate would have English as his/her mother tongue, a good knowledge of one or more other European languages, and contacts around Europe. Oh, yes: he/she should also be considerably younger than me (not too difficult for the great majority of EAA members, I am afraid), and should also be prepared to take over from me as Editor at the end of next year!

We have received a *cri de cœur* from France. The Library of the University of Lyon was destroyed by a fire in June and lost its entire vast collection. The university is making huge efforts to restore the situation, and is seeking books, theses, scientific journals, CD-ROMs, and other forms of bibliographic material.

The Université de Lyon has a high reputation in the fields of archaeology and art history. If you have any material of this kind that you would be prepared to donate to the Library, please notify Mme Marie-Jo Malagola, Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lyon, 18 quai Claude Bernard, F-69007 Lyon, France (fax + 33 4 72 72 45 55, e-mail marie-jo.malagola@univ-lyon2.fr). Do NOT send the material itself at the present time, since storage space is still being sought by the university.

Henry Cleere

DIARY

4-9 January 2000

Waterways and landscapes [33rd Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology], Québec City (Canada)

Contact William Moss, Archéologue principal, Design et Patrimoine, Ville de Québec, cp 700 Haute-Ville, Québec, Canada G1R 4S9 [e-mail wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca, web <http://www.sha.org/meet20.htm>].

7-9 April 2000

International Colloquium on Cranial Trepanation in Human History, Birmingham (United Kingdom)

Contact Robert Arnott, Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, The University, Birmingham, UK [e-mail r.g.arnott@bham.ac.uk]

18-20 April

CAA 2000: Computing Archaeology for Understanding the Past, Ljubljana (Slovenia).

Contact: Zoran Stancic, Centre for Scientific Research of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts, Gosposka 13, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia [e-mail zoran@arc-sazu.si, web www.zrc-sazu.si/caa/].

15-19 May 2000

32nd International Archaeometry Symposium, Mexico City (Mexico)

Contact Archaeometry 2000, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM Circuito Exterior, Ciudad Universitaria, Del. Coyoacán, Mexico DF, 04510 Mexico [e-mail archaeom@servidor.unam.mx, web <http://www.archaeometry.unam.mx>]

12-14 July 2000

5th International Ancient DNA Conference (Ancient DNA 5), Manchester (UK)

Contact Terry Brown, Department of Biomolecular Sciences, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD, UK [e-mail adna5@bi.umist.ac.uk].

30 August-7 September 2000

Millennium Congress of The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage – TICCIH2000, London (UK)

Contact TICCIH2000, 42 Devonshire Road, Cambridge CB1 2BL, UK.

2-11 September 2000

Limes XVIII - the 18th International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies, Amman (Jordan)

Contact Limes XVIII, Department of Archaeology, SACOS, William Hartley Building, The University, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK [e-mail pfreeman@liv.ac.uk].

10-17 September 2000

6th EAA Annual Conference and Business Meeting, Lisbon (Portugal)

Contact EAA 2000 Meeting Secretariat, Instituto Português de Arqueologia, Avenida de Índia 136, 1300-300 Lisboa, Portugal [e-mail eea2000@ipa.min-cultura.pt] – see page 6 of this issue of The European Archaeologist for further details.

September 2000

Meso 2000 [VIth International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe], Stockholm (Sweden)

Contact The VIth Mesolithic in Europe Conference, Department of Archaeology, Stockholm University, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden (e-mail: agneta.akerlund@ark.su.se)

The European Archaeologist

No 13 Summer

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Archaeology and urban development

New Council of Europe code of practice

At its 15th Plenary Session in Strasbourg on 8-10 March 2000 the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe adopted the *Archaeology and the urban project: a European code of practice* as part of its activity under the title of "Archaeological heritage in urban development policies." The code was prepared by a group of experts in urban archaeology.

In its preamble the document (CC-PAT (99) 18 rev 3) begins by describing the Council's activity in the heritage field and its role in drawing up the revised European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992), better known as the Malta Convention. It then goes on to explain the background to the code of practice, as follows:

The urban transition has been complete throughout Europe for several decades. Urbanisation and the growth of urban populations have profoundly transformed the fabric of towns founded before the Industrial Revolution. Taking different forms and proceeding at different rates in different places, this transformation has been accompanied, almost invariably, by wholesale and indiscriminate destruction of the vestiges of the town's past.

At a time when urban policies are increasingly being rethought to correct past mistakes and stem the "urban crisis" and when those involved in shaping the urban fabric are again focusing on historic centres, it seems more vital than ever to acknowledge the importance of the past in creating the town of the future.

In order to prosper in the future, towns must continue to change and develop, as they have always done in the past. This means that a balance must be struck between the desire to conserve the past and the need to renew for the future.

Urban construction is a complex process, involving numerous partners in a joint project:

- public authorities and planners,
- architects and developers,
- archaeologists.

Close and continuous voluntary co-operation between all participants is the only way to ensure quality results. The town of the future must embody and express its historical wealth.

Preservation and creation should not be regarded as intrinsically irreconcilable. Archaeology complemented by written sources and iconography is the first, indispensable step in any urban strategy. Its goal is not merely to study the town's structure and evolution, but also to assess its social and cultural development. Such research combines consideration of all the activities taking place in the town and the processes that produced them: this is why archaeology has a natural role in the dynamic of urban development.

Urban archaeology tells us how the town has developed throughout its history, and introduces concepts such as empty/full, inside/outside, rich/poor, monumental/vernacular, planned/spontaneous, dense/diffuse, etc., concepts shared by archaeologists, town planners, architects, and developers.

Archaeology's global study of the town introduces two fundamental dimensions. The first relates to urban and social topography and their evolution to the present. The second is a specific economic dimension, through the examination of past techniques, and the development of applied and experimental research on materials and their conservation. This research, closely linked to progress in restoration techniques, has a direct impact on the job market, especially for the young.

The conservation and presentation of archaeological remains is also part of the approach to urban organisation: through innovative planning and architectural solutions, their functional or symbolic reuse can play a part in contemporary design.

The Malta Convention expresses a preference that archaeological remains should be preserved *in situ* if possible. This principle should be applied to urban archaeological deposits as much as to any other kinds of remains.

In planning and executing urban developments, all parties should consider whether it is possible to take measures to mitigate the impact of development on buried deposits and remains (for instance, by using specially designed foundations, or by not constructing basements). This is preferable to their excavation, unless there are strong and clearly defined research grounds for excavation, and that such excavation is fully funded.

The eventual decision whether to preserve remains or whether to excavate them will

depend upon many different factors. What is important is that all parties are involved in the dialogue which leads to the decision.

The role of public authorities and planners

The parts of the Malta Convention most relevant to urban planning are:

1. The value of the urban archaeological heritage to society as a whole. It is important both to the residents of the community and to visitors (Preamble, Article 1).
2. That in urban planning, there should be a preference for the preservation *in situ* of important archaeological remains wherever possible, and development plans should be modified to minimise adverse impact (Articles 4ii and 5ii, iv).
3. That the archaeological heritage can contribute to the identity of the town and to its future evolution (Preamble, Article 1).
4. That the archaeological heritage should be taken to include upstanding structures and buildings, as well as the historical topography of the town, which can form an important part of the character of the town and may merit protection (Preamble, Article 1).
5. That the decisions of planners can affect the archaeological heritage irrevocably. Once archaeological remains have been destroyed, they can never be replaced (Preamble).
6. That planners should take account of archaeology in their work. This includes when making development plans for towns; deciding budgets for urban development projects; giving permission for new developments carried out by private investors (Article 5i).
7. That before taking decisions affecting the archaeological heritage, planners should obtain adequate archaeological information and advice, applying non-destructive methods of investigation wherever possible (Articles 2 and 3).
8. That appropriate measures should be taken to reconcile the respective needs of archaeology and development plans (Articles 5ii-iv).
9. That planners should take steps to explain to the public and developers why the urban archaeological heritage is important and why money should be spent on preserving or investigating it. Public education through displays, museums, publications, and other means are among the ways this can be achieved (Article 9).

The role of architects and developers

Architects and developers shall:

- 1 At the earliest possible date seek a professional archaeological evaluation of potential redevelopment sites. Such advice may be obtained from nationally or regionally approved archaeological authorities. The purpose of this evaluation will be not only to establish if it is necessary to dig but also to build a picture of its urban morphology and its potential.
- 2 Recognise the desirability of preserving important archaeological deposits *in situ* wherever possible, in preference to their excavation unless there are strong and clearly defined research grounds for excavation and such research is fully funded.
- 3 On this basis of this evaluation integrate the archaeological work into the overall design, construction, and conservation strategy for the development.
- 4 Allow both adequate time and financial support to permit an archaeologically worthwhile investigation.
- 5 Be aware of the possibility of displaying important structural remains *in situ* and that, given they can be sympathetically incorporated into the new works, they could add value to the project.
- 6 Give full consideration to the important need for scientific and popular publication as an essential part of the excavation costs.
- 7 Ensure that archaeologically movable objects, records, and reports are deposited with appropriate institutions.
- 8 Try to settle any disputes through negotiation, where appropriate through a national or regionally organised body
- 9 Give support to media coverage, eg joint press releases and agreed statements, as to the discoveries made and the type of support given; give consideration, when naming the development, to the archaeological and historical context and to the display of the archaeological discoveries within or near the development.
- 10 See the archaeologist as a member of the project team, to be given appropriate access to the site and to be properly informed of all design and programming changes, so as to enable the archaeological input to be properly integrated.

The role of archaeologists

Archaeologists shall:

- 1 Provide all necessary information to other relevant authorities and to the developer at the earliest possible stage in the consideration of the development. The archaeological authorities will advise on any evaluation that will be required to determine more fully the extent, character, and importance of archaeological deposits and remains.
- 2 Recognise the desirability of preserving important archaeological remains *in situ* wherever possible, in preference to their excavation unless there are strong and clearly defined research grounds or excavation and such research is fully funded.
- 3 Be aware of development costs and adhere to strict timetables. The archaeologist will be aware that archaeological works adds value to the development, contributing to the overall concept and architectural design. The archaeological work will thereby contribute to the urban landscape of the future
- 4 Ensure that archaeological work, both on-site and writing the report, will be carried out to written agreements setting out standards, timetables, and costs. The archaeologist will be aware that the archaeological work is generally part of a larger project and that the archaeologist is part of the project team.
- 5 Assist in integrating important structural remains in the development.
- 6 Assist the planning authorities and developer, as appropriate, in any displays or other publicity.
- 7 Ensure that archaeological movable objects, records, and reports are deposited with appropriate institutions.
- 8 Try to settle any disputes through negotiation, where appropriate through a nationally or regionally organised arbitration body.
- 9 Discuss promptly and fully with the planning authorities and developer, as appropriate, the implications of any unforeseen discoveries made in the course of an excavation. Ensure that any statements to the press are made together with or in agreement with the project team. Keep the project team informed of the media potential and implications of any discoveries.

- 10 Ensure that the results of archaeological work are adequately published within a reasonable time.

Irish archaeological heritage

In April 1999 the Irish Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (who has specific responsibility at central government level for protection of the archaeological heritage) published two documents setting out policy on protection of the archaeological heritage in Ireland: *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* and *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation*.

Overall national policy on protection of the archaeological heritage in Ireland is defined by the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (the Malta Convention), which was ratified by Ireland in 1997. The two documents published in 1999 are intended to further compliance with the policies and standards set out in the Convention.

While setting out principles which are applicable to all aspects of the protection of the archaeological heritage, the *Framework and Principles* document has a particular focus on appropriate responses to the archaeological implications of development. The document sets out the approaches which will be taken by the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands in implementing the archaeological protection legislation for which she has direct responsibility. However, a key aspect of it is that it seeks to provide clear guidance to all bodies and authorities involved in authorizing or promoting development on the approach they should take regarding protection of the archaeological heritage. In Ireland much development is regulated through a planning control system administered at local level. Use of this system to ensure appropriate protection for the archaeological heritage in the context of development has taken on increased importance in recent years, with archaeological conditions being included extensively in grants of planning permission. Other legislation relating to various categories of development such as road construction and marine development has been similarly used. The *Framework and Principles* document aims to encourage and consolidate this approach, which is seen as essential in avoiding unnecessary conflict between appropriate development and protection of the archaeological heritage.

The principle that developers should pay for the costs of archaeological work necessitated by

development has been widely applied for some time now in Ireland. Again, the *Framework and Principles* document aims to encourage and consolidate this approach. A central aspect of the document is the approach of recognizing the archaeological heritage as a non-renewable resource. The view is taken that whenever the archaeological heritage may be affected by development the approach to be followed must be either preservation *in situ* or preservation by record (ie archaeological excavation and recording). The document states that there should always be a presumption in favour of avoidance of developmental impacts on the archaeological heritage, that preservation *in situ* must always be the first option to be considered rather than preservation by record in order to allow development to proceed, and that preservation *in situ* must also be presumed to be the preferred option.

In addition to setting out these basic principles, the document addresses the circumstances in which it is considered appropriate to carry out archaeological assessment (which may include test excavation) to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development, and the circumstances in which it may be appropriate to provide for archaeological monitoring of development works. Over the last number of years there has been a large amount of redevelopment in many Irish historic towns containing buried medieval deposits as well as upstanding archaeological features. In view of this, the document gives particular attention to archaeological issues which must be addressed in the context of such redevelopment, including particular reasons for avoiding developmental impacts on the archaeological heritage within present-day urban areas, notwithstanding the fact that such redevelopment can allow an opportunity for archaeological investigation which would not otherwise occur. Such reasons include the extensive archaeological work already undertaken in certain towns.

The extensive consideration of protection of the archaeological heritage within the planning process and application of the "developer pays" principle, as noted above, have resulted in a large increase over the last number of years in the number of archaeological excavations being undertaken. All archaeological excavations in Ireland are subject to a requirement to be licensed. Currently the number of licences being issued is running at c 600 a year, the vast majority being for excavations carried out either to assess or to mitigate the archaeological impact of development. Such excavations are carried out by private sector archaeologists. The *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation* has been issued in that context. Key aspects of it include the setting out of criteria for eligibility to apply for an archaeological excavation licence and the setting of a basic framework of

applicable standards for archaeological excavation.

Both documents may be purchased (IR£3.00 and IR£2.00 respectively) by mail order from: Government Publications, Postal Trade Section, 4-5 Harcourt Road, Dublin 2, Ireland (fax + 353 1 4752760).

Some problems of heritage documentation and management in India

S P Gupta

Editor's introduction: EAA members may be somewhat surprised to find this article in their newsletter. However, it raises some issues that are common to India and European countries. It also draws attention to the need for collaboration and the imparting of European practices and technology in countries whose archaeology is less well developed but where the archaeological potential is enormous.

Background

India has in the past been a very vast country, almost a sub-continent, only slightly smaller in area than Europe. It also has many thousands of prehistoric sites, from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age, similar in time-span to the civilizations of central and western Asia and Egypt. The Neolithic settlements go back to the 8th/7th millennium BC, the Bronze Age cities date from the 4th millennium BC, and the Iron Age began at the end of the 2nd millennium BC. The Indus-Saraswati civilization is as old as that of Mesopotamia and Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, and Lothal are unique for the period as planned cities.

Like Europe, India witnessed the intermingling of a large number of ethnic groups, some of which remained in India, whilst others passed through, leaving evidence of their cultures. This process has been continuous for several thousand years.

As a result, several millennia of history have left the present-day state of India with more than a quarter of a million archaeological sites and monuments. This immense archaeological wealth is to be found all over the country – in the valleys of the snow-clad mountains of the Himalayas, along the borders with Pakistan, Nepal, and China; in the impenetrable forests of the regions of high rainfall in the north-east,

along the frontiers with Burma, Bhutan, and Bangladesh; along the long sea-coasts of the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean, and the Arabian Sea; in the rocky formations of the world's oldest volcanic landmass, the peninsular

Gondwana of the Deccan; in the rock shelters and caves of the central folded beds of the Vindhya and the Aravalis; in the rolling sand-dunes of the Thar deserts, and in many other places. In addition there are many submerged sites around the coasts which are being explored by underwater archaeologists.

Archaeology in India

Archaeological investigations began in India as far back as 1862. Since that time many systematic campaigns have been carried out, first by Alexander Cunningham and then by John Marshall, Mortimer Wheeler, A Ghosh, B B Lal, H D Sankalia, S R Rao, and hundreds of other archaeologists, young and old. Some of these worked for the Archaeological Survey of India, a government organization intended to explore and excavate sites for the conservation of archaeological remains, both movable and monumental. Their efforts are supplemented by similar organizations operating at state level, of which there are fourteen. Field archaeology is taught and practised at a dozen universities and research institutes, and some non-governmental organizations are also active in this field of research.

This demonstrates that India is well served so far as archaeology is concerned. There is a vast amount of archaeological data available in the country and there is a large band of dedicated field workers to explore and study it. However, at the present time Indian archaeology is facing a number of problems, a number of which also confront other countries.

Present difficulties

One of the major problems is the inadequate documentation of the archaeological remains. This is due not so much to the lack of records but rather to the fact that many of the records do not conform with contemporary computer-based systems. Indian archaeology in the 19th century was very different from that of the 20th century, and that of the first half of the 20th century, dominated by Mortimer Wheeler, is radically different from that of the present day, which is wholly given over to the use of computers. We belong to this latter period, even though most of us were trained in an earlier tradition. In a sense this may be seen as an advantage, since our generation is fully aware of the limitations of the system that we have been following in India while at the same time being fully aware of the potential of the new system that has been adopted in many other parts of the world.

Indian archaeologists are therefore looking forward to closer interaction with their colleagues in Europe so to be able to evolve a system that would be of universal application. It should be possible to develop good software packages (if these do not already exist) which could be applied to the special problems of high Bronze

Age city mounds in Mesopotamia and India which have dozens of levels containing immense numbers of artefacts and structures for various cultural periods. This example has been chosen because it represents problems only very rarely faced by archaeologists working in Europe. Another problem is that of urban settlements that have moved their sites over time within a relatively small area. This has led to what is known in India as "spiral chronology."

The problem of documentation

Like every country, India has many archaeological sites and objects that came to light by chance. These include caves, rock shelters, temples, mosques, churches, buried sites, inscriptions, sculptures, paintings, coins, pots, graves, memorials, etc. Some of these are untouched whilst many objects have found their way into museums and private collections. Sadly, many of these are either unrecorded or inadequately recorded.

The antiquarian remains of India are also faced with another very serious problem of documentation, the lack of proper identification in terms of iconography, metallurgical analysis, dating, or even location.

In recent years the towns and cities of India have been expanding very rapidly, extending to areas that with previously outside the urban areas. Encroachments, demolitions, and other forms of vandalism are now unfortunately a common feature. Since total systematic documentation of heritage remains has never been attempted in India we have no idea of what is being lost. As a result the world has become poorer since each country is responsible for those elements of the total human heritage located on its territory.

We are greatly concerned about the monstrous growth of human settlements, which provides no safeguards in terms of legal provisions and public awareness programmes in order to protect the heritage. Since time is running out, world and regional bodies have come forward to initiate projects involving extensive and intensive archaeological explorations in order to document the archaeological wealth of the country.

The role of non-governmental organizations

India is also facing a situation which probably confronts other countries that are rich in heritage

but poor in global participation, such as China, the Central Asian Republics, and the countries of South-East Asia. The role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is generally crucial in such cases, not only in heritage protection and documentation but also in heritage management, since there is considerable flexibility in their operations. They are work-oriented and result-oriented rather than administration-oriented, since they are self-motivated and follow self-imposed disciplines. These are co-operative,

teamwork efforts in which everyone involved has a greater sense of participation and of working for a common cause, aspects which are often sacrificed on the altar of red tape and rules of regulations. Governmental systems are often based on status and protocol whilst those of NGOs are based on an ability to work with other people and achieve results.

Unfortunately there is all too little understanding of the inherent merits of NGOs in our part of the world than in Europe. It is therefore imperative that the European archaeological community should take the initiative: their Indian counterparts are ready for full Cupertino and interaction, including the exchange of scholars, technologies, and data.

At the present time we face difficulties in obtaining sufficient funding for large archaeological projects. It is not that the money is not there: the problem is that governments have only just begun to appreciate our work and are not yet convinced of the benefits resulting from NGOs involving archaeological experts from all over the world. This situation is bound to change, perhaps sooner than many realize, but it is important that some collaborative projects should start first.

Heritage management and conservation: teaching and training

In India archaeology is taught at a number of institutions at postgraduate level. However, there are few possibilities for training in heritage management – embracing *inter alia* exploration, excavation, recording, conservation, laws and regulations, charters, manuals, tourism, museology, electronic and print media.

The same applies to the conservation of monuments and works of art, which is fundamental to all heritage preservation. There are several excellent government conservation laboratories in India but there is no teaching centre for professionals who may wish to work in the private sector.

In both cases there is a need for links to be established with European institutions in developing teaching programmes, perhaps in the form of Indian branches of their centres.

Conclusion

The Indian Archaeological Society, the leading NGO in India devoted to archaeology, invites NGOs and other institutions in Europe and elsewhere to explore with them the possibilities for collaboration in a variety of heritage-related programmes.

*Indian Archaeological Society
New Delhi 110016
India*

RESEARCH NEWS

New science-based archaeology society

On 28 May 1999 the Gesellschaft für Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie ARCHAOMETRIE (the Society for Science-Based Archaeology ARCHAOMETRY) was founded at Heidelberg (Germany). The society's objective is to strengthen the transdisciplinary dialogue between the scientific and cultural-historic disciplines. Its aim is the promotion of archaeometric research and teaching. Archaeometry in this context is interpreted in its broadest sense, namely the development and application of scientific methods and concepts, including those of anthropology, biology, chemistry, environmental sciences, geology, and physics, in order to contribute to the solution of archaeological and art-historic tasks. In order to achieve this objective the society plans to hold meetings and workshops, to issue publications, and to cooperate with related societies, in particular on an international level. Although based in Germany, the Gesellschaft für Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie ARCHAOMETRIE does not look upon itself as a national organization. Members from abroad are welcome. A website has been set up (<http://www.archaemetrie.de/home.htm>) which provides information about the society and news. For further information and membership details contact

Prof. Dr. Bernd Hermann, Institut für Historische Anthropologie und Humanökologie, Universität Göttingen, Bürgerstr. 50, D-37073 (tel + 49 551 393642, e-mail anthro@gwdg.de;

Prof. Dr. Ernst Pernicka, Institut für Archäometallurgie, TU Bergakademie Freiberg, D-09596 Freiberg (tel + 49 3731 393156, e-mail pernicka@ww.tu-freiberg.de; Prof. Dr. Günther Wagner, Forschungsstelle für Archäometrie der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften, Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Postfach 103980, D-69029 Heidelberg (tel +49 06221 516289, e-mail g.wagner@goanna.mpi-hd.mpg.de).

An exciting new development: calcined bones can be ¹⁴C-dated

J.N. Lanting & A.L. Brindley

Introduction

Since the 1950s radiocarbon dating has played an ever-increasing role in archaeology, and

especially prehistoric archaeology. Collecting charcoal and bone samples for dating during excavations is standard practice and although less common, systematic dating for research purposes is also becoming more frequent. The traditional dating techniques require relatively large amounts of sample material. The new AMS-dating technique allows the use of very small samples: a single charred grain of wheat, a piece of bone the size of a molar.

Recent studies have emphasized the importance of samples with negligible own-age because the calibration of radiocarbon ages only makes sense when own-ages are absent. Only then can calibrated radiocarbon ages be compared with dendrochronological and/or historic dates. Bone (preferably of terrestrial herbivores) and seeds should therefore be preferred by archaeologists rather than the charcoal samples with all their attendant problems which continue to dominate sample selection. Prehistoric human bone is usually a reliable dating material with a relatively small own-age (10-20 years). The fact that cremated bone was undatable was regarded by many as a serious drawback.

Dating unburnt bone

Bone consists of long chains of proteins (collagen) in which particles of poorly crystallised inorganic material are imbedded. Normally when dating unburnt bone the collagen is used. The inorganic material is primarily a calcium phosphate with an apatite-like structure. A feature of this 'bio-apatite' is that it incorporates a certain amount (0.5-1% by weight) of carbonate as a substitute for phosphate in the crystal lattice. This so-called structural carbonate has its origin in blood bicarbonate generated by energy production in the cells. It is therefore directly related to the food intake of the person/animal in question. Structural carbonate is of great interest to palaeodietists who have developed and tested methods of collecting structural carbonate from the bio-apatite and separating it from 'absorbed' carbonate in archaeological bones (Lee-Thorp, Sealy & Van der Merwe, 1989; Lee-Thorp & Van der Merwe, 1991; Ambrose & Norr, 1993). The 'own-age' of structural carbonate is limited and similar to that of bone collagen, 15-20 years at the most. During life, bio-apatite and collagen are replaced in bone at a slow but constant rate. Structural carbonate has been used for radiocarbon dating on a very limited scale probably because carbonate in unburnt tooth enamel (which from a chemical point of view closely related to bio-apatite) produced aberrant dates due to post-depositional changes (Hedges, Lee-Thorp & Tuross, 1995). At the 3rd International Symposium 14C and Archaeology in Lyons (6th-10th April 1998), a

group of French scientists (Saliège, Person & Paris, 1998; Person, Saliège, Gérard & Paris 1998) presented the results of dating samples of structural carbonate in prehistoric skeletons from the Sahel. These carbonate dates were checked against dates on collagen, charcoal or burnt bone and proved to be reliable. Post-depositional changes were not a factor because of the extremely dry climate in the Sahel.

Carbonate dating of cremated bone

After hearing this lecture, one of us (JNL) realised that it might be possible to date calcined bone from cremation burials using structural carbonate. All previous attempts to date cremated bone had failed because it had been treated as charred bone. Charred bone is heated at relatively low temperatures (200-300°C), contains carbonized fats and proteins and is grey or black inside while calcined bone has been heated at far higher temperatures (above 600°C), contains no carbonized material at all and is white throughout. Some collagen may survive in charred bone, but none survives cremation. However, of great significance is the fact that during cremation, i.e. at temperatures above 600°C, the bio-apatite recrystallises and larger and better-structured crystals are formed (Shipman, Forster & Schoeninger, 1984). This is one of the reasons why cremated bone survives even in acid soil. During the burning some of the structural carbonate disappears (Stiner, Kuhn, Weiner & Bar-Yosef, 1995) but JNL postulated that it was unlikely that all the structural carbonate would disappear on a prehistoric pyre. The Groningen radiocarbon laboratory was approached and asked to date the structural carbonate from a number of prehistoric cremations. These tests showed that cremated bone does indeed retain sufficient structural carbonate for dating by AMS although in some cases the amount is quite small, not more than 0.1%. The stable isotope ratio $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ indicated that considerable amounts of carbonate must have burnt out, resulting in a remarkable shift in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ due to isotopic fractionation during this process. This does not influence the possibility of dating cremated bone, however. The tests also showed that sufficient structural carbonate for dating is present in samples of no more than 1.5-2 grammes of cremated bone. Small fragments, including porous ones, can be used instead of larger fragments of solid calcined bone.

Results

In the meantime some 150 cremation dates have been produced in Groningen, partly on Dutch/Belgian/northwest German material, partly on Irish material. The results of an Irish dating programme financed by the Heritage

Council of Ireland and comprising 46 Bronze Age cremations, will be published shortly. A short note with some Irish results, and results of the test programme on Dutch cremations appeared recently (*Journal of Irish Archaeology* 1998). This test programme included cremations previously dated on charcoal.

Finally, some dates obtained on calcined bone/cremations from the Netherlands, and adjacent Belgium and northwest Germany.

Late Palaeolithic *Federmesser* site near Doetinchen

calcined bone from hearth	GrA-13387	10.880±50 BP
calcined bone from dump zone	GrA-13388	10.930±50 BP
charcoal in settlement layer	GrA-13386	10.870±50 BP

Cremation burials of the late Havelte phase of the Funnel Beaker Culture

Angelslo grave 1	GrA-13705	4200±50 BP
Angelslo grave 3	GrA-13598	4220±50 BP
Angelslo grave 5	GrA-13599	4130±50 BP
Leer WH 578	GrA-14093	4205±40 BP
Leer WH 581	GrA-14088	4270±40 BP
Leer WH 585	GrA-14089	4190±35 BP
Leer WH 600	GrA-14168	4170±40 BP
Leer WH 604	GrA-13706	4170±50 BP

Cremation burials with Bell Beakers of Veluvian type in the Lower Rhine area

Meerlo	GrA-14066	3840±35 BP
Hoog-Buurlo	GrA-14067	3830±35 BP
Veen, Kr. Moers	GrA-14080	3810±40 BP
Nijmegen	GrA-14840	3850±40 BP

Cremation in Middle Bronze Age urns of Drakenstein type

Neer	GrA-14529	3340±40 BP
Poppel	GrA-14285	3320±30 BP

Cremation burial with bronze sword of Wohlde type

Garderen-Bergsham No. 25	GrA-13707	3320±50 BP
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Keyhole shaped ditches in Late Bronze Age urnfields

Erica-Hankenbergh	GrA-14527	2840±40 BP
Buinen-HV 14	GrA-14528	2760±40 BP

Harpstedt-type urns of the Early Iron Age

Wapse W70	GrA-11669/71	2535±30 BP
Wapse W152	GrA-1672/74	2545±30 BP

Rich graves of the middle Iron Age, with situlae and ribbed bucket

Wijshagen-De Rieten C	GrA-14279	2420±30 BP
Wijshagen-De Rieten E	GrA-14281	2440±30 BP
Wijshagen-De Rieten H	GrA-14284	2430±30 BP

Cremation burial in Anglo Saxon pottery

Wijster grave XXIV	GrA-13369	1600±40 BP
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Cremation burials with Frankish *Knickwand* pottery

Hoogeloon-Broekeneind grave II	GrA-13368	1530±30 BP
Hoogeloon-Broekeneind grave VIII	GrA-13367	1490±40 BP

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The history of European archaeology

AREA is a research network which focuses on the history of European archaeology. Launched in April 1999 and funded by the European Commission's DG X, it is bringing together an increasing number of archaeological institutions. Among them are the Hellenic Ministry of Culture in Athens, the University of Liège, the Macdonald Institute for Archaeological Research in Cambridge, the University of Göteborg, the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut in Berlin, and the Centro Andaluz de Arqueología in Jaén.

The history of European archaeology is a complex field in which national traditions and language barriers often inhibit a fuller understanding of those facets of the disciplinary past which are marked by cross-boundary research programmes and international tendencies. Appreciating the impact of the antiquarian travellers, the Romanticist movement, colonial enterprise, or World War II on the practice of archaeology requires a pan-European perspective.

Through research, meetings, workshops, publications, and its internet site, AREA seeks to enhance the understanding of this multifarious field, to address its theoretical and methodological premises, and to highlight its broader contribution to both historical analysis and contemporary practice.

The archives of the discipline contain an enormously rich potential for research in the form of correspondence, minutes, internal reports, drawings, excavation notebooks, and

photographs. These are scattered over university libraries, museum depots, government archives, and private collections and are often difficult to access and assess. AREA is compiling an online catalogue which locates the most important archives and indicates how they can best be used.

The AREA project is co-ordinated by Giovanni Scichilone, Alain Schnapp, and Sander van der Leeuw for the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, where the secretariat is based.

Details can be obtained on www.num-inha.edu or by e-mail to david.vanrebrouck@worldonline.be.

New information service

The new website ROSTRUM is a joint venture by ABACO-M.A.C. in Italy and Genius Loci Ltd in the United Kingdom. Its aim is to provide a high-quality information service to meet the needs of archaeologists and museologists who wish to be informed about European Union legislation, institutions, processes, and funding opportunities. It also intends to improve communication between cultural heritage practitioners in Europe by advertising conferences and meetings with a European dimension. Its multi-lingual editorial team comprises professional archaeologists, specialists in European cultural heritage law, communications, and European affairs.

For more information register at www.genius-loci.net.

New journal from IUPPS/UISPP

The International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences – IUPPS (*Union internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques – UISPP*) is preparing to publish a new journal, to be known as *Prehistoria 2000*.

The principal objective of the new journal will be to encourage the exchange of information between specialists and discussion of scientific advances. It will also take steps to improve the dissemination of information about the activities of IUPPS and universities, museums, and research institutions working in the fields of prehistory and protohistory.

The first issue of the new journal, which will be published annually, is scheduled to appear in 2001, to coincide with the 14th IUPPS Congress.

Funding for conferences

The European Science Foundation administers the European Research Conferences (EURESCO) Programme. It has issued a call for conference proposals for 2002 and beyond.

Full information on the programme can be obtained on <http://www.esf.org/euresco> or from Dr C A Williams, European Science Foundation, 1 quai Lezay Marnésia, F-67080 Strasbourg Cedex, France (tel + 33 3 88 76 71 45, fax + 33 3 88 36 69 87).

TALKING POINTS

Digging in the dirt

Geoff Carver

The first Digging in the Dirt session, held at the Bournemouth Conference, was a successful example of the EAA's strengths as an international organization. Lectures covering such topics as pre-excavation survey, post-excavation and stratigraphic analysis, and contrasting "national" methods of excavation brought the discussion much further than had been intended for this first session. As the proceedings will show (I hope to have them published in time for Lisbon - the abstracts are available for those who cannot wait on <http://home.t-nline/home/gcarver/abstract.htm>), excavation techniques differ between countries to a degree not found in such "hard" sciences as biology, chemistry, or physics. One would not speak of a "German geology" or an "English chemistry" in the way that Bournemouth speakers mentioned the "German planum method" or some continental archaeologists call stratigraphic excavation "English methods."

This year will see the continuation of this discussion, as a lecture session (Digging in the Dirt 2) and as a round table discussion (Digging in the Dirt 3). One of the goals for Lisbon – besides continuing from Bournemouth – is to take one step backwards and to collect data for continued discussion. I had hoped at Bournemouth to collect more basic information about how archaeologists excavate in the various countries of the EAA. This might seem fairly boring and mundane stuff in comparison to the analytical discussions we did have, and it might be that the lecture format is not best suited to its presentation. But I think it is necessary if we are both to progress further in the present discussion and for the EAA members to better understand one another.

There is also another factor (which I had been considering as a long-term goal and which the Lisbon organizers suggested should be considered this year), and that is the development of a unified, international methodology for archaeological excavation. Whether that is either possible or desirable will have to be discussed, but even before such discussions can begin we need to know the range of methodological diversity. That almost means asking for representatives from all the countries of Europe (and our outside members, too, if possible!) to give accounts of how archaeologists dig in their countries. Stratigraphically, non-stratigraphically; what kind of documentation systems, what tools are used, how are the workers trained and organized, etc. Although some of this information will overlap with work being done by EAA working groups for education, setting standards, professional organizations, etc, some of it will be new, and much will neither be known nor widely available.

To this end, I would like EAA members either:

- to send me information about excavation methods in their countries which I can publish on my webpage; or
- to present information in the form of a background lecture or as printed material at the Lisbon session (possibly to be used as material for continuing the discussion in Esslingen in 2001).

Although the importance of this information might not be immediately obvious, there are serious implications of such methodological diversity. On the scientific level, increased communication between archaeologists from different countries and ever-increasing reliance on "foreign" sources of information for comparative studies means that there must be recognized international standards or norms for the collection and presentation of evidence. This was underlined by a number of lectures last year, several of which mentioned problems of re-interpreting old site archives within national traditions.

Moreover, although there are also practical implications resulting from archaeologists being allowed to work anywhere within the European Union, for example, this diversity might also to some degree be responsible for the reputation archaeology has long held of either not being a science or of not being "scientific." My example has been to contrast the scholarly reputation held by historians or the scientific reputation held by geologists with the two icons of modern archaeology (at least in the minds of the general public), Indiana Jones and Lara Croft. If we could somehow reverse this adventurous impression, we might better our standing with the public, governments, and the private

investors who pay for archaeological projects. I think this means not only a sense of professionalism being discussed by the working group on professional organizations, but also a more systematic, one might say evolutionary, approach to excavation methodology, as opposed to the historical-cultural diversity we have today.

But we can talk about that.

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EAA NEWS

Lisbon in September

Most members will already by now have received the Third Announcement of the 6th Annual Meeting, which is being held in Lisbon on 10-17 September 2000.

For those who have not received the information, and for non-members who would be interested in attending, this is what awaits those who will be in Portugal in September.

There will be two-day pre-conference excursions on 10-12 September. These will be to the Côa Valley prehistoric rock-art sites, the Iron Age hillforts of northern Portugal, Islamic archaeology in southern Portugal, and the Alqueva archaeological salvage project.

On Tuesday 12 September there will be three special interest group meetings in Lisbon – on the AREA (Archives of European Archaeology Research Network (described above), problems in the reconstruction of religious beliefs on modern archaeology, and professional associations for archaeologists.

Registration begins on Wednesday 13 September, followed by the opening ceremony, which will be addressed by Professor Manuel Carrilho, the Portuguese Minister of Culture, who was awarded the first European Archaeological Heritage Prize last year by the EAA in recognition of his action over the Côa Valley dam project.

The serious work of the meeting in the form of no fewer than 57 academic sessions and round tables, which will take place over the whole of 14 and 15 September and the morning of 16 September. It can be stated with absolute confidence that there is something in this programme for every archaeologist working in Europe.

The academic sessions are divided into four groups:

- I. Archaeological practice: means and basics;
- II. Archaeological record: studies and interpretations;
- III. Archaeological heritage: management and beyond;
- IV. Archaeological representations: audience and influence of archaeology.

The round tables are on archaeology in schools, "digging in the dirt" (see above), professional education for underwater archaeologists, training excavations, illicit trade in antiquities and cultural material, setting standards for archaeologists, the ICOMOS International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), archaeological heritage in the Cracow Charter, and ArchWebs – accessing archaeology on the Internet.

The Annual Business Meeting will take place on the afternoon of Saturday 16 September. For those who want to stay on afterwards there is a number of half-day and full-day tours on Sunday 17 September. The half-day tours will visit the Copper Age hillfort of Leceia, Lisbon, and Sintra, whilst those taking part in the full-day excursions will visit Évora and the Roman remains of Miróbriga, the Megalithic monuments of the Alto Alentejo, or the Roman ruins of Conimbriga.

No EAA Annual meeting would be complete without its traditional social programme. This begins after the opening ceremony with a wine reception. On Thursday 14 September there will be the Annual Party, at an attractive riverside location, and the closing dinner-dance is on the evening of Saturday 16 September.

This attractive programme is the work of an enthusiastic Local Organizing Committee, under the leadership of Professor João Zilhão, Director of the Instituto Português de Arqueologia (IPA), who also chairs the small Meeting Secretariat. The meeting will take place in the Centro Cultural de Belém in one of the most significant cultural areas of Lisbon.

And in 2001...

Plans are well under way for the 7th Annual Meeting, which is to be held in Germany. It had originally been proposed that this should take place in Stuttgart, but the venue has been switched to Esslingen-am-Neckar, a small town with a beautiful and well preserved medieval town centre.

For the first time the conference town itself is playing a major role in the organization of the meeting. Municipal officials are members of the

Local Organizing Committee, which is headed by Dr Rüdiger Krause and Prof.Dr. Dieter Planck of the Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg.

From the Secretariat

Welcome to the EAA 2000! We hope that our next Annual Meeting in Lisbon in September this year will be a great event and will attract a lot of archaeologists – both former members and new members – to join the Association! You will find information about the Conference elsewhere in this issue.

In mid July last the EAA Secretariat moved from MoLAS in London to the National Heritage Board in Kungälv, Sweden. We are sorry if this abrupt move caused you any trouble. From 2000 we shall further improve the service to our members, using the e-mail system to a larger extent.

Since February EAA has been using a Swedish bank, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Kungälv, S-405 04 Göteborg. We have recently begun accepting payments by credit card and this has caused some delays in the banking process. We are sorry if this has caused you any trouble.

The Yearbook

As our financial situation is still critical, the Executive Board decided not to produce a Yearbook for 1999. However, since the information is useful for all members, the EAA Secretariat has sent out a list of EAA Members 1999 in digital form instead.

Members should also have received a list giving the fields of archaeological competence of the EAA membership (as of 1999). To make the list more useful, we shall be grateful if members who have joined more recently and who have not informed the Secretariat about their special areas of competence or interest to send the details to enable us to complete the list, preferably by e-mail.

If you have any queries, please contact me. I can be reached by telephone during office hours (08.30–16.45 Monday–Friday).

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Membership in 1999

At 31 December 1999 70% were full members, 17% students, 10% institutional, 2% corporate, and 1% retired.

Membership grew slowly, with some setbacks, in the early years of the EAA, but has risen sharply since 1998, as the following figures show:

Year	Individual	Institutional	Total
1993	283	23	325
1994	435	37	495
1995	396	36	464
1996	360	44	448
1997	427	47	505
1998	938	150	1092
1999	1021	112	1135

On 31 March 2000 the paid membership stood at 430.

"Situations vacant"

These notes have been discussed amongst the members of the EAA's Executive Board and Editorial Board and so represent a consensus on what the Association is trying to find in the person of a new **General Editor**.

Trying to define the key qualities, talents, and abilities which an ideal General Editor of the *European Journal of Archaeology* should possess is a little like futile, essentialist attempts to characterize particular stages in social evolution or distinguish two rather similar cultural variants one from another. A story about the English archbishop of the Victorian era, Archbishop Temple, sums up another aspect of the problem. After a Sunday service in Westminster Abbey, an outraged parishioner approached Temple and complained bitterly about the quality of his clergy. "Ah well," said Temple, "the problem is that I have only the lay people to choose from." So any approach should be polythetic (*après* David Clarke) and not too optimistic (*après* Temple)!

If anyone could define the meaning of "an European dimension" to archaeology, the General Editor (henceforth "GenEd") should have a proven track record in this orientation. It is, of course, not impossible that someone who has spent thirty years researching and publishing on nothing but, say, the brochs of the Outer Hebrides (with special reference to the Northern Isles) should have an European

orientation to their archaeology but usually there will be better evidence from individual output.

Because Europe is continuing to evolve into a place of increasing size and awesome complexity, it goes without saying that part of this European orientation is a generalist appreciation of how different parts of Europe connect – whether in time/space or through social networks (also once known as "cultures"). Since the death of Grahame Clark – the archaeological equivalent of Voltaire (the last person who knew *everything*), no-one seriously expects anyone to be familiar with all the detailed problematics in all time/space research fields – indeed, this may be considered a major disadvantage to a person with European pretensions! But it would be important to be able to make the links and assess the validity of claims based on the formulation of wide-ranging links.

Since so many links these days are based on an aspect of archaeological theory, it would be important for a GenEd to have an evolving and growing respect for, and serious dialogue with, archaeological theory. This may be thought to be an unnecessarily restrictive "quality," since it may rule out over half the membership of the EAA, but the quality of journal articles is so often closely related to the generality and applicability of new theoretical insights that this quality should be emphasized. What no-one wishes to define *a priori* is the kind of theoretical commitment of a future GenEd: that is surely part of the portfolio which a candidate would offer to the membership in an election.

Another aspect of the wide-ranging interests which one should expect in a GenEd is the talent to connect archaeological science with the human sciences and with public archaeology and heritage management. These fields sometimes seem rather disparate within the EAA and more integration could well be desirable.

It would be preferable if the new GenEd were to be from continental Europe rather than the United Kingdom. It would be essential, however, for the successful candidate to be fluent in English, the language in which the majority of papers for the journal are submitted.. It is only fair to the membership that a high level of linguistic competence is maintained by the person in control of their journal.

A final point in this bunch of heterogeneous qualities is editorial experience. Our publishers, Sage Publications Ltd, are understandably keen to work with a highly skilled editor, and one of the obvious ways of documenting such a skill is a previous track record of not only running a journal but also making major changes or improvements in that journal. Part

of these skills therefore relate to ideas and innovations, part to IT skills and Web talents, part to teamwork with the publishers and the editorial board, and part to the personal disciplines required to keep to tight schedules.

The *EJA* has grown from an unruly child, whose manners could at best be described as variable, sometimes on the block (though, as early members realized to their cost, sometimes not to be found on the block!), to a somewhat more reliable adolescent with more predictable behaviour but hopefully not having lost the capacity to shock or surprise. There is a long way to go before the *EJA* is really well established in the homes (not just the institutional libraries!) of the majority of European archaeologists. The fulfilment of such a goal needs a committed and skilled person with the charm of a Kristiansen, the looks of a Heracles, and the voice of a Pavarotti (but not conversely...). Since no-one can possibly combine all of these, the membership needs to look very closely at what may be expected from a strong field of candidates. It is hoped that these "pass notes" will help to sharpen the members' perceptions of what is desirable in a new General Editor and open up a debate on this issue.

John Chapman

(on behalf of the EAA)

It would be foolish to attempt to emulate such an elegant and erudite job advertisement and so this call for candidates to take over the running of *The European Archaeologist* will be more prosaic.

It has always been the intention that there should be three issues of *TEA* a year. It is also intended that the newsletter should go on the web as soon as possible.

The present Editor is anxious to find a successor within the next year, so as to concentrate his failing energies on writing his *magnum opus* and doing some teaching. It is proposed that the work of compiling and publishing *TEA* should be shared out among several members – not because the present editor is some kind of Superman but rather because of the greatly expanded workload that is foreseen for the future. There will be a General Editor supported by at least two Assistant Editors, whose role will be to seek out "stories" and information that is likely to be of interest to members. The Executive Board will assist by inviting members in various countries or regions to act as correspondents, sending material to the editorial team for publication.

As with the "GenEdEJA", the "GenEdTEA" ought to be comfortable in the three EAA languages – indeed, to have some knowledge of Spanish and/or Italian as well – whilst the

"AsstEdsTEA" (this sort of thing is contagious) should be able to work in at least two of them. If you think you can help out, write to the Secretariat. I shall be at the Annual Meeting in Lisbon and shall be delighted to talk to anyone who feels he/she could help.

Henry Cleere

(on behalf of the EAA – and himself)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The third tribe

In an article in *TEA* 12 (1999), Bruce Morgan expressed the fear that the third tribe of archaeologists, the public sector excavators, might be extinct soon. Fortunately, there is still a fairly strong population in Central Europe, particularly in Germany. This tribe is worshipping a god called State Budget, though there is a small group that believes in Investors' Money. This third tribe is divided into two castes. The higher ones are civil servants and the lower, such as this writer, are humble state employees. Both are pretty active and I am sure that both will survive into the next millennium.

Timm Weski

Mauerkichstr. 40
D-81679 München
Germany

DIARY

30 August-7 September 2000: Millennium Congress of The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage – TICCIIH2000, London (UK). Contact TICCIIH2000, 42 Devonshire Road, Cambridge CB1 2BL, UK.

2-11 September 2000: Limes XVIII - the 18th International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies, Amman (Jordan). Contact Limes XVIII, Department of Archaeology, SACOS, William Hartley Building, The University, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK [e-mail pfreeman@liv.ac.uk].

2-8 September 2001: XIV Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, Liège (Belgium). Contact ABACO-M.A.C. srl, V.le A. Gramsci 47, I-47100 Forlì (Italy)

13-18 September 2001: World Islands in Prehistory, Deia, Mallorca (Spain). Contact William Waldren at william.waldren@linacre.ox.ac.uk

The European Archaeologist

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The European Archaeological Heritage Prize 2000

In 1998 English Heritage gave £5000 to the Association to establish the Prize.

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize Committee, was appointed in the following year by the Executive Board and a board member (Elin Dalen) was appointed to monitor all activities in connection with the Prize.

An international competition was held for the design of the Prize, with professional advice from the distinguished British sculptor Anthony Gormley. The winning entry was a silver statuette designed by the Polish artists Mariola Pruska and Jaroslaw Strobins. Together with a diploma, designed by Lena Troedson from Sweden, this constitutes the European Heritage Prize.

In 1999, the Prize was awarded for the first time, to Portuguese Culture Minister Manuel Maria Carrilho in recognition of his contribution to the safeguarding of the Côa Valley prehistoric rock-art. Statutes for the Prize Committee were approved at the Annual Business Meeting of the Association held in Bournemouth, UK, on 16 September 1999.

A nomination form for the next award of the Prize, in 2001, is enclosed with this issue of *TEA* and all members are invited to make use of it.

The 2000 Heritage Prize

The recipient of the Prize for 2000 was the former State Antiquary (*Riksanstikvar*) of Sweden, Margareta Björnstad. She was presented with the Prize at the opening ceremony of the 6th Annual EAA Meeting held in Lisbon on 13th September 2000.

The citation of the Prize Committee was as follows:

"As Deputy Director (since 1975) and finally Director General (State Antiquary) of the Swedish National Heritage Board, as well as a leading member of several governmental commissions, Margareta Björnstad led the modernization of the heritage administration in Sweden, which came to serve as a model for



Former State Antiquary of Sweden, Margareta Björnstad, receiving the Prize at the opening ceremony of the 6th EAA Annual Meeting in Lisbon, 13 September 2000, from the Portuguese Secretary of State for Culture, Senhor João Alexandre Baptista

her later international work in ICOMOS. As President of the Swedish ICOMOS Committee and member of the ICOMOS Advisory Committee, she played an important role in giving archaeology a more central role within this international organization. She was, together with Henry Cleere from the UK, a co-founder of ICAHM (International Committee of Heritage Management) within ICOMOS in 1984 and its first chairperson, from which position she led the work that successfully resulted in the ICOMOS charter on archaeology in 1990 (Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage). This was a significant achievement, which for the first time defined the aims and the role of archaeological heritage management internationally. It stressed the integration of archaeological programmes and planning, the creation of inventories, the importance of *in situ* preservation and, when this is not possible, the responsibility of the developer to ensure proper archaeological investigations. This principle, "the destroyer should pay", long applied in Sweden, was here instituted internationally.

The influence of the ICAHM Charter is reflected both in the EAA Code of Practice of 1997 and in the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the Malta Convention) from 1992, which since then has helped to modernize conservation archaeology in Europe.

After her retirement Margareta Björnstad took a new international initiative as co-founder of the Swedish Foundation "Cultural Heritage without Borders" (CHWB), of which she became the first President. CHWB's goal is to offer international assistance to cultural heritage endangered by war or other catastrophes, and it includes both the archaeological and the historical heritage. The organization has played an important role in Bosnia and Herzegovina as – according to UNESCO – the only non-governmental organization working together with

Bosnian partners. The activities, which amount to about 4 million Swedish crowns a year, includes training programmes, restoration of museums, and other historical and archaeological monuments. Finally, Margareta Björnstad has created a fund which gives scholarships to heritage managers, enabling them to undertake study trips abroad.

In recognition of Margareta Björnstad's contributions to national and international heritage management during 25 years, reflected both in her participation in starting new international organizations (ICAHM and CHWB) and in her influence on the goals and aims of modern heritage management, the EAA awards her the second European Heritage Prize."

The diploma was signed by the members of the EAA European Heritage Prize Committee, David Breeze (Scotland), Jürgen Kunow (Germany), Teresa Marques (Portugal), Katalin Wollak (Hungary), and Kristian Kristiansen (Sweden - chairperson).

In accepting the Prize, Dr Björnstad said:

"To receive a prize when you have been suggested by your colleagues is a very special thing indeed. To me it truly came as a very big surprise, there are so many worthy candidates! But now when the jury has decided to bestow upon me such an honour, I receive it with utmost humility. It is a mark of honour that gives me reason to reflect and also to give myself to summing up my experiences from a long life together with our archaeological heritage and to try to pass these experiences on.

Fifty years ago, when I participated in my first archaeological fieldwork, I had no idea where archaeology would take me – that it would lead me to a field where we would discuss the proper place of cultural heritage in contemporary society, to understand, explain and defend our common heritage.

For archaeologists it goes without saying that we are in favour of demands for far reaching protection of archaeological sites, ancient monuments, and finds. In Sweden we have a long standing tradition that supports this opinion. But in order to be able to justify protection by-laws and rules that guarantee resources for archaeological surveys and excavations, there must be popular support giving a clear mandate to decision-makers. I remember how this question was brought up on the agenda when the Swedish Under-Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs spoke at the inauguration of the International Symposium on Archaeology and Society in Stockholm during the autumn of 1987, and with what degree of seriousness he pointed to the responsibility of the archaeologists to promote

and support a broad public involvement in archaeological heritage.

In this time and age, when economics is given a leading role in so many decisions – not least on the question about ground exploitation and reconstruction of society – it is even more important to maintain and deepen the very broad public support for the cultural dimensions in society and give the public at large a chance to participate. It is easy to see that there is a large popular interest in archaeology and cultural heritage, not least from the amount of press coverage that this subject gets everywhere. But the mass media are primarily interested in news, and so for a real discussion on cultural heritage and the problem-oriented debate, which are badly needed, there is little room in the mass media.

In order to create real participation we need a genuine dialogue in which archaeologists and cultural heritage managers are active and explain and motivate why they demand special care and treatment for cultural heritage. During the last decades much has been done to create new arenas where different groups can meet. Amateurs are invited to participate in excavations, we organize summer camps where old handicrafts in building maintenance are taught to the public, we organize 'open house' days, special 'meet archaeology days' etc. This work has to continue and develop into fruitful co-operation between cultural authorities, museums, and universities.

The participation of professional archaeologists is important not least in order to counteract the tendency for archaeology to be used to create conflict between ethnic groups and countries or to produce arguments for segregation and claims for political power. Personally I have been able to see in the Balkan region during the last few years the results of a conflict where attacks on the cultural heritage formed an integrated part of ethnic cleansing.

What happened in the Balkan region during the 1990s is regrettably only one, albeit a pertinent, example of how cultural heritage and history are misused for political reasons. Other examples show how archaeology is used in similar ways and how easily archaeology gets linked to narrow 'nation building' and 'national identity.' This is an area where the European Association of Archaeologists must assume a larger degree of responsibility. All archaeologists must be made aware of their own personal responsibility for their 'message,' that is for their results in research that they publish and make public. How do they formulate and interpret their findings? This also means that the discussion about the ethical responsibility has always to be kept alive and that misuse thereof needs to be noticed and brought out in the open for debate.

The archaeological heritage that we are the keepers of today has very little in common with contemporary national borders. It is a heritage that belongs to us all and that can teach us about links and connections that surpass time and space, it is a truly borderless heritage. This very notion that archaeology can help us to understand cultural links and relations has developed over time. What I see before us is the necessity of joint efforts that we ought to focus more on in our efforts to inform and educate. For me this became evident when I learned that the Swedish battalion in Kosovo was encamped by the remains of the Roman town of Ulpiana. All of a sudden I had another image planted into me than that of the mass media: Kosovo as part of the Roman Empire, a part of the culture that has had such profound influence also on us, people of the northern hemisphere.

The ongoing process that aims at linking the European states closer together can be supported by archaeology through its unique possibility to increase understanding for our common cultural heritage but also for our region's enormously rich cultural diversity. In this work the European Association of Archaeologists should be able to play a significant role, not least when it can function as a forum for discussion and initiate joint efforts from the archaeological community.

Now that I have the opportunity to do so, I would like to thank many of those here present for their always very stimulating discussions and co-operation. I believe it all started when our French colleagues invited us for a Round Table some twenty years ago and later we co-operated to form an international committee within ICOMOS and a Charter for Archaeological Heritage Management. In this context I would also like to give my personal thanks to Henry Cleere and my colleagues in the Nordic countries for their dedicated work.

Once again, thank you for this honour. I assure you that it spurs me to further develop the work that I do.

Please let me give you my very best wishes for your future work on archaeological heritage and for the creation of an archaeology that can play a vital role for understanding and peace."

Lisbon in 2000

The 6th Annual Conference of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) took place in the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, from 13 to 17 September 2000. The conference was attended by around 650 archaeologists from all

over Europe, and by representatives from other parts of the world, including the Australia, USA, Canada, and Japan. It was supported by the Portuguese Ministry of Culture and the Wenner Gren Foundation and organized by IPA (Instituto Português de Arqueologia). The Local Organizing Committee was headed by Professor João Zilhão, Director of IPA.

During the Conference, Professor Willem J H Willems (The Netherlands: Ministry of Culture and Leiden University) was re-elected President for 2000–2003. Dr Françoise Audouze (Centre National des Recherches Scientifiques, Paris, France) and Dr Dagmar Dreslerova (Institute of Archaeology, Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic) were elected members of the Executive Board.

Highlights of the Conference included, in addition to a number of important academic symposia:

- The start of European co-operation under the EAA umbrella between national associations of professional archaeologists such as the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in the United Kingdom and the Nederlandse Vereniging van Archeologen (NVvA) in The Netherlands.
- A round table in which the widely differing new archaeology legislation proposed by the French and Dutch Governments were presented and compared with existing legislation in the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries, and elsewhere in Europe. Recent legal changes have been triggered by the implementation of the 1992 Malta Convention in the national legislations of a number of European countries.

Both initiatives show that there is a great need to develop common European positions, at least as far as shared principles or standards are concerned. The EAA has been granted consultative status as an NGO (non-governmental organization) with the Council of Europe and has been asked to take initiatives with the Council, and also with the European Union, to achieve this.

The weather was splendid, the company was congenial, the food and wine were memorable, the social programme was well up to the high standards set by earlier EAA Conferences, the conference venue (the magnificent Centro Cultural de Belém) was well equipped and superbly placed in the World Heritage site of the Jerónimos Monastery and the Tower of Belém, and there was a series of instructive and vastly enjoyable excursions before and after the meeting.

The Association is deeply grateful to João Zilhão and his cheerful and efficient team, who made sure that everything went like clockwork throughout the Conference.

[For additional information about the Annual Conference, see <http://www.ipa.min-cultura.pt/ea2000/>]

Germany in 2001

Plans are well under way for the 7th Annual Meeting, which is to be held in Germany. It had originally been proposed that this should take place in Stuttgart, but the venue has been switched to Esslingen-am-Neckar, a small town with a beautiful and well preserved medieval town centre.

For the first time the conference town itself is playing a major role in the organization of the meeting. Municipal officials are members of the Local Organizing Committee, which is headed by Dr Rüdiger Krause and Prof. Dr. Dieter Planck of the Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg. The Mayor and other leading officials from Esslingen attended the Lisbon Annual Conference and gave a clear indication of the warm welcome that EAA members can expect in September.

The contact for the organizers is:

Dr. Reeder Krause
Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg
Silberburgstrasse 193D
701 78 Stuttgart
Germany

Work is already under way for subsequent Annual Conferences. In 2002 the 8th will be held in Thessaloniki (Greece), and for 2003 and 2004 discussions are well advanced for conferences in St Petersburg (Russia) and Krakow (Poland).

The Annual Business Meeting 2000

The Annual Business Meeting took place in Lisbon on Saturday 16 September 2000, with the President (Willem Willems) in the chair. The following are some of the main points arising from that meeting.

Secretary's Report

The Secretary (Arek Marciniak) began by reporting on the current membership figures. During the year 888 individual members had joined the Association. The membership categories remained fairly steady, although

there was still a need to recruit younger members.

A total of 57 countries were represented in the EAA. An increase in members coming from outside Europe was a positive sign: the EAA was becoming an international association, with members from all over the world.

The Secretary encouraged the members to pay their membership fee earlier in 2001, preferably before the end of February. This would help the Secretariat, since the summer months were very busy.

Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer (Cecilia Åqvist) reported on the Association's financial situation. Currently it had more liabilities than assets, but the situation would change for the better at the beginning of 2001.

From 1 January onwards, the EAA would no longer accept cheques as payment for membership fees, since it was very expensive to process them. It would be easier to pay subscriptions directly into a bank account, preferably by transfer. However, the Secretariat would accept payments by credit card. The card number and expiry date, together with the cardholder's address, should be sent to the EAA.

Amendments to the Statutes

The following changes to the Statutes relating to the election of the Editor of the *European Journal of Archaeology* were approved:

Article X.2 was amended as follows: "The EJA shall be produced by an Editorial Board whose members are elected by Full Members of the Association."

Article X.4 was amended as follows: "The Editor shall be appointed by the Executive Board, after advertisement of the position and prior evaluation of the candidates by the Nomination Committee"

Article X.4 was amended as follows: "Ordinary Editorial Board Members shall be nominated by the board or five Full Members of the Association and put to mail ballot as in Article VII.3 & VII.4."

Election of the President

The President presented a proposal that there should be an introductory year for new Presidents prior to taking office. This meant that the next President should be elected in 2002. During this first year, the existing President still retained the mandate and was entitled to participate in the decisions made by the Board. The newly elected President would be considered to be an "observer" during the first year.

The role of the Vice-President was discussed. The Vice-President was an alternate for the President and the new routines would not affect that role. The current Vice President was Dr Elisabeth Jerem (Hungary), who had been elected an ordinary member of the Board for the period 1999–2002.

The Executive Board would still consist of eight people: five ordinary Board members, the Treasurer, the Secretary and the President.

The issue would be discussed at the Executive Board Meeting in February 2001. An amendment to the Statutes would be presented to the ABM in Esslingen (Germany) in September 2000.

The Board has decided to coopt Dr Rüdiger Krause, who would be responsible for the organization of the 7th Annual Conference in Esslingen (Germany) as an *ex officio* member during 2000 and 2001.

The Annual Conference

The question of changing the policy regarding the number of sessions was discussed. It was agreed that Dr Krause should discuss this with the organizers of the Bournemouth Conference in 1999. The number of parallel sessions had been reduced in Lisbon. It was recognized that some form of selection was unavoidable if the number of sessions was to be reduced.

There should be a discussion of the aims of EAA so as to provide guidelines for Conference organizers. This discussion should extend to the size of the meetings, timetables, sessions, grants, and payments, all of which affected the schedule. Session organizers and delegates participating in sessions should be required to register earlier.

The issue of visas for certain members wishing to attend EAA Meeting was discussed. It was important that organizers should send formal invitation letters (to Russian members in particular) to enable them to participate in Annual Conferences.

Round Table Reports

Round tables have become important features of the EAA Annual Conferences, and Lisbon 2000 was no exception. The reports of a number of these, which were originally presented to the Annual Business Meeting on 23 September, are given below.

Illicit trade in Archaeological and Cultural Material

Around the world archaeological sites are being destroyed at an ever increasing rate to feed a booming antiquities market. Papers

highlighting different aspects of the problem were presented at the 5th Annual Meeting of the EAA in Bournemouth in 1999 in the session *Illicit Trade in Antiquities and Cultural Material*, and at the Annual Business Meeting it was agreed to establish a Working Party to investigate the problem. The Working Party met at a round table in Lisbon to review the past year's activities and to consider future action.

In 1999 letters were circulated to all European governments asking for their position in relation to the major international conventions designed to control the illicit trade in archaeological and cultural material. Overall, the number of responses was disappointing. (only 13 out of 38 countries). From the replies it is clear that Portugal is the only country to have ratified all three relevant conventions. It is encouraging to note that Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the United Kingdom are currently considering ratification of one or all of the conventions and that, although Switzerland did not reply, the Working Party is aware that the Swiss Government is currently preparing implementing legislation for the 1970 UNESCO Convention. The Working Party continues to be interested in the positions held by countries which have not responded, and intends to follow up. It would like to draw attention to the fact that the Bulgarian Ministry of Culture stated that it had been unfamiliar with the 1995 Unidroit Convention prior to receiving the EAA's letter.

Also in 1999 the Working Party prepared a report on behalf of the EAA which was submitted to the UK Parliamentary enquiry into the return and illicit trade of cultural property.

The round table discussion in Lisbon highlighted the need for the EAA, as an institution, to adopt a clear stance in opposition to the illicit trade and the following statement of aims for the Working Party was drafted:

The EAA, as a professional body of archaeologists, is opposed to the illicit trade in archaeological and cultural material, and urges governments to become parties to all relevant international conventions, including the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the 1995 Unidroit Convention on Stolen and Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its 1999 Second Protocol, and to adopt effective implementing legislation.

This statement was approved by the EAA membership at the Annual Business Meeting in Lisbon in September 2000.

Concern was expressed at the round table about current attempts in the United States to weaken that country's implementation of the 1970 UNESCO Convention, and the Working Party recommended that the EAA actively seeks to cooperate with sister organizations in the US (SAA, AIA, SHA) to oppose the proposed amendments.

Concern was also expressed about the apparently low level of professional and public awareness of the issues involved. A plan of action for the next year was prepared, and it was agreed to reconvene the Working Party at the 2001 meeting of the EAA.

Neil Brodie, Paula Lazrus, Staffan Lunden, and Vinnie Nørsko

Aerial Survey

In September 1999 at the EAA Annual Conference in Bournemouth the round table on aerial survey discussed a statement for the future of aerial survey in Europe. What follows is a draft of the statement with some background information. The purpose of the statement is to assist individuals and organizations to initiate and promote archaeological aerial surveys in their regions.

Aerial surveys have the potential to transform our understanding of all archaeological landscapes for all periods from the Neolithic to the 20th century. Reconnaissance and the utilization of aerial photographs provide essential sources of information for archaeologists and should be given the same priority and status as information derived from historical documents and excavations. In some countries throughout Europe, aerial survey projects have been very successful in identifying new sites, structuring past landscapes, and monitoring changes to the historic environment. However, the technique has not been applied evenly across Europe over the past fifty years, with some countries failing to use this approach completely.

Participants agreed that aerial survey in Europe is not yet seen as mainstream within archaeology and has suffered from marginalization and over-specialization. The major reasons for this are fourfold:

1. The explosion of information derived from aerial surveys (reconnaissance, photographs, and mapping) and the nature of the information, have challenged traditional theories derived from site-based, excavation-orientated archaeology and thus might have been seen as a threat rather than an opportunity.
2. Aerial survey has suffered from its own success as a very cost-effective technique

for surveying large areas in a short time. Thus sufficient funds have not been made available to promote post-reconnaissance and mapping projects which are required to maximize the results of aerial survey.

3. In large parts of Europe the opportunity to carry out aerial reconnaissance for archaeology as well as open access to the maps and photographs has not been possible since 1945. This situation has changed rapidly since 1990 and will continue to do so as aviation laws are harmonized across the European Union. However, restrictive and over-bureaucratic regulations still strangle the potential for aerial survey in many otherwise free and democratic countries.
4. There have been too few impact-making demonstrations of aerial survey's huge potential for archaeological research.

The EAA supports the view that aerial survey projects deserve greater recognition in terms of training, funding, and organization. There are three major components fundamental to advancing the process of aerial survey in Europe:

1. Mapping, interpretation, explanation, and analytical projects designed to provide understanding about past human settlement and land-use, based on information from aerial photographs, should be promoted throughout Europe. These should now be set up using the latest available digital mapping and GIS techniques and the results made available on the Internet.
2. Aerial reconnaissance projects, building on existing information, should be encouraged in those areas where there has not been a tradition of aerial survey.
3. Projects to unlock the uncatalogued collections of historic collections should be a priority.

Before projects containing these elements can be initiated there has to be a series of training programmes in aerial survey throughout Europe. This training should include developing skills of air photo interpretation, mapping, survey, and research design as well as undertaking reconnaissance flights; such programmes ought to be included in university syllabi across Europe. Too often the successful projects over the past fifty years have been as a result of the initiatives of a few individuals (often from outside archaeology); the future requires these skills to be passed on to the next generation of archaeologists.

The EAA will encourage governments to adopt an open skies policy for archaeological aerial photography and open access to historic

photographs and maps and will encourage the European Union to provide financial support for relevant projects. This is necessary to redress the fifty-year imbalance in many European countries from the Mediterranean to the Baltic Sea.

This statement was written/compiled by Bob Bewley as a result of the Round Table and with numerous suggested improvements and alterations by those attendees and others. Thus it is a compilation by a virtual (e-mail) committee from across Europe with everyone having their input which in many cases was quiet acquiescence.

This statement was approved by the EAA membership at the Annual Business Meeting in Lisbon in September 2000.

Digging in the Dirt

"Digging in the dirt" was the name given to lecture sessions at Boumemouth and Lisbon, which dealt with archaeological methodology: basically the dirty business of excavation. Owing to the limited time available for discussion between lectures at Boumemouth, a round table was added to the Lisbon session.

The lectures presented evidence for a great diversity of approaches, a diversity highlighted by papers which focused specifically on projects at Çatalhöyük and Beirut. Such major national differences – in stark contrast to the situation in such "hard" sciences as biology, chemistry, or physics – lead to the question: is this a problem?

One series of papers dealing with problems of reinterpreting old information and another underlining the different viewpoints of archaeologists and soil scientists seemed to indicate that this was. How much of the interpretative archaeology done today (the gender studies, the post-processual and other syntheses of data already available, etc), how many of our theoretical and interpretative models are based on poorly collected data (ie poorly excavated sites)?

This problem is perhaps accentuated by the move towards increasingly fragmented excavation projects: watching the installation of a sewer line instead of excavating a whole site. Without some degree of standardization of excavation methods, documentation techniques, and terminology, how can data gathered from one such "keyhole" excavations be combined with that from any other project on the same site?

As a step towards solving this problem, the conference organizers asked that the round table discussion begin to examine the possibility of adopting European standards, a

stance in keeping with such EAA policy statements as:

2.1 Archaeologists will carry out their work to the *highest standards recognized* by their professional peers. (THE EAA CODE OF PRACTICE: 2. Archaeologists and the Profession); or

7. Archaeologists should adhere to *recognized professional standards* for archaeological work. (THE EAA PRINCIPLES OF CONDUCT FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS INVOLVED IN CONTRACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK).

As a starting point, the round table discussed the possibility of *recognizing* "good" archaeology. While participants claimed to be able to recognize "bad" archaeology, since no consensus (other than the use of terms such as yet undefined terms as "scientific," "adequate," and "suitable") was reached regarding what constitutes *highest* or *professional* standards, the only concluding statement was simply "avoid bad practice."

Although this might suggest that little was achieved, this would be misleading, since several participants suggested that "good" excavations produce documentation which can be used for different interpretations, a view echoed in the proposal that "the recording system should be appropriate to the objectives and of sufficient detail to provide a reasonable level of confidence in the result." The general trend seemed to indicate that a solution was to be found not so much in excavation itself, but in documentation.

In this there was strong agreement that since no single system (such as single context planning, for example), is applicable in all situations, any solution must deal with general principles, and in this sense a model based on the scientific proof of reproducibility was proposed by the session organizer. It should also perhaps be noted that the diversity outlined in the lectures was not necessarily seen as *bad* since innovation in itself can only lead to improved methodologies; it is just that some kind of standard must be defined and observed if the results are to be "scientific."

Within the contexts of the EAA, the proceedings from the first two lecture sessions (to be published by British Archaeological Reports later this year) are meant in part to provide background material for a planned continuation of discussions in Esslingen. And as outlined in the last issue of *TEA*, the session organizer also continues to collect basic information on how archaeologists dig in their countries. Although some of this information will overlap with work being done by EAA working groups for education, standards and professional organizations, etc, some will be

new, and much will neither be known nor widely available.

To this end, EAA members are asked to:

1. send information about excavation methods in their countries for publication on the internet;
2. present information in the form of a background lecture or as printed material at Esslingen session;
3. participate in forthcoming sessions and round table discussions.

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Sustainability and Cultural Diversity

This report is from the session entitled "Allowing Interpretation: Sustaining Diversity in Archaeology". The session was very successful, and showed that sustainability and cultural diversity are topics which archaeologists working in archaeological heritage management (AHM) in Europe cannot ignore. This complemented the session on "Archaeologists and Cultural Landscapes."

As archaeologists working in AHM we hope to pass on to future generations what we value. This means being part of environmental concerns and working more closely with communities.

The session made us aware that archaeologists need to work much more closely with planners, environmentalists, architects and others. We also need to engage at a strategic level with the major political concerns in Europe.

The group would like to recommend that EAA take these issues further. In particular it is important to define a practical role for archaeology in these big initiatives.

We would like to discuss two topics at the next EAA:

Top down – a session to inform archaeologists about policies and funding opportunities for sustainability projects in Europe

Bottom up – a session on archaeology and cultural diversity which will identify the relevant policy issues and also exchange practical experiences on interaction between archaeology and communities.

We would like to ask EAA to consider whether it should be responding strategically to broader European Environmental issues, and if so, what the best way of doing so.

Kate Clark

Professional Associations

The round table and Committee on Professional Associations emphasized the need to coordinate its work with that of other EAA committees. It is also necessary to ensure that future Conference sessions and round tables complement one another and do not overlap.

Committee members should be actively sought from more European states to ensure proper representation.

The results of the survey of EAA members' understanding of cultural heritage administration and professionalism will be published.

The systems for appointing archaeologists and permitting work in many EU states may be challenged in the European Court. They appear to conflict with EU regulations on the free movement of professionals and on the free market for professional services. The situation must be managed to as to reduce the risk of legal disputes between European archaeologists.

Self-regulation is a good way to do this, but few states have effective professional associations.

There is a need for a network of national or trans-national professional organizations (but NOT a new European organization). This EAA Committee already provides the forum for professional associations. It should develop common standards and encourage education and training in European archaeology to achieve our shared purpose.

Through the EAA and the EAC we should seek the Council of Europe's support for a EU-funded project. It should identify and compare standards for archaeologists and their work to underpin the EAA *Principles of Conduct and Code of Practice*. It should

- translate and compare existing professional standards and criteria for licences;
- identify Europe-wide standards;
- identify Europe-wide guidelines on principles;
- identify national guidelines;
- assess legal advice on the Treaty of Rome, the Valletta Convention, the Maastricht Treaty, etc;

- promote professional training in archaeology.

It is proposed that there should be a session and discussion in Esslingen on "Assessing professional competence" to take this forward.

Archaeological legislation

There is a need to provide better access to information about the organization of archaeology in European countries, about archaeological legislation, and especially on the way archaeological legislation works in practice.

The round table on archaeological legislation in Europe discussed some aspects of this. It is proposed to set up an EAA working party to:

1. examine to what degree overviews can be made and what information is already available through other sources;
2. identify areas that are specifically relevant to the practice of archaeology and to assemble more detailed information about the legislation and the way it works in practice.

The working party should be set up in coordination with EAC, which has decided to set up a similar working party but not yet implemented this decision, so that it may be a joint enterprise.

ArchWebs

The participants in this round table recognized the urgent need of professionals and the general public alike for organized access to the growing number of archaeological resources on the Internet.

It made the following recommendations:

1. An EAA working group should be established which will draft a proposal for the establishment of a European archaeological Internet gateway.
2. The working group shall identify and build on existing initiatives and services in this area; it should also identify gaps in the existing resources and propose a strategy for filling them.
3. The composition of the working group should be representative of European archaeology in its widest sense.
4. The gateway will include, but not be limited to, the following services: search facilities; a virtual library; and mechanisms for remote and distributed maintenance of both the content (Internet resources) and the system for managing it.

5. Funding for any proposed project should be sought from the EU.
6. The working group should report an outline proposal and a draft costed programme to the Annual Business Meeting in Esslingen in 2001.

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Training

The following document was discussed at the round table on training in Lisbon. It will necessary to explore the implications of its adoption (eg the practicalities of its being enforced by the EAA as a code of practice, or whether it should be simply an advisory note, made available to both organizers and participants).

Practical training should only be undertaken by those competent to provide the particular training offered (eg field survey, excavation, geophysics, laboratory expertise). Where possible they should have recognized professional documentation of their competence.

Documentation provided to participants and potential participants should state clearly:

1. Who are the competent people running the project and their professional and training qualifications.
2. What specific training will be on offer, and to what level (where this can be defined: eg under the Institute of Archaeologists proposed levels of competence).
3. Which categories of student or volunteer are being catered for. This can vary from people for whom the project is a working holiday with an educational aim, schoolchildren wondering whether to study archaeology at university, students fulfilling requirements for courses, or young professionals seeking professional training. All these groups have very different needs.
4. What kinds of students are being catered for (eg the level of previous experience, those with disabilities, etc).
5. The way in which teaching will be carried out, preferably with a defined programme (eg lectures, on-site training, site documentation, mentoring by competent workers, etc).

6. Ratio of competent staff to students.
7. A statement of the methods to be used, where possible with specific reference to manuals and textbooks.
8. A guide to the length of the course.
9. Clear advice of living conditions, personal insurance, hazards, equipment to be provided, etc.

The project must be fully insured for accidents, professional indemnity, etc. It should maintain legal standards of health and safety (eg in working conditions, protective clothing, first aid training, provision of first aid kits, etc). Every member of the team should know what to do in an emergency (eg telephone numbers of medical services, where to find the local doctor or hospital).

Field projects should conform to the legal requirements of the country in which they are carried out (eg students should not be seen to have privileged access to historical sites from which local people are excluded). It is the responsibility of the participant to enquire what are the working languages for the course and ensure that they have sufficient command to participate fully.

Given the limited nature of the archaeological resource, due concern should be given to its preservation, and it should be destroyed merely to provide training. Preferably sites which are threatened or where there are pressing research interests should be chosen rather than unthreatened sites.

Sites should be chosen which are suitable for the level of training being given (eg beginners should not start on complex or deeply stratified sites).

Students should not be exploited. Training excavations should not be used merely as a way of financing research; equally, they should be used as a means of undermining professional activities (eg by offering cut-price rescue excavations where these should be properly funded under state and European planning legislation).

Any certificates given out should be endorsed by a recognized institution (eg a university, museum, professional body etc).

Participants should be asked for feedback on their experiences, and proper consideration should be given to complaints and suggestions. Where possible these should be passed on to the relevant institution overseeing the standards.

Any participants should be informed where they can make formal complaints if they are dissatisfied with their training and treatment (eg the professional institute, university, etc).

Comments and suggestions should be sent to:

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Protection and management of archaeological heritage in Europe: the importance and achievements of the European Association of Archaeologists

This paper is a slightly abridged and edited version of that given by the Secretary of the EAA, Arkadiusz Marciniak, to the session on archaeology at the International Conference on Conservation held in Krakow (Poland) in October 2000. This had been discussed at a round table meeting at the EAA's Lisbon Annual Conference in September 2000, and also at a meeting there of the ICOMOS International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM). The full text is to be published in Archaeologia Polona, vol. 38 (2000).

During the 1980s one can observe numerous attempts to approach the issues related to protection and management of archaeological heritage in a more comprehensive and complex way, both within the legal systems of particular countries as well as in Europe as a whole. These initiatives were undertaken by the Council of Europe, the European Union, and ICOMOS (Tzanidaki 2000). They were accompanied by the work of organizations of professional archaeologists, especially by the new *European Association of Archaeologists*.

The initiatives intended to develop a new approach to protection and management of the cultural heritage, (including archaeological heritage), and considering national contexts as well as different legal frameworks, were coordinated by the Council of Europe. The Council organized two conferences on the role of archaeology and major public works in Florence (1984) and Nice (1987). One of their results was creation in October 1988 of a group of specialists aimed at revision of the outdated

London Convention of 1969. The Council wanted to proclaim a new convention that would formulate new standards for protection and management of archaeological heritage at the European level. The need for such a convention was caused by dynamic economic development in Europe, accompanied by increased number of major public works that had clearly negative consequences for the archaeological heritage. A new convention was also intended to address the consequences of increasing integration of Europe.

The committee, chaired by Gustaf Trotzig (Sweden), after three years of intense works, presented in 1991 a new document called the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (published in French and English in the European Treaty Series 143, ISBN 92-871-2052-8). The new convention was approved by representatives of twenty members of the Council of Europe at Valletta (Malta) in January 1992. The document is known as the Malta or Valletta Convention, and it has so far been ratified by eighteen countries.

The Convention formulates an institutional framework for cooperation in archaeological heritage in Europe. It is intended to stimulate all European countries to act against destruction of the archaeological heritage endangered by large-scale development projects. The Convention acknowledges that the European archaeological heritage "is seriously threatened with deterioration because of the increasing number of major planning schemes, natural risks, clandestine or unscientific excavations and insufficient public awareness" (the text of the Convention is published in *The European Archaeologist*, 1 (1993): 4–7). More particularly, it states that the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage has to be one of the major goals of urban and planning policies. Archaeologists are responsible for cooperating with town and regional planners to ensure efficient protection of this heritage. The Convention stresses also a need for public access to archaeological sites and efficient education of society in order to enhance public awareness of the importance of the archaeological heritage (Trotzig 1993).

An important document formulating rules of protection and management of the archaeological heritage was the *Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage* prepared by the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), which is a part of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The Charter was approved in Lausanne in 1990. The document formulates the basic rules to be followed by governmental heritage management organizations and agencies in European countries, which are

responsible for protection and management of archaeological heritage.

The preparation of these two seminal documents of the last decade of the 20th century led to the contacts and cooperation among people responsible for the protection and management of archaeological heritage in various European countries to be strengthened. These documents are a clear sign of growing concerns about the archaeological heritage and the need for more efficient and complex protection and management of it. At the same time, rapid political changes in Europe, especially the fall of the communist bloc, made it necessary to propose a new framework for cooperation in European archaeology at the level of the whole continent which would unite all archaeologists of Europe (Willems 2000: 37).

It was in this climate that a new organization, the *European Association of Archaeologists* (EAA) emerged. The Association was formally launched at its Inaugural Meeting in Ljubljana (Slovenia) in September 1994. The EAA emerged out of a long tradition of collaboration and exchange of information between archaeologists in Europe that, until the beginning of the last decade, has been largely uncoordinated. The experience of the first years of its activities shows that the EAA has made a substantial contribution to bridging the gap between the western and eastern parts of Europe and to generate fruitful debates.

From the very beginning of its existence, the EAA established contacts with the Council of Europe. In 2000 the Association was granted a consultative status with the CoE. This is aimed at reinforcement of links between the Council and the EAA, and the Association is committed to supply information to the CoE about developments in European archaeology, especially archaeological heritage, and to publicize its activities relevant to our field.

The main objectives and rules of the EAA are formulated with the framework established by several major documents approved in Europe in the last period. These stem from two general tendencies: increasing threats to Europe's rich archaeological heritage and the growth and diversification of the subject and attempts to regulate this sphere, as well as rapid political and economic changes and integration of the continent. Dynamic development of agriculture, trade, industry, and other branches of the economy in the countries of the European Union have produced a new kind of threats to the archaeological heritage and rapid destruction of archaeological sites. At the same time, any movement to unify the legislation in these spheres of economy within the European Union and beyond should be accompanied by the incorporation of archaeological heritage

into the widely understood planning process. This can only be achieved by closely coordinated actions by European archaeologists, whose role is to formulate well articulated and coherent opinions with regard to the protection of heritage, ethics, professional standards as well as the social role of archaeology at the European level. These objectives are realized in the most efficient way by international organizations such as the EAA.

One of the most important documents prepared by the EAA is a *Code of Practice* approved by the Annual Business Meeting in Ravenna (Italy) in September 1997. It was formulated in accordance with the standards set up by the Valletta Convention and the ICAHM Charter (full text in *The European Archaeologist*, 8 (1997): 7–8). The Code of Practice was supplemented by the *Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists involved in Contract Archaeological Works*, approved by the Annual Business Meeting in Göteborg (Sweden) in September 1998 (*The European Archaeologist*, 10 (1998): 2–3; Thomas 1998: 3).

The EAA offers a valuable forum for cooperation and exchange of ideas for professional archaeologists and archaeological organizations working in different European countries. One of the most widely discussed issues in recent years has been the definition and formulation of the framework of activities of archaeological teams involved in contract works outside of their own countries. One can observe a growing conflict between a tendency towards free movement of people within Europe and the right to work outside a given country on the one hand, and the desire to protect national cultural heritage, including the archaeological heritage, on the other (Hinton & Bakker 1998: 4).

The discussion generated during the preparation of the new charter [launched at the Krakow meeting. *Ed*] has highlighted a number of important points that address the consequences of the changes that have occurred in Europe over the last decade in relation to the protection and management of archaeological heritage.¹ First, it is desirable to stress the holistic nature of the archaeological resources, comprising buildings, monuments, environmental and subsoil deposits, landscapes, the living past, etc. At the same time, there is a need to articulate clearly the uniqueness of the archaeological heritage. There is also a need to redefine the concept of

¹ The five paragraphs that follow refer to opinions expressed by about 30 individual members of the EAA during discussion on the proposed new charter on which the EAA had been invited to comment. They do not express the official position of the EAA in these matters.

integrity and authenticity of archaeological monuments. A certain degree of flexibility between the original text and later modifications is advisable, and the latter should not be excluded by definition.

More specifically, the changes over the last decade have clearly shown that archaeologists should be better trained in heritage issues, and so heritage disciplines, including legislation, should become an essential part of archaeology curricula at universities. The presentation of archaeological work should address several publics — first of all the local community, and only then the others (it is preferable to avoid the unspecified category of "general public" as misleading). The protection of archaeological heritage has to be undertaken in collaboration with specialists from adjacent disciplines, in view of the complex nature of the heritage, and in cooperation with local communities.

An ever-important aspect of the protection and management of archaeological heritage is legislation. The cultural heritage can no longer be perceived in isolation. For this reason there is a need for unitary legislation which covers cultural heritage, environment, territory, landscape, etc. Development projects generate increasing threats to the archaeological heritage, and this should be acknowledged by national and international legislation. Monuments must not only be protected from development but also from inclusion in large development schemes; it must be clear that current use does not involve destruction or damage of the setting.

One of the major results has been the dynamic development of contract archaeology. More precise regulation of relations between investors and contractors is needed. Investors should pay for archaeological work prior to the commencement of building work, and the scope of the research has to be defined by independent specialists, not those employed by developers. It is important that private commercial developers should be excluded from the policy making related to heritage issues and economic criteria cannot prevail in this matter. There is a need to break the direct link between an individual developer and a specific archaeological project, and the requirements of archaeology have to be considered distinct from the concerns of the developer. There is also a need to include community interests and their concerns into contract archaeology.

Increasing integration and mobility of archaeologists across Europe make it necessary to work on inter-state recognition of qualifications and professional membership. In the light of the dynamic development of the continent, close cooperation between different

countries is essential. There is also a need to avoid the danger of parochialism. At present, many countries deal with the protection and management of archaeological heritage by themselves: a truly international approach to the protection of the cultural and archaeological heritage, including the establishment of standards of practice in fieldwork, is still to be realized. The local and regional context cannot obviously be overlooked, and the relations between these two have to be carefully balanced.

The EAA reacts actively to threats to the archaeological heritage, including the potential destruction of sites and monuments and illicit trade in antiquities. The Annual Business Meeting in 1995 approved the resolution against the threat of the destruction of the Côa valley in northern Portugal, known from its extremely rich and valuable prehistoric and medieval rock art, which was endangered by the plans to construct a dam in the valley. The resolution called upon the Portuguese government to stop all works in the valley in accordance with the Malta Convention. This could permit the whole area to be protected and thorough archaeological studies of these unique sites to be carried out (the text of resolution is to be found in *The European Archaeologist*, 4 (1995): 8). This initiative was a complete success: in January 1996 the Portuguese government decided to stop the construction of the dam in the Côa valley to look for another location of this economically important project.

It has to be remembered that the EAA is an organization of individual members. The framework for cooperation that it offers is not suitable for implementation of official legal instruments such as those discussed above into the legal codes of individual European countries. This is essential if protection and management of the archaeological heritage is to be successful in responding to challenges of the recent economic development of Europe. Therefore, it has been realized that there is a need to set up a new organization, which will be aimed at coordination of cooperation of the national bodies responsible for management of the archaeological heritage in the European countries.

The efficient protection and management of this heritage can only be achieved when it is integrated with planning, agriculture, infrastructure of cities, etc. These are the spheres where the actual integration of Europe takes place and where the directives of the European Union operate. It is therefore in an indirect way that the archaeological heritage, albeit protected by the laws of individual countries, depends upon regulations implemented at the European level by the EU (Willems 1999). It is predictable that this

tendency will increase in the years to come. Therefore, it is advisable that archaeologists should lobby in Brussels in order that these regulations are more effective with regard to the archaeological heritage. At the same time, an organization that represents national bodies responsible for the management of the archaeological heritage in European countries would serve as a valuable consultant to the European Union and the Council of Europe in such matters of concern.

Cooperation between representatives of national bodies such as English Heritage, the German *Landesarchäologen*, and the French *Sous-Direction d'Archéologie* was initiated under the EAA umbrella in the form of round tables organized at the annual conferences from 1995 onwards. The result of these meetings was the creation of the *Europeae Archaeologiae Consilium* (EAC). The inaugural meeting of the EAC took place at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in November 1999.

To sum up, the dynamic economic development in Europe over the last decades has made it necessary for archaeologists to formulate and implement a systematic and well designed approach to regulations in the sphere of protection and management of the archaeological heritage. This tendency is accompanied by increasing economic, political, and military cooperation in Europe in general, and within the European Union in particular. These factors have changed considerably the context in which archaeology is practised in Europe. The European Association of Archaeologists is an important and irreplaceable element in the process of formulating a complex policy aiming at realization of these objectives.

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Conference Review

The Iron Gates in Prehistory, Edinburgh 30 March – 2 April 2000

Organized by three researchers Clive Bonsall (Edinburgh), Vasile Boroneanț (Bucharest), and Ivana Radovanović (Belgrade) from three different traditions of archaeology, this relatively small conference brought together almost everyone currently involved in Iron Gates Gorge Mesolithic and Early Neolithic research. The size of the conference, its very restricted topic, and its intensity promised fruitful and lively discussions.

The first day of the conference was dedicated to the new results from the excavations of Schela Cladovei (Romania), conducted by Boroneanț until 1991, and jointly with Bonsall from 1992–96. The interesting discussion centred on the different interpretations of stratigraphy at the site by the principal investigators and the radiocarbon chronology proposed by Paul Pettit and colleagues. The major problem with the treatment of different artifacts (by Chapman, Dinan, and Choyke for ceramic, stone, and bone respectively) was that they centred on the relatively small but well documented 1992–96 field season without reference to the previous excavations. Faunal remains were treated by Bartosiewicz (mammalian and fish), Gal and Kessler (birds), and Pickard (molluscs). Sweeney presented an important number of skeletons from these excavations, the only ones on the left bank. The most informative, however, was the presentation on dating human remains from Schela and its implications for understanding discrepancies between human bone radiocarbon dates from those derived from charcoal samples (Cook and colleagues).

The second day comprised two sessions: Environment and Technology, with important contributions in understanding soil formation processes in the Gorges by Payton, lithic technology by Mihailović, and a re-appraisal of the site of Velesnica by Rastko Vasić. The session on Seasonality and Subsistence was probably the least instructive, as Greenfield presented previous research and Borić's presentation was impeded by lack of results.

Revisiting Lepenski Vir on the third day of the conference began with Radovanović's evaluation of the formation and disintegration of cultural identity in the Gorges, a topic that opened up a lively discussion and, interestingly enough, two papers on infants from the site (presented by Čuljković and Stefanović), a commonly neglected segment of the society.

Three further papers in biological anthropology offered different facets of understanding demographic (Jackes and colleagues) and population changes (Roskandić) for the right bank and evidence for warfare at Schela Cladovei by Sweeney and colleagues. The discussion on warfare that was engendered by good presentation of excellent evidence was unfortunately burdened by understanding warfare in the Gorges as necessarily resulting from the "Neolithic colonization" for which the previous two papers offered no evidence.

Regional perspectives were offered by Budja for south-eastern Europe, Whittle and colleagues for the Hungarian Plain, and a case study from north-eastern Italy by Biagi and colleagues.

In his closing remarks, Whittle – who bet a beer that he would not use terms Mesolithic and Neolithic, rather than try to define them – lost his bet, showing amply that the terms are here to stay, at least in European archaeology, and need defining and redefining. The issue is more than theoretical as it pertains to the very understanding of both micro- and macrocosm of the Iron Gates Gorge people in this period.

Two very strong impressions were left after the conference: primarily, it is crucial to conduct a thorough revision of the stratigraphy and chronology of the area with more in-depth research on the existing documentation (especially from Lepenski Vir), and more ¹⁴C dates. Secondly, the presentations and discussions have proven the value of incorporating not only methods and data, but more importantly, the interpretational potential of different schools in archaeology for a more holistic understanding of the past.

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From the Secretariat

The Yearbook for 2000

At the Executive Board Meeting in Lisbon, it was decided to produce a *Yearbook* for 2000. All members should therefore send details of their archaeological specializations to the EAA Secretariat in Kungälv as soon as possible. As soon as it is printed, the *Yearbook* will be sent to members.

Payment methods for 2001

All EAA members will soon receive an invoice for their membership fees for 2001. At the Executive Board meeting in Lisbon it was decided to try have a better network of bank accounts so as to improve the payment mechanisms. In the future bank transfers and credit card charges will be the preferred methods of paying subscriptions.

The Association is to open another bank account in the UK, since the existing Natwest account is a purely national one; a German account will also be opened. Bank transfers should be made to these accounts with reduced charges, since the transactions take place on a national level.

Cheques will not be accepted in 2001. Even if UK cheques are processed at the Natwest Bank, the charges are extremely high. Charges for processing cheques vary between £7 and £56. We hope that the opening of bank accounts in Germany and the UK will constitute a better alternative if you do not wish to send your credit card details to the EAA Secretariat.

A direct debit system is not possible at the international level. The UK, Sweden, Germany, and France have parallel national auto debit systems.

Temporary change of address of the General Editor of the EJA

The General Editor of the *European Journal of Archaeology*, John Chapman, will be spending a sabbatical in Budapest (Hungary) from 6 January to 31 September 2001. During that period he can be contacted at the following address:

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or

The Editor's Corner

Way back in 1993, at one of the early meetings of the Executive Board, which I was attending as the first Secretary of the European Association of Archaeologists, I had to leave the room for some reason, and when I came back I was told by the President, Kristian Kristiansen, that I had unanimously been appointed Editor of the EAA's newsletter. Such was my surprise that I am now editing my fourteenth issue of what is now known as *The European Archaeologist*. But this is to be the last issue that I shall edit: the Board, and more particularly the incumbent President, Willem Willems, have detected the signs of rapidly advancing senility in me, and are politely fed up with my inability to get issues out according to schedule. They are therefore kindly allowing me to get on with less demanding jobs, such as coordinating the work of ICOMOS in the field of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention and being a Visiting Professor at the Institute of Archaeology of University College London – and for this relief, much thanks!

But *TEA* will continue to flourish (and will probably appear more regularly) because I have found two people who will be taking over from me with No 15. Karen Waugh is an English archaeologist, who works in The Netherlands for ROB (yes, you are right in detecting the hand of Willem in my meeting her), is taking over as Editor and Geoff Carver, a Canadian working in Germany will be joining the invaluable Petra Ottosson Nordin as a second Assistant Editor. I shall be lending a helping hand with the next issue and then they are on their own. I wish them every good fortune in their work.

Getting *TEA* up and running has been an interesting assignment. When we began we were not entirely sure how the EAA would develop – or, indeed, whether it would be supported by the European archaeological community. What I have tried to do primarily has been to impart as much information as possible about the growth and work of the Association – hence the extensive reports of Annual Conferences. It has also been a vehicle for general articles on the archaeological scene in Europe and on issues of topical interest. I have not tried to make it "newsy," despite the temptation deriving from my early career in journalism. The kaleidoscope of archaeology in Europe is so vast and complex that this would be a full-time job, requiring the publication of something more akin to *Readers Digest*, for which the Association has never had anything like enough funds.

My objective has been to make members aware of the work of the EAA. I have also tried

– without, I have to admit, a great deal of success – to persuade you, the members, to use this as a means of expressing your opinions and starting a good discussion going in print. Perhaps that will change under the new management. My successors should be able to draw upon a series of correspondents in most of the countries of Europe, whose task will be to stimulate you to write for *TEA* because, as I have told you on a number of occasions in the past, this is YOUR newsletter. If you want to make it more readable, it is up to you to produce contributions that are informative or provocative or scandalous – or even all three!

Henry

Cleere

Diary

16-20 May 2001

The Power of Traditions, Identities, Politics and Social Sciences (fourth International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences), Quebec City, Canada

Contact ICASS IV Organizing Committee, International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) Secretariat, GÉTIC, Université Laval, Pavillon De-Koninck, room 0450, Quebec City, Qc, Canada, G1R 7P4 or email: iassa.getic@fss.ulaval.ca

Website: <http://www.fss.ulaval.ca/iassa>

23-27 July 2001

Managing the historic environment in Europe's National Parks and protected areas (first conference organised by United Kingdom National Park Authorities and heritage agencies, University of Exeter, United Kingdom)

Contact Our Protected Past, Centre for Education, Development and Co-operation, School of Education, University of Exeter, Heavitree Road, Exeter, Devon EX1 2L, UK or email: OPP-Conference@exeter.ac.uk

2-8 September 2001

XIVth Congress of the UISPP Liège, Belgium (official web site: <http://www.ulg.ac.be/prehist/uispp-home.html>)

Contacts: General Secretary: prehist@ulg.ac.be or Webmaster: miller@ulg.ac.be

3-9 September 2001

2nd Congress on Black Sea Antiquities (Local Populations of the Black Sea Littoral and their Relations with the Greek, Roman and Byzantine Worlds and Near Eastern Civilisations), Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey.

Contact: Congress General Secretary, Dr. G. R. Tsatskheladze, Department of Classics, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, UK. Email: g.tsatskheladze@rhbc.ac.uk

The European Archaeologist

No 15 Summer 2001

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On the (Revised) European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, presented in Malta 1992

Professor Gustaf Trotzig
University of Stockholm, SWEDEN

Almost a decade has passed since the
Convention on the Protection of the
Archaeological Heritage was presented in
Malta 1992.

I am grateful for having been invited here to
say a few words on how this Convention came
about.

It will not be a scientific report, but rather a
personal account from one of those involved.

I will begin by outlining the prehistory of the
Convention, mention some details on the
practical work with the revision and then
discuss the main differences between the old
and the new Convention and finally notice the
efforts of launching the Convention for practical
use.

The prehistory of the Convention

When the trauma of the Second World War
began to heal in the fifties and sixties, very few
of the European countries had satisfactory
protective legislation for the archaeological
heritage.

So the Council of Europe took on the task of
preparing a Convention in order to promote the
revision of existing laws when needed, or
otherwise adopting new and more efficient
ones.

The work was carried out by a group of experts
and the Convention came into force in
November 1970 and was signed by twenty-two
of the member states of the Council of Europe.
Unfortunately however, it turned out to be a
rather problematic document.

The Convention starts off in a declamatory
style, talking of the archaeological heritage as
"essential to a knowledge of the history of
civilisations". It also mentions that this heritage
is "seriously threatened with destruction".
Unfortunately, the document begins to
gradually lose its focus, and ends up
discussing mainly excavations and finds.

A problem with international Conventions is
that they are, on the one hand, very potent
legal instruments once they have been signed
– but on the other hand, if they are in any way
controversial or not streamlined enough they

are not likely to get signed, in which case they become totally toothless.

This means that there is inevitably always a careful balancing act between various parties involved in the writing of a Convention and the final result is usually full of compromises.

I have not thoroughly investigated the matter, but my impression is that the content of this Convention reveals a division within the working group between the administrators, the experts on legal matters and the archaeologists. The latter, after a lot of giving and taking, finally rattle their ultimate weapons in order to get things going:

the need for scientific knowledge (that only archaeologists possess) and

the value of precious objects (which could be estimated also by non-professionals).

As a document putting forward the guiding principles for the protective legislation in a Europe on the edge of a total change, this Convention however was insufficient.

In the 1980s the need for new motorways, railroads, ports and airports, not to speak of the re-planning of old towns etc. sparked off an enormous development all over Europe. Large-scale operations soon revealed how vulnerable the archaeological heritage actually was.

Numerous hitherto unknown monuments and sites turned up in the areas for development and created problems for both the authorities and the developers.

As before, very few countries had a protective legislation that could foresee these consequences, and they certainly did not have enough skilled staff to handle the problems - something more effective had to be done.

It should be mentioned that ideas about this were already floating around in Europe in the early 1980s. In Scandinavia, an initiative was taken to prepare a recommendation within the framework of ICOMOS where a special committee for archaeology had been created, ICAHM.

To rewrite a European Convention is a complicated affair and takes time.

A faster and more flexible international legal instrument is the 'recommendation' which contrary to a Convention is only advisory. Yet it can be very influential if the states want to make use of it. The good thing is that new ideas, intentions and goals can be presented in a recommendation without fear of being too provocative and which also allows people to slowly get used to them.

It is therefore a practical way of starting a process of change, a decisive step towards a Convention by preparing the ground.

In order to speed up the work of the Council of Europe, and under the direction of the

Committee of Ministers, the work began on a recommendation.

Preparatory colloquies took place in Florence in 1984, and Nice in 1987.

The Florence colloquy was primarily aimed at the problems of archaeology in the planning process. The participants represented both archaeologists with heritage management as their speciality and planners. It was an archaeological application of what has become known as "integrated conservation". One of the speakers was no less than the president of today's session - professor Scichilone.

At the end of the colloquy a number of conclusions were adopted, some of which in reality became an action programme for the subsequent activities. After the Florence meeting it was felt that some groups of problems needed further attention and the French delegation took the initiative to host a colloquy in Nice, where archaeology and major public works were in focus.

In 1989 the recommendation "Concerning the protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage in the context of town and country planning operations" was ready and adopted by the Committee of Ministers, and now the work started with the Convention.

The practical work with the revision

A working group was established consisting of representatives from sixteen of the European member states.

It was a rather mixed crowd with several colourful personalities, administrators, archaeologists from various backgrounds, and diplomats, for example, who took on the task. They were assisted by a distinguished expert on international law relating to this field, Prof. Patrick O'Keefe.

A practical juridical problem for the creation of a new Convention turned out to be the already existing one, as a Convention however obsolete it may be, cannot just be eliminated.

The initial idea had been just to amend and modernise the old text. This was, however, not possible for legal reasons.

Eventually, the final solution recommended by the legal advisers was to replace every line with a new one and at the same time delete the old, as when you write on a computer.

All sorts of interesting facts came to light during the work. We found that French is an easier language for writing law texts than English. This meant that we now and then had stimulating discussions with the interpreters on the correct wording. I recall one example: the excellent and useful French *expression biens culturels* would in English be 'cultural goodies' which is hardly useful in a law text.

I often had to consult the representative of the UK about certain translations.

In the beginning I said: What is the opinion of our English colleague – and the irritated answer was constantly: I am not English I am Welsh.

The solution, which I learned the hard way, was to ask: What is the opinion of our British colleague?

During the work we soon realised that Europe is not a complete unity. There is a big difference between the impressive stone-built monuments of the south and the more humble, but oddly enough from a mere archaeological point of view, better preserved sites of the north.

We were also confronted with the differences between the Roman and the German law traditions - for instance in the interpretation of the law on private and public property.

A good example of the Roman tradition can be found in the New Testament (Matthew 14:44) in the parable of the hidden treasure: "... the kingdom of heaven is like treasure hidden in a field, which a man found and hid; and for joy over it he goes and sells all that he has and buys that field."

In that way he becomes the owner of the treasure.

In England and many other countries with a Roman tradition, archaeological finds belong to the landowner.

In Sweden and other countries where the German tradition prevails, the archaeological heritage, i.e. monuments and sites regardless of where they are situated, as well as certain types of archaeological finds - belong to the Crown, nowadays the State.

I have recently been informed that this is also the case in Scotland - perhaps the relic of a Viking past.

The working group gathered on five occasions and scrutinised and discussed every line. It was not always possible to reach total unity on the exact wording immediately. Much work and persuasion took place in the corridors, over a cup of coffee or at night in some cosy restaurant.

The efficient work by the Secretariat between the meetings cannot be overestimated.

After each meeting the delegates, as homework, had to make sure that the texts were firmly established within the ministries and authorities in their home countries, in order to pave the way for the final signing.

Differences between the old and new Convention

When you compare the old and the new or revised Convention, the main difference is to be found in the change of perspectives,

from excavations and finds to the archaeological heritage in a much wider sense, as part of the cultural landscape.

Another central idea is the conviction that the struggle for the archaeological heritage could not be won by archaeologists alone. Other parties also have to feel and share the responsibility – politicians, decision-makers, planners, developers and so on.

To achieve this ideal state of affairs they should not only be confronted with the problems. No, they also have to be invited to take part in the good things and share the joy and excitement of, for instance, new discoveries.

Most important, however, is the participation of the public at large, the media and others with influence on the politicians.

Look at the Convention today, I would like to pick out the following points as being the most significant.

Article 1

The definition of the archaeological heritage is as wide as possible. We took out the word "civilisations" as irrelevant and included all imaginable remains that can illustrate the history of mankind and its relation to the natural environment. Even the word "mankind" was discussed as some delegates were of the opinion that the expression 'humankind' would be less provocative to feminists.

Of great importance is the new concept that archaeological remains may be situated both on land and under water. It means that even shipwrecks are included. This has always been a highly contentious issue, as it is connected with disagreement between countries concerning the extension of their territorial waters. We felt a certain pride that this problem which had caused the failure of the so-called Under Water Convention, could be solved in this way.

Article 2

The possibility of creating archaeological reserves even where there are no visible remains on the ground or in the water is another application of the new perspective.

Article 3

A new idea is that in the examination of monuments and sites non-destructive techniques must be used as far as possible, rather than excavation. This provision is rarely, if ever applicable to rescue excavations but it is a word of warning to over-zealous scholars.

Article 4

This also goes for the stipulation that excavated remains should not be left exposed

unless suitable measures have been taken for their protection.

Finds and objects should be kept under the best possible conditions.

Article 5

The idea of integrated conservation is now fully established.

Article 6

The principle of 'polluter pays', i.e. whoever causes the destruction of an archaeological site should be obliged to pay the excavation costs, was discussed at great length and was put forward boldly in the draft Convention.

It had, however, to be modified for the final text, since it was considered too provocative by certain states.

This was a pity as it has two major advantages: first it stimulates the developers to avoid ancient monuments and sites in the first place, and secondly the necessary funds would be available if the worst comes to the worst.

Article 9

The importance of developing public awareness is stressed in this article.

Article 10

In article 10 the controversial question of trade in archaeological objects is dealt with. This trade is not illegal or immoral as such, but the problem remains of how the merchandise emerges on the market. The Convention tries to lay a moral responsibility on one possible actor in this trade, namely the museums.

Article 11

Finally I would like to underline the importance of the provision for a continuous monitoring of the application of the Convention.

The launching of the Convention

To write a Convention is one thing, to get it known and accepted more generally is another. In order to get things going the Ministers conference in Malta adopted a European Plan for Archaeology.

The idea was to promote a general understanding of the value of the archaeological heritage as well as to facilitate the co-operation between the various actors in the field.

The plan comprised four elements:

- A Campaign organised on the theme 'The Bronze Age - the first Golden Age of Europe'
- The organisation of thematic networks combining technical co-operation with the cultural promotion of sites. Ancient places of performance were the first items on the agenda.
- The preparation of a comparative study on the state of Urban Archaeology, and finally

- A study of common documentation and inventory techniques together with the preparation of a multi-lingual glossary of archaeological terms.

Personally I was only engaged in the Bronze Age campaign.

Of all possible epochs of the past, the Bronze Age was regarded as the most appropriate for this specific purpose. It is the most glorious and rather unobserved period in European prehistory. It has conspicuous monuments all over Europe and trade routes that obviously connect cultural centres.

The idea was to unite researchers in order to create new knowledge, which could be beneficial also for a wider public.

The campaign was inaugurated in Bratislava in 1994 and ended in Berlin in 1997 after a series of meetings and exhibitions in many places.

The final conference also resulted in an impressive publication, which sums up a considerable part of the present European knowledge on the Bronze Age.

As far as I know the European Plan for Archaeology has been successfully carried out and has met a high degree of appreciation. Especially the elaborate publications have turned out to be of great importance.

So, now after a decade the time has come to evaluate the Convention and to discuss whether it is still productive or if new demands have to be met with new actions?

A New Rescue Archaeology Law in France

Françoise Audouze

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FRANCE

An earlier article (*TEA* 10, 1998) reported the crisis in rescue archaeology in France. Laws were in force dating from 1943 and 1981, but these no longer responded to the reality of the current situation. Neither were the laws effectively reinforced by the Malta Convention because they did not specify whether it was the State or the developers who were responsible for archaeological destruction.

There had been a very rapid growth in the number of rescue operations starting in the early 1980s. As a result, a "1901 association," the *Association Française d'Archéologie nationale* (AFAN), had been set up instead of a public service because successive governments refused to recruit new civil servants. AFAN was responsible for managing more than a thousand employees and a budget of more than 100 million francs.

In the summer of 1998 a crisis erupted when the prime minister of the time replied in the affirmative to a question put to him by a local elected representative about the possibility of the Roman remains in the centre of the town of Rodez being destroyed in order to create a public car park without being subject to prosecution. At the same time, when the *Haute Comité pour la Concurrence* (High Committee for Competition) was consulted, it declared that, unlike research excavations, rescue excavations were merely ordinary public works which, as such, lay within the competition sector. The *de facto* semi-monopoly of AFAN should therefore be replaced by competitive tendering.

In protest, not only rescue archaeologists, but also many researchers and university archaeologists went on strike and demonstrated against the Ministry of Culture. The new Minister, Mme Catherine Trautman, took charge of the issue and set up a new commission, comprising a member of the *Conseil d'Etat*, the president of the association of French mayors, and a university archaeologist. Their mandate was, to produce a report on the situation, and to put forward proposals for reforming rescue archaeology in preparation for the drafting of a new law. Following their deliberations the Pêcheur-Poignant-Demoule commission, as it was called, submitted their report at the end of 1998. The report was accepted and the Ministry of Culture produced a draft law. In the preamble the authors of the report asserted that archaeology was a research activity. This was a first victory for research and rescue archaeologists for whom archaeology is a public service activity and for whom there can be no development in research without rescue archaeology. Knowledge of the Mesolithic, the Bronze Age, and the Early Middle Ages in France for example, has been revolutionised over the past decade as a result of large-scale rescue excavations. Sites have been discovered with stratigraphic remains and burials for the earlier periods and complete farms or villages for the more recent periods which, with two or three exceptions, had hitherto been completely unknown.

In conclusion, the report recommended that the Ministry of Research work in co-operation with

the Ministry of Culture in the management of rescue archaeology.

Drafting the new law took place during 1999 and a first version was presented at the end of the year to the *Assemblée Nationale*. The deputies of the majority party voted for the bill, whilst at the same time making certain improvements to it. However, it suffered a setback when it was presented to the Senate, with its liberal-right majority. The senators wished to change AFAN into a "public establishment of industrial and commercial character" (EPIC), maintaining a competitive system, despite the fact that there was general agreement for recognising the public nature of archaeology. The senators, many of whom are mayors or councillors of towns or *départements* with their own archaeological services, wanted to give these services a major role in rescue archaeology. Moreover, in their role as public developers anxious to minimise the expenses incurred by their administrations, they opposed the level of charges fixed by the *Assemblée*. Instead, they made a revolutionary proposal to make the State the owner of archaeological remains (coming into line with Scandinavian legislation). Sadly, this proposal did not survive in the ensuing debate. On no fewer than five occasions the bill passed back and forth between the two parliamentary chambers until the final vote took place in mid-December 2000.

The law covers many aspects of archaeology and confirms the nature of research and rescue archaeology. The law reaffirms the prerogative of the State, and allocates financial responsibilities:

- the responsibilities of the head of state and the funding of the *carte archéologique* to be paid for by the State;
- the payment of a tax proportional to the archaeological threats resulting from development to be exacted from the developers;
- to a *new public establishment of administrative and non-commercial character* (EPA), is given the roles of collecting these taxes and of carrying out rescue operations.

The EPA could also call on the support of other public establishments (universities, CNRS, museums) or private companies when it required expertise that it did not possess within its own organisation. The law also specifies the period during which State or EPA services may retain finds resulting from rescue excavations for scientific study before returning them to their owners, along with a new division of rights to exploit immovable archaeological remains

discovered by chance between the property owner and the finder.

The new law consists of fourteen articles, which can be summarised as follows:

Article 1

This incorporates the fundamental points included in the preamble and declares that: *rescue archaeology deriving from a public service mission is an integral part of archaeology ... its objective is to ensure the detection, conservation, or the protection by means of scientific study of elements of the archaeological heritage that are affected or likely to be affected by public or private works related to development ... it also has the objective of interpreting and disseminating results of research.*

Article 2

The State remains responsible for archaeological works by means of *...measures directed towards the detection, conservation, or protection by research of the archaeological heritage, by the designation of professionals responsible for each scientific action and missions to monitor and evaluate these actions...* In this way not only are the State's prerogatives reaffirmed, but as a consequence, also the central role of the regional archaeological services.

Article 3

This gives the State the task of preparing and updating the *carte archéologique*, a cartographically based inventory which, when complete, is intended to indicate archaeological zones under threat. The map is in fact an administrative document, extracts from which may on request be communicated to any person or organisation. This leads to the integration by competitive examination of AFAN staff who have hitherto been responsible for this work, as well as other archaeologists, into the State service (around 80 jobs created in two years, but the same number disappearing from AFAN and the EPA).

Article 4

...creates an EPA (public establishment of administrative and non-commercial character) responsible for carrying out the prior survey and operations of rescue excavations ... in conformity with the decisions and requirements of the State ... In carrying out its mission it involves the archaeological bodies of collectivités territoriales [towns, départements] and other bodies with a legal identity... It may call upon, on a contractual basis, other French or foreign bodies with legal identities and possessing archaeological research services... This public establishment will most probably be

called INRAP (*Institut National de Recherche d'Archéologie Préventive*).

The article ensures the scientific exploitation of the EPA's work and the dissemination of results in conjunction with public research or higher education establishments.

In addition to representatives from the supervisory ministries, the EPA's administrative council includes representatives of public research and higher education institutions and establishments in the field of archaeology, representatives of the local authorities, and public and private bodies associated with rescue archaeology. The administrative council is assisted by a scientific council.

Permanent posts of the new EPA are to be filled by contract staff. It is also planned to integrate the staff of AFAN by contract into the EPA by decree.

Articles 5 and 6

These articles define the terms of the agreement between developers and the EPA regarding the period for carrying out works once the land becomes available.

Article 7

This establishes a period of five years during which archaeological remains can stay in the care of the EPA before they must be returned to their owner.

Article 8

The funding sources for the EPA are set out here: rescue archaeology taxes, as laid down in Article 9 and subventions from the State or any other public or private body.

Article 9

A definition is given as to who is liable for tax and fixes the costs of survey and excavation. These calculations are determined by means of algebraic formulae.

1. For preliminary survey, taking into account the area in square metres (T):

$$R \text{ (in francs/m}^2\text{)} = T/320$$

2. For areas of excavation based on survey:
 - **a**, for stratified sites:

$$R = H^2T(H + 7)$$

where H = average depth of archaeological layers (in metres), and H_i = the average depth of a sterile layer (in metres) affected by public or private works.

- **b**, for groups of non-stratified archaeological structures:

$$R = 1NsH_i/T[(450)(10 + N_c) + 30]$$

where N_s and N_c represent the number of hectares of simple and complex archaeological structures identified by the survey.

- **c**, for residential developments, there is a ceiling of:

$$R = T/3 \times S$$

where S is the surface less the net area of the project. If the calculation takes as a basis for survey the entire area affected by the project, it is the built surface alone that is used to calculate the tax relating to excavations.

This article was the occasion for bitter battles when the developers' lobby made its voice heard, claiming that the ceiling in formula **a** could have tiresome repercussions on urban excavations, the high costs of which might not be covered totally. Public housing projects are, moreover, exempted from tax.

Another exemption was made for local authorities with archaeological services approved by the State who could carry out their own archaeological work. This exemption could be total or partial in proportion to the total or partial carrying out of the work. Developers providing materials, equipment, or funds can also benefit from a proportional reduction in tax.

Article 10

Creates an administrative commission responsible for examining disputes regarding tax ratings.

Article 11

Modifies the articles of the *Code de l'urbanisme* [urban planning law] so as to suspend building permits until archaeological excavations have been completed.

Article 12

Defines the period for retaining archaeological remains from all categories of excavations. Much more importantly, however, it gives the State a period of five years in which to study portable antiquities discovered by chance. After this period the 1941 law comes into effect, giving half the value of the finds to the finder and the other to the landowner.

Article 13

This is what may be called an opportunist article, intended to respond to the inadequacy of the earlier laws and to the problems brought to light by the discovery of the Cosquer and Chauvet caves and the complaints of the

owners, who began a series of lawsuits. It makes provision for the State to indemnify landowners against damage they may suffer as a result of access to remains. When immovable remains (sc. decorated caves!) are discovered by chance, leading to investigations, the landowner has an interest in the results. The standard allowance and the share in any profits are fixed by decree of the *Conseil d'Etat*.

Article 14

Finally, this article provides for a government report to the parliament in 2003 on the implementation of the law, dealing with the number of rescue operations, the state of development of the *carte archéologique*, the financial situation of the EPA, and the number and nature of disputes brought to the *ad hoc* commission.

Overall, both research and rescue archaeologists are for the most part satisfied, although they fear that the level of the tax may be inadequate in the urban context. For them it is the 'least bad' solution. Nevertheless, a very active minority has been fighting very energetically against the law. They have gone so far as to bring the malcontents (amateur societies, private law societies, archaeologists from local authorities) into a new union. Their intensive lobbying has had good results as far as the local authority archaeologists are concerned. The lobby is partly made up of research and university archaeologists who have, often with good reason, feared that they would be systematically excluded from rescue activities or would find themselves in a weaker position in comparison to EPA staff. This fear is based on situations where they have been unable to demonstrate that their scientific expertise was indispensable and where, having trained excellent archaeologists, the very same have been recruited by AFAN and have taken over the leadership of rescue activities in their fields.

Local authority archaeologists also fear that they may be excluded from rescue work when they already have problems in defining their fields of operations in relation to the State services. Some of them have argued for the complete decentralisation of rescue archaeology, for which they would become responsibility. This solution appeals to the senators, who want to see maximum powers delegated by the State to local authorities, but the government and the deputies remain firmly in favour of a State solution. That being said, the senators listened enough to their local authority archaeologists to amend the bill so as to require the EPA to *associate them with rescue operations* rather than *having the power to call upon them*. By introducing partial or total exemption from tax for local authorities who

make use of their own archaeological services, which they will most certainly do so as to reduce costs, they have also indirectly reinforced their role. Local authority archaeological services, which originally developed in a somewhat anarchic manner without any form of scientific monitoring, are also required to be evaluated by an external body so as to be approved by the State.

France has therefore chosen public rescue archaeology, unlike many (but not all) European countries, and in particular the United Kingdom and The Netherlands, where the private alternative is applied either partially or completely. However, when legislations for the protection of the archaeological heritages are compared, the French law is not exceptional, and it is rather the minimal legal protection in the UK that contrasts with that of most of the other European countries. This was well illustrated in the session organised by Jean-Paul Demoule and Willem Willems at the EAA Annual Meeting in Lisbon last autumn.

Finally, a distinction has to be made, for which I am grateful to Peter Chowne, regarding the direction being taken by rescue archaeology in France within heritage management in comparison to, for example, rescue work in the UK. In France it is the "primary" activities linked with the destruction of archaeological sites that are the concern of the state, "Secondary" activities (for instance, conservation and restoration) do not fall under this monopoly. Let us also not forget that, to the great regret of archaeologists, the definition of environment in France does not include the human and cultural dimension, which means that there is no alliance between ecologists and archaeologists.

The law has now been passed. It is, however, not yet in force because conservative and liberal deputies and senators have referred it to the Constitutional Council, arguing that, the following reasons make it unconstitutional:

- the creation of an EPA for industrial and commercial activities;
- the attack on the freedom for enterprise of *well established professionals in the sector (local authority, CNRS, and university archaeologists and other private archaeological organisations)*;
- the attack on the principle of free administration by local authorities;
- the attack on the freedom of expression (because of the exclusive control over access to information by the State);

- the transfer of all the goods, rights, and obligations of AFAN to the EPA, obliging the State to assure funding of all the working contracts concluded by AFAN.

The Constitutional Council has rejected the complaints, recalling that rescue archaeology is a mission of the public service and a scientific activity, that the funding of working contracts will be covered by the tax, that it is permissible for the legislature to impose restrictions on freedom for enterprise in the public interest, that the duty to associate the other partners in rescue archaeology is a response to the objection regarding freedom for enterprise, and finally, that the duty to disseminate the results and the fact that excavation reports are administrative documents that are accessible on demand makes the other objections inadmissible. The law was therefore declared to be in accordance with the constitution.

It remains now to draft the decrees. Of particular importance is the decree giving joint supervision of the EPA to the Ministries of Culture and Research: an essential prerequisite for the co-ordination of policies, training programmes in the universities, and the possibility for EPA archaeologists to take advantage of secondment for one or two years to the CNRS. Other decrees will, *inter alia*, be concerned with the internal organisation of the EPA and on modes of contract with the other archaeological partners.

A long battle of more than twenty years' duration will soon come to an end. The 1998 report is but one in a series, the conclusions of which are curiously similar but which, due to the very short tenure of Ministers of Culture, or their lack of political will to tackle such a burning question, have been prevented from taking effect.

The next step will be the involvement of EPA archaeologists in research projects or structures alongside researchers and university teachers in order to optimise the organisation. The archaeological community has in principle secured the support of the research directorates of the two ministries and of the *Sous-Direction de l'Archéologie* of the Ministry of Culture but the structures and projects remain to be worked out. This will finally lead to the indispensable linking of the two parties: rescue archaeology and research archaeology.

With thanks to Henry Cleere for the English translation of the French article.

Europæ Archaeologiæ Consilium

Adrian Olivier, President

Europæ Archaeologiæ Consilium

Archaeologists and heritage managers working in Europe have long come together in different contexts to discuss issues of mutual concern. For several years representatives of national heritage management organisations had met annually as an informal round table to discuss common issues. However, despite many such formal and informal contacts, there was still felt to be a very strong need to develop simple, effective, and lasting mechanisms for future co-operation in the sphere of heritage management.

In all European countries archaeological heritage management is a legal concern of the state, but the successful management of archaeological resources also depends on a wide range of factors including, for example, public benefit, integration with planning processes, and interaction with official policies on agriculture, urban development, and infrastructure. All these areas are vital to heritage management, and are increasingly influenced by pan-European developments, and for countries of the European Union, by EU legislation and policy. Heritage managers across Europe thought that it was vital that they should work more closely together to discuss issues of mutual concern in a pan-European context, and in 1998 the round table agreed to create a new organisation specifically to support the management of the archaeological heritage throughout Europe.

In October 1999, after a year's gestation, the statutes of the Europæ Archaeologiæ Consilium (the European Archaeological Council) were approved by royal decree under Belgian Law. This formally established the EAC as an international non-profit making association for the heads of national organisations charged by law with the management of the archaeological heritage. On November 25, 1999, the new organisation was publicly launched at an inaugural ceremony held in Strasbourg at the offices of the Council of Europe.

The primary purpose of the EAC is to serve the specific needs of national archaeological heritage management agencies by providing a forum for such organisations to establish closer and more structured co-operation and enable the exchange of information. Membership of the Council is open to all national bodies charged with the management of the

archaeological heritage throughout Europe, including where appropriate agencies in a federal context (such as the German Lender, and the Swiss Cantons).

The objectives of the EAC are:

- to promote the exchange of information and co-operation between the bodies charged by law with the management of the archaeological heritage of the countries of Europe;
- to provide archaeological heritage management agencies with a forum for discussion and for exchange of information;
- to act as interlocutor for working towards common goals and as a monitoring and advisory body on all issues relevant to the management of the archaeological heritage in Europe, in particular in relation to the European Union and the Council of Europe;
- to promote the management, protection, scientific interpretation, publication, presentation, and public enjoyment and understanding of the archaeological heritage in Europe;
- to work together with other bodies which share its aims;
- to watch over, and act for, the well being of archaeology, in Europe and anywhere in the world.

The EAC is now developing mechanisms to achieve these objectives. The Council has set up an intelligence service to co-ordinate information on European Union and Council of Europe programmes and projects, and provides a forum for the discussion and exchange of information about heritage management practices throughout Europe. This takes place through mailings, regular meetings, special working groups, an annual heritage management symposium, and appropriate publications. The EAC will provide a single co-ordinated voice to speak out on specific issues that impact on archaeological heritage management, and to influence the development of policies by European agencies.

Four key themes have been identified:

- **Political** - to express the values of archaeological heritage management in a political context by influencing the development of pan-European policies and ensuring awareness, in the European Union and the Council of Europe, of the impact of new policies on the archaeological heritage;
- **Social** - to express the social value of archaeology, and to raise awareness of that value with the public by promoting the contribution archaeology makes to improving the general quality of life;

- **Professional** - to develop and promote consistent high standards in archaeological heritage management;
- **Academic** - to develop a broader understanding of the archaeological resource in a European context by exploring common subjects of particular concern, and advancing and enabling pan-European research programmes.

A small number of special working groups have been convened to address specific subjects of topical importance. The working groups will explore key issues and discuss specific themes and topics (where necessary, in partnership with other relevant organisations) in order to inform the development of policy and progress the aims and objectives of the EAC. An Annual European Heritage Management Symposium has been established to discuss and disseminate information on topical themes and subjects relevant to the work of the membership. The papers of the working groups and the proceedings of the annual symposium will be published regularly as occasional papers. The expanded proceedings of the first Heritage Management Symposium on the subject of the Heritage Management of Wetlands were launched at the second general assembly in Strasbourg in March 2, 2001.

Archaeology in Europe today is strong and healthy. Our conservation legislation and developing policies, methods, and techniques are increasingly sophisticated and are highly regarded throughout the world. As we work more frequently on the international stage, in a pan-European and indeed global context, it is essential that we continue to recognise the need to develop a trans-national framework, not just for the practical mechanisms of cultural heritage resource management, but also for the underlying research objectives of our discipline. The EAC has come into existence to foster collaborative arrangements and partnerships across Europe, so that we create for ourselves an appropriate European context to promote research as a statement of what is valuable to the archaeological community.

The inaugural meeting of the EAC was a very significant event in the short history of cultural heritage management and its foundation marks a major milestone in the development and growing maturity of our discipline. Many organisations concerned with cultural heritage management were represented at the meeting in Strasbourg, and by the end of its first year's existence, 21 countries will have joined the Consilium. This is vivid testimony to the need for such an organisation, and to our determination to make a lasting and positive contribution to the conservation and management of our collective cultural heritage in Europe.

Tószeg-Laposhalom: Saving a Classical Archaeological Site

Erzsébet Marton

Institute of Archaeology,
HUNGARY

Tószeg is a small settlement in the county of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok. The name will be familiar to prehistoric archaeologists all over the world. The site was discovered by Ferenc Márton in 1876, after the subsidence of the Tisza flood. The results of his discoveries were immediately presented to the widest international audience on the occasion of the VIIIth International Congress for Archaeology and Anthropology held in Budapest in the same year.

Participants of the meeting were able to visit the site. According to the general custom of those days, finds from the site were sent to all the most famous archaeological collections of the contemporary museum world. Regular excavations were started by the Hungarian National Museum in 1905 and continued until 1928.

New excavations were started in 1949 on the occasion of another international archaeological congress. Recognising the importance of the site, the Ministry of Culture declared it protected in a decree (MM 84233/60.). Even these measures, however, could not prevent destruction. The soil from the settlement mound was removed in large quantities by locals to make loam. Local treasure hunters caused further destruction. By 1973-74 when new excavations were started the site has already suffered essential damage.

In the past four years the world famous site has faced new danger. Due to recurrent river flooding caused by deforestation in the Ukrainian parts of the Carpathians, the possibility of its total destruction became an issue.

Recently, the local government of Tószeg, with professional support from Szolnok county museum, submitted a project to the Ministry of Cultural Heritage. A circular protection system with a total length of 500 metres was built around the site. This effort can be regarded as a milestone in the protection of Hungarian archaeological monuments. The mayor of the Tószeg, István Papp, should be specifically mentioned for devoting much time and effort to this cause.

Rock Art Discovery in the Alqueva Dam Zone of the River Guadiana in Spain and Portugal

Mila Simoes de Abreu
IFRAO Representative,
PORTUGAL

The International Federation of Rock Art Organisations (IFRAO) applauds the important discovery of rock engravings by the river Guadiana in Spain and Portugal, in a zone that will be flooded by the Alqueva dam.

A Spanish archaeologist first publicise the Spanish rock engravings in April during a lecture on European prehistoric art, held at the Polytechnic of Tomar (IPT) in Portugal. His talk concentrated on fieldwork carried out at Cheles during January and February this year. IFRAO rock art researchers promptly went to Cheles and confirmed the importance of the discovery. The Spanish archaeologist sent a copy of his report, which was then given to the president of the Federation.

An absence of similar engravings further downstream in Portugal puzzled the researchers. There had certainly been no discussion of any similar engravings in February at the archaeology colloquium of the Alqueva Development and infrastructure Enterprise (EDIA), the agency building the dam and also handling the archaeology and other impact studies. Then the *Liga para a Protecção da Natureza* (LPN), a nature protection league founded in 1948, received an anonymous tip-off about engravings just like those of Cheles, except that these continued for a distance of ten kilometres along the Guadiana river in Portugal.

In response, members of *Movimento Cota 139*, a movement aiming to limit the level of the Alqueva dam reservoir level to a height of 139 metres, went to see the engravings on Wednesday 25 April (Portugal's Liberty Day) and called in Manuel Calado, an archaeologist from the University of Lisbon. An environmental Web site called Ambiente Online broke the news of the engravings on the evening of Thursday, 26 April. The next morning, the rest of the Portuguese media pounced on the scoop.

Although members of the international scientific community are delighted by the discovery, they are also very concerned because the dam is

nearly finished and it will be difficult to avoid the destruction of these important examples of rock art. IFRAO, with thousands of amateur and specialist members on five continents, is now calling for the immediate nomination of a genuinely independent international commission to follow the situation and ensure international participation in the exploration and documentation of the rock art area.

IFRAO considers the plight of the Guadiana rock art area to be far worse than that of the Côa rock art area, discovered in Portugal in 1994-5, for the following reasons. Work on the dam is nearing completion, but it seems that the lesson of Côa dam was completely forgotten, resulting in an appalling threat to, or loss of, the rock art. Such misjudged projects are a massive burden on citizens and taxpayers that pay the colossal ensuing costs. Today there are bodies that did not exist in 1994: IPA (*Instituto Português de Arqueologia*), the Portuguese Institute of Archaeology, and CNART (*Centro Nacional de Arte Rupestre*), the National Centre of Rock Art. These bodies are responsible for keeping an inventory and register of all rock art in the country and advancing the conservation and public awareness of these sites (law no. 117/97, 14 May 1997). The IPA and CNART should have been in a position to constantly inspect the work of the EDIA. As the current president of IPA, Prof. Dr. João Zilhão, was severely critical of a similar situation during the fight to save the Côa rock art area. IFRAO urges him to show his total opposition to the destruction of the Guadiana rock art area.

IFRAO upholds the protection, study, and public awareness of rock art on all continents, irrespective of its age or connected traditions. We are therefore deeply concerned that an attributed age is once again being used as criteria in determining the importance of rock art and whether or not it is worth protecting. Rock art areas like the Guadiana, stretching two kilometres in Spain and another ten in Portugal, are always of great value and importance. If claims that most of the engravings are Neolithic (New Stone Age) prove to be true, this corpus would be quite rare as there is very little rock art in Europe attributed to the Neolithic-Chalcolithic periods (Copper and Stone Age). Examples of a similar period only exist in Valcamónica, Italy (UNESCO World Heritage Site) and Mont Bego, France.

IFRAO requests the Prime Minister and Minister of Culture in Portugal to consider the following points:

- a need for timely action to do everything possible to investigate the engravings with

the most appropriate and up-to-date methodology and with adequate time to do so, even if this means delaying or suspending the filling of the dam reservoir;

- the merit of creating a genuinely independent international commission to assess the importance and value of the rock art.

State bodies cannot be both players and referees. This was one of the most heavily criticised aspects of the Côa syndrome. IFRAO has formed an emergency delegation with specialists from four continents to follow the situation. It would be extremely beneficial if this delegation were part of an enlarged commission with representatives from Portuguese universities, archaeology associations and other groups. IFRAO can promptly indicate suitable specialists to organise training courses for all the archaeologists and students who will be needed for the tremendous effort a time sensitive investigation requires. We remember the political courage shown by the Prime Minister, António Guterres, in saving the Côa rock art area. To enable constructive dialogue, IFRAO requests an audience with the Prime Minister and his Excellency, the President of Portugal.

Finally, IFRAO wants to tell people in Portugal they can and should be proud of this discovery. When people respect the past, there is hope for the future.

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Links: <http://www.rupestre.net/tracce/13>

- Special number of Tracce --the on-line rock-art bulletin --dedicated to the Guadiana rock-art area - photos, texts, forum and chat.

In Memoriam:

Ida Bognár-Kutzián (1919-2001)

E. Bánffy

**Institute of Archaeology, Budapest,
HUNGARY**

Ida Bognár-Kutzián, one of the most eminent representatives of the great, pioneering generation of Hungarian archaeology, left us

on 12th February, 2001. A student of János Banner, her name was noted very early in her career. In her first major study - her first book on the Körös Culture - she already formulated an evaluation that has been valid ever since its publication in 1944. For several decades to come, her name (together with those of very few of her colleagues) was identified in international prehistoric archaeology with Hungarian research. Whichever archaeological period or culture she chose to study, she created something radically new, which has basically preserved its validity up to now. After her early studies on the Neolithic, she compiled a bulky volume from the analysis of the early Copper Age cemetery unearthed at Tiszapolgár-Basatanya, and it was also Ida Kutzián who created the first synthesis of the early and middle Copper Age of the Carpathian Basin. Since then, *more* could be told in this field, but essentially different and better could not be. Now, after 30-40 years, anybody who wishes to write a study on the Copper Age first consults her books and even her shorter summaries on the state of prehistoric research in Hungary. The determination of new cultures, the mapping of their contacts within the Carpathian Basin and beyond it, their evaluation and spatial and chronological positioning - all are connected to her name. Our knowledge of these periods can apparently be divided into two phases: before Ida Kutzián's activity and after it.

She kept active contacts with scholars of European prehistory, she knew about everything and understood everything clearly. Her international scope and openness were an especially striking and unusual phenomena in the years of seclusion. Those who envied her, and there must have been many of them, have tried to explain it with reference to her advantageous position and family contacts. But, in this, they were wrong, because it was the very strength and openness of Ida Kutzián's talent that helped her to become one of the greatest personalities of Hungarian prehistory. This openness and receptivity to new things impelled her to urge and initiate contacts between archaeology and various branches of science from the 1970s. Although, unlike many of her colleagues, she knew about the results of New Archaeology from the start, she never became a fanatic who rejected each aspect of traditional archaeology, as many English and North-American 'new archaeologists' did. At the same time, she was among the first who accepted the significance of radiocarbon dating in Hungary. She founded and directed an interdisciplinary department in the Archaeological Institute, where she made efforts to include as many experts as she knew, whether geologists, botanists or anthropologists, and including colleagues such as Sándor Bökönyi.

As a junior archaeologist, I was apprehensive when "the Legend", whom I had known only from books, suddenly came towards me in the corridor of the Archaeological Institute. Her slim, blond figure and smiling kindness hid a rigorous scientist and also a reserved personality. She was always ready to help in scientific problems, but she did not have students of her own: she let few people close to her. Perhaps the distinguished colleague, Amália Mozsolics, who has also taken her seat in the heavenly library, was her only real friend for decades. When Ida Kutzián retired, she left a blank. So it seemed to me a miracle that she approached me a few years ago with the request to prepare together the yet unpublished finds material of her Neolithic and Copper Age excavations. These few last years are a luminous memory, even if I have to finish our joint work alone. During the hours we spent among heaps of drawings and excavation diaries in her flat, I learned to know a new Ida Kutzián. This Ida worked with the same anxious and seemingly fanatical accuracy as the "old" one, but this time she also shared her doubts that lay behind her smiling mask. It was during these times that I realised how much speculation and how many doubts preceded the birth of her theories described in easy, flowing style. And it was also during this period when I could experience the warm-hearted, affectionate side of the proud, introvert personality.

The period of Hungarian archaeological science when Ida Bognár-Kutzián worked can be called favourable, despite the isolation caused by being a member of the Soviet block. For instance, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences could provide a relatively large budget for basic research and systematic excavations in the two and a half decades following the foundation of the Archaeological Institute in 1958. Nándor Kalicz and János Makkay, Ida Bognár-Kutzián's two colleagues from the "pioneering" generation, could also decide for themselves which site they wanted to study and for how long, and all the necessary equipment and staff were made available. This created the opportunity for the final elaboration of the relative chronology of the Neolithic and the Copper Age in Hungary and the Carpathian Basin on the basis of the results of carefully planned, large excavations.

Ida Bognár-Kutzián's death means the loss of one of the most eminent personalities of a decisive period of Hungarian prehistoric research.

Committee, Round Table and Working Party Reports

Training and Education: an EAA Working Party

John Collis, University of Sheffield, UK

For the last three years I have organised Round Tables at the EAA conferences on various aspects of training and education. For the next conference the Council of the EAA has asked me, rather than to organise a series of unrelated sessions, to explore the possibility of setting up something more permanent which will be able to establish a clear set of aims and then to ensure that they are pursued. So, this year at Esslingen we will be having the usual Round Table, but this time with the principal objective being to set up a Working Party on Training and Education.

The initial aims are:

1. To set the terms of reference;
2. To establish the constitutional status of the Working Party within the EAA;
3. Decide on membership and methods of communication.

I suggest we in fact take a very wide remit, and perhaps set up smaller groups to report back on particular topics. For me there are several obvious matters which need to be looked at:

What should an archaeology degree consist of?

Some work has already been done on this, both in individual countries and across Europe, and we need to get these ideas together. I think we all agree that an archaeologist needs at least some basic field training and laboratory experience, which makes Archaeology as a discipline very different from, for instance, History or Art History with which it is often linked.

To what extent do we need to rationalise and systematise the training of archaeologists throughout Europe?

There are fundamental differences in the way in which training is provided, and students from British universities are at an advantage over those in, for instance, Spain, France and Italy who have to study History or Art History before specialising in archaeology. Not only does it take them more years (and money) to qualify, but they often do not get the practical training (see my articles on what I call the 'Fragmented', 'Enclosed' and 'Open' systems of university training: Collis 1995, 2001). The Dutch are moving over to a system more similar to the British (with Bachelor, Masters,

and Doctoral degree levels), and some universities in Germany are also advocating this. Should the EAA be supporting this?

What skills and training are needed to qualify someone as an archaeologist?

At the two extremes we have firstly the German system, in which only those with the equivalent of a doctorate or a masters degree can direct an excavation (whether they have practical experience or not), and secondly the British system where no archaeological qualifications are needed at all. I would suggest that neither state of affairs is satisfactory! This dichotomy is now a pressing matter if we are to have a free movement of archaeologists within the EU, as will be the law from this year.

What is the role of 'Continuing Professional Development' (CPD)?

This is the training we all need as we pursue our careers. How can this be organised in the different countries? How might we be able to co-operate with each other?

Should we extend our remit to schools?

Or is this a separate matter?

How formal a set-up do we need? Should there be a central group to ensure that we have an agenda each year, and those topics will be pursued? Do we need a contact person for each country, and is this even possible?

I would like to see us establish a discussion network via email and the Web so that we can have open discussions, and disseminate information as quickly and widely as possible. innovative methods of teaching in universities, and includes a committee which

Using the Esslingen meeting as a core around which we can work, I would like us to deal with the following matters:

1. To establish a list of people in each country who are actively dealing with matters of education and training;
2. To build up a list of organisations involved in training in each country. In Britain we have several; the Subject Committee for Archaeology (SCFA) on which all the universities are represented; the Higher Education Committee (HEC) of the Institute of Field Archaeologists which deals with the interface between the profession and the universities; the Archaeology Training Forum (ATF), a committee on which all the employers and trainers are represented; the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) which is the main disseminator of information on training, careers, etc; and the Learning and Teaching Support Network (LTSN), a government-funded organisation which encourages good and deals with archaeology. Do other countries have any similar organisations?

3. To gather information on what the present situation is in each country, what is still needed to improve the situation, and how the EAA might be able to help.
4. To start building up a bibliography on the subject of training.

I have added some articles below that might be of interest to start us off, mainly from a British perspective. Note that *Antiquity* volume 74 (1999) was devoted to education matters. The QAA document is an official statement for the British government in which we describe the basic characteristics of an archaeology graduate from a British university. John Chapman tells me that issue 5.1 of the *European Journal of Archaeology* will be dedicated to training and education, I have not yet heard who has offered to contribute, but we may well want additional articles.

There is much to discuss, and it is becoming increasingly urgent. So, please do get in contact, especially if you wish to participate. We have offers of contributions from Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and Britain, but we need more!

Please contact:

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Practical Training: a draft Code of Conduct

John Collis, University of Sheffield, UK

The following document has been discussed at the Round Table on Training at the Conference of European Archaeologists at Lisbon in September 2000, and has also been discussed by other organisations such as the Institute for Field Archaeologists (UK). It has yet to be adopted by any organisation, but we hope it will form the basis for Codes of Conduct in universities, professional institutions, indeed anyone who is putting on practical courses of any sort. Many thanks to all those who have contributed ideas so far. The code is not yet written in stone, so please send any more thoughts to:

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1. Practical training should only be undertaken by those competent to provide the particular training offered (e.g. field survey, excavation, geophysics, and laboratory expertise). Where possible they should have recognised professional documentation of their competence.
2. Documentation provided to participants and potential participants should state clearly:
 - Who are the competent people running the project and their professional and training qualifications.
 - What specific training will be on offer (e.g. fieldwalking, excavation, finds processing, drawing, etc.), and to what level (where this can be defined, e.g. under the Institute of Archaeologists proposed levels of competence).
 - The date of the site and its nature.
 - Which categories of student or volunteer are being catered for. This can vary from people for whom the project is a working holiday with an educational aim, school children wondering whether to study archaeology at university, students fulfilling requirements for the courses, or young professionals seeking professional training. All these groups have very different needs.
 - What kinds of students or volunteers are being catered for (e.g. the level of previous experience, those with disabilities, age restrictions, etc.).
 - The way in which teaching will be carried out, preferably with a defined programme (e.g. lectures, on-site training, site

documentation, mentoring by competent workers, etc).

- Ratios of competent staff to students.
 - A statement of the methods to be used, where possible with specific reference to manuals and textbooks.
 - A guide on the length of the course.
 - Clear advice on living conditions, personal insurance, hazards, and equipment etc. should be provided.
3. The project must be fully insured for accidents, professional indemnity, etc. It should maintain legal standards of Health and Safety, e.g. in working conditions, protective clothing, first aid training, and provision of first aid kits. Every member of the team should be provided with information on what to do in an emergency, e.g. telephone numbers of medical services, and where to find the local doctor or hospital.
 4. Field projects should conform to the legal requirements of the country in which they are carried out (e.g. for permits, legal access to land, deposition of finds and archives, publication, etc.). This will also normally involve carrying out an official 'Risk Assessment'.
 5. There should be concern for the local social and political environment in which work is being carried out (e.g. students should not be seen to have privileged access to historical sites from which local people are excluded). It is the responsibility of the participant to enquire as to the working languages for the course, and ensure that they have sufficient command to participate fully.
 6. Given the limited nature of the archaeological resource, due concern should be given to its preservation, and it should not be destroyed merely to provide training. Preferably sites which are threatened or where there are pressing research interests should be chosen rather than unthreatened sites.
 7. Sites should be chosen which are suitable for the level of training being given; e.g. beginners should not start on complex, deeply stratified sites.
 8. Students should not be exploited. Training excavations should not be used merely as a way of financing research; equally they should not be used as a means of undermining professional activities, e.g. by offering cut-price rescue excavations where these should be properly funded

under state and European planning legislation.

9. Any certificates given out should be endorsed by a recognised institution, e.g. a university, museum, professional body, etc.
10. Participants should be asked for feedback on their experiences, and proper consideration should be taken of complaints and suggestions. Where possible these should be passed on to the relevant institution overseeing the standards.
11. Any participants should be informed where they can make formal complaints if they are dissatisfied with their training and treatment (e.g. the professional institute, university, etc.)

Professional Associations in Archaeology

Peter Hinton
Director, Institute of Field
Archaeologists , UK

The EAA has discussed professional associations in European archaeology at its last three annual meetings – in Göteborg, Bournemouth and Lisbon. Through discussion and survey it has become ever more obvious that all European archaeologists need to have access to a professional association, and a role for the EAA is now clear. To fulfil this role and to help the EAA set, maintain and improve standards for European archaeologists, an informal group started life as a round table, evolved into a “forum” and is now a full committee of the EAA: the Committee for Professional Associations in Archaeology.

In Bournemouth in 1999 we attempted some definitions. First of all we adopted (or stole!) the following definition for a profession:

an occupation in which skilled practitioners undertake their duties impartially and without the exercise of personal preference, and are subject to the oversight of their fellow practitioners.

This definition implies that the existence of a body to co-ordinate self-regulation is a prerequisite of a true profession. So far, according to an unpublished analysis by Gerhard Ermischer, there are few such bodies in European archaeology, most contenders

having more in common with learned societies or affinity groups.

Characteristics of professional associations include:

- a code of professional conduct;
- entry conditions for membership, including subscription to the code and demonstrated competence;
- providing continuing education for qualified members (publications, conferences etc);
- promoting development of the discipline;
- representing the profession;
- being equally concerned for practitioners (its members), practice (archaeology), and clients (amongst which we might include the heritage).

On this understanding, we defined a competent European archaeologist as someone who:

- subscribes to a code of professional ethics (for example, the EAA *Principles of Conduct*);
- has been validated as competent and ethical by one of Europe's professional associations (this must be a real test).

In 2000 the committee conducted a survey of EAA members to research their understanding of how many archaeologists worked in their country, how people became archaeologists, who regulated the work, and whether or not there was a professional association. The committee is very grateful to all those members who responded and to Petra Ottosson Nordin for circulating the questionnaire and forwarding the responses. The results of the survey showed an interesting range of situations, and of perceptions about how archaeology is organised in members' home states. In summary, the survey revealed that few states have professional associations matching the Bournemouth definition.

The Lisbon round table showed that there are concerns about transnational working. Most importantly, the committee believes that the systems implementing the Valetta Convention in many EU states – and EU-funded work in non-EU states – may be challenged in the European Court. Many systems for appointing archaeologists and licensing work appear to conflict with EU regulations on the free movement of professionals, and on the free movement of professional services. It seems clear that nothing should stand in the way of the free movement of professional archaeologists as individuals, but that the free movement of archaeological enterprises or companies is a more complicated issue – as demonstrated by present developments in France. In spite of jurisprudence obtained by

the French ministry, opinions remain divided on what the Court might decide. Much would depend on how strictly states adhere either to the model of a market driven economy with the free movement of archaeological enterprises or to a state monopoly. A mixture of the two would be hard to defend.

As European archaeologists, we should do what we can to manage this situation, and to prevent the unpleasant sight of archaeologists fighting each other in the Court. One of the best ways of doing this is to reduce fear of the "other"- there is a tendency to assume that archaeologists from other countries are queuing up to steal our work, and to do archaeology to lower standards than we would ourselves. Fortunately, with the EAA, we have and opportunity to research and document shared standards and to educate our community.

Self-regulation is a good way to achieve common standards. But we now know that few states have the effective professional standards recommended by the 1999 EAA business meeting, the World Heritage Convention and the Lausanne Charter. Some associations (for instance, the NVvA and the IFA) accept members from other countries; they offer internationally recognised credentials. This means that any EAA member has access to a professional association in theory. However, it is unfortunately the case at present that associations have a much-reduced influence outside their own state of origin and language zone. We need a network of national or transnational professional associations – but not a new European organisation: we have the EAA for that. The EAA's committee for professional associations provides the forum, and at the 2000 business meeting it was commissioned to develop a project to identify and compare standards for archaeologists and their work, to underpin the EAA *Principles of Conduct* and *Code of Practice*.

Professional associations may regulate their discipline by setting three different sorts of standards:

1. What a professional is (*person*);
2. How professional work should be conducted (*process*);
3. What the outcomes of professional work should be (*product*)

In 1999 we reached a very simple – and probably temporary – answer to the first requirement question. Now we must work towards the other two. A model is presented in table 1.

Hierarchical Position	Archaeological Document	Quality Management Equivalent
Top Level	EAA <i>Principles of Conduct</i> , IFA <i>Code of Conduct</i> , NVvA <i>Handvest</i> etc.	Quality manual
Second Level	Europe-wide Standard for different types of archaeological work (for example, excavation)	Quality manual
Third Level	Europe-wide guidance on principles of, for example, Archaeological excavation	Management manual
Fourth Level	One annexe each of detailed guidance on, for example, archaeological excavation in each state (IFA, NVvA etc)	Handbook
Fifth Level	Detailed appendices containing bibliographic information and contact addresses etc for each state	Handbook

Table 1. A model for the regulation of standards

This is an ambitious list, but we do not have to start with a blank sheet of paper. Some states already have key elements (for example, the IFA has standards and guidance for different projects, but with a strong UK focus). The first stages of the process must be to:

- translate and compare existing professional standards and criteria for licences;
- identify Europe-wide standards;
- identify Europe-wide principles and guidelines;
- identify national guidelines;
- assess legal advice on the Treaty of Rome, the Valletta Convention, the Maastricht Treaty, etc.;
- identify ways of promoting professional training in archaeology, so that archaeologists can meet common standards.

This lies beyond the EAA's resources and budget. The committee has been asked to assist the EAA in seeking Council of Europe support (via the EAC) for an EU-funded project. In the UK the IFA has recently been commissioned by English Heritage to research the availability of European funds for professional training in archaeology, and it is likely that this work – that that of John Collis' round table – will greatly assist the EAA in setting up a project/EU funding might pay for a

researcher and for translations, but it will not create an omniscient consultant with a thorough knowledge of the needs and practices of European archaeologists. Only EAA members can provide that, and the committee needs your help. We must ensure that our group is properly representative; at present there is a bias towards EU members and NorthWest Europe. We are preparing project proposals for the Board, so EAA members can expect a call for assistance soon. There is a steering committee of Sue Davies (UK), Gerhard Ermischer (Germany), Boudewijn Goudswaard (Netherlands: secretary), Peter Hinton (UK: chair). None of us expect to serve on this committee for life...

We hope to be able to publish a more detailed account of the results of the committee's survey of EAA members in the next newsletter.

*This submission has been written as a result of **working party and round table** discussions at previous EAA conferences (for instance at the last EAA conference in Lisbon, as reported in TEA 14).*

Text of a Submission to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport Committee of Enquiry into the Illicit Trade in Cultural Property

Neil Brodie and Staffan Lunden

on behalf of the European Association of Archaeologists

The illicit trade in antiquities is the trade in archaeological material which has been recently stolen from museums or looted from archaeological sites and exported illegally from its country of origin. This illicit trade is the cause of ongoing destruction and it is attracting the attention of various concerned groups and organisations world-wide.

The police of many countries are concerned, quite simply, because the trade is illicit. The people involved are often engaged in other criminal activities and a link with drugs trafficking has been demonstrated on more than one occasion. This is because drugs and antiquities often originate in the same poorly policed frontier areas of South America and Asia and middlemen may deal in both. There is some evidence to suggest that antiquities might be used to launder drugs money. The police are also concerned because the large but undeclared sums of money that change hands during transactions may also foster

corruption in what are often impoverished bureaucracies

National governments are sometimes concerned about the illicit trade because it causes the destruction of a national patrimony. Archaeological treasures are often material symbols of national unity. Thus governments may be less concerned about the integrity of archaeological sites than about the final fate of unearthed antiquities. It might not be illegal to dig up objects, or even to own them, but it will be against the law to export them.

Increasingly, however, governments are looking at the economic possibilities of archaeology. Archaeological sites and museums might be developed as tourist attractions and constitute a major source of foreign currency. In some countries archaeology can be the single most important tourist attraction and its importance should not be underestimated. It is a matter of great economic importance to the governments of these countries that their archaeological heritage should not be dug up and smuggled abroad.

Archaeologists are concerned about the illicit trade because it causes the looting and destruction of archaeological sites. Thus antiquities are removed from their archaeological context and the history of a site, and ultimately even of a society, cannot then be reconstructed. It is important to emphasise here that it is the destruction of sites that concerns archaeologists, not the ownership of antiquities. Archaeologists endeavour to reconstruct the lives and times of past societies – for most of human history there are no written records and archaeology offers our only access to this past. Even in countries with a long tradition of writing archaeology has much to offer. Many ancient and even recent histories record only the actions of political or religious elites, indeed sometimes they may be little more than propaganda. Archaeology is the only means available for approaching the lives of those who do not appear in the texts. Thus even in countries with a well established written record the destruction of archaeology quite often destroys the history of common people. Archaeological sites are sometimes compared to texts, there to be read by those with the time or the inclination. The unrecorded destruction of a site is akin to the burning of a text.

Thus there are different constituencies with different reasons for opposing the illicit trade in antiquities. For the police it is a criminal activity and it undermines public order. For many governments it poses a threat to the political unity or economic well-being of the state. For archaeologists it destroys history. All of these concerns are well founded and are concerns

about social cohesion. When viewed from these different perspectives the illicit trade in antiquities is, quite simply, an anti-social activity, and it is for this reason that there has been for the past thirty years or so now a concerted international effort to eradicate it.

The Organisation of the Trade

The organisation of the illicit trade is reasonably well understood. As a general rule antiquities are excavated in secret and passed on to local middlemen, who are then able to arrange for the material to be smuggled out of the country, whereupon it may be bought by one or more reputable dealers for ultimate sale to collectors or museums.

This pattern of dispersal through a chain of dealers is a regular practice and details of provenance are lost in the process. There is no legal requirement to reveal a record of ownership history, or provenance, so that there are no means available with which to trace an antiquity back to its original source, and it is not possible for a potential buyer to establish whether an antiquity was originally obtained by honest, or dishonest, means. Licit and illicit antiquities become hopelessly mixed and the response of the trade is to judge them all licit, innocent until proven guilty as one leading dealer has said (Ede 1995). Looted antiquities then acquire a patina of legitimacy when ultimately they are sold, without provenance, by reputable dealers and auction houses. There is little chance they will be recognised as looted. Thus, because of this secrecy, it is not possible to document or demonstrate a consistent link between the widespread looting of archaeological sites and museums, and the continuing appearance on the market of large quantities of unprovenanced antiquities. Nor is it possible to accurately describe or quantify the trade, so that it is difficult to engage in any kind of public debate, or construct a meaningful dialogue between those in favour and those against.

Thus the opaque conditions in which the trade operates obstruct completely any attempt to reveal the true nature of the material being traded, whether it be good or bad, and prevent open and informed debate, thereby undermining one of the fundamental bases of a free society. They also provide cover for a range of criminal activities, from faking through smuggling to money laundering. It will only prove possible to combat the illicit trade when the trade generally is fully transparent so that clear chains of ownership can be established, and it is possible to distinguish between licit and illicit material.

Scale

As the illicit trade is largely clandestine it is not open to systematic quantification and estimates of total value are usually extrapolations from what few official statistics are available. Interpol suggests that the illicit trade in cultural property is third only in value to drugs and arms, and is worth about \$4.5 billion annually, compared to about \$1 billion ten years ago. This increase is thought to be due to the emergence of a large European blackmarket (Kouroupas 1996: 11, 1998: 4).

In 1993 a submission to the British Government from the various trade organisations suggested that over half a million antiquities are exported annually (Morrison 1995: 208). How many of these were originally looted it is not possible to say. In Britain a minority of antiquities require a licence for export, and the licence records details of type and value. Licences are issued by the Department of Culture Media and Sport but their records are not available for public inspection however, nor is the Department able to release detailed statistics.

Legal Deterrents

It is not practical to police every archaeological site in the world in an attempt to keep off looters, the resources are not available. The problem has to be confronted at home in what are called the market nations – the rich countries of Europe and North America, and also increasingly east Asia – where the demand for antiquities is greatest.

There are two international conventions which are designed specifically to combat the international trade in cultural material, including antiquities. The first is the 1970 UNESCO *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property*. The second is the 1995 *Unidroit Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects*. Both of these Conventions establish an agreed set of legally binding definitions and procedures to be adhered to by signatory states.

Eighty-six countries have now ratified the UNESCO Convention, including eighteen from Europe, and it has had some effect. The United States, which is the major market nation, has also signed the Convention and in 1983 implemented two of its articles. This has allowed it to enact a series of bilateral agreements with several countries to place import restrictions on certain specified classes of archaeological or other cultural material. Agreements have been reached with Mali in Africa, and El Salvador, Bolivia, Peru,

Guatemala and Canada in America, Cyprus, and Cambodia in Asia. The effectiveness of these agreements can be judged from the booming market in pre-Columbian antiquities which has now appeared in the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Neither Switzerland nor the United Kingdom have at present ratified the UNESCO Convention, a circumstance which is regrettable enough in itself but scandalous when it is realised that their failure to ratify is directly undermining American initiatives, and that looted pre-Columbian material is now being sold in Europe rather than the United States.

To date no major market nations have ratified the Unidroit Convention and at the present time it is not clear that the United States will. It is too soon to judge the effectiveness of this convention.

These international conventions also help to set an ethical standard. Quite simply, many people seem to believe that if it is legal then it is ethical. When many of the activities related to collecting and dealing in antiquities are seen to be illegal then the activities themselves will be seen to be increasingly unethical. This is reflected in the codes of ethics prepared by the Museums Association and the International Council of Museums which require all museums to adhere to the principles of the 1970 UNESCO Convention, irrespective of its status in law.

In February 2000 HM Government announced that it would ratify neither the 1970 UNESCO Convention nor the 1995 Unidroit Convention.

Summary

The large scale trade in illegally excavated antiquities causes widespread looting of archaeological sites and the consequent destruction is a destruction of knowledge, a destruction of history. It undermines the economic bases of some poor countries and encourages criminality, both at home and abroad. The illicit trade can only be stopped by reducing demand in the market nations. This can be achieved by legal means and by public censure. The illicit trade would be dampened if the Government of the United Kingdom would ratify the UNESCO and Unidroit conventions. The Government of the United Kingdom should also take measures to ensure a fully transparent trade, so that its workings are exposed and its true nature revealed. Members of the general public will then be in a position to make informed decisions about the antiquities they buy.

Recommendations

The European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) recommends that HM Government should proceed at once to:

Ratify the 1970 UNESCO *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property*;

Ratify the 1995 Unidroit *Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects*.

Recognising that the secrecy in which the trade operates is unacceptable in a democratic society, the EAA recommends that HM Government should:

Make its Export Licensing System fully comprehensive, and make records available for public inspection;

Impose a statutory obligation upon dealers and auctioneers to reveal details of ownership history.

Further recognising that the illicit trade has links with international organised crime, the EAA recommends that HM Government should:

Encourage prosecutions to be brought to bear under the 1988 Criminal Justice Act when dealers or auctioneers are caught in possession of stolen material.

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Towards a European Preventive Conservation Strategy

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The first initiative towards a European Preventive Conservation Strategy was taken by an international working party in September 2000 and resulted in a meeting in Vantaa, Finland. The objectives of the working party have been supported within the framework of the Raphael Programme of the European

Commission. The participating organisations are:

ICCROM - International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property;
 EVTEK - Institut of Art and Design, Department of Conservation (Finland);
 Instituto Português de Conservação e Restauro (Portugal);
 Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France (France);
 Ministry of Cultural Heritage (Hungary).

During the preparation representatives of government departments, cultural institutions, museums and the field of education from numerous European countries exchanged information and took part in discussions on the many questions and problems concerning the issue of preventive conservation. These exchanges have brought to light the similarities and differences existed between nations and regions, as well as indicating the varying stages of development in the discipline.

Participants from 24 European countries (15 EU, and 9 non-EU countries) met in Vantaa to discuss and decide upon a European Strategy for Preventive Conservation. The original English text of the concluding document is given below. A German translation of the document is now available, and should make a much wider and easier distribution of the ideas and recommendations possible.

We are indebted to the organisers, especially Neal Putt, Richard Hördal and Rick Vos, to the chairpersons of the working parties, and the translation team of G. Breinesberger, A. Burmester and G. Krist.

Part 1: Rationale

Beyond the rich traditions of each nation, Europeans share a common identity. The fundamental values and culture of its people are common, and there are many themes that unify heritage in Europe.

More than ever before there are moves towards closer European unity. National governments have long held similar structures and policies for heritage. Based on European social and intellectual development, museums also share a common philosophy and practice. Public museums emerged in Europe in the 19th century and since then national collections have been intended as a source of education and enrichment to the public. As the decades have passed, museums across Europe have developed and remained united in the concept of providing joy, creation and progress. Their collections are a resource and a source of knowledge.

Today, museums are a driving force of cultural policy in Europe. They strengthen and act on the social, cultural and scientific traditions that cross all nations.

Used with care, heritage collections are the basis for museums to build and reinforce their own individual society and that of Europe as a whole. Collections offer rediscovery of the peoples, migrations, evolutions and ideas that have shaped and created Europe and the world. They record and store its aesthetic and scientific creations and provide a basis for further progress. They provide a sense of belonging and understanding, with a view extending from the ancient past up to the most recent and rapid changes in society. The challenge is to preserve these heritage collections, in order to carry the past forward and enrich the future.

European museums have been leaders in developing the concept and practice of preventive conservation: *multidisciplinary management to reduce the loss of cultural heritage, with the aim of benefiting the public.* Preventive Conservation is a cornerstone of any European policy of heritage preservation.

Heritage is fragile. For material heritage, the sources of damage range from the massive and horrifying impact of war and natural disasters to the insidious damage of pollution, insects, environmental conditions and individual acts of vandalism. Preventive conservation reduces risks and slows the deterioration of entire collections. Therefore it is a corner stone of any strategy of preservation, an effective and economical means to preserve the integrity of heritage, minimising the need for additional intervention on single objects.

This strategy document is based on the innovations of each nation, the accumulation of widespread and deep experience throughout Europe, and the common identification of challenges. It speaks primarily of preventive conservation in museums, however it also has relevance to archives, libraries, and other collecting institutions.

Preventive conservation is international. There has always been a unifying philosophy, and we are now moving towards an ever-stronger emphasis on the public access and use of collections. Since its origins, preventive conservation has relied on scientific exchanges, the free flow of information and parallel development of training.

Within shared international concepts, European nations have built up a vast experience. Governments have been crucial, developing

legal and administrative structures, training institutes and services to museums across Europe. Museums have begun to integrate preventive conservation into their overall policies and plans. Inter-disciplinary teams of professionals have started to develop sound methodologies and well-practised technologies to preserve collections.

This document brings together a remarkable range of contributions by participants from 24 nations. It makes the best use of Europe's resources. The Vantaa meeting participants accept responsibility for translating and promoting the document widely.

It combines input from the richest nations to those recently emerged from war, from those well established in the field of preventive conservation to those in the first steps of innovation. The strategy puts experience from across Europe to use, making the best use of available resources and proposing the most efficient and logical developments. It advocates European partnership, based on the long-standing strength of each nation.

Part 2: Strategic Themes and Lines of Action

The participants of the Vantaa meeting have identified five *themes* as a framework for effective policy and action. Action on these themes is vital in preserving the heritage of any nation and of Europe as a whole. *Lines of action* accompany each theme. These provide a more detailed basis for questioning, analysis and planning at national and institutional levels. They respect the experience and the realities of any context.

1. Leadership

Governments take the leadership in the preservation of cultural heritage, and facilitate the development of national strategies and plans.

Lines of action:

- Develop an agreed and sustainable preventive conservation strategy, adopted by government, in a way that ensures implementation.
- Establish priorities for preventive conservation strategy based on museum audits of public collections and their context.
- Museum professionals and governments engage in establishing museum accreditation or registration programmes, in which preventive conservation is fully integrated. These should involve standards, specifications or contracts agreed by museums and government.

- Use economical and social impact analysis to make the case for preventive conservation.
- Establish and maintain structures for wide public consultation to devise and develop preventive conservation strategies that are proactive as well as responsive to changing needs.

2. Institutional Planning

Museums include preventive conservation in long-term institutional planning, and use consistent methodologies in preventive conservation.

Lines of action:

- Involve all departments or units in developing all-encompassing institutional policy plans, with preventive conservation as an integrated part of these plans, and appropriate budgets assigned.
- Base institutional policy plans on sound knowledge of the composition, significance and condition of the collection, by means of surveys and/or risk assessment procedures.
- Carry out preventive conservation in museums by inter-disciplinary groups of professionals, both inside and outside of museums, properly trained in their specific activities.
- Designate staff responsibilities to preventive conservation, including them into job descriptions. Establish end responsibility for preventive conservation at the senior management level.
- Establish guidelines and methods for preventive conservation activities, including disaster plans and teams.

3 Training

All those dealing with collections have appropriate and up-to-date training in preventive conservation, according to their function and responsibility.

Lines of Action:

- In order to ensure that internal and external staff dealing with collections, as well as decision-making bodies, receive proper training/information in preventive conservation, it is necessary to:
- Define and develop the content of fundamental knowledge of preventive conservation
- Produce teaching materials in a variety of languages to support in-house training
- Organise regular opportunities of up-dating knowledge (CPD)

In order to promote a shared understanding of preventive conservation, it is necessary to:

- Establish preventive conservation, at appropriate levels, in all study programmes dealing with cultural heritage

- Define, develop and provide a curriculum in preventive conservation for conservation-restoration training institutions

In order to advance knowledge in preventive conservation, it is necessary to:

- Create opportunities for specialisation in preventive conservation (such as post-graduate diplomas and PhDs)
- Stimulate research in preventive conservation
- Develop teacher training programmes in preventive conservation

4 Access to Information

All those involved in collection care have awareness of and access to the international body of information on preventive conservation, in forms suitable to their needs.

Lines of Action:

- Use internationally recognised terminology.
- Make relevant and authoritative preventive conservation texts available through translation.
- Produce and publicise a comprehensive list of publications and other information, available through national and international sources.
- Promote access to information technologies for museums (Internet, WEBSITES) to exchange information on preventive conservation.
- Identify which organisations will be responsible for keeping data current, and for international links.
- Develop resource centres of service to many institutions, beginning from reference to existing international bodies of knowledge.
- Encourage exchange of information on preventive conservation through means such as membership of professional associations, conferences, professional exchanges, and provision of support to national and international meetings.
- Work with existing professional structures in order to identify and assess preventive conservation advisors.

5 Public Role

The public is made aware of and has a role in preventive conservation.

Lines of Action:

- Develop programmes to ensure the principle of shared care for collections, actively involving the public, creating a sense of common responsibility for cultural heritage.

- Target communication strategies at specific groups (among these age groups, heritage professionals, responsible authorities, policy makers, media) to raise awareness of the needs and benefits of conservation of cultural heritage.
- Encourage every one who has a stake in conservation to take part in decision-making, in order to develop a sense of public ownership.
- Assert that sustainability is fundamental to all actions related to collections.
- Promote the fact that cultural heritage is most meaningful and valuable in its whole context.

Part 3: Recommendations at a European level

These are specific actions recommended for implementation at the European level, to promote progress in all nations and which should be the subject of immediate co-operation. They will assemble and draw on the overall European strength of resources and support the unique evolution of each nation. The actions are practical and feasible, but innovative and significant for all of Europe. They continue the tradition of preventive conservation as a progressive common theme for European heritage.

The participants of the Vantaa meeting urge the following actions:

1. Invite the Council of Europe to bring together a group of experts in order to produce a European Charter on Sustainable Preventive Conservation, leading to a European Convention.
2. Develop a Preventive conservation Strategy for adoption by the Council of Ministers of the European Union and other member states of the Council of Europe.
3. Promote the fundamental concept of shared care, actively engaging politicians, professionals and the public in developing a strong sense of common responsibility for preventive conservation.
4. Facilitate the development of training programmes and educational materials building on existing resources.
5. Develop guidelines for museum policy plans, which include preventive conservation, using existing models and experience.
6. Urge equal access to the Internet for museums throughout Europe.

7. Create a network of institutions that will take responsibility for collecting and diffusing information on preventive conservation, taking into consideration existing bodies such as ICOM, through the Preventive Conservation Working Group of its International Committee for Conservation, and ICCROM.
8. Share experience of media and public awareness initiatives, including evaluation of these actions.

For copies of the German translation of this document, please contact: Prof. Dr. M. Knaut, Studiengang Restaurierung/Grabungstechnik, Fachhochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft Berlin, Blankenburger Pflasterweg 102, D-13129 Berlin, Germany.

Essay competition on archaeology in the 21st century

What Future for Studying the Past?

David van Reybrouck

Editorial Board, Archaeological Dialogues

Archaeological Dialogues is organising an essay competition on the future of archaeology. Young scholars are invited to send in manuscripts in which they develop their visionary perspectives about the nature of the discipline in the coming decades. Submissions should not be longer than 3,500 words and are due on 1st February 2002. The manuscripts will be judged by an independent jury of international experts. The three best essays will be published in *Archaeological Dialogues*, the author of the winning essay receives a 1,000 euro cheque.

Theme

In 1962, Lewis Binford wrote his landmark essay 'Archaeology as anthropology' which set the New Archaeology into motion. Twenty years later, Ian Hodder published his 'Theoretical archaeology: a reactionary view', an article which marked the birth date of contextual archaeology. Today, we are another twenty years further. Post-processual archaeology has ramified into a variety of theoretical perspectives and thematic fields. Greeted with scepticism at first, it has successfully opened up new worlds of archaeological research and has enriched the discipline with a number of innovative studies and approaches. Yet just

like its processual precedent, it has developed from theoretical avant-garde to academic establishment.

Apart from these intellectual developments, archaeology has also undergone dramatic changes in the last decades in terms of its social and political embeddedness. Awareness has been raised about the role archaeology has played and continues to play in the construction of political identity discourses. And the spectacular rise of contract archaeology in most Western countries has raised new questions about the role of our discipline in large-scale landscape modifications and about the relationship between academic archaeology and society at large. Furthermore, processes of globalisation and virtualisation have severely challenged traditional perceptions of time and space, two of the key parameters in archaeological research.

Where do we go from here? What role do you see for theoretical reflection in the archaeology of the coming decades? What position will archaeology occupy in these radically new social, political and intellectual climates? How do you see archaeology develop in the near future? And what sort of archaeology do you think we should be working towards?

Essay competition

The questions raised above are all very close to the intellectual interests of *Archaeological Dialogues*. Since its start in 1994, the journal has stimulated in-depth reflection and discussion about contemporary archaeology in Europe, irrespective of any chronological or thematic boundaries. Important contributions have been published in the field of theory, methodology, interpretation and history of archaeology, alongside a great number of articles dealing with the socio-politics of our discipline.

Like no other journal in archaeology, *Archaeological Dialogues* gives a prominent role to scholarly debate. This happens through the publication of discussion articles where experts from archaeology and adjacent disciplines like anthropology, history and geography engage with each other's ideas. Regular interviews with leading figures in the field also stress the dialectic nature of archaeological knowledge production. As such, the journal continues to play its role as a key forum for archaeological debate.

The essay competition organised by *Archaeological Dialogues* seeks to stimulate the discussion about the future of archaeology. In this it can be seen as a sequel to the 'Whither archaeology?' prize contest that was

organised by *Antiquity* in 1969-1971 (and which was won by Glynn Isaac and Evžen Neustupný). The present essay competition gives the floor to a new generation of young and promising scholars for innovative thinking about the long-term developments of our field.

Competition rules

1. The essay competition is open to all archaeologists born after 1962, regardless of their nationality or professional position. Members of the journal's editorial board, advisory board, and executive committee are excluded from participation.
2. The theme of the competition is 'What future for studying the past?'. Essays should not exceed a 3,500 word limit.
3. Deadline for submission is fixed at 1st February 2002. Essays received after that date will not be considered. Submissions should be e-mailed to: ad@arch.leidenuniv.nl. Alternatively, they can be sent to Archaeological Dialogues, P.O.Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands. Authors should provide their date of birth.
4. All submissions will be judged by an independent jury whose members will be selected from the journal's editorial and advisory board. Submissions will be studied anonymously and confidentially.
5. The three best essays will be published in *Archaeological Dialogues* 9.1 (Summer 2002). The author of the winning essay will receive a 1,000 Euro cheque. In case of deficient quality in the submissions, the jury preserves the right not to present the prize.
6. Laureates will be given written notice of the jury's decision, prior to publication in the journal.
7. No correspondence shall be entered into on the jury's decision.

Searching for Partners

EU Programme Culture 2000

We are working on a project on heritage diffusion for the Municipality of Puente Genil, Cordoba, Spain. We are hoping to integrate this work into the EU's Programme Culture 2000. At the moment we are looking for new partners to participate with us in this interesting European programme.

The Programme Culture 2000 contributes to the appraisal of a cultural common space for European peoples. In this context, the programme favours co-operation between developers, cultural operators, private and public promoters, the activities of the cultural networks of the states' members and other participants, in order to achieve the following aim, the one that we are interested in: to share and to develop on a European scale the common cultural heritage; to spread specialised knowledge and to encourage the utilisation of correct practices of conservation and the protection of this cultural heritage.

One of the areas of this programme open for submissions in the year 2001-2 is the programme of common cultural European heritage. Initiative 1, for which we are working, is particularly intended to evaluate the common cultural European heritage (mobilia, immobilia, architectural or archaeological). Programme 1.1 includes projects of a specific, innovative, or experimental nature. Within 1.1 we are particularly interested in part d, which gives subsidies for the realisation of projects that are concerned with buildings (immobilia) and archaeological heritage, concentrating on the following themes: access, sensitisation and comprehension for the young and socially-disadvantaged persons with regard to the common heritage of Europe.

The principal objective of the projects must be to emphasise the common European roots and dimensions present in similar or comparable elements of building and archaeological heritage. In our case the unifying element will be the Roman world: Roman constructions, such as villas, baths and mosaics.

As end products, the projects are intended to publish and produce guides, documentaries, pedagogic games and computer animation. One of its objectives is the interchange of experiences among professionals and the dissemination of good practices. In the case of our application the activities would be:

- intercultural visits to different partner states and sites;
- the creation of a web page in the various languages of the participants countries;
- the publication of guides and books on the work;
- the production of videos, CDs and diverse programs that enable an interchange of archaeological experiences and the recreation of the archaeological heritage of Roman times.

With regard to collaboration in the project we need a minimum number of three European collaborators. There is no maximum number

stated. At the moment we have made the following progress:

- Programme organiser: Puente Genil, Cordoba;.
- Co-organisers: various bodies from Portugal (Villa Romana de Cerro da Vila and Vilamoura y Mertola); England (Sussex, with Fishbourne Roman Palace, and Bignor Roman Villa and Bath); Greece (Mystras, Ephoros), and elsewhere in Spain (Alcala de Henares, Complutum Madrid)
- Associate Partners: University of Cordoba; "Singilis" - association for the preservation of the heritage of Puente Genil; the Spanish association for the physically and mentally handicapped TANDEM; IPPAR in Portugal. We are still searching for new associates in other countries.

The financial subsidy is a minimum of 50.000 Euro and a maximum of 150.000 Euro annually. The organisers between them are required to contribute a further 50% of the finances. The duration of the initial project will not exceed one year, although the results are intended to form the basis for further subsidies for various EU countries in the future. One aim would be to create an association of supranational routes linking different places with diverse elements of Classical archaeological interest.

If you would like more information, please contact us at the following address:

Francisco Javier Avila Casasola,
Casa del Ciudadano
Parque de los Pinos s/n.
Puente Genil 14500
Cordoba, Spain
Ilustre Ayuntamiento de Puente Genil
E-mail: melkar1@hotmail.com, or
Fabila75@terra.es

I would very much urge anyone who would like more information to contact the above address since I am not at all sure I have done justice in my editing to the original English/Spanish text (Ed.).

EU Raphael funded project

Project Officer Neil Rimmington would like to establish links for a special EU Raphael funded project. The project entitled "Proactive Earthwork Management on Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site" is looking at effective management techniques for field monuments under grassland management. He wants to establish contact with archaeologists familiar with the methods of management in North and Northwest Europe, where similar climatic conditions prevail.

If you are interested in the project, please contact:

Neil Rimmington
Earth Project Officer
English Heritage
Abbey Gate House,
Market Street
Hexham
Northumberland NE46 3LX
United Kingdom

EAA Conferences

Esslingen 19-23 September 2001



For the first time the conference town itself is playing a major role in the organisation of the meeting. Municipal officials are members of the Local Organising Committee, which is headed by Dr Rüdiger Krause and Prof. Dr. Dieter Planck of the Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg. The Mayor and other leading officials from Esslingen attended the Lisbon Annual Conference and gave a clear indication of the warm welcome that EAA members can expect in September.

Please note that the registration deadline for the Esslingen Conference is **31st July**. Registrations after that date will be charged a higher fee.

Information, registration forms and details (including the programme) for the Conference could be reached at the Esslingen web-site:

<http://www.eaa2001.de>

The postal address is: EAA-Tagungsbüro 2001, Kulturreferat der Stadt Esslingen am Neckar, Marktplatz 16, 73728 Esslingen am Neckar. Fax: +49 711 35122912, email: eea2001@esslingen.de

The contact for the organisers is:

Dr. Rüdiger Krause
Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg
Silberburgstrasse 193D
701 78 Stuttgart
Germany
Email: R_Krause@t-online.de

Forthcoming EAA Conferences

In 2002 the 8th Annual Conference of the EAA will be held in Thessaloniki, Greece, from 25th to 28th of September. The President, the vice-president, the Treasurer and the EAA

Secretariat attended the first meeting with the Conference Organisers in Thessaloniki in April where it was clear that preparations are going well.

The Officers also visited St Petersburg in June and are happy to announce that the Hermitage Museum is willing and able to host the conference in 2003 (planned dates 10th to 14th of September).

For 2004 discussions are well advanced for a conference in Krakow, Poland.

The 16th EAA Executive Board Meeting

Karen Waugh

The Executive Board Meeting took place in Budapest on 9-10 September 2001 with Willem Willems, the President, in the chair. Adrian Olivier, President of the EOC, was welcomed as a guest at the meeting. The following are some of the main points discussed during the meeting.

EAA 7th Annual Meeting in Esslingen

Rüdiger Krause presented a report on the preparation for the meeting in September 2001. He informed the Board that the Scientific Committee had evaluated the proposals for academic sessions and round tables submitted to date. The Board decided to reject all session proposals that were the continuation of topics that had been discussed in the past two consecutive years. It was agreed that this would help to avoid the fossilisation of some topics. The Scientific Committee had also decided to organise more thematic, general or open sessions in which loosely related papers could be presented. Authors of papers not fitting into these sessions could be presented as posters. It was decided that the Board members were obliged to come up with proposals for papers as well as speakers, and that this point would be a permanent part of the September meeting agenda.

Finances

The Treasurer (Cecilia Aqvist) presented her report and budget for 2001. The books for 2000 were still open pending the final report from the Lisbon conference. The EAA's financial situation remains unstable since the liabilities exceed the assets. In part this is due to a considerable membership fall-out rate. The costs incurred by the journal also increase considerably every year. A reassessment of the

publication of the journal was proposed as one way in which the situation could be improved. The system of collecting membership payments was also discussed (see Secretariat's report). It was decided that all Board members should be responsible for seeking subsidies for members as well as seeking corporate members for the EAA. It was also agreed that the service in general had to be improved in order to reduce the membership fall-out. To improve membership participation, a discussion paper is to be prepared on the suggestion of creating a regional structure for the EAA with regional meetings and conferences under the auspices of the EAA. Another suggestion for improving the service to members is to devote a part of the EAA web page to the advertising of exchange programmes, job vacancies, grants, excavations etc.

Secretariat

The Board discussed changes to the voting system to allow voting by e-mail (see Secretariat's report). Also agreed was that the EAA Secretariat should remain affiliated with the RAA in Gothenburg for the next three years.

As part of the EAA web page, the preparation of the directory of European web pages is still in progress. The Board decided that the Yearbook 2000 would be the last to be published in print. All new editions would be put on the EAA web page.

Administrative Organisation of the EAA

In discussing the administrative procedures, the Board agreed to put rules and guidelines for statutory and non-statutory committees into two separate categories. It was also decided to update Russian, German, French and Spanish versions of the EAA Statutes and to put these on the website.

Minor additions have been made to internal regulations and guidelines (appendices H-N). The final versions will be put on the website. The Treasurer proposed to prepare a model for a conference budget based upon the budget prepared by the Bournemouth organisers. This would clearly be of help to the organisers of forthcoming conferences.

It was decided that a detailed calendar of the EAA activities should be prepared by the Secretariat. This task is to be completed before the next Board Meeting.

European Journal of Archaeology

The Editor reported on the good progress made, with Issues No. 3.3, 4.1 and 4.2. It was

decided to find suitable authors to present education in archaeology in various European countries.

The President informed the Board that the EAA had been offered a grant by a charitable trust to cover the costs of translations of Eastern European contributions to the EJA. Considering the interest in the trust, there remains the possibility to apply for further grants in the future.

Elections

Vacancies for the next term in office include the post of Treasurer and two Board Members.

Future Conferences

A progress report was presented by Kostas Kotsakis on the preparations for Thessaloniki in September 2002. The conference is hopefully to be organised in association with the Ministry of Culture as well as the University of Thessaloniki. The Organising and National Committees had already been set up. The organisers were hoping that the conference could be held as part of the Culture Olympics organised in Greece in the years prior to the Olympic Games in 2004.

Prospects of holding a conference in St. Petersburg were also discussed (see Forthcoming Conferences).

Public Relations

The President stressed the need to develop an efficient strategy to deal with issues of public relations. More specifically, there was a need to target groups, the most important being: archaeologists, the EU institutions, and government agencies. The vice-President (Erzebet Jerem) offered to set up a Committee on PR with the intention of producing a policy document, which could then be made part of the Long Term Plan for the EAA. A draft document would be further discussed in Esslingen.

From the Secretariat

Petra Ottosson Nordin, EAA Secretariat

We are happy to inform you that the Yearbook of 2000 has been printed and sent out to the members of 2000.

Payment methods – never ending story

It is not possible to set up an auto debit system on the international level. The EAA has therefore tried to develop a strategy of linking bank accounts to create a unifying system. Right now we have a Swedish account (and bank giro) and an UK account linked by existing corporation networks between banks on a European level.

The EAA has opened an account at the SEB Merchant Banking Office in London. A standing order mandate form has been sent out to the members from the UK and we strongly encourage all UK members to choose this method of payment for the future. The standing order mandate form to send to your bank can be obtained from the EAA Secretariat, email: petra.nordin@raa.se.

The EAA has also opened a Euro account no. 5901-82 324 16 at the SEB Bank Office in Kungsbacka, Sweden. Next year you can pay in Euro and will not have to convert currencies. From the 1st of January 2002 many European Countries will have Euro as the only valid currency. If you have an Internet connection to your bank, the charges for sending bank transfers abroad are less expensive compared to manual handling at a bank office.

The possibility of having a German account is under investigation, although it does appear difficult to find the appropriate terms for Organisations such as the EAA. Most of the bank services are directed at large-scale companies. We will, however, try to establish contacts with a German Bank whilst we're at the Esslingen meeting. Until then we suggest the use of existing alternatives: bank transfer or credit card charges (Visa or Euro/Mastercard)

Elections in 2001

A letter with the information on voting and candidacy has been sent out in May. The following positions are vacant in 2001: the treasurer of the EAA, two ordinary executive board members, and one editorial board member.

Anyone interested in standing as a candidate should send in a candidate form together with the required number of supporting letters or e-mails. The information should arrive at the EAA Secretariat's office on **13th July** at the latest. For members interested in running for a position on the executive board please note that you need 10 supporting letters or e-mails. Candidates running for a position on the editorial board need five supporting letters or e-mails.

Voting in 2001

In order to make it easier for all EAA members to be able to vote in the elections, we are introducing a system of voting by e-mail. The votes will be confidential. The submitted voting form will include a random selected number, which should be referred to either by writing the number on the envelope sent to the Secretariat or by referring to the number in the email sent to the Secretariat. The attachment will then be the actual voting paper and will be put in a ballot box here at the Secretariat. I will bring this box to the EAA Meeting in Esslingen. Members who pay their membership fees at the Conference will also receive a number and could put a vote in the ballot box.

We very much hope this system will work and will increase the number of members voting.

By applying a numbering system, the Secretariat will ensure that, although the voting remains anonymous, each member can only vote once!

EAA Website

Information on the Organisation could be found on the EAA website: <http://www.e-a-a.org>. Unfortunately the membership button on the web is not functioning. There is still a lot of work to do, but in the future it is hoped to use the member's as a forum where information on EAA, conferences, jobs and members can be made available.

European Journal of Archaeology

Introducing the Incoming General Editor, Mark Pearce



Mark Pearce studied at the Universities of Cambridge (MA), Lancaster (PhD) and Pavia and since 1995 is Lecturer in Early Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Nottingham. Before that he lived in Italy for 10 years, where he latterly taught as a contract lecturer (*professore a contratto*) at the University of Pavia. He has a long commitment to the EAA, having attended five of the Annual Meetings so far (Ljubljana, Santiago de Compostela, Ravenna, Bournemouth and Lisbon). He organised sessions at Ravenna and Bournemouth meetings and was a member of the Scientific Secretariat at Ravenna - editing two of the proceedings volumes with Maurizio Tosi. He has been a member of the EAA since 1994.

Mark has edited and co-edited five volumes in both English and Italian, and co-authored one and authored two monographs in Italian. He has also published in the EJA (1 (1): 51-70).

He is at present excavating the mid-fourth millennium BC copper mines at Monte Loreto (Liguria, Italy) in collaboration with Roberto Maggi.

Until Mark Pearce takes over after the next Board meeting in September, John Chapman still continues his duties as General Editor of the Journal. John is on research leave and will stay in Budapest until mid September this year. Please contact him on the following address: Dr. John Chapman c/o Paszternak, I. Hegedus Gyula ut. 27A/II/3, H-1136 Budapest, Hungary. Telephone + 361 239 6337, e-mail:

icchapman90@hotmail.com or
j.c.chapman@durham.ac.uk

The Editor's Corner

Karen Waugh

It's a rather daunting task taking over as TEA editor after Professor Henry Cleere, one of the co-founders of the EAA organisation, and editor of TEA since 1997. Henry, however, is not completely out of the picture, having given me much assistance and advice in the preparation of this, my first newsletter, and for that my thanks. With his wide view of European and world-wide issues in Archaeology (and much more!), his input will be very much missed. Perhaps Henry would consider writing his own regular column in TEA in the future?

The new editor

About myself. I studied for my BA Hons in Archaeology at Durham University (1981-84). After a short interlude working in the publishing world, I returned to archaeology to work for the Museum of London (the then DGLA) I completed my PhD in 1997 at Durham University, having also studied for two years at Bonn, Germany. After a few years back in England working as a Roman pottery specialist, I moved to the Netherlands in 1992 since when I have been working for the ROB (Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek). For the last six years I have been involved with, large-scale infrastructural projects, working first on the Betuweroute and for the last two years as archaeological project manager for the High Speed Rail Link. I have maintained my publishing interests over the years, including being editor of *Rescue News* in the 1980s and English editor of *Archaeological Dialogues* during the last few years. My career so far has had a very European bias, which is why I am particularly looking forward to working on the TEA.

The future of TEA

Whilst trying to put together this newsletter, I've constantly been asking myself the question: how can we keep TEA relevant for such a wide-spread and varied membership? Europe may well be going further towards a more structured unification, but in the field of archaeology such a situation is still a long way off. For instance, whilst the implementation of the Treaty of Valetta is almost the sole topic of conversation at the moment within Dutch archaeological circles, this is clearly far from the case in other European countries.

The fundamental role of this newsletter, as the mouthpiece of the EAA is to report on all the significant developments and points of view in Europe. Before he stepped down, Henry produced a guideline for TEA clearly stating its role. In summary, coverage in the TEA includes the following:

- communication of news of the Association and its Executive Board and Committees to the membership;
- policy statements and plans emanating from the Executive Board, committees, working groups, business meetings, etc to the membership;
- announcement of and reports on the EAA annual conference and other meetings and on the Heritage Prize;

- information from international organisations of particular relevance to the study and conservation of the European archaeological heritage;
- reports on the state of archaeology in different European countries
- reports on important threats to the European archaeological heritage
- articles of general relevance to European archaeologists
- articles on the education and training of professional archaeologists;
- occasional reports of important European meetings and conferences;
- Letters to the Editor;
- Diary of national and international meetings and conferences

An extensive list. For which I need your help. Despite prolonged efforts on the part of the Board, it continues to be difficult to find enthusiastic correspondents and contributors to provide material. If you think you could help as a national correspondent for your country, or if you would like to contribute an article, or information of interest to be included don't hesitate to contact me, either direct by email: KE.Waugh@planet.nl, or via the EAA Secretariat.

The deadline for the submission of copy for the next issue (TEA 16) is 31 October 2001.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Madam and Members of the EAA,

*As Director of a Heritage House and Museum at the City of Bormla on the Island of Malta, I am extending an invitation to all your members to visit our Museum when on holiday in Malta. At the site of the Museum, test excavations have revealed the presence of various artefacts and features, including ancient script graffiti that are unique. We are therefore inviting all EAA members to visit our **museum** / or stage a mini-seminar / or study individually our finds, and give their own conclusions. The architecture of the house, the structural features, the markings on walls, the pottery, bones, chert, red ochre, stone-works, and other items are open for study and a conclusive report. As this is a private family-run initiative no funds or help were given by local authorities to promote studies about the discoveries. The research is conducted by me (a historian and*

self-taught archaeologist) with the aid of friends who assess or with whom sometimes we discuss the finds. I believe that this would be an opportunity to help us safeguard the European heritage and share its knowledge with the future generations.

Thanks in advance for your Cupertino.

John Vella - Director
Bir Mula Heritage (House & Museum),
79 Margerita Street
Bormla
MALTA

EAA SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Some Dates of Importance for EAA Members in 2001

24 June

Deadline of membership registration to receive the first two issues of the EJA on time

1 July

List of EAA members to be sent to SAGE

13 July

Deadline for sending in candidate forms with attached short biographies and supporting e-mails

20-22 July

Nomination Committee Meeting

20 August

Deadline for sending out voting letter and ballot paper to the EAA members from the Secretariat

14 September

Ballot papers sent by ordinary mail should be received by the Secretariat. Last day for e-mail votes.

18 September

Executive Board Meeting in Esslingen.

19 September

Editorial Board Meeting in Esslingen

19 September

Opening Ceremony in Esslingen, the Heritage Prize will be presented at the opening session.

20-22 September

EAA Conference: sessions, round table discussions, poster exhibitions.

21 September

17.00 deadline for putting ballot paper in the ballot box at the Conference

22 September

16.00 Annual Business Meeting

31 October

First mailing from next year's Conference Organisers

31 October

Deadline for sending in articles and announcements for the TEA

30 November

TEA winter issue will be posted on the EAA web-site

30 November

Membership renewal forms will be sent out

31 December

End of the EAA membership current year

DIARY

12 June – 31 December 2001

MAGYart – Year of the Hungarian Culture in France

A series of exhibitions and events are being organised in France:
The whole programme can be read on <http://www.nkom.hu>

2-6 July 2001

International Medieval Congress

Leeds, UK

The theme of the Congress is '*Familia and Domus*'.

2-6 July 2001

47th Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale

Helsinki, FINLAND

International Congress of Assyriology and Near Eastern Archaeology. The theme is 'Sex and Gender in the Ancient Near East'. For more information see their website.

14-15 July 2001*British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Annual Conference*

University of Durham, UK

Contact: Dr. Charlotte Roberts, e-mail c.a.roberts@durham.ac.uk, or Dr. Andrew Millard, e-mail: a.r.millard@durham.ac.uk.

22-28 July 2000*23rd International Conference of Papyrology*

Vienna, AUSTRIA

Contact: e-mail hermann.harraeur@onb.ac.at

23-27 July 2001*Our Protected Past*

University of Exeter, UK

A conference organised by the UK's National Parks Authorities and heritage agencies to present and develop understanding and management of the historic environment in Parks and other designated areas throughout Europe.

Contact: Our Protected Past, Centre for Education, Development and Co-operation, School of Education, University of Exeter, Heavitree Road, Exeter, Devon EX1 2L, UK, or e-mail OPP-Conference@exeter.ac.uk

2-8 September 2001*14th Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences*

Liège, BELGIUM

Official web site: <http://www.ulg.ac.be/prehist/uispp-home.html>

Contact: General Secretary: e-mail: prehist@ulg.ac.be or, Webmaster: rmiller@ulg.ac.be

3-9 September 2001*2nd International Congress on Black Sea Antiquities*

Bilkent University, Ankara, TURKEY

'Local Populations of the Black Sea Littoral and their Relations with the Greek, Roman and Byzantine Worlds and Near Eastern Civilisations'.

Contact: Congress General Secretary, Dr. G. R. Tsetschladze, Department of Classics, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, UK, or e-mail: g.tsetschladze@rhbc.ac.uk

5-8 September 2001*European Society for Environmental History*

St. Andrews, UK

The first European environmental history conference will cover multiple disciplines including humanities, social sciences and natural/earth sciences.

Contact: Fiona Watson, e-mail: f.j.watson@stir.ac.uk

10-13 September 2001*Colours in the Ancient Mediterranean World*

University of Edinburgh, UK

Panels on Egypt, The Aegean World, Classical Art and Archaeology, and Greek and Roman Literature and Culture.

For more information see their website.

19-23 September 2001*European Association of Archaeologists*

Esslingen, GERMANY

See information in this newsletter.

21-23 November 2001.*Nimrud: British School of Archaeology, Iraq*

British Museum, London, UK

Papers will be presented by an international group of speakers.

Contact: Henrietta McCall, Department of Ancient Near East, The British Museum, London WC1B 2DG. Tel: +44 (0)20 7323 8657. Fax: +44 (0) 20 7323 8489.

13-15 December 2001*TAG 2001*

University College Dublin, IRELAND

27 May – 2 June 2002*9th International Conference of the European Southeast Asian Archaeologists (EurASEAA)*

A major international forum for current research into the archaeology and cultural heritage of Southeast Asia

Contacts: Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Post Box 16176, 103 24 Stockholm, Sweden. E-mail: euraseaa2002@mfea.se

10-15 September 2002*Medieval Europe Basel 2002: 3rd International Conference of Medieval and Later Archaeology*

Basel, SWITZERLAND

The central theme is 'Centre, Region, Periphery'

The European Archaeologist

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European Archaeological Heritage Prize 2001

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize was introduced by the European Association of Archaeologists in 1999.

The Prize is awarded annually by an independent committee to an individual, institution or government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage.

The first Prize was awarded at the Bournemouth Conference in 1999 to Dr. M. Carrilho of Portugal, for his work in saving the rock carvings in the Côa Valley. At the Lisbon conference in 2000, Margareta Björnstad, the former state antiquarian of Sweden, received the Prize for her international work on the protection of the cultural heritage.

This year at the opening ceremony of the Esslingen conference, after an introductory speech by Prof. Kristian Kristiansen, chairperson of the Heritage Prize Committee, the European Archaeological Heritage Prize was awarded to Dr. Otto Braasch, member of the Aerial Archaeological Group (AARG), presently acting as their continental speaker. The Prize was presented to Dr. Braasch by the Mayor of Esslingen, Jürgen Zieger.



The winner of the Prize in 2001, Dr. Otto Braasch.

Statement from the Heritage Prize Committee

The decision of the Heritage Prize Committee was summarised in Prof. Kristiansen's introductory speech. The citation of the Prize Committee was as follows:

"Our knowledge and understanding of the pattern, distribution, density and complexity of settlements of almost all periods has been revolutionised over the last 50 years through the work of aerial archaeologists. Again and again they have challenged the cherished assumptions of terrestrially based archaeologists. They have both challenged our understanding of the past and provided enormous material for continuing archaeological study.

Foremost amongst the aerial archaeologists operating within Europe is Dr Otto Braasch. For over 25 years he has been photographing our common European inheritance from the air. While it may be fair to say that he is most interested in the Roman period, in common with most aerial archaeologists, he covers everything from the Neolithic to the twentieth century.

He is also happy to fly with anybody in order to either learn from them or pass on his knowledge to others. He has thus flown with the British greats – Kenneth St Joseph, Jim Pickering and Derrick Riley, as well as training new people. These include Klaus Leidorf in Germany and others from many European countries including Bob Bewley, Frances Griffith and Chris Musson from the UK, Martin Gojda from the Czech Republic, Wlodek Raczkowski and Zbigniew Kobylinski from Poland, as well as many other colleagues in the Baltic States, Hungary and Slovenia. Otto Braasch may be self-taught, but it is he who is doing the teaching now.

Otto Braasch has worked in 15 European countries and flown with colleagues from all of them. Indeed, he is a great builder, building bridges between European states. He knows no boundaries and accepts no challenge as too great. He has been indefatigable in his search for new sites across our new and expanded Europe, in particular taking the opportunities afforded by the end of the Cold War.

Otto Braasch takes the highest quality images. He is very professional in his approach. His equipment is so sophisticated that it can tell him the whereabouts of other aircraft before the air traffic controllers know it is there!

Nor has Otto Braasch neglected publications. He has over 60 publications to his credit, including articles, reports in annual journals and chapters in books. His work has not only helped to transform our understanding of Europe's past but it also aids in other people's efforts to preserve it.

Naturally, Otto Braasch has provided photographs for many exhibitions, including the RAPHAEL project in 1996 exhibited in Prague and Dresden. He is the main driving force behind the Culture 2000, Conservation through Aerial Archaeology, which began in November 2000 and will end in November 2001. This project has already had workshops in Poland and London, training schools and workshops in Italy and will end in the workshop in Berlin.

The award of the European Archaeological Heritage Prize for 2001 to Dr Otto Braasch is personal. It acknowledges his contribution to aerial archaeology,

to our knowledge of our common European heritage, to the help he has provided through his work on the preservation of that heritage, and to his training of many other aerial archaeologists throughout Europe. Bringing him here today will at least provide a little relief from the punishing schedule of 700 to 800 hours flying which he undertakes every year. However, over and above this, we are sure that Otto Braasch will be the first to welcome the presentation of this prize to an aerial archaeologist for it helps to acknowledge the importance of aerial archaeology today and the most important contribution it has made to most periods of archaeology. In presenting this prize to Otto Braasch it may not be going too far to say that this demonstrates that aerial archaeology has indeed come of age and is taking its rightful place as an important archaeological technique for the twenty-first century."

The EAA Committee for the European Heritage Prize, consists of:
David Breeze, Scotland,
Jürgen Kunow, Germany,
Teresa Marques, Portugal,
Katalin Wollak, Hungary, and
Kristian Kristiansen, Sweden (chairperson).

Articles

Due to the nature of some of the comments made in the article by Mila Simoes de Abreu in the last issue of TEA (nr.15)¹, the EAA Board felt it appropriate to ask Prof. Zilhão to respond on his own behalf in this issue. The editor would also like to apologise to Prof. Zilhão for not enabling him to reply in the same issue of TEA.

The Alqueva Dam and the Rock Art of the Guadiana River

Prof. João Zilhão

Director Instituto Português de
Arqueologia
(Portuguese Institute of Archaeology),
PORTUGAL

Construction of the Alqueva dam, which will create the largest reservoir in Europe, was hotly debated in Portugal for decades. Its supporters argued that it could provide the water supply needed to boost irrigation agriculture and promote the economic development of the region. Its opponents argued that the poor soils of the region could not sustain irrigation and that the cost of the water would make the whole scheme economically impractical. More recently, the argument changed somewhat. Opponents argued that the products of irrigation agriculture in the European Union were in surplus and that, given the Union's agricultural policy, the investment made no sense. On the other hand, it

¹ Mila Simoes de Abreu, "Rock Art Discovery in the Alqueva Dam Zone of the River Guadiana in Spain and Portugal". TEA 15, 11-12.

was argued that the warming climate was bringing desertification to interior southern Portugal and that a major water reservoir was a strategic necessity, given the growing urban demand for a water supply. Preparatory construction work began in the late 1970s, but the project was halted soon after because of the major economic difficulties undergone by Portugal in the early 1980s. A decision to continue was made by the Portuguese government a decade later, in the early 1990s. A company called EDIA was set up to build the dam. As part of the process, new environmental impact assessment studies were carried out, and the corresponding mitigation measures were discussed and approved.

Where archaeology is concerned, the need to carry out a systematic survey of the area was recognised early on. Already in 1980, a special resolution passed by the Portuguese government ordered the creation of a Commission for this very purpose. This survey continued throughout the decade whilst the construction work lay still. In 1996, EDIA set up a department to organise the archaeological salvage of the area to be inundated. The first task of this department was to prepare a frame of reference and specific mitigation measures. This several hundred-pages document was widely publicised and discussed. Although it was recognised that several weaknesses existed, a consensus was reached in the profession that this was a valuable and sound basis on which to organise the salvage process.

In 1997, EDIA and IPA (Instituto Português de Arqueologia, the agency of the Ministry of Culture that supervises all archaeological activity in Portugal) both signed a joint declaration setting the rules for the final stage of the mitigation process. EDIA would be responsible for selecting and hiring the different teams needed to carry out the salvage work, whereas IPA, as a regulatory authority, would accompany the process in order to make sure that the mitigation plan was applied as agreed. A total of 5 million US dollars, 2% of the project's budget, was set aside for the archaeological salvage operation, which began in 1998. More than one hundred archaeologists, from both private companies and the Universities, have been involved and, as a result, our knowledge of the area's archaeology has been significantly enriched: 222 sites of all periods had been tested or excavated by April 2001.

It was expected from the beginning that new sites would be discovered as soon as fieldwork began. The contracts signed by EDIA with the different teams included a component of further survey and, in fact, for some periods, the major sites that were to be excavated were only found after 1998. Such is the case, in particular, for what is arguably the most important archaeological find made in the Alqueva area: the Epipalaeolithic camp site of Barca do Xarês de Baixo, an extremely well preserved ensemble of hearths extending over more than 1000 square metres, in places up to 4 metres below the surface. A string of Iron Age settlement sites that radically changed our knowledge of the period was also found and partially excavated.

As is always the case in such situations, the salvage operation does not aim to completely excavate or

completely record every single piece of archaeological heritage that exists in the area. The size of the reservoir (25,000 hectares) makes it clear that such an aim would be totally unrealistic. It is a prior assumption of any salvage operation of this kind that many sites will not be found and will be inundated without having been identified, and it is also clear that most sites will be excavated only partially. The purpose of the salvage operation is to obtain as much information as possible from a sample of the archaeological record preserved in the area.

Several locations with rock art were identified early on, but none was situated below the future water level. As survey and excavation work progressed, new finds were made. In November 2000, the Spanish authorities reported that a rock art site existed in Spanish territory, in a section of the Guadiana valley located at the tail of the reservoir which, therefore, would be inundated under shallow waters once the reservoir was filled. EDIA immediately negotiated with the Badajoz Museum at the beginning of the recording work, which effectively started in January 2001, and resulted in the identification of a few hundred panels with Neolithic and later anthropomorphic and abstract motifs. A few panels also include fine-line zoomorphic engravings in Palaeolithic style.

In mid-April 2001, more rock art finds were made in the same area, but this time in Portuguese territory. These finds, and all the information related to them (maps, descriptions, photos), were made public, including a website posting (<http://www.ipa.mincultura.pt/news/noticias/DecGuad/First%20news>),

on the same day they were reported to the IPA: April 26, 2001. CNART (National Rock Art Research Centre, the department of the IPA in charge of the inventory, study and recording of the country's rock art), with EDIA support, immediately responded to the situation. A team of 20 archaeologists and technicians was sent to the field to record these new sites. This work was carried out between mid-May and mid-August 2001: 75 km of the margins of the Guadiana and its tributaries were systematically surveyed, and 200 panels with the same range of Neolithic anthropomorphic and abstract motifs were recorded.

The Spanish team continues to work, and the Portuguese team will go back to the sites in October to carry out nocturnal photography, which cannot be done in the summer because of mosquitoes.

Among the different categories of archaeological sites that will be affected, rock art is but one. Unlike the other site types, however, it can be safely assumed that most, if not all of the rock art can be recorded. Unlike the others, this rock art will also suffer very little, if at all, from the submersion. The vast majority of the rock art is located in the river bed or in the floodplain, that is to say, it has been regularly under water, in the Winter, or variably covered by river sands and gravel in the Summer, for several millennia. A significant part of the work carried out over the last few months has consisted of taking advantage of the dry season to remove the

river-bottom sands from under which outcropping boulders are visible. This is done in order to find out whether they are decorated, and to record them if that is indeed the case. The fact that this art is still here today is sufficient evidence that it will not be seriously affected by a period of submersion under shallow waters (at most for one hundred years) once the Alqueva reservoir is filled.

In this case, therefore, the loss involved in the inundation is mainly a loss of visibility. Since many other rock art sites of the same period and of the same kind exist both in Portugal and in other European countries, we will not be deprived of something unique. In this situation, the IPA, as well as the community of Portuguese archaeologists, believes that exhaustive recording and publication, and the display of contextualised replicas in a Museum dedicated to the archaeological heritage of the inundated area, is appropriate and sufficient mitigation.

The IPA and its archaeologists are devoted to the study, protection and promotion of archaeological heritage at least as much as all other bona fide colleagues and institutions in the profession, in Portugal or elsewhere. As such, we would naturally prefer a situation where the Guadiana rock art continued to be enjoyed in its current setting for many generations to come. However, we acknowledge that we live in a world where conflicts between such preferences and the needs of society as a whole are inevitable. When such conflicts arise, the costs and benefits of all possible solutions must be weighed and decisions must be taken after careful consideration of the different issues. The potential benefits of the Alqueva dam were discussed for decades, and the Portuguese government eventually made the decision to build it. The role of archaeologists in such a situation is that of carrying out the mitigation measures deemed appropriate and in a framework of costs determined by the overall budget of the project developer.

Modern societies constantly face the need to make choices on which parts of their archaeological heritage must be preserved unchanged, and which should be transformed into historical documentation or removed to museum facilities, and this applies to all kinds of archaeological heritage, including rock art. Ranking the importance and significance of archaeological resources, including rock art, is therefore necessary, even if it is one of the most difficult tasks faced by institutions devoted to their management. But this is inevitable, particularly in countries that are archaeologically rich. In Portuguese terms, the Guadiana rock art, undoubtedly of value and significance, falls in a third-from-the top category.

The top level is occupied by the Côa valley rock art, which is in a category of its own. The second level is represented by the Neolithic and Copper Age rock art of the Tagus valley. These comprise a rich complex of rock shelters with well-preserved naturalistic, sub-naturalistic and abstract Neolithic and Copper Age paintings that dot the countryside of many interior regions of Portugal, and by the recently found ensemble of Palaeolithic engravings of the upper Sabor. The Guadiana ensemble,

together with the rock art of the north-west, among others, is in a third level, still of national significance but clearly not representing a heritage value of such importance as to be deemed an absolute obstacle to the construction of a dam which Portuguese society, after decades of debate and controversy, considered as a strategic economic facility, and, accordingly, legitimately decided to build.

In this context it is also perhaps worthy of mention that Portugal is the only country in the world that has ever stopped the construction of a major dam because of a rock art site. In fact, the cost to the Portuguese taxpayer of the decision taken in 1995 to abandon the Foz Côa dam and preserve the rock art of the Côa Valley, a World Heritage Site since 1998, was 125 million US dollars. This breaks down to a cost of 12.5 US dollars per inhabitant. For comparison, and without considering in the equation the differences in product and income between Portugal and richer countries, the cost is the equivalent, in the United States, of spending something like 3.5 billion US dollars to preserve an archaeological site, or, in France, of spending some 5000 million francs for the same purpose. Colleagues in Europe and the world at large who worry about the fate of the Guadiana petroglyphs should therefore bear in mind the credentials, in terms of commitment to preserve rock art, of the country where the Alqueva dam is located.

UNESCO adopts Convention concerning the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

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On November 2nd the General assembly of UNESCO adopted the Convention concerning the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. A 'Landslide' majority took the decision. Long negotiations had finally bridged the gap. The decision, however, was not taken by consensus which means that a lot remains to be done: by politicians, by archaeologists, and by archaeologists influencing politicians.

The importance

The reason for the convention is obvious. Approaches towards heritage management may vary throughout the world, but there are common denominators. It is an agreed principle that it is not the community of archaeologists that owns the past. Whether ownership resides with the State, the Province, the local community or humanity at large is resolved in different ways in different contexts. Such discussions are fed by the culmination of data, assessments and sets of general and specific rules.

Everywhere? No! Until now at sea it is first come first served. Adventurous entrepreneurs, considering themselves philanthropical 'Schliemanns of this time' usurp and exploit underwater sites at will. Until recently this was a marginal problem. But technical development is opening up the deep at a tremendous rate.

The last couple of decades has seen the destruction of virtually all 1200 known classical shipwreck sites in the Mediterranean down to a depth of 70 m. The growing popularity of mixed-gas diving has helped to extend the interference. In a more focussed fashion the trend continues into greater depths with the specialised technology that is so well-known from the discovery of the Titanic in mid-ocean and the popular motion picture that ensued. The technology opens up wide vistas to be explored in a meaningful way. But this is no longer Schliemann's age. Activities like those of Giovanni Battista Belzoni or Austen Henry Layard in the early nineteenth century are no longer considered heroic today; such exploits are no longer acceptable, neither in the Orient, in Mali or Peru, nor in the ocean. The UNESCO - convention finally fills the void by putting forward a clear set of rules and proclaiming them international law. The full text of the Convention can be found on the following website:

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/ulis/>.

The problems

The convention, like any multilateral international agreement, is a compromise. For Koïchiro Matsuura, the business-like present Director-General of UNESCO, it was the optimal compromise to be reached. Longer deliberations, as proposed by some, would undoubtedly have led to more reiterations and small adjustments, but not to fundamentally different solutions. I must agree with him. However, no full consensus was reached. Several states opposed the compromise; others abstained from voting. Venezuela and Turkey opposed as it was proposed that disputes under the convention are to be settled according to the United Nations Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of which they are not a party. Russia and Norway opposed as they see too much responsibility for offshore heritage being vested in the nearest coastal state and its 'competent authorities'. The U.S., although not a member of UNESCO, are of the same opinion. These states fear that responsibility will too easily be translated into the assumption of rights and jurisdiction. Hesitating Northern states like France, Israel, the U.K., Germany, Sweden and The Netherlands abstained for similar reasons, although for each of them slightly different aspects qualify their positions. Their hesitation was certainly influenced by the positions of the U.S. and Russia and by the fact that Southern states, united in the G77, voted in favour as a block. Or did they? At the very last stage Colombia, Chile and Uruguay abstained. They have very good reasons. All three have active lobbies favouring state support or at least the state authorisation of treasure-hunting ventures. More often than not such ventures are at least as devastating for the risk investors that they seek and from whom they generate most of their income, as for the sites they exploit. Their business is selling dreams that concentrate on individual gain.

Their business is not necessarily to come up with rewards or with meaningful results. An impression of such dreams can be had at <http://www.diabolik.com.ar/collado/>. The investors could be sponsors for protection and research, could invest as meaningful maecenasism for their State, Province, local community or humanity at large, but are lured into self- and heritage-destructive selfishness. Greece abstained on the ground that the rights of the coastal state are not sufficiently protected by the convention, a position that negates the fear of others that responsibilities be translated into rights.

What next?

The adoption of the convention completes a long process. But it does not end here. The convention is next to meaningless as long as it lacks state parties. States only become parties by active accession. Even in the states that voted in favour, the political momentum should not be allowed to wither. In those states that abstained, even more active promotion has to be done. For European colleagues it is relevant to note that the convention addresses core issues in heritage management and that it does so in full conformity with the principles and rules set out in the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of 1992 (Malta). It extends the scope of applicability of these principles beyond the watermark and into the international maritime space. It is only after the twentieth state deposits its instrument of ratification that the convention enters into force. It will only be binding to as many states as become a party.

Thijs Maarleveld is also member of ICOMOS' International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage and President of the EAC Committee Underwater Heritage Management.

PLANARCH

John Williams

Chairman of the Planarch Steering Committee

The Planarch project was established in 1999 under the Interreg IIC programme for the North West Metropolitan Area (NWMA). The project draws together five regions around the Southern North Sea Basin which share to some extent a common heritage but have regional differences and varying archaeological traditions and archaeological frameworks.

The partners in Planarch are Kent County Council (lead partner) and Essex County Council in England; het Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek (ROB), the Province of South Holland and the Bureau Oudheidkundig Onderzoek Rotterdam in the Netherlands; the Direction Régional des Affaires Culturelles, Nord - Pas de Calais in France; and the Service de l'Archéologie, Province de Hainaut, Wallonia, Belgium, the Province of East Flanders and the University of Ghent in Belgium.

Interreg IIC is a spatial planning programme and the object of the Planarch project was to take forward the role of archaeology within spatial planning. Archaeology has for several years been integrated within Environmental Assessment regulations, and it is also central to the Valetta Convention on cultural resource management and the Florence Convention on landscape. Across Europe it is to a greater or lesser extent incorporated within the planning process. But perhaps we, as archaeologists, are not doing enough to progress matters. In this respect it is interesting to note that ours was the only project of its type in the Interreg IIC programme for the NWMA.

The project aims were:

- to share experience and academic knowledge
- develop methodologies for improving archaeological decision-making based on desk assessment, field evaluation and predictive modelling, both at a regional and a local level
- to integrate within the spatial planning process best practice for mitigation of impacts on the archaeological resource
- to investigate approaches for conserving sites and presenting archaeology to the public

As a basis for developing the partnership it was considered essential to look at the nature of the organisation of archaeology within the partner regions, that is England, Belgium (Flanders and Wallonia) France and the Netherlands and also the legal and planning framework. The seminar papers on organisation have now been published (ed. Evans and Williams, 2001a) and those on legislation will appear shortly (ed. Cuming and Williams, 2001). The value of this sort of work was highlighted at Esslingen in the Legislation Round Table where we struggled a little to get to grips with understanding the various systems in operation across Europe. Perhaps there is something here to build on.

A key aspect of planning archaeology today relates to the effectiveness of field evaluation techniques, whether field walking, augering, geophysical survey or trial trenching. A particular issue is the size or intensity of sampling which is necessary in order to get reliable results, utilising any of the available techniques. Pilot projects were carried out in each of the partner regions looking at these problems. In Kent and Essex Desk top and field survey looked at the estuary of the Thames. In the Netherlands the area of Vorne-Putten, part of the Rotterdam conurbation, was examined and in Flanders part of the port area of Antwerp was considered; in both these places the use of boreholing techniques was essential. In France and Wallonia the survey area centred on the valley of the Escaut, which flows from France into Belgium.

In addition approaches to field evaluation across the Planarch area were more generally reviewed at a seminar and the results have been published (Evans and Williams 2001b). Some more detailed research, financially supported by English Heritage, was commissioned from the Oxford Archaeological Unit as part of the Kent and English part of the project (Hey and Lacey 2001). One obvious conclusion was reached, that it is easier to find

artefact-rich, feature-rich sites, for example those of Roman date, rather than sites where artefacts are scarce and features are dispersed, but it is extremely useful to have this quantified. Particularly valuable results were obtained modelling different arrays of trenches and different sampling sizes for trial trenching. Approaches must clearly be tailored to the questions being asked, and sampling sizes in the past were in many cases insufficient for the job in hand.

A sub-group of the project has been looking at the issue of the use of Sites and Monuments Records and their associated GIS. Useful advances have been made in developing cooperation and reaching towards common standards of data and terminology.

A central part of the project was, of course, to further the integration of archaeology within planning and this has indeed happened. Partners report back that the project has helped them as they seek to develop links with planners. More generally it has brought about a greater understanding of the archaeology and history of the Southern North Sea Basin and the common problems which face us all. This has been presented to the wider world by means of a portable exhibition (in six copies) which has circulated within the partner regions, and was also present at the EAA conference at Esslingen. Overall we consider the project to have been a success. It is a beginning, a good foundation on which to build, and we are hoping that we can take things forward in Interreg III.

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For further details of the various publications coming from the project please Email Kate Evans at kate.evans@kent.gov.uk

18th International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies

Jordan, 2nd – 12th September 2000

David Breeze

Chairman of the Jordan Congress

The Congress of Roman Frontier Studies was founded in 1949 and is thus one of the oldest international archaeological conferences. To date,

meetings have been held in Britain, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania and Israel, with associated tours to the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The main theme of each Congress is recent work and thought on all frontiers of the Roman empire from the late Republic to the sixth century AD. Lectures encompass work on individual sites, the Roman army, and significant themes such as the development of frontiers, the effect of frontiers on indigenous populations and comparative frontier studies. The Congress is the only standing international conference on this subject.

Since 1949 sixteen meetings have been held. The 18th, and the first in an Arab country, was held in Jordan from 2nd to 12th September 2000. It was attended by over 250 scholars from 25 countries and 150 lectures were delivered. The Congress was hosted by the Council for British Research in the Levant with additional financial support being provided by the British Academy and the University of Liverpool. The Department of Antiquities sponsored the Congress and provided invaluable support both before and during the meeting, in particular in relation to the tours. The Congress was also supported by the University of Amman and other foreign institutes in Amman, and the British Embassy in Jordan.

The Congress was opened on the 2nd September by HRH Prince Hassan bin Talal, Patron of the Congress. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Mr Akel Biltaji, the Minister of Tourism, whose video presentation gave a foretaste of the delights to expect during the tours.

The highlight of the Congress was undoubtedly the tours. Three main trips allowed inspection of Azrak and other Roman defences in northern Jordan, the amazingly well-preserved Gasr Bshir and other forts in the central part of the country, with a two-day journey south. Jordan boasts some of the best surviving forts anywhere in the Roman empire and participants were duly impressed by the spectacular remains. The range of surviving military remains is also impressive from watch-towers through auxiliary forts to extensive legionary fortresses, including the Prof. David Breeze invites Prince Hassan to open the internationally famous site of Lejjun. These forts protected the people of the province of Arabia and their homes. This was acknowledged by visits to Petra, Jerash and the Roman buildings surviving in Amman itself.

An excellent new guidebook to Roman Jordan was prepared especially for the Congress by Professor David Kennedy. The Congress Proceedings will be published by the Council for British Research in the Levant in the BAR International Series.

The participants also witnessed Jordan's excellent hospitality at first hand, while participation by American, French, German and Spanish archaeologists working in Jordan underlined the harmonious relations pertaining in the country.

On 12th September, delegates departed from Jordan most impressed by the country's Roman heritage and not a few vowing to return.

The next Congress will be held at Pecs in Hungary from 1st to 8th September 2002. It will be preceded by the Roman Military Equipment Conference in Vienna from 27th to 31st August, with a joint excursion to sites on the Limes of Pannonia Superior in between: transport will also be provided between Vienna and Pecs (ROMECC). A post Congress tour will visit additional sites on 9th September. Colleagues wishing to register an interest in the congress should inform Dr Zsolt Visy, e-mail: visy@btk.pte.hu; and for ROMECC: Dr Sonja Jilek, e-mail: Sonja.Jilek@oeaw.ac.at.

In the meantime, it has been proposed to nominate the German limes as a World Heritage Site. An aspect of the management plan for a World Heritage Site is the preparation of a research strategy. Discussions at the EAA annual conference at Esslingen led to the suggestion that frontier scholars in Western Europe might work together to prepare an integrated frontier strategy which would encompass the artificial and river frontiers across the modern countries of Britain, The Netherlands and Germany.



Prof. David Breeze invites Prince Hassan to open the Congress. At the table, from left to right: Mr. Adrian Sindall, Chairman of the Council for British Research in the Levant; Mr. Akel Biltaji, Minister for Tourism and Antiquities; Prince Hassan; Prof. Dr. Siegmund von Schnurbein.

Protecting and Developing the Dutch Archaeological-Historical Landscape

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The Dutch urban and rural landscape is in a state of continual transformation, a process that will only be intensified in the near future. Through the joint efforts of four ministries - Culture, Housing and Planning, Agriculture and Nature, and Transport and Public Works - the Dutch government has initiated the so-called Belvedere programme. This programme considers the three types of cultural historical resources: archaeological, historic geographical and historical, from an integrated perspective, labelled as the internal integration. Since heritage policy has treated these fields up to

now as separate entities, this is a fundamental step forward to link the long term past with the present and future use and development of the environment: the so called external integration. This link is founded in the concept of 'protection by development' of cultural historical resources in urban and rural areas based on the fundamental notions of development, sustainability and quality; this includes their architecture, infrastructure and nature. Basic to this premise is the notion of cultural historical values as a resource for experiencing and expressing identity by conservation, innovation and design. It deliberately stimulates national, regional and local governments to create and exploit the opportunities embedded in the cultural historical landscape.

The archaeological resources in the Netherlands are strongly characterised by wetland conditions and are, as a consequence, mainly subsurface. The vulnerability and invisibility of this particular Dutch archaeological landscape creates a handicap for the timely and appropriate integration of the archaeological heritage into the overall Belvedere policy. This requires an extra research effort, which at the same time strengthens the application of the aims of the Convention of Valletta: the protection of the archaeological resources by participation in the environmental planning policy. Independent of the Belvedere policy the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and the Ministry of Education and Science, with the participation of the same ministries that are involved in the Belvedere programme, has started a national multidisciplinary research programme 'Protection and development of the Dutch archaeological-historical landscape'. The implementation of Belvedere creates not only the need, but at the same time also the opportunity to develop a profound scientific basis in order to secure long term political acceptance. The programme is to be carried out in the period 2000-2006 and is budgeted at present at about €3 million.

Aims of the Programme

The research programme aims at the development of scientific knowledge in order to support the sustainable development of the Dutch archaeological-historical landscape. Consequently, our strategy focuses on establishing a meaningful link of demand and supply between scientific knowledge, archaeological resource management and applied planning policy in the Netherlands. The programme is organised along three interrelated research lines:

A conceptual line

1. The 'cultural biography of the landscape' will be developed as a fundamental concept for the meaningful integration of
 - a. the cultural-historical values in the landscape (internal integration) with
 - b. the environmental planning and development (external integration).
2. The methodology of the programme is based on the concept of 'action research', which links scientific knowledge and actual decision-making.

A strategic inter- and multidisciplinary line

This research line deals with:

1. The formulation of an interdisciplinary view on the cultural-historical landscape, together with
2. its assessment from a multidisciplinary perspective within the framework of a scientifically-based environmental planning policy.
3. Finally, four to five regions will be selected as objects for a pilot study to ensure the application of the conceptual and strategic lines.

An applied problem oriented line

This research line envisages the application and testing of the results of the so-called strategic line in five distinctive types of environmental planning and development, namely:
integrated environmental planning,
linear infrastructural works,
urban and industrial development,
the rural landscape and finally,
water management and mineral exploitation.

The Conceptual Line

The subject of the conceptual line is how to tackle the problem of sustainable protection by developing the cultural-historical values in the landscape. A precondition for achieving this is an integrated view on these values ('internal integration') and on their integration in environmental planning and development ('external integration'). Two concepts are formulated to attack this issue. These function as fundamental points of reference for the programme: the 'cultural biography of landscape' and knowledge generating 'action research'. These two studies have now been completed.

Cultural biography of landscape

The cultural-historical landscape is complex, stratified and dynamic: complex because of the time depth, the tempos and the processes of transformation; stratified in the sense of historical layers, their genesis and relationship; dynamic since the landscape is a 'social construct' which is given meaning 'in the eyes of the beholder'.

The genesis and transformation of the cultural-historical landscape can be perceived as a 'cultural biography' of a social environment, where communities through time have lived, which they have influenced and to which they have given meaning. 'Cultural biography' as a metaphor has an open-end character and focuses more on the environment as ongoing transformation than on origin and destruction. It has the potential to link the past with the present and the future, to integrate various cultural-historical values and to develop a meaningful relationship with ecological values. The building stones for the history of the landscape are those 'places' which by their rich and well documented history reflect the historical dimension in the landscape. As a consequence they have particular biographic value and great narrative potential. 'Places' are products of historic

development and constructs of historic and environmental perception in past and present. They are meeting points of expert and local knowledge. 'Places' are embedded in networks of other 'places', which have the form of villages and towns connected by roads and rivers and bordered by defence works. The narrative potential can be exploited to strengthen feelings of identity and diversity and as a consequence to support processes of evaluation and selection and the public acceptance of actual environmental transformations.

Action research

'Action research' is a strategic methodological concept, which links science and policy. It focuses on the interaction between the process of generating scientific knowledge ('objective truth') and the process of reaching politically-correct decision-making ('subjective correctness') about actual policy problems to be solved by a society or community. It exploits the recognition that the decision-making process in environmental planning is not as rational as it seems to be, but that the understanding of emotions and the way people give meaning to the transformations of their environment play an influential role.

In this research programme the action research approach aims at stimulating the internal and external integration of the cultural-historical values within the context of environmental planning and development. It looks at the landscape as a laboratory, as a strategy and as an emotion. As a laboratory the landscape is the geographical unit where practical experience, integration and experiment in action and research meet each other. As a strategy the possibilities of an integrated approach are developed and tested within the practice of the environmental policy dealing with the landscape. And the landscape as an emotion reveals the potential for exploiting local knowledge using dialogue, imagination and participative design as instruments to raise the commitment of its inhabitants and visitors.

From a research perspective the action research concept is founded in a multidisciplinary approach by positioning itself as a meeting point between the historic and design oriented disciplines, sciences of public administration and planning, and the psychology of environmental perception.

Strategic and Applied Research

The strategic research line focuses on the long term and structural embedding of knowledge and a multidisciplinary approach for the sustainable development of the Dutch archaeological-historical landscape in environmental policy and sciences like archaeology, geography, ecology, planning and design. Research is concentrated around the full chain of archaeological resource management from prediction to management. The integration of conceptual and strategic lines should be exercised in four or five regionally-oriented studies.

The applied research line aims at applying, testing and developing the insights gained in the strategic line in various specific types of environmental planning and development: integrated environmental planning, linear infrastructural works,

urban and industrial development, the rural landscape and finally, water-management and mineral exploitation.

Recently, the first series of research proposals have been assessed and grants amounting to about € 1.2 million have been awarded. This sum is matched by contributions from the participating research groups to the sum of about € 1 million. The research proposals reflect very well the combination of applied and strategic approaches, which widen the scope of traditional archaeology:

- strategic research and best practice of 'next generation' predictive modelling
- integrated geophysical, geochemical and remote sensing prospection techniques
- perception, experience and behaviour of the public with regard to archaeological heritage
- interaction between archaeological heritage management and processes of environmental policy
- cultural and historical perspectives in planning and designing metropolitan landscapes in the Netherlands and Flanders
- the biography of a sandy landscape: cultural history, heritage management and spatial planning in the Southern Netherlands
- from Oer-IJ estuary to metropolitan landscape: assessing and preserving archaeological-historical resources from 4000 years living between land and water

The participating research groups belong to five universities, two governmental research institutes and two provinces, which illustrates the potential of the link between science and policy.

International Cooperation and Information

The programme favours international cooperation in order to support the creation of an international network of individuals who are actively involved in the field of archaeological resource management, planning, research, urban/landscape design and education. The annual EAA conferences are considered as an excellent environment to develop such an international network.

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Minutes from the ABM Meeting, 22nd September 2001, Esslingen

Opening and Welcome

The EAA President Willem Willems welcomed all the members to the Annual Business Meeting. He thanked the Esslingen conference organiser Ruediger Krause, from the Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Wurtemberg, and his team for all their hard work in cooperation with the town council of Esslingen.

The 411 delegates attended the meeting was a much lower attendance than the EAA Board had expected. A variety of circumstances had apparently affected the number of members present. The Board had decided to investigate the problem of low membership in general. Questionnaires will be sent out to members and non-members (ex-members), asking for the impressions and expectations of the EAA. It is hoped that the results of the questionnaire can be used to improve and develop the organisation to match the wishes of the members. An important objective is to increase the size of the membership.

The President stressed the dynamic nature of the EAA, pointing out that the conferences continued to be excellent opportunities to exchange scientific research results in sessions, to participate in round table discussions and to socialise and enlarge contact networks all over Europe.

Several working parties had been established during the Conference. Chairpersons of the various parties gave a report on the results of the discussions held. Training, sustainability and legislation are examples of important themes that were discussed. (*See further in TEA 16 for reports*).

The President went on to describe how the EAA is continuing to grow and present itself as a transparent organisation. The EAA Board has developed a handbook and calendar, which will be published on the website). The member's only site on the web is still in development.

The General Editor John Chapman would step down during the ABM. The President thanked him for all his work over the years and his contribution to EAA Board meetings. At the same time, he welcomed the incoming editor, Mark Pearce.

Since February 2001 Karen Waugh has taken over as editor of the Newsletter (The European Archaeologist). The President thanked the former editor Henry Cleere for all the support he had given to the EAA. Karen informed the members that correspondents from different countries are still needed in order to make the TEA a success. Articles are also welcome.

Announcement of the 8th Annual Meeting

Kostas Kotsakis, organiser of the 8th Annual Meeting to be held in Thessaloniki 25-29 September 2002, made a formal invitation to all members to attend the conference. The conference will be organised by the Aristotele University together with the Ministry of Culture.

EAA Progress Report

The EAA Secretary, Arkadiusz Marciniak, informed the members about the size of the organisation.

At present the EAA has 810 individual members (compared to 880 at the same time last year). The slight decrease in numbers is a result of the low attendance figures at the Esslingen conference. Over 630 members have paid their membership fee to the EAA Secretariat this year, the highest figure ever.

The 810 individual members come from 47 different Countries.:

- 320 members from the UK and Germany.
- 60 members per country from Sweden, Russia and USA
- 20-40 members from Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands.

The Handbook

The final version of the Handbook has been discussed and approved by the EAA Board. The Handbook is made up of *four* separate parts:

I Statutes

II Code of Practice, Principle of Conducts, regulations on terms of reference, for working parties and for committees.

III Guidelines (for the Annual Meetings, Session Organisers, Notes etc.)

IV Documents about the administrative processes (such as the EAA Calendar, forms, and Secretariat's Handbook).

Part I of the Handbook would be placed on the "public" page of the website. Part II and most of Part III would be put on the Members only page in due course.

The EAA webpage is maintained by Andrzej Leszczewicz. The Secretary informed the ABM about the new altamira site (<http://www.e-a-a.org/altamira>) on which 4200 links will be published. The site is under construction and will be finished very soon, although constant updating will be necessary. Members were asked to send in information about new links to other sites (to petra.nordin@raa.se).

EAA Financial Report

Cecilia Åqvist, the Treasurer of the EAA, distributed the Treasurer's Report of 2000 (including the audit report). The budget and management accounts are produced according to Swedish standards and requirements. The Report was approved by the members at the ABM.

The financial situation is not good. The EAA must find a way to reduce its costs.

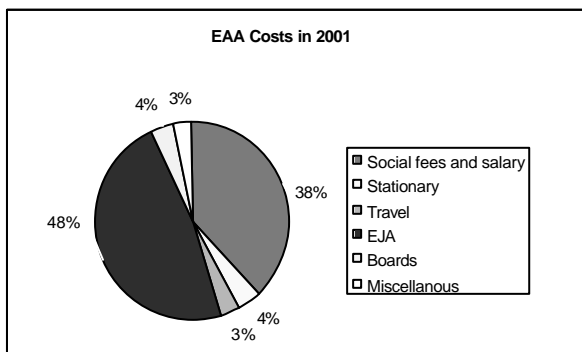
Various solutions to the problem were mentioned, such as the possibility of applying for EU grants, and the chances of increasing the number of Corporate members. The EAA has 6 Corporate members to date in 2001. The Treasurer thanked English Heritage (UK), Historic Scotland (UK), ROB (The Netherlands), Skogs-och Naturvårdsstyrelsen (Denmark) and het Rijksmuseum van Oudheden (The Netherlands) for their support. She also thanked the Swedish National Heritage board for contributing 15 % of the salary for the Secretariat.

The unstable currency market combined with a SAGE contract for the Journal in GBP (British Pounds) have also contributed to the financial situation. The GBP rate has steadily increased from 1998 to 2001, whilst the Euro has not developed correspondingly. This situation creates an imbalance between income and outgoings. According to the SAGE contract, the EAA fees rises according to RPI in the UK on an annual basis.

In the long run, this serious financial situation could threaten the existence of the EAA.

The running costs of the EAA could be divided as follows:

Percentage	Spent on:
38 %	Social fees and salary
4 %	Stationary
3 %	Travel
48 %	EJA
4 %	Boards
3 %	Miscellaneous



The EAA has opened a GBP Account at SEB Merchant Banking in London, to complement the SEK and the Euro accounts at SEB (Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken) in Kungälv, Sweden.

As a note to the table above, it should be mentioned that the institutions employing the board members sponsor 90 percent of the actual costs of the board meetings (i.e. 21.880 Euro is paid by the institutions and 2.531 is paid by the EAA). The EAA board and secretariat are always looking for the cheapest alternatives regarding tickets and hotel costs. The 21.880 Euro is certainly not devoted to luxury consumption.

The mismatch between EAA income and costs must be solved. One possibility to solve the problem would be to renegotiate the contract for the Journal with SAGE. The EAA fundraising committee will also be asked to investigate if there are any other possibilities of securing grants for the production of the Journal within the EU.

The EAA does not intend to change the level of membership fees.

Statute Amendments

The Proposed Statutes amendments are as follows:

Article VI.3. now reads:

"The Board shall consist of three *Officers* (*President, Treasurer, and Secretary*) and six *Ordinary Members*. The Board shall elect a *Vice-President* from its membership".

Article shall be amended as follows:

"The Board shall consist of three or four *Officers* (*President, Incoming President, Treasurer, and Secretary*) and six *Ordinary Members*. The Board shall elect a *Vice-President* from its membership".

Article VI.4. now reads:

"*Officers* and *Ordinary Members* shall be elected to the Board for a period of three years. One *Officer* and two *Ordinary Members* shall retire from the Board each year at the *Annual Business Meeting*. No individual shall serve on the *Board* for more than two consecutive three-year periods. They shall become eligible for re-election after an interval of three years".

The article shall be amended as follows:

"*Officers* and *Ordinary Members* shall be elected to the Board for a period of three years. One *Officer* and two *Ordinary Members* shall retire from the Board each year at the *Annual Business Meeting*. *President* shall be elected in the year before taking office, and serve as *Incoming President* for one year. No individual shall serve on the *Board* for more than two consecutive three-year periods. They shall become eligible for re-election after an interval of three years".

The Amendments were approved by the members at the ABM. 57 voted for, 5 against and 35 abstained.

Election Results

152 votes were counted. In 2001, it was possible to send in email votes for the first time. The voting letter was sent out to all full members of the association in the middle of August. Every member received a unique voting code, which made it possible to vote by email. 10 votes were sent in by email.

The vacant positions in 2001 were: the treasurer, two ordinary executive board members and one editorial board member. The serving period is 2001-2004.

Cecilia Åqvist was elected as the treasurer and will serve for a second term.

Felipe Criado Boado and Elin Dalen were re-elected for the executive board.

Finally, Teresa Chapa Brunet will serve a second term on the editorial board.

Positions	Votes
1. EAA Treasurer	
Cecilia Åqvist, Sweden	108
Gerhard Ermischer, Germany	40
Blank	4
2. Member of the Executive Board 1	
Felipe Criado Boado, Spain	103
Alessandro Guidi, Italy	42
Blank	6
3. Member of the Executive Board 2	
Elin Dalen, Norway	78
Rupert Gebhard, Germany	26
Nicholas Petrov, Russia	42
Blank	5
4. Member of the Editorial Board	
Teresa Chapa Brunet, Spain	85
Carmen Cacho, Spain	55
Blank	11

Presentation by the General Editor of EJA

The outgoing General Editor, John Chapman, thanked Ruediger Krause for his work with the Esslingen Conference. He also expressed his thanks to all the former and current editorial board members. Kostas Kotsakis, the Organiser of the Thessaloniki Conference, has been a board member since 1995, the year when the editorial board was first set up. He thanked Francois Bertemes (Halle, Germany) and Francoise Audouze (Paris, France) for the help with translations of abstracts. Two students from Halle University have translated abstracts for the last two years. He also thanked the reviews editors, Michael Shanks (1995-1998), Peter Biehl (1998-2004) and Alexander Gramsch (assistant reviews editor, 1998-2004) for their work. John also thanked the former publisher

Ross Sampson. Until 1997, the name of the Journal was Journal of European Archaeology (JEA). In 1998, SAGE became the publisher and the new name of the Journal "European Journal of Archaeology" (EJA).

A draft of the editorial principles has been produced. The main focus of the Journal has been interpreting archaeology. John has tried to keep a balanced journal. The gender aspect is an example: 64 % of the articles are produced by male authors and 36% are produced by female authors. These figures correspond well to the EAA membership figures.

The archaeological periods are rather equally represented in the articles. Prehistory as well as medieval and Roman periods are represented. One special theme issue heritage management has been produced, bringing the focus on current archaeology and society.

John Chapman continued with the progress report for the EJA.

Issue 4/2 had already been sent out, whilst Issues 4/3, 5/1, 52 and 5/3 were all in preparation.

Future Plans for the EJA

The incoming editor Mark Pearce introduced himself. He went on to explain that the EJA is an important service and benefit to the EAA members. The Journal enjoyed a high academic status and a good reputation.

The number of institutional subscribers has increased with 23% in one year. 120 institutions subscribed in 2001.

Mark also informed the ABM that there will be a thematic issue every year. These issues will contain articles about a specific topic. The intention is to invite a guest editor for this purpose.

Election of the EJA Reviews Editor

Peter Biehl was appointed at the ABM in Gothenburg 1998 and has served for three years. The members at the Esslingen ABM appointed him for a second term 2001-2004.

Election of the New Nomination Committee Member

Laszlo Bartosiewicz will step down from the Nomination Committee 2001. At the Board Meeting in February 2001 the Executive Board put forward Yuriy Rassamakin from the Ukraine as the new member of the nomination committee. His nomination was approved by the members at the ABM.

Progress Reports from the Working Parties, Committees and Round Tables

Short presentations were given on the results of the Esslingen meetings. The texts of these presentations are summarised below.

Any Other Business

The terrorist attacks on New York and Washington were discussed. It was agreed that the President should write a letter of solidarity to our SAA colleagues in the USA (see further in this newsletter).

Committee, Round Table and Working Party Reports

Report on Round Table Discussion on Archaeological Legislation in Europe

The meeting, convened by Jean-Paul Demoule, was a follow up to the round table meeting in Lisbon which had reviewed the legislation of specific countries around Europe. Around 40 people attended. Following an introduction by Jean-Paul Demoule, Geoff Carver reported on the work he had carried out for the virtual working party, created at the Lisbon meeting. He had tried to collect information on the legislative systems of all European countries but had found this difficult in practice.

There were updates on some recent developments, such as progress on the draft UNESCO underwater heritage convention. After a long and lively discussion on what the EAA in general and the Round Table in particular could do in the field of legislation and regulation across Europe, the meeting agreed on two principal approaches:

1. Improving understanding among members of EAA of legislation,
2. The regulation of archaeological work and conservation in Europe.

Improving Understanding

EAA should encourage the development of the HEREIN Project of the Council of Europe. This project is developing a web site (www.european-heritage.net) which will ultimately contain information on all conservation legislation in Europe. This information is being provided by the official bodies in each country. EAA members should be encouraged to use this database and provide feedback to national authorities and the Council of Europe on its effectiveness and coverage.

EAA should develop on its website a list of members in each country prepared to give their views to enquirers (on a personal basis) on how legislation and the regulation of conservation and archaeology work in their country.

The EAA and its members should encourage the development of further regional surveys of legislation, regulation and their application, such as that produced by the PLANARCH project for Belgium (Flanders and Wallonia), France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom (K Evans, J

Williams eds *The Organisation of Archaeology in England, Belgium (Flanders and Wallonia), France and the Netherlands*, Maidstone 2001).

Make Geoff Carver's paper available for circulation by e-mail.

Future meetings of the Round Table should focus discussion each year on the application across Europe of a manageable area of legislation and regulation, using the Valletta Convention as an agenda. For the Thessaloniki meeting, it is proposed to focus on the application of Article Three of the Convention on the regulation and quality of archaeological work.

Influencing approaches to legislation and regulation at the European level

The EAA should try to influence both the Council of Europe and the European Union on matters affecting archaeology and the cultural heritage.

In the case of the Council of Europe, there is a need to identify topics suitable for Conventions, Codes and Recommendations and to ensure that related topics also pay adequate attention to archaeology and the cultural heritage.

In the case of the EU there is a need to identify existing provisions and also future actions which may incidentally have an impact on archaeology and cultural heritage (such as the upcoming review of Value Added Tax and the current review of Environmental Impact Assessment). In such cases, the EAA should lobby the EU directly and also brief its membership so that they can draw the attention of their national authorities to the issues raised.

The EAA should draw the attention of the EU to the Valletta Convention as something that should affect their actions and which eventually it might ratify.

Taking things forward

There are clearly resource implications to some of these actions, which will need to be addressed. Other things can be done more easily. The Round Table agreed that a small Working Party should carry matters forward between now and the Thessaloniki meeting. This group is:

Willem Willems (President EAA)
Jean-Paul Demoule (France)
Gerhard Ermischer (Germany)
Sean Kirwan (Ireland)
Karen Waugh (Netherlands)
Christopher Young (United Kingdom)

Chris Young,
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UK
chris.young@english-heritage.org.uk.

A digital version of Geoff Carver's paper is available on request (via email) from the secretariat or from the TEA editor. The text is also to be found on Geoff Carver's own website:
<http://www.acsu.buffalo.edu/~gicarver/>

'The Esslingen Code' - a European Code for Urban Archaeology

One important concrete result of the Annual Business Meeting of the EAA conference in Esslingen was the passing of a resolution recognising and welcoming the Council of Europe's (CoE's) recent code on urban archaeology in Europe. With the blessing of the CoE, the code was given the name 'the Esslingen Code'. This note sets out the background to this initiative.

In March 2000, the CoE's Cultural Heritage Committee adopted a new code titled *Archaeology and the Urban Project - A European Code of Good Practice*. The Code had been produced by a CoE group of experts containing representatives from member states of the CoE. The work was skilfully guided by Dr Wolfdietrich Elbert of the CoE.

The Code was discussed at a round table at the EAA meeting in Lisbon in 2000, and in a full session on urban archaeology at the Esslingen meeting. This initiative was supported by the CoE, and Nuria Sanz of the CoE sent a message to the Esslingen session, commending the Code to the President of the EAA, Willem Willems. The Code was then presented to the EAA's Annual Business Meeting.

The Code is rooted in the provisions of the CoE's Malta (or Valetta) *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (1992). The Code itself is not a binding legal document, but it **does set out** guidelines, which are consistent with the provisions of the Malta Convention. The Code is deliberately broadly drafted, so that it can be interpreted flexibly in response to widely differing circumstances in the forty-three member states of the CoE.

The Code emphasises the role of archaeology in the town of the future. It addresses the importance of the past in shaping the town of the future, and deals with the following points:

- the need to strike the balance between conservation and renewal;
- the importance of co-operation between the different parties involved in archaeology and urban renewal;
- the contribution of archaeology to urban design;
- the desirability of preserving archaeological remains in situ.

The Code then goes on to set out more specific guidance for the roles of three main groups:

- public authorities and planners;
- architects and developers;
- archaeologists;
- With its emphasis on cooperation and the place of archaeology in the wider development process, the Code offers archaeologists the real possibility of contributing to shaping the towns and cities of the future.

It is highly appropriate that the Code was discussed, recognised and welcomed by the EAA in the important historic town of Esslingen, and the adoption of the title 'the Esslingen Code' is a fitting tribute to the generosity and support of the town of the Esslingen during the EAA's stay there.

It is intended that a copy of the Code will be placed on the EAA's website shortly (www.e-a-a.org).

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The EAA Committee on Professional Associations in Archaeology

At the Esslingen conference the Committee organised a successful round table attended by archaeologists from eight countries. Whilst north-western Europe continues to be well represented in the discussions, and we hope that this will continue, we would like a more representative membership in the future. During the meeting steering group members were elected 'by acclamation' and it was decided to have new 'elections' next year.

At the Lisbon meeting in 2000, the EAA decided to explore the theme of *Shared Standards for Archaeologists* with the following aims in mind:

- to prevent conflict
- to promote credibility and trust
- to improve quality
- to support the EAA principles of conduct

In order to further these Aims, during 2001 the Committee and round table members submitted an application for EU funding to develop a project on standards for archaeologists. We are not over-optimistic of our chances of succeeding this time, but will continue to research suitable European funding. For this we need help from the membership. Any advice will be gratefully received. In the meantime the Committee will continue to gather examples of standards from other professional associations and appeal for assistance from members. In the course of the next few months we hope to be able to draft some very simple standards to circulate for comment. Consensus amongst the membership is, of course, very important at this stage.

In the coming year we are also looking to work more closely with the Committee on Training and Teaching of Archaeologists, and will be kept informed of any developments by the working party on legislation.

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Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists

On the recommendation of the Round Table on education (Esslingen 2001), the EAA has agreed to set up a Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists. Its remit will be to consider university training and 'Continuing Professional Training' (CPD), that is the life-long learning of all archaeologists, whether paid or 'amateur'.

A constitution has been drafted which has yet to be agreed with the EAA, but we are proposing:

A Chairperson and a small Steering Committee to be elected annually at a Round Table at the EAA conference;

A 'Committee' which will consist of EAA members who come to the Round Table, or send in their opinions beforehand;

'Correspondents', an email list of EAA members and others who will be kept informed of what is going on and contribute to discussions;

Working Parties to sort out specific problems. These will report to the Round Table.

At present I am Acting Chair, but I shall be replaced by a German academic to be chosen by our German colleagues. The Steering Committee has also yet to be formally appointed, but is likely to include representatives from Britain, France, The Netherlands, Portugal, and Russia.

We decided to set up a Working Party to report on training in Spain, chaired by Gonzalo Ruiz Zapatero, and a less formal group, led by Ludmila Koryakova and Olena Smyntyna, to investigate ways of improving academic exchanges between western and eastern Europe.

There will also be an issue of EJA dedicated to training matters, with myself acting as 'guest' editor.

The major topic of discussion at Esslingen was the Bologna agreement, under which EU Ministers of Education agreed that universities should move over to a Bachelor/Master/ Doctorate structure based on modular courses, similar to that operating in countries such as the USA and Britain. The Dutch and Germans are well advanced in rethinking the structure of their university degrees, but in Britain and Spain no discussion has yet started among archaeologists about the implications of this. For Britain, which already has this structure, we have no general agreement, for instance, about the role of Masters courses in professional training. We have no idea what is happening elsewhere in the EU, if anything!

At this stage I am eager to hear from anyone who wishes to be added to the email list, and indeed to hear from any organisations across Europe which are dealing at a national level with training and education. As previously mentioned, we have no contacts at all in some countries.

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Education for Professional Archaeologists working Under Water

At the 6th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists in Lisbon a Round Table dealing with the education for professional archaeologists working under water took place. Some of the topics debated were quite controversial, therefore this summary is far from complete. I am thankful to all those who contributed to the debate or added later comments, in particular: Francisco Alves, Jan Bill, Carl.Olof Cederlund, Franca Cibecchini, Jørgen Denker, Unni Grön, Boudewijn Goudswaard, Antony Firth, Flemming Riek, Martin Mainberger, Thijs Maarleveld, Klaus Schwarzer (who was unable to attend the meeting) and Christer Westerdahl.

Activities in underwater archaeology have increased considerably during the last decades. In nearly all European countries most of the work underwater has up until now been conducted by state authorities often with the help of amateur divers or by amateur divers only. This situation is about to change. In some countries contract archaeologists have already started to become involved. In addition, the free movement of labour and services within the EU will soon have its effect. Amateur diving licenses are not sufficient qualification for undertaking professional work under water, but on the other hand, a professional diver has also been trained in certain skills, which are not needed for scientific work. This has led to the creation of a special license as scientific diver in some countries, for instance Germany and Denmark. A couple of years ago Germany introduced a special branch for archaeologists.

The following gives a summary of the various topics debated in Lisbon

Anybody working under water should have a good and broad archaeological education. This is of great importance, because underwater sites are usually complicated, for instance Mesolithic settlements, so-called pile dwelling, crannogs, submerged ancient settlements in the Mediterranean and wrecks of all ages. During the investigation of such sites there is often no chance to discuss any problems on location with someone more experienced.

The reasons for a proper academic qualification are twofold:

Firstly, underwater or maritime archaeology is part of the cultural heritage and it is therefore necessary to integrate it into the standards applying to professional archaeology as a whole. Often there is no clear division between underwater, wetland or dry land archaeology. Some of the problems concerning underwater sites could be better understood if the surrounding land is included in the considerations. To gain this archaeological

knowledge there is no need for a special university institute for underwater archaeology. Instead it would be better if underwater archaeology would be part of the normal teaching at a couple of universities. Secondly, only a few individuals will have the chance to work solely in underwater archaeology. Such individuals include those being employed as regional archaeological officers on the coast or as curators for maritime museums. Contract archaeologists in particular must be able to find a job on other excavations when unable to work under water.

Anyone working under water should have a good diving training. A special license as a scientific diver seems to be appropriate in this respect. Training should include the use of surface-supplied diving equipment, at least for those who are working as contract archaeologists. There are some considerations still under debate for creating an European scientific diver. Instead of a new international certificate, however, it was generally agreed to be wiser to recognise national qualifications. It would be advisable to state the type and amount of practical education on the certificate. As part of a diving training course previous experience and amateur qualifications, for example CMAS 2 STAR, should be accepted to some extent to reduce the time and costs of teaching.

Anybody working under water should be fully qualified for the work he or she has to do. This could lead to a situation in which somebody who may have passed the necessary diving examination can still be rejected by the leader of the team, if he or she thinks that a certain individual is, for some reason or other, unfit for the job.

Universities should endeavour to co-operate in the future by offering specific academic and practical courses on different topics and diving conditions for people who are either already qualified or are about to become qualified, in order to give them a chance to become more competent.

To give professionals the chance to gain more experience and to develop their skills further, the creation of a European field school for professional diving archaeologists seems to be advisable. Such a school could offer special courses of six to eight weeks on two or more sites in different host countries. Such courses can also be used to exchange ideas and to establish a network of communication.

Only under certain circumstances are mixed teams of professional underwater archaeologists and amateur divers of use for contract archaeology. On the other hand, amateur divers have successfully been integrated into teams on research excavations. There the question of insurance may occur, but this can be overcome by paying a higher rate, perhaps to a different insurance company.

After drawing up the above conclusions of the Round Table in Lisbon, no further discussions took place in Esslingen. The matter will be taken up by

the EAC, which has started a working group on underwater archaeology.

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Conference Sessions

The Business of Archaeology: EAA 2001 Session on Evaluating Archaeologists

A theme of sessions at the EAA Meetings in Bournemouth and Lisbon was an interest in the standards and quality of the archaeological investigations we undertake. This is certainly a good thing. In Esslingen we continued this theme by turning our attention to what we, as archaeologists, *actually do*. In European archaeology in the 21st century most of us are also *business people* whether we work for a private for-profit company, a state organisation, or a museum. We all offer services to other organisations or to some conception of 'the public' that pays for those services and for other products we produce.

Speakers from the UK, USA, Sweden, the Netherlands and Ireland addressed a number of themes that are common to many European archaeologists. The European context was set by a brief review of the EAA Principles of Conduct for Contract Archaeological Work. The most discussed theme revolved around who we as archaeologists work for – distinguishing immediate clients (e.g. 'developers') from a range of secondary but still crucially important users such as government curators, local government planners, and the general public. This theme was addressed by various approaches including market dynamics, quality management systems, business strategies, and the use of partnerships combining two or more organisations.

A variety of philosophies became apparent during discussion, which continued throughout a full afternoon Round Table session. The UK, Netherlands, Germany and the USA are all following distinctive paths, and practices differ in detail. It became apparent however that there are nonetheless many issues and concerns shared by all, foremost among which is a dedication to doing the best – highest quality – archaeology that is possible. The critical factor seemed to be not so much the business context – such as private company versus government agency – but rather our skills at managing ourselves over the long-term. Good management skills are essential for continuing to do good archaeology over time. These skills are equally necessary in government agencies as in private enterprise, and sadly are not common in either sphere.

It is clear that many archaeologists are unskilled at managing *the business of archaeology* – no matter how technically excellent our work may be. We are often not aware of how long many excavations will take to do, or how that time translates into a budget, or how to ensure we observe laws on employee and public health and safety. Our rates of pay are often less than our peers in other professions such as architects and engineers. However, the session was undeterred by what could have been a bleak prospect. The discussion remained firmly optimistic and positive throughout.

The disappointment of the session in 2001 was the strong north-western attendance, and the absence of colleagues from the south and east of Europe. Of course this partly reflects EAA membership, the increasing prevalence of 'commercial' archaeology in that region – and the consequent awareness of business practices. Despite this, most in attendance wished to have a better understanding of the management of archaeology in the south-east of Europe, and to have the chance to learn from these colleagues' experiences.

As an archaeologist who must also be a businessman, this is a topic of great interest to me.

If others would like to see the theme continued in Thessaloniki, please send me a short note at the address on the next page:

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The European Steppe of the Bronze Age

Almost all the presentations, which were registered and received before the EAA conference in Esslingen, were given during this session. Participants from the Ukraine and Northern Ireland were unfortunately not able to attend, but their lectures were exchanged for others by colleagues who were very eager to take part. The session was made up of fifteen extremely interesting papers on the problems of the Bronze Age in the Steppe. Speakers came from all over Europe, including Russia, the Ukraine, Serbia, the USA and Spain. The session itself was well-attended by members from countries in both eastern and western Europe, as well as members from the USA.

After hearing all the papers, the discussion was devoted to the problems of the Bronze Age economy. The discussion clearly fulfilled the goals we had set out in the abstract preceding the conference. Specialists from all over Europe and the USA talked about common problems in their research, and it became clear that projects being undertaken in different countries had similar aims. This led to a discussion on the starting up of a framework for collaborative projects. In particular, the paper presented by our Spanish colleagues on the excavation of mines in the Urals gave rise to a lot of questions and lively discussion. Half of the papers were devoted to the results from collaborative projects.

The main topics for discussion in the session were:

- the economy of the steppe (metallurgy and pottery, pastoralism, and problems of the origin of agriculture in the steppe)
- the chronology of cultures, and
- the using of complex approach to study these archaeological materials.

Some of the papers presented in the session will be published.

The success of the session led to a number of participants expressing their wish to continue the subject at future conferences. As the organisers, we very much hope that this will be possible.

Pavel Kouznetsov and Oleg Motchalov

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Notes

A Ritual Assemblage from Isaiia, Moldavia

Recently, in the village Isaiia, near the town Husi, in Moldavia, a ritual precucutenian assemblage was discovered by archaeologist Vicu Merlan. The find, consisting of 42 anthropomorphic figurines (21 female and 21 male) and 42 small clay balls and miniature clay stools, was deposited in a ceramic vase and was presented this September to the international community by professor Nicolae Ursulescu from Iasi University at the last UISPP congress in Liege.

This discovery adds new information to our knowledge of Chalcolithic religion, and deconstructs the "goddess theory".

Dragos Gheorghiu
ROMANIA

For more information contact Dragos Gheorghiu by email:
dgheorghiu@dig.ro

The Margo Titus Visiting Scholars Program

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program. Tytus Fellows, in the fields of philology, history and archaeology, who will ordinarily be at least 5 years beyond receipt of the PhD, will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one month and a maximum of nine during the regular academic year (October 1 to May 30). Tytus Fellows will receive a monthly stipend of \$1000 plus housing and a travel allowance. They will also receive office space and enjoy the use of the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College Libraries. While at Cincinnati Tytus Fellows will be free to pursue their own research.

The University of Cincinnati Burnham Classics Library is one of the world's premier collections in the field of Classical Studies. Comprising 165,000 volumes, the library covers all aspects of the Classics: the languages and literatures, history, civilisation, art, and archaeology. Of special value for scholars is both the richness of the collection and its accessibility - almost any avenue of research in the classics can be pursued deeply and broadly under a single roof. The unusually comprehensive core collection, which is maintained by three professional classicist librarians, is augmented by several special collections such as 15,000 nineteenth century German *Programmschriften*, extensive holdings in Palaeography, Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies. At neighbouring Hebrew Union College, the Klau Library, with holdings in excess of 400,000 volumes, is rich in Judaica and Near Eastern Studies.

Application Deadline: January 1.
For application forms please write to:

Director, Margo Tytus
Visiting Scholars Program
Department of Classics
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati OH 45221-0226

Email: secretary@classics.uc.edu
webpage: <http://classics.uc.edu/tytus>

Studia Vasorum

Studia Vasorum is an e-journal of theory and experiment in ceramics.

The main goal of the journal is to promote a more complex approach in ceramic studies and to present the archaeological experiment and theory in a new synthesis. The journal's aim is to present an interdisciplinary approach to ceramic analysis, technology, typology and decoration analysis, through the integration of theory and experiment.

The journal includes classical as well as post-modern studies, and is aimed at scholars and students in archaeology as well as chemical scientists and researchers.

The board of the journal includes renown European and American scholars in ceramic studies, from prehistory to the Classical ages.

The journal can be visited at www.vadastra.ro.

Dragos Gheorghiu,
ROMANIA
Email: dgheorghiu@digl.ro

September 11th, 2001

The letter below was sent by Willem Willems, President of the EAA, as an expression of sympathy and support to our American colleagues after the tragic events of September 11th 2001 in the USA.

*To the Presidents of the
SAA, AIA, SHA and RPA*

*Dear colleagues,
I am sending you this message on behalf of the board and members of the European Association of Archaeologists, who were gathered at our Annual Meeting in Esslingen, Germany, from 19 to 23 September, only one week after the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington.*

Our membership has adopted a resolution to send you our condolences and to express to our American colleagues our feelings of horror and sadness about these events. Of course we hope there are no casualties among your membership, but most important, we want you to know we feel deeply connected to you in this disaster and in what will follow, which shall affect us all. As one European politician has put it, paraphrasing Kennedy's famous words in Berlin 30 years ago: we are all New Yorkers now.

Inevitably, these events will also influence our professional work as archaeologists in ways that at this point in time we can only begin to understand. We believe that, in any case, we share a profession that as a historical and a social science can and should help to create a basis for mutual understanding among the people of this world. And if we, as archaeologists, want to make a contribution now, it should be to fight against all the stupid, corrupted and criminal use of the past by fanatics as well as by nationalistic politicians and misguided fellow citizens, which lies at the heart of the tragedy that has occurred.

We shall be glad to join forces in such a fight!

Amersfoort, the Netherlands, 25 September 2001



*Professor Dr. Willem J.H. Willems
President of the EAA*

The following mail received by the editor may also be of interest to members.

From: Richard Pettigrew, President and Executive Director, Archaeological Legacy Institute:

"Friends and colleagues: In the context of the shocking events of September 11, we asked Dr. William L. Rathje to share some of his thoughts in an Audio Commentary for webcasting on The Archaeology Channel, our public education, streaming media website:

(www.archaeologychannel.org).

Dr. Rathje, who has long worked to employ archaeology in addressing the problems of our time, generously agreed to do this. His contribution is now available for you to hear on TAC.

In his Audio Commentary, titled Archaeology and the WTC Atrocity, Dr. Rathje expresses his feelings on the subject, discusses how archaeologists have responded and can respond, and suggests a practical and effective way to memorialize the event and the human lives that were lost. This has been and remains a difficult time for Americans and people around the globe who respect human life and desire a peaceful future. Like many of you, we at ALI wish we had more power to affect the course of events. We hope that bringing Dr. Rathje's comments to the world on TAC will help in some way to bring about the kinds of outcomes we all wish to see.

We invite you to sample this and other programs on TAC. If you feel that this project is a worthy endeavour, please participate in the Membership and Underwriting programs described on our website at: www.archaeologychannel.org. Your help will allow us to continue and enhance this nonprofit public-education service. We also welcome new content partners as we reach out to the world community."

Email: RPettigrew@aol.com

Book Review

The Archeology of Fire in The Bronze Age of Romania

by C. F. Schuster, A. Comsa and R. Popa.
Foreward by D. Gheorghiu. Bibliotheca Musei Giurgiuensis II, Vavila Edinf SRL, Giurgiu, 2001. 19 oages and 42 figures.

Inspired by the 2000 EAA session *The Archaeology of Fire*, this uncommon publication in the Romanian archaeological literature, discusses the relationships of man and fire in a very interesting epoch of prehistory: the Bronze Age.

The book is divided into two parts, discussing the « world of the living » and « the world of the dead »,

The chapters *The functionality of the fire for the Romanians, Fire and divinity, Fire and people*, have the following themes:

- the connection between fire and everyday life;
- People and pots;
- Pots and bread;
- Fire and shelters;
- The connection between fire and after life (Symbolical cremation after burying the dead; Symbolical cremation of people who died away from home; Symbolical cremation for remembering the dead;
- Cremation of the ghost – *strigoi*;
- Fire and the ritual foods or drinks.

Hearths, platforms, and settlements are also discussed in relation to fire.

An anthropological chapter on pyres and cultplaces and a list of the sites mentioned in the text concludes the book.

This co-authored book, in addition to the the 2000 and 2001 EAA conference sessions on the Archaeology of Fire represent the contribution of a new generation of Romanian scholars to European archaeology.

Triaian Popa
ROMANIA

Information from the Secretariat

The Website

The Secretariat is happy to inform you that the EAA is developing a new site of links on the web. In the future it will be possible to find links to a large number of European archaeological institutions. We are, however, still looking for addresses of Universities, national boards and museums.

The website can be found at:

<http://www.e-a-a.org/altamira>.

If you want to add your institution or have a national list of institutions please send the information to the EAA Secretariat in Kungsbacka:

petra.nordin@raa.se.

Please note that the member's site is under construction!

EAA Membership

The EAA membership year runs from January to December. The renewal form for 2002 has been sent out in November. It is now possible to let EAA charge your credit card on an annual basis – if the expiry date allows it. A tick box will be added on the form.

The membership benefits include one volume (three issues sent out in April, August and November/December) of the Journal, Summer

(May) and Winter issues (November /December) of the TEA (The European Archaeologist, Newsletter) and all the mailings sent out from the Secretariat. It is also possible to participate in our Annual Meetings at a reduced cost if you are a member.

It is possible to pay the membership fee in Euro to the EAA international bank account from 1st January 2002 and onwards. (The Account no is:

SE54 5000 0000 0590 1823 2416 and the SWIFT ADDRESS: **ESSESESS**).

For more information, please take a look at the membership form.

Thessaloniki Conference 2002

Please note that to be able to apply for a Wenner-Gren Grant, if these are again available in 2002, you have to be an archaeologist with a social anthropological education.

The 8th EAA ANNUAL MEETING site is only accessible to **MS Internet Explorer users**. However, we do hope it will be available for Netscape users soon!

For further information, please take a look at:
<http://www.symvoli.com.gr/EAA8.html>

Forthcoming EAA Conferences

Thessaloniki 25th – 29th September 2002

As stated above, the 8th Annual Conference is being organised by Kostas Kotsakis on behalf of the Aristotele University and the Ministry of Culture. The first mailing from the organisers will be sent out soon.

St. Petersburg 10th-14th September 2003

The 9th Annual Conference is being organised by Nicholas Petrov at the Department of Archaeology, St. Petersburg University.

Future Conferences

The 10th Annual Conference in 2004 is planned to take place in Cracow, Poland.

The Editor's Corner

Karen Waugh

After such a successful conference as Esslingen this year, one can't help but notice the frenzied email activity in the first days back home the following week. Especially for me, attempting to send reminders or requests to all those speakers who could contribute to TEA. Whilst quite exhausting, such a method seems to be paying off, if the content of my mailbox is anything to go by. Thank you to all those who have responded. I realised again this year just how many contacts are made at the EAA conference, both social and professional. Whilst the promised EAA questionnaire will undoubtedly cover such subjects, I would also be interested to hear of any successful contacts that are made at the conferences for the newsletter.

I am still looking for correspondents from the majority of European countries to help collect information for TEA (see TEA 15). Please get in touch if you're willing to help.

At the EAA Board Meeting in February 2002, we will be discussing a possible new format and content for the TEA. I would be very happy to hear ideas from members, especially as to what sort of information and subjects the TEA should cover.

Please contact: KE.Waugh@planet.nl

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

PROPOSAL FOR

THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRIZE

2002

The proposal could be downloaded from the EAA Web-site <http://www.e-a-a.org> under button "News" and should be sent to the following address;

EAA Secretariat
c/o Riksantikvarieämbetet
Box 10259,
434 23 Kungsbacka
Sweden

or by email to: petra.nordin@raa.se
Fax no: +46 300 33901

The closing date for proposals is 31st of January 2002

The prize is awarded annually by an independent committee to an individual, institution or (local or regional) government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage. In principle, this can be any contribution that is outstanding and of European scope or importance, it does not have to be a scientific contribution. The prize for 2002 will be awarded during the Annual Meeting of the EAA in Thessaloniki, on the 25 September.

The Committee will discuss all serious proposals for the award. Nominations may be made by any of the following:

1. Members of the Association (all grades of membership)
2. Professors and heads of departments of archaeology in European universities and institutes
3. Directors of governmental heritage management organisations and agencies in European countries (members of the Council of Europe)
4. Non-governmental archaeological, heritage, and professional organisations in European countries.

You are invited to use the form found on the website to nominate a person, institution, or a (local or regional) government.

Fieldwork Opportunities

Although the deadline has passed for registering in the Bulletin for 2002, members may be interested in this service for next year onwards

The Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB)

The Archaeological Institute of America invites you to advertise your archaeological field school, tour program or job listing in the AFOB. This free listing in AFOB helps connect willing workers with your program, as it reaches thousands of people each year.

This year we are planning to include more opportunities for children under eighteen as well as for senior citizens. Additionally, we hope to include a larger section about finding paid positions in archaeology.

If you have any questions about AFOB, or would like more information, please contact:

Michael Mozina
Assistant Editor
email: Afob@aia.bu.edu

The Centre for the Study of Eurasian Nomads (CSEN)

The CSEN is offering three fieldwork opportunities for Summer 2002;

1. The excavation of Golden Hills, a Khazar Fortress located about 70 km west of Rostov-na-Donu in southern Russia. Further information can be found on the CSEN website at:
http://csen.org/Golden_Hills_Khazar_FWO/2002_Gold_Hills_Index.html
2. Fieldwork opportunities in the Desert Steppe Zone of the Middle Gobi Province, Mongolia. See website:
http://csen.org/Baga_Gazaryn_Chuluu_Survey_2002/2002_BGC_Index.html
3. The Chastiye Kurgany excavations in the southern Don region, north of the Black Sea, Russia. See website:
http://csen.org/Chastiye_Kurgany

For questions contact:

Dr. Jeanine Davis-Kimball,
Director

Center for the Study of Eurasian Nomads
577 San Clemente St.
Ventura, CA 93001 USA
Email: jkimball@csen.org

EAA Schedule of Activities in 2002 (until July)

January

EAA annual Membership starts and lasts until the end of December

25 January

Deadline for pre-registration form to be sent to the Annual Conference Organisers

31 January

Deadline for proposals for candidates for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize

25 February

Registration deadline to receive the first issue of the EJA on time

14-18 February

Executive and editorial board meeting

1 March

List of members sent to SAGE

March

Second Mailing from the Conference Organisers

March

Nomination Committee Meeting

30 April

Deadline for articles and announcements for the TEA

1 May

Deadline for sending session proposals and papers to the Conference Organisers

May

Candidate letter and form sent out to the Members, also available as pdf-files on the website

30 May

TEA summer issue will be put on the web

24 June

Deadline for membership registration to receive the first two issues of the EJA in August

1 July

List of EAA members sent to SAGE

Recruit a Friend and join the 8th EAA Annual Meeting 2002!

Help your Association – encourage your fellow archaeologists to join the EAA. Together we can support European Archaeology and the archaeological profession.

The EAA membership form could be found on the website: <http://www.e-a-a.org>.

DIARY

18-23 March 2002

5th Intensive Programme on European Prehistoric Art, Sacred Landscapes in Prehistoric Europe

Instituto Politécnico de Tomar – Portugal

20-24 March 2002

67th SAA Annual Meeting

Denver, Colorado, USA

Email: meetings@saa.org

27 May – 2 June 2002

9th International Conference of the European Southeast Asian Archaeologists (EurASEAA)

Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm, SWEDEN

Contact: The Organising Committee for EurASEAA 2002, Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Post Box 16176, 103 24 Stockholm, Sweden.

E-mail: euraseaa2002@mfea.se

23-28 August 2002

9th Conference of the International Council of Archaeozoology

Durham University, UNITED KINGDOM

Email: jcaz.2002@durham.ac.uk

25 August –1 September 2002

"Rural Landscapes: past processes and future strategies"

University of Tartu, ESTONIA

For further information, take a look at: <http://www.geo.ut.ee/PECSRL>

9-14 September 2002

Northern Archaeological Congress

Ural Branch of RAS, Ekaterinburg, RUSSIA

Contact: NAC Organising Committee Institute of History and Archaeology, Ural Branch of RAS, 56 Luxemburg st., Ekaterinburg 620026 Russia.

Email: northcongress@ural.ru

20-22 September 2002

Medieval Europe Basel 2002: 3rd International Conference of Medieval and Later Archaeology

Basel, SWITZERLAND

The central theme is 'Centre, Region, Periphery'

The European Archaeologist

No 17 Summer 2002

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*The views expressed are those of the authors and do not
necessarily represent official EAA policy.*

ISSN 1022-0135

IPA, the Portuguese Institute of Archaeology: Response from the EAA

Willem Willems, President EAA

Below, is the message, which has been sent by me
on behalf of the EAA to the office of the Minister of
Culture of Portugal:

*The European Association of Archaeologists (EAA),
which is the only pan European membership
organization uniting academic archaeologists and
heritage managers from 42 countries, has been
informed that the Portuguese new Minister of
Culture has announced his intention to terminate the
independent existence of IPA.*

*IPA (Instituto Portugues de Arqueologia) is the
independent administration of the archaeological
heritage of Portugal that was created in 1997 in the
wake of the courageous decisions taken by the
Portuguese government on the Cõa Valley dam
project, which threatened the archaeological
heritage.*

*For several reasons, the EAA is very concerned
about this development.*

*First, we have been informed that the Portuguese
government is planning to create a large institute,
lumping together National Monuments and
Archaeology. This is a similar structure to the one
that existed before the creation of IPA. The creation
of IPA as an independent government body has
been a major boost for archaeological heritage
management in Portugal. Portugal's rich
archaeological heritage deserves a national
organization responsible specifically for its
management, which in many ways is fundamentally
different from the management of built monuments
and requires specialist attention.*

*IPA has, in a very short time, achieved an
outstanding international reputation and (because of
its excellent management) has become a vital
centre for archaeological research and heritage
management in Portugal. The establishment of
centres of study such as CNANS (nautical and
underwater archaeology) and CNART (centre for
rock art) testify to this achievement, as does the fact
that EAA held its annual meeting in Lisbon in 2000,
which was prepared by IPA and became a major
success. Only with the creation of IPA have
Portuguese archaeological heritage management
issues been debated on the European level and the
experience of Portuguese colleagues in this respect
proved to be very valuable for European
archaeology.*

*Second, our concern is for the future of the World
Heritage Rock Art site of the Cõa Valley. A
delegation from the EAA board was received by the
President of Portugal, Dr. Mario Soares, in 1995
and was able to express its concern about the
effects of the Cõa Valley project on the invaluable
archaeological heritage in the valley. Foz Coa was*

accepted on the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 1998 and in 1999 the EAA awarded the European Archaeological Heritage prize to the Portuguese Minister of Culture, Dr. M.M. Carrilho, in view of his role in the subsequent actions of the Portuguese government to safeguard the unique rock art in the valley. Creating IPA was related to these admirable actions and since then, IPA has played an important role in the development of the park and the care of its treasures by PAVC (the Côa Valley archaeological park). Of major importance is the decision taken last year to build a museum on the former site of the dam, which will need a continuous supervision by a competent archaeological organization such as IPA.

The EAA hopes that it will be possible to reconsider the steps that are being contemplated with a view to the necessity of an optimal and informed, specialist management of Portugal's rich archaeological heritage and also in view of the position of archaeology as a discipline in Portugal and Portuguese archaeology in Europe.

On behalf of the European Association of Archaeologists,

*Professor Willem J.H. Willems,
President*

EAA Board Resolution supporting French Archaeology System

Jean-Paul Demoule & Francoise Audouze,
FRANCE

In a previous TEA paper Francoise Audouze has summarised the project of reform for contract archaeology in France and explained the events and the institutional crisis that led to it. The paper also analysed the content of the law project. Since then, in January 2001, after considerable back and forth between the assembly and the senate, the French parliament voted into law a bill that reorganises archaeology in France. The main reform is the creation of a semi-public agency: *l'Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives* (INRAP) which began in February 2002. It is charged with overseeing all operations relating to contract archaeology or preventive archaeology as it is called in France (see TEA no 15, 2001).

The expenses of these operations are covered by a tax paid by developers according to the principle "the polluter pays". The tax formula is proportional to the surface size, the depth of the site, and the density of archaeological artefacts. INRAP has the obligation to associate to its activities other scientific institutions.

The most noticeable differences between the first draft and the signed law are the tax formula that may not be sufficient in an urban context, and in the

tax limitations for urban developers regardless of the local land and building values. The law was passed in January 2001, the decrets d'application (regulations) were passed in January and February 2002. INRAP, the semi-public agency that replaced the for non profit agency AFAN, was created in February 2002. The former AFAN employees have been transferred into INRAP as long term contract state agents. A reorganization of the former AFAN regional centres is underway. Unlike AFAN, INRAP has a scientific committee in charge of advising the director and president on scientific policy.

While most French archaeologists welcome this creation as an important improvement, a small group of archaeologists do not. Although, they do not represent the French profession, they decided to lodge a complaint with the DG4 of the European Commission in Brussels (the Direction of Concurrence, in charge of fair trading). Their argument is based on the purely economic and commercial nature of contract archaeology. It rejects the analysis of the French Parliament that was confirmed by the French Constitutional court. Instead, they base their assertion on the position held by the French Commission de la Concurrence, an advisory commission to the Ministry of Finances. In 1998 they held that contract archaeology could be considered a purely commercial activity. However, this was prior to the law being debated and this commission modified its position after the law was passed in 2002.

Some of the archaeologists who lodged the complaint are volunteers fearful of loss of participation in contract archaeology. However, few of them are actually occupied in this area. As a matter of fact, it is for more likely that in a purely private system that they would lose their participation because their participation would correspond to unfair competition and would be considered moonlighting. On the other hand, in a public system, the role of amateur archaeology is fully acknowledged. In fact, INRAP already started to sign agreements with some of the amateurs associations.

In November 2001, DG4 asked for the explanation of the new legislation from the French government. These explanations have been sent to DG4 and INRAP waits for DG4 comments.

As a consequence of this situation, the EAA Board has voted on and accepted the following resolution:

In some European countries rescue archaeology is carried out exclusively by the national archaeological service (Greece, the Nordic countries, most of the German Länder). In others there are private-sector archaeological research organizations. Being concerned for both the general quality of archaeological research in Europe and for the autonomy of each national community to organize its own research structures, the EAA, supports the different solutions that maintain a high quality of research and efficiency.

Among these, the EAA wishes to confirm the interest of the French system of preventive archaeology. France hopes to set up its general

legislation, within the framework of the Malta (Valletta) Convention, which it has ratified, based on four principles:

- The national archaeological service calls for rescue excavations.
- These excavations are allocated to a national research institute which operates over the entire country (INRAP : Institut National des Recherches Archéologiques Préventives, a semi-autonomous public agency).
- This national institute is also required to organize cooperation with other research organizations, both French and foreign, in order to carry out and study the results of excavations.
- Funding of excavations is met from a tax paid by developers based on the principle that "the polluter pays" and calculated according to the surface area of the site, the depth of the archaeological layers, and the density of the remains. Certain developers (social housing, individuals building their own houses) are exempt from this tax; for others types of housing there is a ceiling set on this tax.

The French Parliament, with the validation of the Constitutional Council, considers that in the last analysis preventive archaeology does not constitute a commercial or trading activity and that developers will not be paying for a service to themselves but rather so that the State, through the medium of INRAP, may make good damage to the national archaeological heritage.

Being concerned for both the general quality of archaeological research in Europe and for the autonomy of each national community to organize its own research structures, the EAA wishes to confirm the interest of the French system of preventive archaeology in this respect.

The authors would like to thank Henry Cleere and Ezra Zubrow for helping to translate texts from French to English.

For more information, contact:

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France

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Fax + 33 1 46 69 24 92

Website : <http://www.mae.u-paris10.fr/index.htm>

A version of the following paper has already been published by US/ICOMOS after the Lisbon conference in 2000. The paper is worth reprinting here for a different audience, since not only is it an amusing (or bemused?) reflection on our sometimes curious and divers European legislation, but it also addresses the more serious discussions about how united or uniform individual countries need to be in order to promote good practice and understanding on a pan-European scale. Clearly a discussion that will continue in Thessaloniki.

A Yankee's View of European Heritage Management

Thomas R. Wheaton, New South Associates USA

In 1992, the Council of Europe (CoE) promulgated the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, or what is commonly known among European archaeologists as the Malta Convention. As of today, many of the European Union (EU) countries have ratified the treaty.

To understand the European system and how cultural resource laws work within that framework, it is necessary to understand the relationship between the CoE and the EU. The CoE is an association of countries with no legislative powers. It can only make conventions that the forty or so member states can ratify or not. The only sanction the CoE has is not to allow countries to join, such as Serbia. The EU is an official supranational organization with legislative powers, which supersede those of its sixteen members following rules set up by the Maastricht Treaty. The EU tends to concern itself with political and economic integration and the CoE with cultural issues.

The Malta Convention has to some extent become the European version of the US National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. However, this should not be thought of as a one to one correlation. When, how, and by whom the convention is carried out depends to a great extent on the economic regulations of the EU. The EU has also incorporated archaeological requirements into its environmental regulations apart from the Malta Convention requirements. As such, the Malta Convention and recent EU regulations have caused and will continue to cause many changes in the way archaeology is conducted in Europe. As we know from the US side of the Atlantic, as the amount of archaeology increases so will the attendant problems of who gets the work done, who oversees the quality of the work, where all the stuff is to be curated, how to standardise the work, etc. Some countries and archaeologists will bury their heads in the sand and hope it goes away or does not affect them. As we also know from our American experience, this is wishful thinking. Others, like those in the Netherlands, will meet the challenge head on and take charge of the situation. All in all, the vast range of languages, laws, and cultures, including the archaeological culture, in Europe makes this a daunting task. The EU has also passed economic rules stating that if EU money is involved in a project, the bidding

process must be open to all qualified bidders in all EU countries. This is similar to federal money requiring adherence to federal law in the US. It has been interpreted by some to mean that for example a Greek archaeologist should be able to bid on a project in the UK if qualified to do so, and vice versa. This is not welcome news in some countries. EU policy also implies that there will be competitive bidding and thus private enterprise will get its dirty little foot in the door. This is, of course, frightening to archaeologists and others in some countries who see private enterprise as destined to bring down the quality of archaeology.

Now that an archaeologist, as a recognised professional, may have to be accepted as such in other countries, it has become important to know what constitutes an archaeologist, what is adequate field work, and what makes up a proper report. At the annual conference of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) in Lisbon (September, 2000), discussions on standardisation and attempts at understanding the problem were major aspects of the discussions. As the American Cultural Resources Association's (ACRA) Executive Director, I was privileged to be able to participate along with Chuck Niquette, Secretary-Treasurer of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), in one such workshop and was an observer in another.

One of these sessions was a round table discussion headed by Willem Willems of the Netherlands, President of the EAA, and Jean Paul Demoule of France. There has apparently been some discussion the past few years about which countries have the correct interpretation of and are abiding by the Malta Convention and Maastricht Treaty and which ones are not. Therefore, the original purpose of the round table was to reach some kind of agreement on how the Malta Convention should be implemented. But it soon became obvious that the round table would not get past reviewing the differences in how archaeological heritage management (AHM) is implemented and the regulatory environment in individual countries. Even for Europeans, who are used to dealing with diversity, the range of laws and practice was a little surprising. Before the round table, it seemed that few people had a good idea on just how diverse the various EU member nations were on basic issues such as who owns the archaeological heritage, how it is managed or not managed, the various political settings and restrictions, views on private enterprise, who pays for the work, and the range of land owning policies and traditions, among a host of other issues.

One representative from each country present was allowed to sit at the table and speak for their country (with plenty of kibbitzing from the sidelines). Notable by their absence were Spain, Italy, most of Eastern Europe, and Russia. The participants were then presented with nine questions which they answered in order before moving on to the next question. This format immediately gave a good idea of the wide range of approaches to similar issues. The answers were not couched in legalese, and in an attempt at moving the discussion along,

participants were encouraged to sum up the situation in their country rather than give detailed explanations of their laws and practice. Summing up a nation's landholding practices in a couple of sentences is difficult at best, but the overall view gained from this exercise was impressive in its complexity, and gave one a sense of the enormity of the problem of integration in Europe.

1. Who owns the remains?

Each member, or at least the first few to speak, spoke with absolute certainty that everyone else would agree with them. Few did.

In the Netherlands, it seemed to be a given that artefacts should not remain with the owner of the land. Accidental finds belong to the finder or landowner, while artefacts found in an excavation (all excavations are licensed) belong to the state. In France, artefacts belong to the landowner on terrestrial sites, but not on underwater sites. In Portugal, accidental finds of value are constitutionally recognised as the "national heritage", and the courts have prevented landowners from keeping them, but the finder can be compensated. The landowner owns the site but cannot just dig it up, and may be compensated if the land is rendered unusable for having an important site on it. In the UK, the artefacts from the normal run of the mill AHM projects are owned by the landowner in England and Wales, and by the Crown in Scotland and Northern Ireland, while "treasure" belongs to the state; underwater ownership is ambiguous. In Norway, artefacts belong to the state. Germany is a special case due mostly to its federal system of government. Of the sixteen states in Germany, not all have enforceable rules governing AHM. Some states split "finds" with the finder and/or landowner others consider below ground remains as belonging to the state. Denmark allows the landowner to own the site, but the artefacts belong to the state, and the finder and landowner can be rewarded for the finds. Hungary is currently in flux having just come out from under a heavily centralised system. In the Republic of Ireland artefacts belong to the state, the finder is rewarded and the site belongs to the landowner. Greece owns all below ground remains, allowing the landowner to have "possession" of the site and perhaps compensation for the artefacts of value. One theme that ran through all of these responses was that few seemed to be addressing AHM issues. Rather they dealt mostly with the old idea of "national treasures" and "national monuments." Few of these countries appear to have seriously approached the issue of the tons of artefacts and thousands of sites that will be found as a result of the treaty, who owns them, who wants them, and how to care for them.

2. Who decides what is preserved?

In France, destruction of a recognised site is prohibited by law despite the fact that the landowner owns the site and artefacts, or is presumed to do so. In the UK and many other countries only "scheduled" sites, or sites on the national register of important sites, are protected by law; in the

Republic of Ireland, all sites are protected. Interestingly, the question of whether archaeologists, the public, or landowners have a role in deciding what is preserved was not discussed at this round table. There seemed to be a general consensus that academic and government archaeologists working through regulatory agencies were the sole arbiters, and the role of the private sector archaeologist, if such a thing existed, the public and the landowner have little or no say in most countries.

3. Who chooses the archaeologist and decides on the scope of work?

This question quickly became, "what government agency gives out the permits?" and it seemed to be understood by most present that the permits were for excavation. Nearly all the European archaeologists I met and the Malta Convention refer to AHM archaeology as "rescue archaeology" with the implication that such archaeology is not planned or managed and only involves excavation. While this is, of course, not true, and Europeans have the three phases of identification, evaluation, and mitigation in various mixtures just as in the US, the first two phases seem to get short shrift at least in discussions of this sort. While surveys are clearly being conducted, the emphasis seems to be on rescue excavations of sites that cannot be avoided during construction.

In France, the government gives out the permits under a centralised system that seems to be the norm in Europe. In many countries, permits are only given to a handful of government-approved and run institutions with no allowance for the private sector. The UK is an exception to the general rule of centralised permitting and does not seem to have nationally centralised prior permitting. The UK is much more like the US in requiring that the archaeological work itself be done to a satisfactory level in order to get a building permit or meet other regulatory obligations. The UK (through the Institute of Field Archaeologists) also seems to be one of the few countries with true professional certification. However, certification is not required to conduct research, similar to the situation of the Register of Professional Archaeologists in the US. In Germany, each state has different rules about how to get and who gets permits, although the latter is usually based on educational qualifications only, and experience does not count for much. This results in the potential for permits being given to an archaeologist with a PhD who has never excavated over an archaeologist with only a BA, but with 20 years experience. It is actually illegal to call yourself an archaeologist in Germany if you have no university qualification. In Denmark, there are no private firms, and all work is done by museums, universities, and the state. In Portugal, it is illegal to dig a site, even on your own land, without a permit from the Ministry of Culture, and permits are issued to individuals (even if they are members of a private company) rather than organizations. The state decides who is qualified based on degrees, experience, and a "clean record" in publications. In Hungary, there is a strong permitting process and

permits are given to institutions. The Republic of Ireland has perhaps one of the most strenuous permitting processes. Depending upon whom you talk to, individuals must go through a rigorous vetting process each time they apply for a permit which includes a personal interview, an examination of past history, and experience. The personal interview may be waived on subsequent permit applications. This seems to be on a case by case basis, and not through a certification program such as the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Presently in the Netherlands only three types of institutions can receive permits: the state service, universities, and municipalities (provided they employ an archaeologist). Companies are allowed to exist but cannot get permits. This will change by 2002, when the whole system will be upgraded to a private sector system based on the Malta Convention, and will be more like that in the UK.

4. Is Archaeology: a "normal business" activity; a "public interest" activity; or a "public interest and scientific" activity?

This is a question that has serious implications for how archaeology will be conducted in Europe and how the Malta Convention and the EU's environmental regulations will be interpreted for years to come. This is the crux of the issue between those countries, such as France, that see archaeology as something only the national government can and should do and those, like the UK, who feel that private enterprise has a role to play. If an activity is defined as a "normal business" activity, then the EU regulations may take over, and France and other countries will be required to accept archaeologists, as professionals, from other countries, including private sector archaeologists and companies, in a competitive setting. It is the competitive setting that seems to worry people the most. If archaeology is a "public" or "scientific" activity, countries will be able to close the door on competition from private firms from other countries. The countries siding with France on this issue include Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Hungary, and Greece. Those on the other side include the UK, the Republic of Ireland and the Netherlands depending on the situation.

5. Who pays for archaeology?

The Malta Convention recommends a "polluter pays" principal as is used for environmental impact studies. Most countries have some version of this system or will have one shortly. The notable exception is the Republic of Ireland where a lottery raises funds to pay for the work. What is interesting is the justification that these countries give for their position: they say archaeology is just like biology and the other environmental services, or in other words a "normal business" activity so polluters should pay. These were often the same speakers who felt that archaeology is not a "normal business" activity when it comes to private consulting firms, competition, and foreign archaeologists.

6. Who controls the quality of the work?

This question goes hand in hand with the issue of competition. There is a great fear in some countries that if archaeology is allowed to become competitive and the private sector is allowed to enter the fray, the quality of the archaeology will be degraded. This assumes, of course, that the quality of the work today is above reproach. One of the much-repeated complaints at the round table, and the conference in general, was the poor quality or complete absence of reports. In Germany for example, not all states require AHM, and those that do only require the fieldwork, not analysis and write up.

Despite the preoccupation with the quality of the work, few countries have real professional certification organizations like the Register of Professional Archaeologists or the IFA in the UK. Most countries answered that the state controlled the archaeologists, but the actual requirements, beyond a college degree, often seem to be non-existent or uneven, at best. Some do not take experience or recent past performance into consideration. Two of the three countries with a significant private sector, the Republic of Ireland and the UK, have developed more formal review systems. Portugal, the other "private sector" country, has a yearly review procedure, as do some others. From an outsider's point of view, it would thus seem that the private sector encourages standards rather than lowering them.

Few of the countries seem to be attacking the issue from the direction of the final report and withholding permits until the work is performed satisfactorily regardless of who performs it. Once you have a permit prior to fieldwork, it seems that you can do little wrong. Using contract requirements in the US sense as a way to insure better performance did not seem particularly relevant to most of the panel.

7. How is the data maintained and archived?

8. How is the data disseminated to the public?

9. How is the data disseminated to the scientific community?

As time was running short, the last three questions were taken together. These three questions show a concern with the problem of inadequate reporting, and as in the US, a growing awareness of the role of the public as consumers of archaeology, if not as decision makers. There also seems to be a debate going on about whether notes and data should be curated with the artefacts. In France, records are reportedly poorly controlled, but there are two government agencies for communicating with the public and colleagues. In the UK, there is no government requirement for dissemination to the public, but reports are filed at a recognised curatorial facility and publication is normally a contractual requirement of the local planning committee. In Germany, any reports (keeping in mind they are not often required) are available to public scrutiny, apparently much like the Freedom of Information Act in the US. In Denmark, artefacts are

kept in museums, reports are required, but many museums are in "arrears" with final reports. In Greece, there is a legal obligation for a preliminary report although not for the final scientific report. Greece also has problems with getting reports turned in, and will not grant a permit for another project without the previous preliminary report. Portugal sends artefacts and notes to museums, but these are inadequate for the greatly increasing number of projects. Reports are required, and not publishing may mean no more projects for that person. Portugal is also struggling with intellectual property rights of the data collected. In the Republic of Ireland, artefacts are turned over to the national museum, but there is apparently little regulation. A recent study showed that only one-half of all projects since 1930 have written final reports. (That a country could have a list of all archaeological projects for the past 70 years shows how different their system is from the US.) Sweden requires a final report within one year of fieldwork and is exploring ways to move publishing to the Internet. Hungary has annual reporting requirements, but no control on whether a final report has actually been done. The story from the Netherlands is familiar to some of us in the US, where museums are often not interested in the artefacts and data produced from AHM projects. On the other hand, the Netherlands does have a system of provincial depots where such artefacts can be curated.

Comments

One of the things that is most striking about these discussions is, of course, the fear of the private sector and competition, perhaps the latter is more greatly feared than the former. There is a fear of loss of control and of the comfortable life of pre-AHM archaeology and its attendant academic and governmental perquisites. This plays itself out in familiar ways to us in the US.

In general, it seems that one can only do, and presumably understand, archaeology in the country where one is a citizen and was educated. There is a general opinion that private companies only want to make a profit even though university professors and government bureaucrats make more than the private company owners in most cases. It is implied that for-profit firms will always underbid and do shoddy work, despite the fact that if they do shoddy work they will not stay in business long if the regulatory agencies turn down a few of their reports. There is supposedly a difference between "research" and AHM archaeology, although this is becoming less of an issue for many. And there is the fear that private firms pay technicians too much thus ruining the archaeological ethic of pain and suffering necessary to become an archaeologist.

What was not discussed were the advantages of a competitive system. This is, I feel, due in part to the newness of the whole AHM situation and a general unfamiliarity with competitive economics and the private sector. Let me make a few predictions.

When the Malta Convention really kicks in over the next few years, there will be too much work for the government agencies and universities to handle. As

centralised bureaucracies become a drag on the system by not being able to meet schedules, their clients will start looking for alternatives. The old bureaucratic systems will not be able to adjust fast enough, the universities will not be able to meet schedules or the quality required in a cost-effective manner. As long as there is a national desire for economic development and for protection of heritage sites, and a level playing field, the private sector will fill the gap. As archaeologists move from one country or one region of Europe to another, they will also bring new ideas and ways of doing things. The EAA is only six years old, yet it has already had an impact on how archaeologists perceive each other and the archaeology they do.

Not only will there be new and more efficient methods developed to meet the growing demand to "manage" the resource rather than "rescue" it, but there will be a sharing of new theoretical perspectives creating a synergy that will open new subfields and specialities and generally improve the overall quality of the work. This is what happened in the US, and is arguably the most important contribution of cultural resource management (CRM) in the US.

The greatest voiced concern is the question of maintaining the quality of the work in the AHM/CRM setting. There would appear to be three ways to do this, none of which is ideal or capable of doing so by itself. One is to make sure that the persons doing the work are qualified before they are given a permit, the current system in most of Europe. A second is to have monitors looking over the shoulders of investigators every step of the way. This is, of course, prohibitively expensive. And a third is to ensure that the final product meets certain standards through regulation and contracts.

Most countries of Europe have some version of the first method, a system to decide who does archaeology prior to beginning a project. Generally, this is the old academic system of paying your dues and playing politics, with little formal, objective vetting of individuals beyond academic degrees. There is, however, a movement afoot to develop pan-European professional certification standards.

The US system tends to rely on the third method, controlling quality by regulating the final results of a project. While many would argue that the US could use some of the up-front professional standards and licensing, our system has really hinged on approval of the final report by a government agency. Such a system is, of course, only as good, or as strong, or as objective as the regulators. But few can deny that the system has improved the number (if not always the quality) of the final reports being written, a concern in many European countries, and some countries, such as the UK, the Netherlands, and Spain, are developing their own certification systems.

The role of companies in AHM does not seem to be on the radar scope in most European countries. This is witnessed by the fact that individuals, not companies, are given the permits and contracts in most places. There seems to be considerable

confusion even as to how it is possible to hold a company responsible for a project. Similar concerns were expressed in the 1970s and early 1980s in the US, but this question is no longer a consideration today. In fact, contracting with a company rather than an individual usually means more qualified people available to do the job, more readily accessible facilities and equipment, more continuity if personnel change, and less chance of defaulting on a project.

One must also note that the issue of why we do AHM was not addressed in this session or in conversations with individuals at the conference. One intrepid session attendee did bring up this question, pointing out that we cannot do what needs to be done in the most effective way if we do not know why we are doing it. She was ignored. This has been a problem in the US as well. Only recently, as we are increasingly inundated with artefacts and repetitious reports, are we beginning to address it. And as is shown in the US, without knowing why one is doing something, it is hard to establish and justify priorities. As Willem Willems puts it, "I am not at all sure that the archaeologists of Europe share the same views on the challenges that our discipline will have to meet in the next decade or so, or on the priorities." Perhaps discussing why we do what we do would help all of us establish priorities and do a better job of whatever it is we do.

All in all, the Lisbon EAA conference was an eye-opener for me. Tremendous changes are taking place in Europe. Some feel the changes have gone beyond the point of no return, while others are uncertain if the EU will really work out in the long run. As the session just described shows, the differences among the various systems and traditions are daunting, yet there was an air of openness and willingness to work things out that was refreshing and downright inspiring at times. It is a good and exciting time to be alive in Europe, if you discount the Euro of course.

A Note on Euroenglish

English has been chosen as the official language of the EAA. But this is not necessarily an English with which we are familiar on this side of the Atlantic. Not only is it based on British English and mainly uses British idiom, there seems to be a new form of English emerging which I think of as Euroenglish. There are certain turns of phrase that, while recognisably English, are not what one would consider British or American. There are terms that are directly translated from other languages into English that have taken on a life of their own. The term "spatial development" is a translation from various other languages for "land management." The term "finds" is used for artefacts, cultural material, treasure and material remains. This produces a certain flattening of the language, but is readily understood by a wide audience in Europe. When someone from the Netherlands says two or three words, and a room filled with Spaniards, Swedes, Norwegians and Portuguese explodes in laughter, and you don't have a clue about what was so funny, it means that this is not the language your

mama taught you. Perhaps the best place to learn about the European culture that is developing this new language is in a series of books known as the Asterix Le Gaulois Series. These have been translated into almost as many languages as the Bible and are full of insights into the EU and how it got to where it is.

I would like to thank Dr. Willem Willems, Dr. Hester Davis, Dr. Peter Hinton, Dr. Gerhard Ermischer and Chuck Niquette for reading over a draft of this article, pointing out errors, and making suggestions. I take responsibility and apologise for any errors remaining in my interpretation of the laws in various countries, and offer them as the beginning point of a discussion which will hopefully continue.

ACRA's 2002 Annual Conference is in Savannah, Oct 24th-27th. Be there!

<http://www.acra-crm.org/conference.html>

Notes

Aerial Archaeology and the EAA

Bob Bewley & Otto Braasch

For many years the EAA has taken a positive interest in the expansion of **aerial survey** for archaeology in Europe. From sessions at the Riga conference to Round Tables in Bournemouth and Esslingen, and the Business Meeting at Lisbon accepting a proposal for action to promote aerial survey, the EAA has been a source of support for broadening professional awareness of the potential of aerial archaeology. More papers are planned for the forthcoming conference in Thessaloniki, by Otto Braasch on the need to "open the skies" in all European countries, by Otto Braasch and Chris Musson on a proposal for an internet forum for aerial archaeologists to view and discuss their new discoveries (through an archive of aerial photographs, maps, plans and supporting text) and by Bob Bewley on the use of aerial survey in managing the cultural heritage.

Aerial survey has been expanding, not least because of the ending of the Cold War, but also as a result of tremendous support from the EU's Culture 2000 programme which jointly sponsored a project *Conservation through Aerial Archaeology* (with NATO, English Heritage, the University of Siena, the British Academy, the Land Brandenburg and the University of Vienna) This project achieved much, including a publication (Bewley and Raczkowski 2001) but also a very important breakthrough in Italian archaeology. In December 2000 the Italian government changed the law so that aerial photography (including oblique photography for archaeology) in effect became legal for the first time in sixty years; this opened the way for an intensive aerial survey training programme for 22 Italian students in May 2001, at Siena; the results of the training programme are still being

assimilated but over 5500 photographs are now available in the University of Siena's archive.

Since then there have been further contacts between all those involved in the EU's project, with work in Finland, Italy, Austria and Germany in 2002 as well as further exploratory work in Romania, Armenia and Jordan. All these ventures are very important and yet it is still the work of only a few practitioners. The need to expand our understanding of the potential of the technique, amongst the professional archaeological community, is paramount. Poland is a good example where there is a huge potential for the technique but where professional archaeologists are reluctant to provide the necessary funding and infrastructure to begin a programme of aerial survey. Fortunately the Czech and Slovak Republics have had successful results using aerial survey and combining them with other ground based techniques to excellent effect.

The EAA can help this expansion by providing a forum for discussion and dissemination of activities, as well as providing the archaeological political lobby to raise the profile of aerial survey. Apart from increased funding there is a need to unlock existing but "hidden" archives of aerial photographs and remove out-dated laws and bureaucratic regulations which prevent aerial photography in a number of European countries (Greece, Spain, Portugal and Bulgaria, to name just a few).

Reference

R Bewley and W Raczkowski 2001 *Aerial Archaeology: Developing Future Practice*. NATO Life Science Series Vol. 337. IOS Press, Amsterdam.

The Amesbury Archer

The richest Early Bronze Age burial in Britain has been found by Wessex Archaeology near Amesbury, Wiltshire, just 5 km south east of Stonehenge.

The grave was found in the course of excavations on behalf of Bloor Homes and Persimmon Homes South Coast. Even though the archaeologists worked closely with the developers, who altered their plans to protect known archaeological sites, it proved impossible to predict such a unique find.

The grave of a mature man, dating to around 2,300 BC, contained more objects than any other burial of this date previously discovered. The man has been identified as an archer on the basis of stone arrow heads and stone wristguards that protected the arm from the recoil of the bow. There were also stone tool kits for butchering carcasses, and for making more arrowheads if needed.

The quality of the finds makes the burial unique. As well as the archery equipment, the man had three copper knives and a pair of gold earrings. The earrings were probably wrapped around the ear rather than hanging from the ear lobe. These are

some of the earliest metal objects found in Britain. The fact that so many valuable objects have been found together is also unique. The Amesbury burial dates several hundred years earlier than any of the previously known rich Bronze Age burials in the area around Stonehenge.

For more information and images of the excavation and burial, visit:

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Strike in Greece

Kostas Kotsakis, GREECE

The Archaeologists of the Greek Archaeological Service of the Ministry of Culture went on strike for two days, the 11th and 12th of June, in protest over the new Act for the Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, discussed in the Greek Parliament in mid June. The Act is replacing the antiquated current legislation, which, dating from 1932, was generally believed no longer able to deal with the radical changes taking place in Greece since the post-war period. Brought to Parliament by the Minister of Culture Prof. Evangelos Venizelos, the new legislation aims at setting the protection of antiquities and heritage in an up-to-date framework.

The discord was mainly over the loaning of antiquities abroad and over the administrative separation of museums from Ephorates, of which they were forming, up to now, an integral part.

During discussions in Parliament, concessions were made on the first issue by making an exception for loans of antiquities for study purposes. Apart for the people working within the Ministry of Culture for the protection of antiquities and heritage, who have a strong interest in and are directly related to any change in legislation, reactions were also voiced by architects who feel the word "architectural" should be added to "heritage". Even divers became involved, protesting against restrictions on diving because of the protection of shipwrecks.

The reactions are a sign of the close entanglement of heritage and protection with everyday life in Greece. A small detail: the 1932 legislation was issued by another Venizelos, Eleftherios, then prime minister of Greece.

What Future for Studying the Past?

Archaeological Dialogues essay competition

Readers may be interested to know the result of the AD essay competition that was announced in the Summer 2001 edition of TEA (no.15). The closing date for submissions was last February, and in total twenty-two essays were read and evaluated by the jury before a final decision was made.

According to the President of the Jury, David van Reybrouck (co-editor of AD), among several exciting candidates three submissions stood out for their vision, scope and innovation:

1. Nick Shepherd (Centre for African Studies, university of Cape Town): *Heading South, looking North*
2. Reuben Grima (Institute of Archaeology, University College London): *Archaeology as encounter*
3. Nicola Lanen (Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli): *Crossing boundaries*

Nick Shepherd, winner of the competition, receives a 1,000 Euro cheque, donated by the Free University of Amsterdam.

All three will be published in *Archaeological Dialogues* 9.2 (Winter 2002), along with a full jury report and a retrospective article by Tim Murray on the impact of previous essay competitions in the history of archaeology.

For more details, contact David van Reybrouck:

david.vanreybrouck@worldonline.be

Antiquity

Celebrating 75 years

The celebration of 75 years has been marked in the United States and London. Last month a symposium held at the Society for American Archaeology conference in Denver, Colorado, considered the achievement of Antiquity.

Seventy-five years is a brief time-span in archaeological terms but it is a long life for an academic journal. So it is with some pride that the past and present editors of Antiquity are celebrating the 75th anniversary of a publication, which has become one of the leading journals of archaeology.

Editorship: new editor in 2002

Professor Martin Carver at the University of York is the new editor of Antiquity. He took over after Dr. Simon Stoddart in January 2002.

Over the last 46 years, the editors have all been based at the University of Cambridge. Professor Glyn Daniel (1957-1986) of St. John's College brought a distinctive style to the editorials, a skill that also earned him the Television Personality of the Year award. His successor Dr Christopher Chippindale (1987-1996) re-invigorated the international dimension of the journal and brought in new printing technology, also introducing the first electronic publication - a web-page and complete online index. Over the last five years, the editorship has been in the hands of Dr Caroline Malone (New Hall and British Museum) and Dr Simon Stoddart (Magdalene College and Department of Archaeology).

The current editors are supported by a team which includes Nicholas James (Reviews editor), Helen

Strudwick (editorial assistant), Anne Chippindale (Production) and Libby Peachey (Advertising/ internet), and a board of directors headed by Dr Joan Oates (Girton College and McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research).

Further details please take a look at:

<http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/news/dp/2002042601.xml>

or send an e-mail to:

catm20@cam.ac.uk

Training, Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean (TEMPER)

In January 2002, an EU subsidy was awarded for an international archaeological project called TEMPER.

The aim of this project is to make the prehistoric cultural heritage of the Mediterranean basin more accessible at all levels – from local inhabitants and school children to a wider international audience. This will be achieved through the key specific objectives of promoting knowledge, enhancing human resources and the development of integrated heritage management.

The project aims to achieve this through an integrated programme of knowledge dissemination and the implementation of site management plans and associated training programmes and educational initiatives at pilot sites in Greece, Israel, Malta and Turkey.

For further information please contact:

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Visit the TEMPER website:

www.temper-euromed.org

Cultural Heritage Research: a Pan European Challenge. 5th EC Conference, 16th-18th May 2002, Cracow, Poland

María Ruiz del Árbol, Almudena Orejas, F.-Javier Sánchez-Palencia, SPAIN.

The 5th European Commission Conference on Cultural Heritage Research was recently held in Cracow (Poland). This report aims to present our

opinions on how the place of archaeological heritage in European Research was represented in this last EC Conference. We think that such a reflection is important and that it could equally be of interest to other EAA members.

First of all, it is relevant to emphasise that this conference was celebrated at the end of the 5th Framework Programme (FP) of the European Union (1998-2002), and ran parallel to the preparations for the new 6th FP (2003-2008). There was therefore still a possibility of submitting "expressions of interest" for the next programme whilst the conference took place (in fact, until early June). One of the presentations on the last day was precisely devoted to this issue.

The Cracow conference was organised within the Key-Action "The City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage" of the 5th FP. Its main theme was the research into the protection, conservation, and improvement of cultural heritage. The conference's main objectives were to: survey the state of collaborative European research in the field; to review the methods and technologies that have been proposed and tested, to consider what still needs to be done; to explore and analyse, as a particular challenge, the integration of the research potential of the Newly Associated States (NAS) into the European research area. All these and the information related to the programme can be found on its web site: <http://www.heritage.ceti.pl>.

The organization of the conference was perfect. As you can see in the web page mentioned above, the large number of contributions and participants were organised in a very well-structured programme in which communications, posters and multimedia presentations (mostly software tools as Data Bases) were clearly articulated in sessions and workshops. The conference was completed with a number of interesting study-tours and post-conference tours, which illustrated the themes presented.

The conference was opened by a Plenary Session especially devoted to the potential offered by NAS in European Cultural Heritage Research, with special attention being given to Polish research. The four first-day sessions presented the results of European research projects in the field of cultural heritage. The invited speakers presented projects related to the different aspects of the research and control of cultural heritage deterioration. *Cultural heritage* was focussed on historical buildings and historical materials in museums or archives.

Different experiences and research results in the field of cultural heritage across Europe were presented in four parallel workshops held on the second day. The workshops were introduced by invited speakers, who set out the principal points for the subsequent discussion.

As in the first day sessions, workshops were mainly related to the integration, development, conservation and protection of historic buildings and materials (both mineral and organic). In fact, archaeological heritage was much less represented in the conference and was actually only a tiny part of a very heterogeneous workshop — workshop 4 — in which issues related to conservation and restoration of materials were discussed. Among the

presentations of research projects related to conservation and preservation technologies for historical materials only three oral presentations were related to archaeological heritage in a wider sense (that is, to archaeological sites and archaeological areas), including the presentations by P. Doukellis and M. Clavel-Leveque. Despite the interesting points addressed, archaeological issues tended to become somewhat diluted in the workshop as a whole.

The same remark can be made about the posters presented: Archaeology was only represented in a small number of the total number of posters exhibited at the conference.

Whilst we want to express our surprise at this tendency, we must, also point out that we also see the importance of research into the preservation and integration of historic buildings, on the effects of air pollution on cultural heritage, on conservation and restoration of mineral and organic materials and so on, and that these are necessary challenges in the field of European cultural heritage.

Another cause of concern for us was the fact that *Archaeology* seemed to have such a little place in a conference devoted to exploring the wealth of relevant research experiences in Europe, and, what is more important, in a conference organised to prepare the field for new opportunities in European research within the 6th FP.

We would like to stress briefly some of our main points of criticism. In our opinion, Archaeological Heritage Research, as it was presented at the conference, has been reduced to archaeological artefacts or, in few cases, to monuments. In relation to monuments, it is significant to stress that, in most of the oral presentations, the problems related to cultural heritage in modern cities were confined to the integration, development, and protection of features such as buildings. Other relevant matters such as, for example, the problems of urban archaeology, were absent.

The same can be said about education and training in cultural heritage. All the contributions were related to the restoration and conservation of historic buildings (both interiors and exteriors) and historic materials. Likewise the activities of the small and medium-sized organizations that presented their work, were mainly concerned with conservation and research into new technologies.

Sustainable development and economic aspects appeared to be of little interest, despite its clear importance, and the fact that those subjects were intended to be one of the main themes in the conference. In relation to this, it is important to point out that, in general, the research presented was of a more technical nature that was expected. For instance, the majority of the papers given concentrated on the development of specific tools.

Despite these criticisms, the conference did succeed in stressing many important points, to mention but a few:

- the ineffectiveness of existing legal instruments for the development and protection of cultural heritage;

- the need to establish mechanisms to transfer technological developments from research into common use;
- multidisciplinary cooperation (the importance of the research team);
- a recognition of the great differences between western and eastern European countries;
- modified products of research for use and education purposes;
- the relevance of links between researchers and local and regional administration for the survival of cultural heritage.

As Cristina Sabbioni pointed out in her final report on workshop 4, the concept of cultural heritage has developed in a broader sense. Thus, an holistic approach to the study of this heritage and a sustainable balance between historic and economic benefits are needed.

It remains a pity that, despite all the hard work involved in the smooth planning, all those matters were not reflected in the contributions presented in Cracow.

We believe that the Cracow conference is evidence for the need for a profound reflection. In the first place on the role and position Archaeology has in European research and, more concretely, in the research done within the 5th FP, and, in the second place, on the rather meagre response of the European archaeological community to the 5th EC conference in a period when the 6th FP (and thus, future research frameworks) were still being prepared.

The wealth of our discipline was not reflected at this conference, primarily because of the very small number of European archaeologists attending the meeting. If archaeologists indeed have so little apparent concern for the future direction of European policy on research ... will future research agendas take Archaeology into account?

The authors are part of the research team Estructura social y territorio. Arqueología del Paisaje, Departamento de Arqueología. Instituto de Historia. CSIC c/Duque de Medinaceli, 6 — 28014 Madrid. Spain

“Vadastra” Exhibition in Bucharest

Dragos Gheorghiu, ROMANIA

Beginning in March 2002, the National Museum of History in Bucharest hosted the grand exhibition of the project of experimental archaeology "Vadastra", displaying the results of the last two years of research.

One of the speakers at the opening was Dr. Alex Gibson, from PCRG (The Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group) and Bradford University, one of

the most constant participants in the project during the last three campaigns. His speech emphasised the social aspect of the project that is supposed to transfer the technological know-how issued from experiments and ceramic analysis directly to the community, in order to develop a new centre for traditional ceramics that would help villagers to develop a participatory tourism in the area.

This social aspect of the project was the subject of a round table organised last autumn in Esslingen at the last EAA Meeting by Prof. Tim Darvill and Dr. Dragos Gheorghiu, where beside the social implications of archaeology, the ethics of such an approach was put into public debate.

At the end of March, an important stage in the Vadastra project was reached. A group of archaeologists from different European countries came to Vadastra and each of them developed an individual project of research. Dr. Alex Gibson (Bradford University) excavated a replica of a Chalcolithic kiln built and fired in the 2000 campaign; Dr. George Nash (Bristol University) worked on GIS and clay analysis; Dr. Armand Desbat (CNRS) built a Roman kiln, a replica of one excavated in Lyon, Prof. Paul-Louis Van Berg and Dr. Marc Vander Linden (Université Libre de Bruxelles) studied Chalcolithic ceramics (and helped the other colleagues to build their kilns), Dr. Bruce Induni (Bournemouth University), together with a group of art students built a Medieval kiln, Dr. Richard Carlton (Newcastle upon Tyne University) worked on quenching the pots he made on wheel and made a study of ethnography; Drs. Kevin Andrews and Roger Doonan (Bournemouth University) studied the "signature" of the Chalcolithic kiln in the environment; Drs. Gheorghiu (Arts-Bucharest University) and Alex Gibson studied the limits of highest temperatures reached in a Chalcolithic up-draught kiln. Also, part in the project, Drs. Vasilica Lungu (Institute for South-Eastern Europe Studies-Bucharest) and Pierre Dupont (CNRS) studied the ceramic productions of the Greek city of Orgame, and Drs. Christian Schuster (Institute of Thracology - Bucharest), Marin Nica (Museum of Craiova) and Mihai Micu (Museum of Tulcea) collected data in order to set up an atlas of Danubian ceramics.

A characteristic of the Vadastra project is interdisciplinarity, besides archaeologists, the project involves technologists, ceramic artists, potters and art educators.

The project Vadastra was supported in 2000 by a grant from the Romanian Ministry of Culture – Department of Archaeology, and afterwards by a grant of the Romanian Committee of Scientific Research and the World Bank (Grant no. 112). For the first campaign of experiments see *Prehistoire Européenne*, 2002.

The project is directed by Dr. Dragos Gheorghiu (dgheorghiu@dig.ro) and will continue involving Bournemouth University and the CNRS between July and August 2002 with the experimentation of Chalcolithic and Roman kilns.

For more information about the past experiments visit:

<http://www.vadastra.ro>

The Discovery of the Crypt of the first Romanian Martyrs: Epictetus and Astion

Mihail Zahariade & Myrna Phelps, ROMANIA

Surrounded by rolling hills and nestled near the eastern arms of the Danube Delta in a place called Halmyris, lies the former stronghold of a Roman detachment. The excavations of the site began in 1981 and have since brought to light the remnants of the northern gate (excavated and studied between 1985 and 1990), and the western gate (excavated and studied between 1986 and 1991) of a Roman fort, and a well preserved sixth century-AD private bathhouse (excavations 1993-1997).

It has been established that there are three main periods excavated on the site:

Getic period:	4 th C. BC – 1 st C. BC
Early Roman period:	2 nd C. AD – 3 ^d C. AD
Late Roman period:	4 th C. AD – 7 th C. AD

The Late Roman period happens to be the most interesting period as related by ancient sources. In the late third century AD Halmyris, as a Roman *civitas* on the Lower Danube, occupied a special position in hagiographic sources due to an episode related to a persecution during the Tetrarchic epoch. *Vita Sanctorum Epicteti presbyteri et Astionis monachi*, Antverpae, 1615 is a text which relates to the torture and execution of two Christians in the city of Halmyris, said to be the first recorded Christian martyrs on the territory of the Lower Danube in modern-day Romania.

During the archaeological season of 2000, the unearthing of the Episcopal basilica took place with the clear outline of its altar visible. The church was built in the first half of the fourth century, very likely sometime after 324 AD. in order to offer a resting place for the remains of two martyrs, Epictetus and Astion, who were executed in Halmyris for their Christian faith on July 8, 290 AD.

These two individuals seem to have their origins in Nicomedia, Bithynia, in Asia Minor, today's Turkey. From here Epictetus and Astion journeyed to the mouth of the Danube, to Halmyris, in the province of Scythia. On arrival they most likely lived outside the walls of the city in the "village of the mariners" (*vicus*

classicorum). This was the name of the civil settlement of the early Roman fort, which was at the same time also a naval base for the war fleet on the Danube and Black Sea. In the almost seventeen years that Epictetus and Astion lived at Halmyris, they allegedly performed many miracles, which were related in detail in the *Passio Epicteti et Astionis*.

In 298 AD, the Duke of the province of Scythia, Latronianus, came on an official visit to inspect the reconstructions in the city. On that occasion, the city officials informed him that there were two Christians living in the village who were not abiding by the traditional religion and were leading people astray from the sacrifices due to the Roman deities. By order of the Duke, the two were condemned to death and beheaded. As related in the story, Astion's parents, Marcellina and Alexander, journeyed to Halmyris in order to look for their son. Upon arrival they were met by Vigilantius, the supreme judge of the city (*questionarius*) and informed of their son's execution. The parents returned to their home country as believers in the new faith, Christianity.

The 2001 season saw a concentration of efforts on the excavation of the *presbyterium* within the basilica. The altar appeared to be in good condition. However, much of its structure had collapsed in a thick layer of rubble consisting of massive stone blocks, bricks, and roofing tiles. East of the altar, a brick pavement seems to have functioned as the last phase of the church floor. Under the layer of rubble, the remains of a human skeleton were firstly revealed. This skeleton had been placed on a layer of well-packed clay, on top of what later proved to have been the upper part of a chamber of a more complex building. The entire archaeological situation appeared to have been extremely disturbed. A skull, with the forehead completely missing, the lower and upper jaws, few fragments of ribs, the basin and rests of the femur, were found. Two sixth-century undamaged oil lamps, located next to the bones, was the only inventory found at this point. The individual, who was identified to be of the female sex, was buried in a fetal position, which would indicate a non-Roman burial of an individual possible belonging to a tribe from the steppes.

After a trench was dug perpendicularly to the altar, the existence of a crypt became visible. This structure was erected out of large and mid sized stone blocks, some of them roughly cut, and bound with white friable mortar. The building consists of two rectangular rooms with an E-W oriented axis. The first room, the *dromos*, is accessed by the descent of eight steps. A fragment of brick pavement, identified near the entrance to the *dromos*, corresponds to the first step. This detail is very important as it shows that the crypt was built at the same time as the basilica.

The *dromos* is 2.15 m long, 85/90/92 m wide and 1.37 m high. The walls are 0.65 m thick on both sides. The floor was paved with rectangular bricks (0.28 x 0.28 m and 0.28 x 0.75 m). The remains of some small portions of plaster still existing on the

walls, as well as the important quantities of plaster gathered within the rubble and dirt inside the room, allow to draw the conclusion that the *dromos* had a painted fresco. Even though most of this fresco has disappeared, we can learn from the fragments that the colors red, green, and black were mostly used.

A threshold and a door mark the entrance into a second room, the mortuary room. The top of the door is constructed from a massive limestone block, which bears a 4th c. facing down inscription. The room is 2.00 m long, 1.85 m wide and 1.88 m high. Its structure is more complex. On each side are two benches, 0.50 m wide and 1.02 m high with a distance of 0.82 m between them. Both were built out of brick and mortar. There are fresco paintings on both of their surfaces: red compact panels framed by black borders. The room had a brick vault, of which only the bottom parts have been preserved and it appears to have also been paved with bricks of the same dimensions as those in the *dromos*.

It is the eastern wall of this room, which is of utmost interest. Here we find a fresco, which shows a particular arrangement. There are two separate registers. The upper one is a semi-circle like wall. A rectangular black border, sided at the interior by a thin yellow line, frames six concentric circles, painted in black. These circles in their interior are sided by again a thin and fine yellow line. Between the first three circles and the next three circles is a circular register, which shows a floral, animal, or other figurative arrangement. Unfortunately, the state of preservation of the painting makes the identification of these representations extremely difficult. The interior concentric circles frame an inscription, painted in black, in the Greek language. On both sides of the circles, the letter "P" was drawn. The inscription is badly damaged. Only a few lines and words are preserved. The first two lines refer each to a "Martyr Hristou". On the fifth line the name of the martyr ACTION (Astion) is clearly distinguishable, which allows us to draw the conclusion that the crypt was dedicated to the two Christian martyrs, Epictetus and Astion. A semicircular 0.05 m. wide red line also frames the entire upper register. The lower register takes over the tract of the upper one, descending along the two benches, tracing afterwards a separate, rectangular register, evidenced by a black thin line of paint. The result is a separate panel brought in contact with the red frame through two thin oblique lines. On the white plaster the sign of Christ, usually known in literature as the *chrysmos*, is painted in red. The crypt shows clear evidence of vandalism, which took place in ancient times.

The bones of the two martyrs were not found in an anthropological position, but were spread in both rooms. The anthropological analysis indicates two individuals, one 64 ± 3 years old and the other between 35 and 40, exactly as the historical text states: Epictetus – 64 and Astion – 35. Many of the human bones found in the crypt yielded traces of violence on the clavicles and tibia, which appear to have been broken at the time of the martyrdom. The damage to the second vertebrae of the younger person shows traces of the severance of the head.

Anthropological investigations fully confirm the events relating to the condemnation, torture, and decapitation of the two Christians.

The find of the crypt and the remains of the martyrs are of high importance from archaeological, architectonic, historical, religious, and artistic points of view. Halmyris seems to have been an important place of pilgrimage during the 5th and 6th centuries at the Lower Danube, very likely one of few such places in the Balkan-Danubian regions.

The remains of the martyrs have been blessed and claimed by the Romanian Orthodox Church.

Call for Papers

The EAA Student Award

The European Association of Archaeologists has decided to institute an Annual EAA Student Award

The prize shall be awarded for the best session paper presented by a student or archaeologist, working on a post-graduate dissertation, at the annual EAA conference. All MA and Ph.D. students as well as archaeologists working on a post-graduate dissertation, who present a paper at the conference are eligible to apply.

The papers will be evaluated for their academic merit and their innovative content. The winning paper will be selected by the EAA Award Selection Committee. The committee shall consist of representatives of the EAA Executive Board and the Scientific Committee of the conference host – this year Thessaloniki.

A certificate will be awarded to the winner whose name will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting – this year to be held on September 28th September, 2002 at the end of the conference.

Candidates are urged to submit their papers to the Award Selection Committee for consideration by **15th September 2002 at the latest.**

Entries should be mailed to the EAA Secretariat in Kungsbacka (please write "EAA Student Award" on the envelope) or should be e-mailed to Arkadiusz Marciniak, the EAA Secretary, at:

arekmar@amu.edu.pl

For more information, please contact the EAA Secretary via the e-mail address given above.

Letter from the President

Being an EAA president is not always easy, especially at times when so many things are happening in archaeological Europe. As always, there is good news and there is bad news.

To start with some happy news: preparations for our upcoming Annual Meeting in Thessaloniki are running smoothly. Kostas Kotsakis and our Greek colleagues, together with Kaitie Papadimitriou and her team from Symvoli, are doing a great job. Registrations so far show that the conference will be very well attended: already in February, pre-registrations had reached the same level as last year in July! So, if you have not yet made up your mind, do so quickly so that you won't miss all the fun!

At the same time, a lot of work has already been done for 2003, when we shall meet in St. Petersburg which will then celebrate its 300th anniversary. More about that will follow in the next issue of TEA, but you can be sure this will also be a spectacular meeting (how about having our annual business meeting in the theatre of the State Hermitage, for example!).

Meanwhile, the tough financial situation of the EAA has not yet been fully resolved. As was announced at last year's business meeting, the EAA has problems making ends meet. The biggest problem is the rising cost of the European Journal of Archaeology.

For the past eight months a small team of Board members, in consultation with the other members of the executive and editorial boards, has been negotiating with Sage. Sage is a strictly commercial organization, and reaching a new agreement is not easy. It will involve some drastic decisions, especially because the members have clearly indicated that raising fees should not be an option. Work on issue 5 of EJA has been temporarily halted until we have reached a new agreement. This is why you have not yet received issue 5(1): it was printed in April, but has not been sent out by Sage as a means of putting the pressure on the discussions. At the moment, it looks as if a viable agreement is within reach, so that the EAA will not be burdened by unsustainable expenditure on EJA in the future.

Fortunately, the exchange rate of the € is finally taking an upward course, which makes life a little bit easier for EAA (and many of its members). We have also discussed the EAA secretariat with the Swedish State Antiquarian office, which has been very supportive of the EAA. I am happy to be able to tell you that this has led to satisfactory arrangements for the continued location of the secretariat in Sweden for at least the foreseeable future.

So, although I can't tell you that all is well, things don't look as gloomy as they did last September. For the EAA, that is, because there are quite a few developments which suggest that winter is fast

approaching in archaeological Europe. The EAA has added its voice to that of many others in protest against the new government of Portugal that intends to terminate the independent existence of IPA (see elsewhere in this issue). The *Instituto Portugues de Arqueologia* will be remembered fondly by those of you attending our 2000 Annual Meeting in Lisbon. But the point is, that the independent stronghold for archaeology at the national level in Portugal, will be dismantled. In countries such as the UK, it has probably almost been forgotten how advantageous it is to have such a position at the highest level in the administration, but similar developments elsewhere are greatly regretted by those involved. Other examples of similar developments are Hungary, several of the German *Länder*, and Flanders in Belgium. In Denmark too, archaeology at the national level is being reorganised. Although highly centralised solutions are not very popular elsewhere, our French colleagues seem to have created a model that at least ascertains for archaeology a relatively strong position nationally.

While the right wing governments we all seem to be getting these days are not necessarily a bad development for archaeology, the political climate is changing in ways that may not be so beneficial. Further more widespread implementation of the principles set out in the Malta Convention across Europe, for example, is not likely.

The relation between business principles and archaeology has its problematical sides. The story of EAA and Sage is one illustration of that at the micro-level, but in general strongly capitalistic political attitudes don't mix well with implementing principles for the care and protection of archaeological heritage. It is unlikely that many countries will go as far as the Italian government, which has just decided to simply sell off some of its heritage, but it also seems unlikely that significant steps forward can be made in the current political climate in Europe.

In October, the Council of Europe will organise a meeting in Strasbourg on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Malta Convention. That will be a good occasion not only to look back on what has been achieved, but also to discuss what we can do for the future.

The EAA should do the same, especially in this year when a new (incoming) president will be elected. Cecilia Åqvist and Elin Dalen are preparing a session for Thessaloniki to discuss the future, and I hope that many will attend. It is important that we think about new goals, and strategies to achieve them, in a world that is changing rapidly. EAA is very much alive and kicking, and there will be a lot to do.

I look forward to seeing many of you in sunny Thessaloniki !!



Professor Dr. Willem J.H. Willems
President of the EAA

Information from the Secretariat

Contacts with the Council of Europe

Arkadiusz Marciniak, EAA Secretary.

The Executive Board Meeting held in Budapest in February 2002 was attended by a representative of the Council of Europe, Nuria Sanz. She came to the meeting with the intention of defining possible platforms for collaboration between CoE and the EAA. Ms. Sanz explained to the Board the current work of the CoE's Cultural Heritage Department in relation to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Valetta Convention and in the organization of exploratory activities focusing on new formulas for European cooperation in archaeology.

The current priorities of the CoE in the field of cultural heritage involve the following issues: heritage and society, heritage development (more specifically, identity, diversity and places of interface), and the creation of the European Heritage Net. The CoE's intention at this moment is to identify the interests of various bodies and organizations in this field and define the scope of future activities.

A contribution of the EAA to these priorities was discussed and possible fields of cooperation were defined. These might involve issues relating to heritage management, training and research as well as contract archaeology. Contacts between CoE and EAA will be continued.

EAA Elections in 2002

Petra Ottosson Nordin, EAA Secretariat

The vacant positions for the 2002 elections are as follows:

Incoming president

Willem Willems from the Netherlands is the current president with a serving period of 2000-2003. According to the amendments approved by the members at the Esslingen Annual Business Meeting (ABM) in 2001, an incoming president should be elected one year before he will take over the presidency. This position is therefore vacant from September.

Secretary of EAA

Arkadiusz Marciniak is holding the current position with a serving period of 1999-2002.

Two ordinary executive board members

Elisabeth Jerem from Hungary and Francois Bertemes from Germany are holding the positions with serving periods of 1999-2002.

Two ordinary editorial board members

Predrag Novakovic from Slovenia and Kostas Kotsakis from Greece have served on the editorial board from 1999-2002.

If you are interested in serving the EAA or if you have any suggestions for candidates, you are welcome to send in a candidate form. Please take a look at our web-site under the button "news", where you will find the candidate form to be filled out and returned to the EAA *Secretariat before July 26th*. An email form will be accepted together with supporting letters/emails.

Candidates running for a position on the executive board, should be supported by 10 full members of the Association. Candidates running for a position on the editorial board should be supported by 5 full members of the Association.

Voting System in 2002

In 2001, the EAA introduced a new voting system. All full members will receive a unique number, found on the return envelope sent together with the voting letter in August. It is possible to send in your **ballot paper attached to an email, containing the unique number**. The email voting will make it possible for all full members living outside Europe and eastern Europe to be able to take part in the elections. The EAA encourage all members to take this opportunity to be sure that their votes will arrive before the actual voting takes place. The deadline for email votes is 12.00, Friday 27th September.

The Website

The "member's part" of the web is still under construction. All important EAA documents will eventually be posted here, such as parts of the EAA handbook, the statutes, the codes of practice, the principle of conducts and the TEA. As soon as the page is finished, the EAA Secretariat will send out an email with the information needed to log in to the site.

We would be grateful to receive addresses of archaeological institutions in Europe, to be able to further develop the altamira-site:

<http://www.e-a-a.org/altamira>

If you want to add your institution or have a national list of institutions please send the information to the EAA Secretariat in Kungsbacka:

petra.nordin@raa.se

EAA Conference in Thessaloniki 25th-29th September 2002

The **final registration form** (three pages) has been sent out with together with the second announcement. Deadline for receiving the form: **June 30th**.

Please note that to finalise your hotel and excursion reservations, a deposit of 50% of the total amount must have been made by June 30th. The remaining 50% must be paid by September 15th. The final registration form could easily be printed out from the EAA website (<http://www.e-a-a.org>) under the button "news" and faxed to the Thessaloniki Secretariat at:

+30 310 425169

For more information about the Thessaloniki Conference and to print out the second announcement, please visit the web page:

<http://www.symvoli.com.gr/EAA8.html>

Information about sessions, abstracts and round-table discussions could also be found here.

If you have any further queries, please contact the organizers at:

symvoli@symvoli.com.gr

The website is accessible for both netscape and explorer users.

WG Grant in 2002

Please note that to be able to apply for a Wenner-Gren Grant, you have to be an archaeologist with a social anthropological education. Grants are available and a request (specification of costs in Euro) should be sent to the Conference Organizers (**symvoli@symvoli.com.gr**).

In the event of a grant being awarded, please note that you must bring receipts to the EAA Secretariat at the Thessaloniki Conference. The handling of the grant will be taken care of by the EAA Secretariat during the conference. As usual, the EAA Secretariat will be located close to the Conference Registration desk.

EAA Membership

The EAA membership year runs from January to December. The membership benefits include one volume of the Journal, Summer and Winter issues of the TEA (The European Archaeologist, Newsletter) and all the mailings sent out from the Secretariat. It is also possible to participate in our Annual Meetings at a reduced cost if you are a member.

It is possible to pay the membership fee in Euro to the EAA international bank account from 1st January 2002 and onwards.

The Account no is:

SE54 5000 0000 0590 1823 2416 and the SWIFT ADDRESS: **ESSESESS**.

Further it is possible to let the EAA Secretariat charge your credit card for a three year period (if the expiry date allows it).

For more information, please take a look at the membership form found under the "news" button.

Forthcoming EAA Conferences

Thessaloniki 25th – 29th September 2002

As stated above, the 8th Annual Conference is being organised by Kostas Kotsakis on behalf of the Aristotele University and the Ministry of Culture.

St. Petersburg 10th-14th September 2003



View from St Petersburg

The 9th Annual Conference is being organised by Nicholas Petrov at the Department of Archaeology, St. Petersburg University. The President, the Treasurer and the EAA Secretariat have attended a meeting in St. Petersburg 7-8 June 2002. The preparations are going well.



The President Willem Willems together with the director of the Hermitage in St Petersburg, prof. Mikhail Piotrovsky.

Future Conferences

The 10th Annual Conference in 2004 is planned to take place in Cracow, Poland.

EAA Schedule of Activities in 2002 (July-)

24th June

Deadline for membership registration to receive the first two issues of the EJA in August

30th June

Final registration form for the Thessaloniki Conference should be sent to the Conference Organizers together with the payment of the conference fee and a 50% deposit for hotel and excursion costs.

26th July

Candidate forms and supporting letters/emails should be at the Secretariat's desk.

August

Voting letter and biographies will be sent to the EAA members.

Issue 5:2 of the Journal should be sent.

15th September

The rest of the conference payment for hotel and excursion costs should be sent to Thessaloniki.

18th September

Ballot papers sent by ordinary mailing should be at the EAA Secretariat's desk.

25th-29th September

8th EAA Annual meeting will take place in Thessaloniki, Greece.

27th September

At 12.00 deadline for sending ballot papers by email and for voting at the Conference. A ballot box could be found at the Secretariat's desk in Thessaloniki. Don't forget to bring your unique number!

31st October

Deadline for sending in contributions to the Newsletter.

November

The TEA will be sent to the members as a pdf-file. EAA membership renewal forms will be sent out.

December

Issue 5:3 of the Journal will be sent out.

31st December

EAA Membership for 2002 will end.

Fieldwork Opportunities

Summer Excavations in Portugal

Experienced volunteers are accepted on a number of excavations of prehistoric sites in Portugal.

Interested persons should send a registration form (please visit web pages) and a short curriculum vitae mentioning previous field experience.

July and September:

<http://www.freixonumao.ptvu>
<http://www.ipt.pt/gt/castelovelho>

For information on Castanheiro do Vento, please see a recent paper published in *Monuments and Landscape in Atlantic Europe* (ed. Chris Scarre), Routledge, 2002.

August:

Alexandra Leite Velho, Instituto Politecnico, Tomar.

<http://www.ipt.pt/gt/rm>

UK Archaeology Opportunities

During the past two years a new website has been created to help people find volunteer and training excavations and projects of an archaeological nature across the United Kingdom and Ireland. Holidays, study tours, courses and work experience placements are currently also listed on the site.

Submissions for free advertising on the site are also welcome.

The website is located at:

<http://www.ukarchaeology.org.uk>

Or contact:

Sarah MacLean,
 UK Archaeology Opportunities
 Temple Reading Room
 Barby Road, Rugby
 Warwickshire
 CV22 5DW
 UK

Advertisements

The Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB)

For over twenty years, the Archaeological Institute of America has published the AFOB, a resource for students and amateur archaeologists seeking experience in archaeological excavation and survey.

Now, AFOB has expanded online as a fully searchable real-time database. Like its print predecessor, AFOB Online provides information beyond a simple list of excavation opportunities, including general and site-specific bibliographies, advice on preparing for participating in an excavation, employment opportunities in field archaeology and information on programs for students under eighteen years of age.

To help get AFOB Online up and running for the 2002 excavation season information on projects or programs can be posted at:

[www.archaeological.org/PHP/formmaker/
php?page=10009](http://www.archaeological.org/PHP/formmaker/php?page=10009)

Please note that this is a temporary address during the prelaunch phase.

If you have questions about AFOB Online, please contact Michael Mozina, Assistant Editor at email:

afob@aia.bu.edu

Studies abroad?

Thinking of a PhD in Archaeology? - Why not consider the Australian National University?

The ANU is unique within Australia and the Pacific, offering postgraduate research supervision within two Archaeology departments on one campus; the School of Archaeology and Anthropology in the Faculties and the Department of Archaeology and Natural History in the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, as part of the Graduate Program for Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology. In addition, there is a cluster of chronometric staff and facilities in the Research School of Earth Sciences. Both the Graduate Program for Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology and the Centre for Archaeological Research (CAR) bring together these departments to create the largest group of archaeological staff (26 in total) anywhere in the southern hemisphere. Many of the staff are internationally known for their innovative research and significant publications. Postgraduates, based either in the Department of Archaeology and Natural History or the School of Archaeology and Anthropology, join approximately 2600 graduate students at the ANU, over 30% of whom are international graduates. They form the largest body of graduate students in archaeology and palaeoanthropology in Australasia.

The ANU PhD degree involves no course work. Each student is allocated a supervisory panel of at least 3 staff, which means that a very broad range of research topics, often of a multidisciplinary nature, may be undertaken.

In recent years, the ANU has had archaeology graduates successfully completing research in regions as far apart as Africa, Europe, the Middle East, China, Japan, Indonesia, Melanesia, Polynesia and South America, on a variety of periods. You may already have a PhD topic in mind, or you may wish to choose from the list we currently offer. Postgraduate scholarships for PhD research are available to suitably qualified applicants, which provide for living, subsistence and some research expenses. For international students there is the International Postgraduate Research Scholarship scheme (IPRS). The deadline for receipt of IPRS applications is 31st August in any year. Supplementary grants are available to offset fieldwork costs in Australia and overseas. In order to apply for these, you must contact the staff member you think a potential supervisor and discuss your project proposal with him/her. To find out about potential supervisors and topics, facilities on offer and for further information including leaflets, please visit our web-site at:

<http://car.anu.edu.au/Phdadvert.html>

or contact the CAR administrator at:

car@anu.edu.au

Announcement

Major television series looking for archaeologists with excavations in 2002/2003 in the United Kingdom pertaining to the Black Death epidemic of 1348-51.

Top priority would be mass grave sites and plague pits where there is a good chance of finding the bones of skeletons.

Open to other work and suggestions, but series needs archaeological evidence that supports great events in history.

Interested parties please send an email to:

terranova@terranovatv.org

Scotty Guinn
Associate Producer
"Moments in Time"

DIARY

23rd-28th August 2002

9th Conference of the International Council of Archaeozoology

Durham University, UNITED KINGDOM

Email to: jcaz.2002@durham.ac.uk

25th August –1st September 2002

"Rural Landscapes: past processes and future strategies"

University of Tartu, ESTONIA

For further information, take a look at:
<http://www.geo.ut.ee/PECSRL>

9th-13th September 2002

"Ninth International Conference on hunting and gathering Societies"

Edinburgh Conference Centre,
Heriot-Watt University, EDINBURGH

Topics of anthropological and archaeological interest (e.g., Indigenous Rights, Universalism and Relativism, Sociality and Personhood, Time and Change, Food Health and Demography).

Contact by Email:

Alan Barnard: **A.Barnard@ed.ac.uk**
or Tim Ingold: **Tim.Ingold@abdn.ac.uk**

website: **<http://www.abdn.ac.uk/chags9>**

9th-14th September 2002

Northern Archaeological Congress

Ural Branch of RAS, Ekaterinburg, RUSSIA

Contact: NAC Organising Committee Institute of History and Archaeology, Ural Branch of RAS, 56 Luxemburg st., Ekaterinburg 620026 Russia.

Email: **northcongress@ural.ru**

11th-13th September 2002**International conference:**

Heritage, New Technologies, and Local Development

Ghent, BELGIUM.

The conference is organised by the Ename Center for Public Archaeology, the Institute for Archaeological Heritage of the Flemish Community, the Provincial Archaeological Museum-Ename, ICOMOS, and OGM nv of Brussels. It will offer an international forum for discussion and presentation of important new technological and methodological developments in the field of heritage management and presentation.

A main focus of this symposium will be the need for the formulation of accepted international guidelines for heritage presentation. As you will see in the on-line documents and preliminary programme, special workshop and discussions will be devoted to the presentation of innovative new approaches to the public presentation of heritage as a means of community identity and sustainable economic development

Conference announcement:

http://www.enamecenter.org/pages/events_cf.html

For questions or additional information about the conference and registration and accommodation in Ghent during the conference, please contact: the Scientific Secretariat, e-mail:

eva.roels@enamecenter.org

or the Ename Center:

tel: +32 55 232 447
fax: +32 55 303 519

20th-22nd September 2002

Medieval Europe Basel 2002: 3rd International Conference of Medieval and Later Archaeology

Basel, SWITZERLAND

The central theme is 'Centre, Region, Periphery'

27th-31st August 2003

14th International Roman Military Equipment Conference

Australian Academy of Sciences, Inst. For Studies in Ancient Culture, Vienna, AUSTRIA

"Archaeology of battlefields – Militaria from destruction levels".

Contact Sonja Jilek at the conference office

email: romec2003@oeaw.ac.at

Web-site:

<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/antike/Romec2003>

The European Archaeologist

No 18 Winter 2002

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Prof. Henry Cleere

The Winner of the European Archaeological Heritage Prize in 2002

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize is awarded annually by an independent committee to an individual, institution or government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage.

The first Prize was awarded at the Bournemouth Conference in 1999 to M. Carrilho of Portugal, for his work in saving the rock carvings in the Côa Valley. At the Lisbon Conference in 2000, Margareta Björnstad, the former state antiquarian of Sweden, received the Prize for her international work on the protection of the cultural heritage. At the Esslingen Meeting in 2001, Otto Braasch was awarded the Prize for the transcending of national boundaries in Europe as part of his work on aerial archaeology.

During the opening Ceremony of the 8th EAA Annual Meeting in Thessaloniki 2002, Professor Henry Cleere was awarded the European Archaeological Heritage Prize for his outstanding contribution to archaeological heritage management in Europe.



The Diploma and the Heritage Prize are handed over to Dr. Henry Cleere (left). Prof. Willem Willems (right), President of the EAA, congratulates the Winner at the opening ceremony in Thessaloniki, Greece.

Statement from the Heritage Prize Committee

The decision of the Archaeological Heritage Prize Committee was announced by the chairman of the committee, Prof. Kristian Kristiansen:

"The EAA Committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize has decided to award the fourth Heritage Prize of the European Association of Archaeologists to Henry Cleere for the central role he has played in the internationalisation and modernisation of archaeological heritage management in Europe during the last 25 years.

Henry Cleere came to professional archaeology late, after an international career in the iron and steel industry. He had, however, been a part-time student at the London Institute of Archaeology, where he obtained his PhD for a thesis on the iron industry of Roman Britain. In 1974, at the age of 47, he bounced into archaeology with never ending energy as Director of the Council for British Archaeology. This was in the height of the rescue movement, and he quickly realised the professional potential and organisational needs of these new developments. By employing the international and organisational experience acquired during his former career, he launched and played an active role in a series of initiatives over the next 25 years that were to have a lasting effect on the development of archaeological heritage management, from its fundamental principles and legal foundations, to its broader organisational and practical applications.

Based upon a study of heritage management in different parts of the world, in 1984 he edited "Approaches to the Archaeological Heritage", an influential book that for the first time presented the archaeological heritage in a comparative international context. The book was instrumental in focussing the heritage sector on the importance of the archaeological environment. It was followed by the book "Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World" in 1989.

Henry Cleere used his position as a member of the Executive Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) from 1981 to 1990 as a platform for developing the first international organisational framework for the archaeological heritage sector. He was a prime mover in the establishment of the "International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management" (ICAHM) in 1984, and in the drafting of the 1990 ICOMOS Charter on Archaeological Heritage Management. This was a significant step forward as it for the first time defined the aims and the responsibilities of archaeological heritage management internationally. These principles were later echoed in the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the Malta Convention) of 1992 which set new standards for European conservation archaeology.

Henry, as this particular audience knows well, was also an active participant in and founding member of the European Association of Archaeologists, where his experience was of great value in the drafting of the EAA statutes. He was the obvious choice as the first Secretary of our organisation, and led the working party that brought into being the "EAA Code of Practice" in 1997, a major achievement for the EAA and for European archaeology. Until last year he was also our tireless editor of the newsletter "The European Archaeologist" (TEA)

After his retirement in 1991 Henry started a new career as consultant to ICOMOS in Paris, co-ordinating its work as adviser on cultural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee from 1992 until earlier this year. During this 10-year period he carried out evaluation and monitoring missions to many of the most important archaeological sites that are on the World Heritage list today. His international experience, personal dedication and friendship with archaeologists around the world made this great achievement possible.

In recognition of Henry Cleere's contributions to the development of archaeological heritage management over the last 25 years, as reflected in his publications, in his participation in starting new international organisations, in the working out of guiding principles and in his work for the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, the EAA awards him the fourth European Heritage Prize."

The EAA Committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize consists of:
David Breeze, Scotland,
Jürgen Kunow, Germany,
Teresa Marques, Portugal,
Katalin Wollak, Hungary, and
Kristian Kristiansen, Sweden (chairperson)

The President's Corner

Willem J.H. Willems

The EAA meeting in Thessaloniki has been a tremendous success. Not only did we have our biggest Annual Meeting ever, the outstanding hospitality of our Greek colleagues will see to it that we will always fondly remember the general atmosphere of this meeting. It has by now also received several favourable reviews because of its programme.

Thessaloniki will also be remembered for several important decisions. The Annual Business Meeting decided to change the membership system, which, in combination with the new contract with the publisher of the European Journal of Archaeology, will lead to a sustainable financial future for the EAA. Membership has also increased considerably since last year, which proves that EAA is serving the needs of European archaeologists.

For our activities, the work of committees and working groups is indispensable. The EAA has a number of these, and proposals for new ones will be

discussed by the board at its meeting in february next year. All members who are active on special issues can make proposals to start a committee or a working group. The EAA has committees for issues which are of permanent concern to the association, and it institutes working parties for matters with a specific goal. Its members sometimes meet in between meetings, and are active on an individual basis, sometimes representing the EAA at important meetings.

At the moment, there are two groups working on internal issues. One is the EAA's fundraising committee, headed by Prof. Tim Darvill and EAA Treasurer Cecilia Åqvist. Unfortunately, participation in this vitally important group remains very low and I would like to call on all members who think they can contribute to take part in its work. The second is a working group headed by Dr. Dagmar Dreslerova. This group is preparing a review of EAA's publication policy.

There is plenty of input in that one, but if you have a contribution to make, do not hesitate to contact her!

In the past two months, the EAA took part in a Council of Europe seminar on spatial planning and sustainability in Sofia, Bulgaria (see the report in this issue of TEA), and in an EU Workshop for the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Goods, organised by the Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs. In October, I represented the EAA at a meeting in Strasbourg organised by the Council of Europe on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Malta Convention. The proceedings of this meeting will be published soon by the council. One other result has been that EAA, together with EAC, will in future be invited as an observer to meetings of the Steering Committee on Heritage.

My life as President has become a bit easier now that Prof. Anthony Harding is around as incoming-president. It will not be until September 2003 that he formally takes over my tasks, but the wisdom of having an incoming president for one year before the presidency is transferred, is already quite apparent.

St Petersburg, here we come!

By now, you have all received the 2nd announcement for our next meeting in St. Petersburg. There is information elsewhere in this issue of TEA, so I do not need to go into the details. Let me just say that I have been to St. Petersburg twice now, for preparations and discussion with our Russian colleagues. I had never been to Russia before, and I found the experience quite overwhelming. I am sure the conference will be excellent from a social and a professional point of view, but I can assure you that it will also be an opportunity and a personal experience *you simply cannot afford to miss* ! The EAA secretariat is directly involved with the organisation this time, so I would like to ask all members not to make Petra's job even harder than it already is: please register as soon as possible and make payments on time. You will also do yourself a service, because the registration process is much earlier this year and late registration may be quite difficult. This also applies to members from eastern Europe:

apparently, entry visas will become obligatory for many of them in the course of next year. I hope to see many of you in St. Petersburg next September.

Articles

The Warship Sussex Treasure Hunt Council for British Archaeology (CBA) Request EAA support for House of Commons Early Day Motion

The following text is based on a recent press release issued by the CBA

The Council for British Archaeology has voiced their extreme concern about a commercial Treasure hunting contract between the UK Government and an American underwater salvage company to recover bullion from a seventeenth-century wreck off Gibraltar. Through this deal the British Government are apparently engaged in a joint venture selling antiquities to pay for an investigation of doubtful archaeological feasibility.

The wreck of the warship HMS Sussex is said to be under threat from several salvage companies, few of which have the technical expertise required to recover such deeply sunk material. The CBA fears that governments all over the world will now be pressurised to sign up to similar or worse deals, putting their own underwater heritage, as well as Britain's, at peril.

The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) is an educational charity that promotes knowledge, appreciation and care of the historic environment for present and future generations on a UK-wide basis. It has an institutional membership of over 500 heritage organisations encompassing the state, professional, academic, museum and voluntary sectors at national and local level, and c.10,000 subscribing individuals of all ages. The CBA facilitates a number of committees and other bodies that bring experts together to advise on heritage policy, including the Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee with 17 NGO members (including the CBA) and 7 observer bodies from Government.

The deal is for the salvage of bullion from HMS Sussex, which sank on its way to provide British financial support to the Duke of Savoy during the war against Louis XIV in 1694. The treasure that went down with her is alleged to be worth hundreds of millions of dollars on the open market. The wreck is also likely to contain human remains of the sailors lost with the vessel. The wreck is understood to be in waters that are disputed as being either Spanish or International. It is at a depth of over 2,500ft and can only be investigated using robots. It is not proven that properly recorded archaeological

investigation is feasible for an ancient vessel of this age at this depth using current remote technology.

The British Government has signed an agreement with Florida based "Odyssey Marine Exploration Inc.". The deal recognises the UK as the owner of the wreck but entitles the commercial Salvage Company to a share of the proceeds of the artefacts sold from the salvage operation, rising from 40% to 60%, depending on value. The Government has committed itself to joint marketing for the sale of artefacts, together with handing over exclusive rights to merchandise traded under the name HMS Sussex in return for a royalty. All UK Government expenses are to be paid from the sales of artefacts or commission on merchandise - or failing that, from a deposit of £250,000 made by the salvage company.

The UK ratified the Council of Europe's Valletta Convention on Protection of the Archaeological Heritage in 1999. The explanatory text of the Convention states explicitly that:

excavations made solely for the purpose of finding precious metals or objects with a market value should never be allowed.

The UK Government has been in international negotiations concerning the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage which seeks to outlaw commercial exploitation of the underwater cultural heritage. It has not ratified the Convention because of concerns over issues of sovereign immunity for military wrecks in international and territorial waters, and because the breadth of protection offered was considered administratively too burdensome. The government has, however, explicitly endorsed the principles of the Convention, including the procedures set out in its Annex (see appendix below for details). The United States (the parent state to the salvage company) is not a member of UNESCO.

Under the Treasure Act the UK Government is prepared to reward finders of precious metals and some other artefacts discovered on dry land - usually up to the full market value of the find - in order to secure it for deposition in a museum for the benefit of the public. The Government does NOT seek to profit itself from the sale of antiquities on the international market, nor fund archaeological research through the sale of antiquities. For Highways and other Public Private Partnerships it applies very strict rules to its contractors to ensure they abide to basic principles of undertaking archaeological research to record threatened sites for the public benefit: they are not to allowed to benefit by selling off antiquities for private gain. Under planning conditions designed to protect the archaeological heritage, developers are strongly encouraged to deposit finds and records as a publicly accessible archive, not to sell off antiquities in order to make money.

The protection of wrecks in international waters - and of foreign nation's military or national ships within other countries' territorial waters - is poorly regulated, which is why UNESCO has sought to develop an international convention on the subject

(see above). The arrangement adopted in this deal could set a precedent that could be used not only to legitimise the exploitation of other countries' wrecks for commercial gain, but is also likely to jeopardise British wrecks in the territorial waters of other countries. This is particularly likely to apply to countries with weak underwater heritage laws and/or a need for ready cash. Britain is likely to end up with little or no say, and even less moral influence on such deals. Britain has made good progress in recent years, recognising the international problem of archaeological sites being severely damaged by illicit excavation, fuelled by the international market in antiquities. This cause would however be set back indefinitely if the HMS Sussex approach were to be adopted to 'save' sites threatened by terrestrial treasure hunters.

The agreement has been negotiated and established by the Ministry of Defence's Disposal Services Agency. The Department for Culture Media and Sport is responsible for International heritage policy. Under its statement The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS/DTLR 2001) the Government is committed to ensuring that the historic environment comes within the remit of Green Ministers in relation to departmental policies and of Departmental Design Champions in relation to management of Government-owned assets.

It seems very unlikely that the Government will publish any details. A brief note of the terms of the confidential agreement has been published by Odyssey (<http://www.shipwreck.net/pam/>) which states "This Memorandum sets forth the principal terms of a confidential agreement titled 'Agreement Concerning the Shipwreck HMS Sussex' (the 'Agreement')". This Memorandum is qualified in its entirety by the Agreement." The memorandum states that the detailed terms of the actual agreement (including all archaeological provisions under it) are covered by a confidentiality clause.

Appendix: Details of UNESCO Convention on Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

The preamble for the Convention, includes the following within the rationale for the Convention:

Deeply concerned by the increasing commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage, and in particular by certain activities aimed at the sale, acquisition or barter of underwater cultural heritage,...

Article 2, subsection 7 states: *Underwater cultural heritage shall not be commercially exploited*

In the Annex to the Convention - which the Government has endorsed -

Rule 1 states: *The protection of underwater cultural heritage through in situ preservation shall be considered as the first option. Accordingly, activities directed at underwater cultural heritage shall be authorised in a manner consistent with the protection of that heritage, and subject to that requirement may be authorised for the purpose of making a significant contribution to protection or knowledge or enhancement of underwater cultural heritage.*

Rule 2 states: *The commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage for trade or speculation or its irretrievable dispersal is fundamentally incompatible with the protection and proper management of underwater cultural heritage. Underwater cultural heritage shall not be traded, sold, bought or bartered as commercial goods.*

This Rule cannot be interpreted as preventing:

(a) the provision of professional archaeological services or necessary services incidental thereto whose nature and purpose are in full conformity with this Convention and are subject to the authorisation of the competent authorities;

(b) the deposition of underwater cultural heritage, recovered in the course of a research project in conformity with this Convention, provided such deposition does not prejudice the scientific or cultural interest or integrity of the recovered material or result in its irretrievable dispersal...."

Rules 4 states: *Activities directed at underwater cultural heritage must use non-destructive techniques and survey methods in preference to recovery of objects. If excavation or recovery is necessary for the purpose of scientific studies or for the ultimate protection of the underwater cultural heritage, the methods and techniques used must be as non-destructive as possible and contribute to the preservation of the remains.*

Rule 5 states: *Activities directed at underwater cultural heritage shall avoid the unnecessary disturbance of human remains or venerated sites.*

Rules 9, 10, 11, 22 and 23 require investigations to be carried out under a properly authorised project design, under the supervision of properly qualified persons with appropriate scientific credentials and executed by individuals all of whom have to be able to demonstrate competence appropriate to their roles in the project.

On the basis of the above information and the letter printed below, the President of the EAA (Willem Willems) and the incoming President (Anthony Harding) have agreed that the EAA can and should support the proposed action. The President will therefore sign on behalf of the EAA the letter to be sent to UK Members of Parliament.

Dear Prof Harding,

I am writing to you in your role as incoming President of the European Association of Archaeologists.[...].

You are probably aware of recent disquiet over the UK government's Public Private Partnership deal with a commercial salvage company to recover antiquities from a wreck believed to be that of the Warship Sussex which went down off Gibraltar in 1694. The Council for British Archaeology, ICOMOS UK, IFA and Nautical Archaeology Society have all noted disquiet about the terms of the deal (based on the small amount of information about the deal which has been made public) - especially provisions relating to the sale of categories of artefacts which may be recovered from the wreck, and also the

broader precedents that this deal might set. I attach the "partnering agreement memorandum" which gives some details about the deal struck between the Ministry of Defence's Disposal Agency and Marine Odyssey Exploration Inc., the US salvage company involved.

At the beginning of this week Edward O'Hara (Labour MP for Knowsley South, UK) and Richard Allan (Lib-Dem MP for Sheffield Hallam, UK) jointly put forward an Early Day Motion (EDM) in the House of Commons which questions aspects of the deal, and calls upon the government to actively seek more appropriate approaches for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage. I copy the EDM in full at the foot of this message. The Council for British Archaeology is currently exploring the possibility of sending a joint letter (possibly initially targeted to APPAG members, but potentially all MPs) from ourselves, ICOMOS UK, NAS, IFA and possibly the European Association of Archaeologists, to MPs requesting that they consider signing up to the motion. I am therefore writing to query whether it would be both possible and appropriate for EAA to be co-signatories of our letter to MPs, especially in view of the international perspective of our concerns and aspirations? [...]

Please let me know your thoughts as soon as is possible as we are keen (and need) to take this forward quite quickly [...]

Many thanks,

*Alex Hunt
Research and Conservation Officer, Council for British Archaeology, Bowes Morrell House
111 Walmgate, York, YO1 9WA. Tel: 01904 671417,
Fax: 01904 671384. Website:
<http://www.britarch.ac.uk>*

Early Day Motion No. 250

HMS SUSSEX

Date - 2:12:02

Mr. Edward O'Hara, Mr. Richard Allan

That this House applauds the Government's recent actions to protect the wreck of the American warship Bonhomme Richard and to return treasure illicitly taken from a wreck in Italian waters; welcomes recent improvements to the Treasure Act and its Code of Practice strengthening archaeological reporting of portable antiquities; notes the generally successful arrangement for archaeological investigations in public private partnerships for major infrastructure projects, including deposition of all finds in public museums; further notes the government has ratified the Valletta Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage and has explicitly endorsed the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, both of which proscribe excavations carried out principally to recover precious metals and cultural objects for sale and dispersal; regrets therefore that the Ministry of Defence has signed a treasure-hunting contract with Odyssey Marine Inc. based on the sale of cultural materials from the warship, Sussex which sank off Gibraltar in 1694; doubts

whether the project's principal purpose is recovery and disposal of UK cultural assets, conservation of the wreck, or archaeological research for public benefit; questions the technical feasibility of undertaking proper archaeological research at a depth of 2,500 feet; further notes significant domestic and international concern about precedents that this case may set; and asks the Government urgently to reconsider its decision not to sign the UNESCO Convention on the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and to work closely with national and international experts and governments to develop and adopt effective means of protecting and managing the underwater cultural heritage in the public interest.

Czech Archaeology in floods

Jan Turek, CZECH REPUBLIC

The Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences is located right in the historical city centre of Prague. Its position between eminent buildings of the Czech Government and Houses of Parliament have always lent the Institute an aura of importance and respect. However, on Wednesday August 14th the Vltava river that normally meanders to create the famous panorama of Prague Castle and the Lesser Town quartile (Malá Strana), became the worst enemy of Czech Archaeology.

The whole area surrounding the Institute was flooded up to a depth of 3 metres. Because of the danger of floods, and in order to prevent the loss of human lives, the police had evacuated the area the previous day.

It was an ordinary midsummer week, with the majority of institute archaeologists being either in the field excavating or on holiday. When the floods hit, it was therefore left to only a handful of employees still in the institute to attempt to evacuate all the books, the archives and equipment from the lowest levels of the building.

Unfortunately, given the misleading information from the responsible authorities of the City Council, the preventive actions were taken only on the levels of the building up to the announced height of the predicted final water level. Disastrous floods however hit the City in an unseen strength. The water level went much higher than the 1891 flood and it became arguably the greatest flood in the Czech historical records. Unfortunately, the measures taken to protect the Old Town on the opposite bank of the river by using flood barriers meant that the unprotected area of the Lesser Town, including the Institute, was flooded even more. As the flooded area of the city was closed to the public for the following 3 days, we could all only guess how bad the damage to the Institute was. The real shock came with the publication of an aerial photograph in a national newspaper showing the flooded Malá Strana. It became very clear that the disaster was far reaching.

When the first rescuers entered the Institute on Friday the 16th of August everyone was speechless and shocked by the scene of destruction and decay. The entire basement of the Institute, where the

library was located was flooded above the ceiling level. The resources and facilities of the Institute had been accumulated gradually by generations of archaeologists over the last 100 years, but within a few hours it was almost all destroyed. Everything on the lower levels of the building was covered in deep thick and sticky mud contaminated by flooding sewage.

The rescue work started immediately with up to fifty people worked almost round the clock to prevent the spread of decay and fungus growing on the soaked books. The support from state Institutions, private companies and the general public was great.

Almost 70,000 volumes from the library were damaged. The rescue team washed the books and transported them to the food processing company that had offered their deep freeze facilities, in order to stop the immediate decay. Tons of debris and damaged equipment was shifted to the tip every day. Site plans and archive of photographs including old glass negatives were totally destroyed. The restoration and scanning of what remained of the photographs started immediately, but the decay was faster. The old black and white technology appeared to be much more resistant in comparison with the modern colour prints. Some of the finds, both, processed and recently excavated were also flooded. All artefacts had to be washed and disinfected in diluted bleach, then dried and stored in new clean bags with new labels.

The rescue team worked constantly for three weeks just to clear the area and prepare for restoration work that will take much longer.

The Institute of Archaeology is now back at work. Many parts of the building are closed for reconstruction and a team of specialists are working on the reconstruction and restocking of the library. Only a few books survived. An international appeal has therefore been launched to seek donations of books from all over the World. The original contents of the library will never be completely replaced, but the hard work on its reconstruction is bringing good results already.

In many Countries co-ordinating centres have been established in order to prevent duplicity in donations and in order to ensure the book collection is representative of what is published in a particular country. However, this is only the beginning of the struggle for Czech Archaeology to restore the lost treasures of the national heritage.

All the archaeological and scholarly community in the Czech republic was affected by this natural disaster and we would all be grateful to receive your help and support.

Thank You!

More about the Institute and the floods can be found on the website: www.arup.cas.cz

A special committee, consisting of employees of the Institute of Archaeology has been set up to rebuild the institute's library. The committee's main task is to co-ordinate the donation of books. In certain countries, local co-ordinators have volunteered to help with this process, so please get in touch with your local co-ordinator if you have books to donate or would like to help in some way. The names of donors, and later also lists of donated books, will

be published on the Institute's web pages.

Books may be sent to:

Institute of Archaeology

Academy of Sciences

Letenská 4

Praha 1 Malá Strana

118 01 Czech republic

tel. +420-257530922 or +420-257533369

e-mail: arupraha@arup.cas.cz

Coordinators for book donations:

Serbia, Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria: Ivan Pavlu

pavlu@arup.cas.cz

Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia: Tomáš Durdík

arupraha@arup.cas.cz

Belgium: Petr Drda drda@arup.cas.cz

Britain: Natálie Venclová venclova@arup.cas.cz; Prof. A.

Harding a.f.harding@durham.ac.uk

France: Jana Maříková johanka_1999@yahoo.fr; Dr. N.

Schlanger area@inha.fr, www.area-archives.org

The Netherlands: Magdalena Kruová

krutova@arup.cas.cz

Croatia, Slovenia: Želimir Brnić brnic@arup.cas.cz

Ireland: Natálie Venclová venclova@arup.cas.cz; Prof. B.

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regional, national and international level, both in terms of the subject matter itself and in relation to wider agendas.

Only a few weeks after the EAA conference in Thessaloniki, an international seminar took place in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 23rd-24th October 2002, within the framework of the activities of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning of the member States of the Council of Europe (CEMAT-CoE). The seminar was jointly organised by the Council of Europe and the Bulgarian government and looked at *Spatial Planning for the Sustainable Development of Particular Types of European Areas: Mountains, Coastal Zones, Rural Zones, Flood-Plains and Alluvial Valleys*. The theme picked up the *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent* (GPSSDEC-CEMAT) adopted by the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning at their meeting in Hanover in September 2000. The authors attended the conference on behalf of the EAA, which has recently been granted NGO (non-governmental organisation) status.

"The 'Guiding Principles' take into account, in accordance with the concept of sustainability, the needs of all the inhabitant of Europe's regions, without compromising the fundamental rights and development prospects of future generations. They aim in particular at bringing the economic and social requirements to be met by the territory into harmony with its ecological and cultural functions and therefore contributing to long-term, large-scale and balanced spatial development." One of the ten principles proposed for sustainable development in Europe deals with 'enhancing the cultural heritage as a factor for development'. Spatial development policy is seen as a component of integrated management for protecting and conserving the heritage which is itself seen as contributing to economic development and to strengthening regional identity.

The 'Guiding Principles' also recognise that beyond the general principles for sustainable development policy there is a need for more detailed spatial development measures for European cultural landscapes as well as for dealing with the variety of Europe's regions: urban and rural areas, mountains, coastal and island regions, flood plains, and so on. The Sofia conference examined in particular the issues for mountains, coastal zones, rural zones, flood-plains and alluvial valleys.

There were four major sessions:

- spatial planning and sustainable development
- examples of good practice
- instruments for implementation
- possibilities of a transfrontier, transnational and interregional co-operation

These sessions were followed by a closing round-table looking at innovative and integrated approaches to territorial development.

The seminar was attended by representatives of thirty-two of the forty-four states of the Council of Europe. As might be expected with an organisation stretching from Iceland to the Ukraine and from

Return Ticket to Sofia - Spatial Planning, Sustainable Development and Archaeology

John Williams, UK, Gerhard Ermischer, GERMANY

At the annual conference of the EAA in Thessaloniki 2002 the round table session on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe discussed the various instruments for managing the archaeological heritage across Europe, including the conventions of the Council of Europe (CoE) relating to the historic environment and also the provisions for the historic environment within the spatial planning system. There was general support for archaeologists involving themselves in all these processes and making sure that their voice and the voice of archaeology was heard. The members of the round table proposed that the EAA should participate, where possible, in the various initiatives, so as to strengthen the role of the cultural heritage in general and archaeology more specifically. It is important for archaeologists not to work in isolation but to establish links with the wider world, at a local,

Norway to Malta there are variations in emphasis in respect of the three focuses of sustainability (economic, social and environmental), reflecting the different backgrounds of the respective countries and regional priorities. It could be noted that, while the historic environment was discussed, the natural environment figured more prominently and there was always some tension between conserving the resource and ensuring viable economic futures.

From the perspective of the historic environment the opening address of Enrico Buerger (Switzerland), Chair of the Conference on the European Landscape Convention, was important. In it he stressed the importance of the landscape as a living entity, a natural environment, a space fashioned by man, an economic zone, a place for discovery, a key to regional and local identity and a witness of the history of the earth. He then proceeded to look at the European Landscape Convention and its operation, emphasising the pivotal role of spatial planning in its implementation. Hario Principe (Italy) then looked at some examples of landscape on the west coast of Italy, relating present landscapes to historical maps of the last three centuries. More could have been said here about the preceding centuries and about the landscape itself as a document of human history.

In turning to examples of good practice, while the historic environment was mentioned, particularly in relation to the built heritage, it was the natural environment which took a more central role, both in respect of river systems and mountains. Underlying all, however, were the economic and social issues facing more remote zones.

In the session on instruments for implementation, funding and participation in decision making were key themes, but it was also interesting to see the integrated GIS system for specially protected areas in Turkey where archaeological sites form a separate layer. This provided a useful reminder of the historic dimension of the landscape.

The fourth session provided a fascinating overview of transnational co-operative projects in the Carpathians, the Danube basin and the Danube delta and underlined the value of partnership.

In summing up, Dusan Blagancje (Slovenia) emphasised the importance of the European Landscape Convention but noted that spatial planning policy generally is only of value if it is feasible and can be and is implemented. In order to take things forward sound interdisciplinary approaches are essential.

It is interesting to reflect on the seminar and indeed more widely. The Council of Europe, while it is geographically more extensive than the European Union, does not have the same political status, but, nonetheless, it is important in drawing together representatives from across Europe in its widest sense to look for European solutions. As a result of its work we have seen major advances in European approaches to the protection of the cultural heritage in the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1985),

the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Valetta 1992) and latterly the European Landscape Convention (Florence 2000). These conventions are legally binding for the countries that ratify them.

To date thirty-five states have ratified the Granada Convention (Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Macedonia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom and also Yugoslavia, which is not a member of the Council of Europe).

Twenty-seven states have ratified the Valetta Convention (Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and also the Holy See and Monaco, which are not members of the Council of Europe) and thirteen states have signed but not yet ratified it (Armenia, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Russia, San Marino, Spain, and the Ukraine). This latter group interestingly includes countries where the principles of Valetta are very much being applied already.

Twenty-four states have signed the Florence Convention (Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey) and Ireland, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway and Romania have already approved or ratified it.

The Valetta Convention which deals specifically with archaeology is well known to members of EAA but the European Landscape Convention, the latest of these conventions and the one most referred to at Sofia, is also of great interest to archaeologists, for whom the cultural landscape has become a major subject of research. Indeed there is also recognition that the management of the landscape should be based on an informed understanding of the historical processes which have formed it. It became clear, however, during the CEMAT seminar that many landscape planners, landscape architects or ecologists have difficulties in seeing the landscape as the result of a long process of change, very much influenced by man. Archaeologists have the expertise to contribute constructively to the debate about landscape management.

The 'Guiding Principles', unlike the conventions, are rather recommendations of the Committee of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning in the same way that the European Spatial Development Perspective (Potsdam 1999) is a legally non-binding policy framework for better co-operation between member states of the European Union. Nonetheless these planning guidelines are both powerful

instruments, which underpin policy thinking and initiatives, and the ESDP has certainly fed into the development of European Regional Development Fund programmes such as Interreg. It is interesting to note that in Interreg III the European Union is to contribute six million Euro to a study on spatial planning in Europe which will pursue the work set out in the ESDP with a view to contributing to the debate on regional policy after 2006.

There is an important message here for EAA and archaeologists in general. If we are to ensure that archaeology, and the historic environment more generally, are to receive the attention and protection which we think they deserve, we must relate them to current mainstream policy thinking in terms of sustainability, rather than merely indulge ourselves in an academic pursuit, expecting all, unquestioningly, to hold the same values as ourselves. After all, what is going to drive national, European and global agendas over the foreseeable future is the quest for prosperity tempered by the principles of sustainability – economic and social as well as environmental. The historic environment certainly has a value in itself, and we need to promote it, but we must also make our values relevant to modern world agendas.

The seminar and the work of CEMAT is important in facilitating discussion on key issues relating to sustainability and spatial planning. EAA as one of some 400 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) granted consultative status by the Council of Europe has access to debate and hopefully can influence policy directions affecting its area of influence. Indeed those concerned with the historic environment need to be working not just with other environmental specialists but with those who will be helping to shape the spatial planning vision of Europe over the next twenty years or so.

John Williams is Head of Heritage Conservation at Kent County Council and leads the Planarch partnership which has sought to develop links between archaeology and spatial planning in the Interreg North-Western Europe area. Gerhard Ermischer is curator and city archaeologist at the City Museums Aschaffenburg and chairs the Archaeological Spessart-Project and the EU funded European network Pathways to Cultural Landscapes. Both represented the European Association of Archaeologists at Sofia.

The Portrayal of Archaeology in Contemporary Popular Culture: Opportunity or Obstacle for the Promotion of Cultural Heritage?

Cornelius Holtorf, SWEDEN

Clichés about archaeology abound widely in popular culture. They occur in films, TV documentaries, newspaper articles, literature, and various forms of advertising, but also in theme parks, modern art works, and the tourist industry. Archaeology and archaeologists tend to be portrayed as being primarily concerned with treasure hunting, field adventures in exotic places, collecting original

artefacts, and the comprehensive reconstruction of the past from tiny traces found beneath the surface. Archaeologists themselves have often felt uneasy about their image in popular culture. Some feel that a more realistic representation of the variety of archaeological practice would make a contribution not only to an improved public understanding of science but also to a better appreciation of archaeological artefacts and sites as part of our cultural heritage.

A new project will now investigate this issue in some detail.

As a Marie Curie-Fellow of the European Commission I am based at the Swedish National Heritage Board (*Riksantikvarieämbetet*) in Stockholm and will study in some detail if and how the popular characterisations of archaeology stand in the way of promoting our cultural heritage. In effect, I will be asking a broad question of considerable social and political relevance within the emerging field of 'public archaeology'. In order to give the results wider relevance, a comparative perspective will be chosen and fieldwork will be conducted in Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

My research will be conducted in two phases. During the first phase I will gather a portfolio of evidence for the popular image of archaeology in all three countries. This material will then be analysed for each country and the results compared. In a second phase, I will evaluate how archaeology is portrayed against various possible aims of both archaeology in general and archaeological heritage management in particular, before reaching a concluding assessment. The project began in October 2002 and will continue until September 2004.

Now would be the best time for anybody with relevant experiences or passionate views on this subject to contact me and see that their views are represented in my study!

If you know of any particularly interesting or unexpected use of archaeology in popular culture, or if you have strong opinions about the usefulness (or uselessness) of the popular image of archaeology, I would be very happy to hear from you at the address given below. Opinions from any country, and not just the three mentioned above, would be welcomed.

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Molecular Archaeology in Mainz

Ruth Bollongino, Dr. Barbara Bramanti, Wolfgang Haak, Dr. Joachim Burger, Prof. Dr. Kurt Alt, GERMANY.

Dear Scientists,

With the founding of a molecular genetic centre for Archaeometry at the Institute for Anthropology at the

Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz, Germany, a large part of the scientific work is now targeted at resolving archaeological questions with the newest scientific techniques. Four of the eleven laboratories established are trace-labs dedicated exclusively to the analysis of ancient DNA from (pre)historic specimens.

The main aim of our research is the analysis of population structures of passed societies. Both kinship and social differentiations within populations and the relationship between populations and migration are to be examined. Since research on skeletal finds of different culture levels are still rarely performed in regard to the DNA content, it is a helpful prerequisite for both archaeological and molecular-genetic co-operation in this field to first test skeletal collections for the preservation of biomolecules.

It would be of great interest to analyse human and bovine samples from the Neolithic period in Europe, especially from those cultures that are associated with early farming and stock breeding. In order not to unnecessarily waste sample material and to avoid laboratory expenditure, it would be meaningful to

Carry out research on three individuals with preliminary tests for the preservation of endogenous ancient DNA. Teeth especially lend themselves to this type of research. If teeth are not available, then unbroken/closed bones such as femora, humeri, phalanges or foot bones would be suitable.

Since the question is of high scientific interest for us, we will cover all laboratory costs. We ask however for your help concerning the retrieval of archaeological publications and for practical assistance with the selection and sampling of specimens. Of course we are always available to help with any of your questions. One of the co-workers will contact you soon concerning possible sampling.

Thank you for your co-operation and please read the article below:

New Scientific Methods and Technologies in Social Sciences: The First Farmers in Europe and the Origin of Cattle Breeding and Dairy Farming - Bio-molecular Archaeometry of the Neolithic



Description of the project

In the context of a multidisciplinary project about the Neolithisation of Europe the main molecular-genetic and biochemical investigations will be carried out on

Meso- and Neolithic human and bovine skeleton finds.

The project is being undertaken by the following four institutions:

¹Institute for Anthropology, University Mainz, Germany;

²Department of Evolutionary Biology, University Uppsala, Sweden;

³The Archaeological Research laboratory, University Stockholm, Sweden;

⁴Postgraduate Institute in Fossil Fuels and Environmental Geochemistry, (NRG) The University Newcastle upon Tyne, UK.

There are several divergent theories used to explain the so-called Neolithic Transition. These serve in this ongoing project as working hypotheses that will be tested by scientific methods. Both human and bovine samples will be collected as a basis for molecular-genetic, protein-chemical and physical examination. The following will be examined in detail:

DNA will be isolated from Neolithic as well as pre-Neolithic human skeletons and the sequence transcribed, i.e. read. The Neolithic DNA sequences will be compared with sequences from the Meso- and Late Palaeolithic. Possible differences or similarities should reflect population changes or continuity during the Meso-Neolithic Transition. In a second step, Central European Neo- and Mesolithic populations will be compared with contemporary populations from Eastern Europe, the Balkans and Anatolia, to provide evidence of migration or movement patterns.

The same methodology will be applied to contemporary Aurochs and cattle samples, to provide evidence for the process of the domestication of cattle, i.e. to test whether the cattle were bred from local populations of Aurochs or imported from the south-east.

Since the preservation of bio-molecules in the appropriate archaeological layer, especially in the LBK can be poor, protein-chemical and mineralogical analyses will be used prior to the genetic investigations as screening methods. These are characterised by the fact that they can be carried out quickly and economically. With the aid of these preliminary investigations we can pre-select samples and continue with molecular-genetic research only in cases where the preservation of bio-molecules is good.

In addition to the analysis of the skeletal material, ceramic(s) will be examined bio-chemically for milk residues in Newcastle. This will provide information about the spread of dairy farming in the Neolithic and will hopefully lead, in connection with the data from the Aurochs and cattle, to a detailed overview of the early arable farmer and cattle breeder in Central Europe.

What samples do we need?

If possible **5 samples** per individual from 2-3 different anatomical elements (tooth from right and left lower jaw, or 1 tooth and 1 phalange) but at least 3 samples minimum:

- 3 samples for DNA analysis (each 0.5 g or more)

- 1 sample for collagen- and mineral-analysis (protein preservation) (0.3 g)
- 1 sample for the X-ray diffraction (general decomposition test) (0.1 g)

The samples should be:

- a tooth in alveole
- or ca 1x1cm parts of intact long-bones, whose surface can be clearly removed or taken directly from the excavation site (*in situ*) by us or handled with gloves, face masks etc.

Bovine samples: (please contact Ruth Bollongino).

Mesolithic: Aurochs, only with good morphological preservation and not from damp soil

Neolithic: Aurochs and/or cattle, only with good morphological preservation and not from damp soil.

Human samples: (please contact Barbara Bramanti or Wolfgang Haak)

(*Palaeolithic* and) *Mesolithic*: any possible

Neolithic: only with good morphological preservation and not from damp soil.

Type of sample:

The sampling will be discussed in detail with you on the telephone or per email (for addresses and numbers see below). We prefer to work with tooth roots, this has the advantage of maintaining the tooth crown intact, which can be unnoticeably replaced in the original jaw.

Short description of the methods:

The extraction of DNA is performed by means of a specialised phenol/chloroform protocol. This effectively removes not only proteins but also contaminating material from the soil, without destroying the DNA and should leave only pure DNA for further analysis.

The duplication of the DNA molecules is obtained by means of the so-called polymerase chain reaction (PCR). This is the main part of the research and also the most sensitive. Here the DNA molecules are read and copied by an enzyme. This works so efficiently that it is possible to obtain an analysable quantity of the molecules. Unfortunately, at the same time modern contamination could also be multiplied. Therefore, the modern DNA must be removed before extracting DNA if possible (for instance by UV irradiation of the surface) or separated afterwards and genetically identified (by cloning).

Afterwards, the analysis of the multiplied DNA is performed with the technique of DNA-sequencing. This is a procedure, which reads the genetic code of the nucleic acids (= DNA). The evaluation of the data and the genetic interpretation concerning the population structure are carried out last.

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Co-operation of National Reference Collections (NRC)

Guus Lange, THE NETHERLANDS

Introduction

The study of material culture, be it of individual finds or assemblages or specific material categories, forms the core of archaeological research. The identification of finds is crucial to the understanding of what happened in the past. Without the analysis of the remains of the material component of prehistoric society, there is no scientifically founded perception of the past, and archaeological heritage management has no legitimisation.

The archaeological heritage consists of finds. Not only the artefact as such, but also its context, for instance the soil matrix, the features and other finds on the same site. As part of the finds analysis this research is even widened to include the knowledge of other, similar finds from elsewhere in their respective contexts. In this way archaeological theory is formed and a continuous accumulation of knowledge takes place.

At present, however, there are indications that, at least in the Netherlands, this accumulation of archaeological knowledge has become discontinuous, thereby severely threatening the core of archaeological research and archaeological heritage management. It shall be argued here that circumstances are such that we have to look for new ways of knowledge management. We think that the construction of a National Reference Collection (in Dutch, *Nationale Referentiecollectie*: NRC) could be a means to this end. First I will discuss what these circumstances are in The Netherlands, and what kind of solution we are thinking of. After that I shall present the arguments for a European-wide co-operation.

NRC: Why Now?

In Dutch society we see a number of important trends that are beginning to threaten the quality of our work:

1. University budgets have been continuously cut back for years. Research, and more especially time consuming and expensive material culture studies, are therefore becoming more difficult to

organise and fund. At the same time courses are becoming very tightly scheduled, leaving students no room to explore other areas of study and research. A knowledge gap is already showing itself.

2. An ageing academic population is also a serious problem. Our retired scholars have often had a life long experience of artefact research. Their acquired knowledge is huge. Very little of this knowledge has been published in books or articles. Most expertise remains solely in the heads of those specialists. Fortunately, most of them are quite willing and able to share their knowledge with the younger generation. The question is, how can we manage to store their knowledge? Due to the laws of nature we do not have much more than 10-15 years before the 'old' knowledge is lost forever.
3. The success of creating public awareness, but even more so the undertaking of large infra-structural projects such as the new road and railway schemes, forces us to face a rapidly growing demand for archaeology and consequently a growing demand for archaeologists. More and more people are becoming involved in the profession, but with the problem of low levels of experience and expertise as mentioned above. With the growth of the archaeological demand, there is also the growth of opportunities for archaeologists. In itself, there is of course nothing wrong with more opportunities. But promotion within the profession usually involves moving away from work in material culture studies. The now rather common phenomenon of 'job hopping' does nothing to promote the in-depth accumulation of knowledge.
4. At the same time archaeology is becoming more and more 'commercialised'. Private companies do most of the excavations. There are two or three large companies in the Netherlands with more than forty employees, but most of the companies still have less than ten people and many have only just a couple permanently employed. Even if material culture specialists were abundant on the market, it is clear that not every company can afford the luxury of having one on the pay roll. Even if they do, it is then difficult for others outside that company to get access to this specialist's knowledge. For a large number of archaeological companies, access to information and knowledge is difficult.

Without access to knowledge and information the quality of archaeology is at risk. Site reports are deemed to only touch upon the analysis of material culture superficially. Up to now quality demands have only been imposed on the *process* of archaeology in the Netherlands. If, however, quality demands were to be imposed on the *content* of the delivered product, without readily accessible knowledge archaeology becomes unacceptably expensive, threatening the social basis.

Knowledge Management

What we need is guaranteed and sustainable access to information and knowledge. It is our task to develop the tools to make knowledge available to everyone in the wider discipline of archaeology.

It is obvious that digital solutions for the accumulation, storage and distribution of knowledge will play important roles. In the Netherlands we think that the development of a knowledge management system, built around a National Reference Collection, could very well be the answer to our problems.

To summarise, the NRC aims to be a user-friendly tool for the identification of finds and for the access to background information, with the purpose to strengthen the quality of the basic archaeological data, and with that, the quality of research and site reports.

A digital NRC, accessible from the World Wide Web, will ideally contain images, descriptions and references to relevant literature on artefact types. Information on the whereabouts of the physical collections that are stored throughout the country, and the conditions under which one can visit these collections should also be provided. Since it is common to find that different kinds of typologies are in use among researchers and that often different names are given to similar finds, a list of synonyms would be another and an obvious part of the NRC.

Because the Netherlands has already developed a separate digital system for the registration of sites and monuments (ARCHIS) this would not be part of the NRC, although a link between the two systems should exist.

Such an NRC can be of importance to research, quality management, evaluation of sites and monuments, and the exchange and advancement of knowledge. An NRC would also encourage uniformity in nomenclature and could be instrumental in teaching, as well as having a role in public relations.

Potential users of such a system are professional archaeologists, students, non-professional archaeologists, other professionals involved in archaeology and interested public. The 'wider' public will not be lured into archaeology in this way. Other tools must be developed for that special purpose.

Options

There are several possible ways to design an NRC:

- A. a Web application referring only to relevant literature and relevant, existing, physical collections;
- B. as A, but including lists of synonyms, images, metadata and 'intelligent texts';
- C. as B, but including the development of physical collections;
- D. as C, but developing into a material culture research centre.

Feasibility

To investigate the possibility of developing such a National Reference Collection in the Netherlands, the *Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig*

Bodemonderzoek (ROB, or National Service for Archaeological Heritage) began a feasibility study in April 2002. For years there had been much talk about the need to undertake such a study. This study finally became possible through a grant from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, under which the ROB falls.

A number of representatives from the archaeological field were interviewed by way of a questionnaire. In total we talked with more than 125 people, from inside and outside the discipline: people from universities, (archaeological) museums, archaeological companies, the local and central governments, students and non-professional archaeologists.

We interviewed more than 90 archaeologists (about 15% of the professional population) and asked them to give their own evaluation of the current state of the knowledge on material culture, what they thought would be necessary to improve this situation, and what would be feasible.

Many of the problems mentioned above were recognised in the interviews. In addition, we noted the following, partly overlapping, remarks:

- The archaeological field is expanding rapidly. As a consequence it becomes difficult to keep track of what is going on, and the accessibility to research, researchers (specialists) and literature becomes increasingly difficult.
- Specialists are most often self-taught, and their knowledge is rarely documented or published. By ageing (retirement from the profession) or job hopping knowledge disappears.
- Specialists become increasingly occupied with tasks other than their specialism. Moreover, who the specialists actually are is no longer readily apparent. It therefore becomes increasingly difficult to find and ask specialists for advice or help.
- The nomenclature of artefact types is far from uniform; it is often not clear which type is actually meant by a certain description.
- Looking for information on artefact types can be extremely time consuming.
- There exists no bibliography on material culture studies.
- Reports with results of fieldwork are difficult to access: the so-called "grey literature".
- In archaeological heritage management clear criteria for the identification of finds are mostly lacking.
- Material culture studies are only carried out on an ad-hoc basis: new knowledge is hardly ever deliberately and systematically accumulated.
- It is mostly not known what reference collections are presently available, or what they contain.
- Knowledge that is accumulated in the process of building a reference collection is lost as soon as the collection is not properly kept up to date.
- There is a great need for reference collections but very few exist.
- Except in the ecological branches, students have not enough time to acquire sufficient

knowledge of material culture during their study.

- For non-professionals it is extremely difficult to acquire 'the state of the art' information.
- For professionals it is extremely difficult to tap the often huge knowledge of the non-professionals on material culture.

It should be emphasised that these statements reflect the Dutch situation. It may be that this is not typical for the rest of Europe. The Netherlands is a special case because we live in a very densely populated country, where the pressure on land is very high. This has led to a rapid expansion in archaeological activities over the last decades. It has been calculated that the Netherlands has seen in the last fifty years the disturbance of 30% of the surface or more. This percentage will probably be doubled in the next thirty years or so. There is no way in which we can excavate all this. Out of necessity, our main focus for attention, completely in line with the Treaty of Valletta (Malta), has been for the preservation of sites *in situ*. Perhaps this is why material culture studies are not in the fore in the Netherlands at this moment.

NRC Crossing Borders

At the 2002 EAA conference in Thessaloniki we organised a Round Table on the subject of co-operation in the development and exploitation of National Reference Collections. From this and from numerous discussions with members from all over Europe it became apparent that many of the issues are recognised, albeit not in every country to the same degree.

Evidently there is much to gain both on the knowledge and the practical side, when different countries could work together and form a European initiative:

Content

- The distribution of material culture does not stop at our modern borders:
- production centres in particular are often found at great distance from the consumer sites
- for a proper analysis of material culture a network of expertise is needed on a much wider level than simply country-wide
- access to lists of synonyms can facilitate knowledge sharing

Technique

- Archaeology and archaeological heritage in Europe as a whole can benefit from the development of the necessary tools, such as database structures, metadata systems, search engines etc.
- What is developed for an EU-solution is equally applicable on a country, a county and even community (archive, museum, depot) level.

Funding

- national funds can match EU-funds to start with large scale digitising of content and systems development.

Pan-European Web Site

Ideally, there needs to be a central NRC web site (portal) in one country. The site refers to all collections and to the available knowledge on reference collections. To enable exchange of knowledge at a very profound level a European portal that refers to all web sites from participant European countries would be essential. One search action for a particular type of pottery should recover all relevant information from every site (country) connected. Examples of such portals on a national scale exist already. The partners in such portals have made arrangements to be able to let the interfaces to their databases communicate on a basic level. We have to start now by establishing a common ground. This seems to be the right moment, because digital reference collections are only just starting to be built. Only lately funds became available to digitise our cultural heritage.

The first goal now is to build a network of people who are interested in the idea of National Reference Collections. Since the EAA conference many have expressed their interest, and a number of people have wanted to become actively involved in the development of a European Reference Collections programme. In this "consortium" of active participants are now representatives of Great Britain, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands. We feel that, eventually, this programme should and could cover the whole of Europe.

We would therefore like to invite you either to become part of the special interest group (passive members) or even better the "consortium" (active members). The first group will be kept informed about developments, the second will do the developing. Bear in mind that for the members of the consortium there will be a certain amount of workload, costs and, initially, travel expenses involved.

Although this programme aims at a widespread approach, relying on local participation, the existence or development of a national web site is a prerequisite. It is therefore, essential to have commitment on a regional or national level. In order to be a participant in this consortium, it would be desirable to be employed by a regional or national body.

If you recognise some or all of the Dutch problems and the type of solution we propose appeals to you please e-mail me at the address given below. We will keep you informed on all developments. If you indicate that you want to be part of the consortium, we shall contact you immediately. If you yourself are not in a position to participate, please do not hesitate to pass this message to those who are.

Contact:

Dr. A. Guus Lange
National Service for Archaeological Heritage (ROB),
Postbus 1600,3800 BP Amersfoort,
The Netherlands
Tel: +31 (0)33 4227 532
E-mail: g.lange@archis.nl

News from the EAA Secretariat

Minutes of the EAA Annual Business Meeting (ABM)

Thessaloniki, Greece, Saturday 28th September 2002

Opening and Welcome

Willem Willems, the President of the EAA, welcomed all members to the meeting. Over 850 participants attended the Thessaloniki Conference. This is the highest figure ever in the history of the EAA. EAA is very much a dynamic organisation, and the conference is always the highlight of the EAA Year. At the conferences members can socialise, participate in the activities and create initiatives. One of the aims of a conference is to create networks all over Europe.

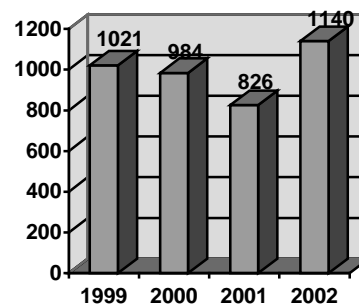
The President thanked Dr. Koukouli, Dr. Kotsakis, Symvoli (conference organisers) and the 75 volunteers who worked hard to make the conference a success. The Greek Ministry of Culture and the Aristotle University organised the conference and the logistic team provided the technical support needed.

EAA Progress Report from the Secretary and the Secretariat on 28 September 2002

Number of members per year

On 28th of September, EAA had 1140 individual members (on 28 September 2002), the highest figure ever in the history of the EAA.

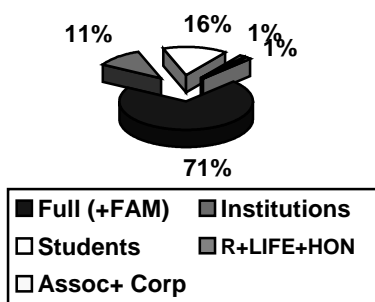
Year	Individual Mem-bers	Inst. Sub-scr.	Corp. Mem.	Total
1993	283	23		325
1994	435	37		495
1995	396	36		464
1996	360	44		448
1997	427	47		505
1998	938	150		1092
1999	1021	109	2	1134
2000	984	144	5	1133
2001	826	145	7	971
2002	1140	144	8	1284



■ Number of Members per year

Compared to the figures of 2001, there is an increase in membership from 826 to 1140 individuals. Over 365 new members have joined at the conference.

The following graph shows the membership categories divided up into Full, Student, Retired, Associate and Institutional members.



Members per country

Country Field	NumberOfDups
ALBANIA	2
AUSTRALIA	8
AUSTRIA	4
BELGIUM	14
BRAZIL	2
BULGARIA	21
CANADA	4
CROATIA	8
CYPRUS	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	19
DENMARK	11
ESTONIA	9
FINLAND	7
FRANCE	34
GERMANY	58
GREECE	150
GREENLAND	1
HUNGARY	11
ICELAND	2
IRELAND	12
ISRAEL	1
ITALY	28
JAPAN	4
KOSOVO	2
LATVIA	8
LITHUANIA	5
MACEDONIA	10
MALTA	1
MOLDOVA	2
MOROCCO	1
NEW CALEDONIA	1
NIGERIA	1
NORWAY	32
POLAND	25
PORTUGAL	15
ROMANIA	26
RUSSIA	110
SLOVAKIA	4
SLOVENIA	7
SPAIN	36
SWEDEN	73
SWITZERLAND	13
THE NETHERLANDS	48
TURKEY	5
UKRAINE	31
UNITED KINGDOM	196
USA	66
YUGOSLAVIA	11
TOTAL	1140

EAA Web Site

The EAA web site has been developed and after the conference, it got a new look. The member's part of the web will be further developed and we hope that you will find all necessary information and links here. Until September 2003, the Secretariat will combine forces with the St Petersburg Secretariat. The web site will assist the Secretariat and we intend to keep all important information available on the web, including registration forms for the 2003 meeting in St Petersburg.

The Secretary Arkadiusz Marciniak thanked the webmaster Andrzej Leszczewitz for his work with the web page. The month before the conference the site had 1000 hits. 75 % of the hits were from Europe.

Finances

The President informed the members at the ABM about three important things that have been done to improve the financial situation. Firstly, the loss of members due to fewer participants attending the Esslingen meeting in 2001, has turned to an increase in the membership in 2002 and a very successful Thessaloniki Meeting!

Secondly, the EAA debt's to the Swedish National Heritage Board in 2001 has been solved. A contract has been set up with the Swedish National Heritage Board.

The third improvement is the renegotiations of the contract for the journal with SAGE. The EAA has sold its part of the Journal to SAGE. The money has been used to pay off old debts to SAGE. A new contract has been signed and the price for membership copies has been lowered, the level is set in Euro and will not be changed during the next three years.

The Treasurer, Cecilia Åqvist, presented the Treasurer's Report of 2001 including the audit report of 2001. The members accepted the document. She also presented the budget and the balance sheet of 2002. For the negotiations with SAGE, the EAA received legal advice from a Norwegian Lawyer and the expenses could be found in the miscellaneous figure.

In 2003 the EAA Meeting will be held in Russia. Many eastern European conference participants can become EAA members without also receiving the Journal in 2003.

The Treasurer also pointed out that it is very important to have an active fund-raising committee, which can concentrate on looking for funds and applying for subsidies and grants to support the work of the organisation.

Statute Amendments

The Secretary presented the statute amendments that have been proposed by the Executive Board.

Article V.6. previously read: All classes of Member except Family Members shall receive *The European Journal of Archaeology*.

Article V.6 now reads: Subscription rates for *The European Journal of Archaeology* may be included in certain membership categories.

Article V.7. previously read: All subscription rates except institutional subscriptions shall be approved by the *Annual Business Meeting*.

Article V.7 now reads: All membership rates shall be approved by the *Annual Business Meeting*.

Article V.8 previously read: Students of archaeology and retired archaeologists shall be eligible to pay reduced subscription rates. Reduced rates may also be applied in certain countries.

Article V.8 now reads: Students of archaeology and retired archaeologists shall be eligible to pay reduced membership rates. Reduced rates may also be applied in certain countries.

The proposed amendments were accepted by the members at the ABM.

New membership fees for 2003

The following table shows the membership fees suggested for 2003.

Category	A	B	C
Full	70	30	10
Student & Retired	45	25	10
Associate	90	40	20
Family	90	35	15

Categories:

A – Western Europe

B – Central & Eastern Europe with journal; Western Europe – students and retired archaeologists without journal

C – Central & Eastern Europe without journal

These new membership fees were approved by the members at the ABM.

Progress Report of the EJA

Mark Pearce, the general Editor of the EJA, informed the members about the negotiations with SAGE and formally thanked the President for the long amount of work he did and for the time he invested in the negotiations. Issue number 5:2 of the journal is, as a result, slightly delayed, but the editor had received it himself from the printers before he came to the Thessaloniki Meeting.

The new contract with SAGE is divided into two parts: the ownership part of the contract (which the President and the Treasurer presented under finances) and the publisher-editor agreement. The Editor informed the meeting that according to the new contract, editorial control remains in the hands of the EAA. The Editor of the EJA has agreed to do the proof collating himself. It is hoped that this will bring added improvement to the quality of the Journal. According to the new contract there will be a reduction in the number of pages per issue: 128 instead of the former 142 pages per issue.

The Journal is seen as sustainable. The editor also thanked the reviews editor and the members of the editorial board for all their work.

The editorial board is under a review process. The Reviews Editor (Peter Biehl), Teresa Chapa Brunet (editorial board member) and Predrag Novakovic (editorial board member) started the work and a review will be presented next year.

The Editor also informed the meeting about the increased number of submissions. Thirty articles are within the editorial process. He welcomes scientific and heritage management papers. The former editor, John Chapman, has produced the present issues and the Editor thanked him for his work.

Announcement of the Election Results

The president informed the meeting that, for the first time, the EAA would elect an incoming president a year earlier than normal. 178 votes were received. One was blank and 6 were unaccepted.

Elisabeth Jerem, vice-President of the EAA, presented the results of the 2002 Election's.

Incoming President

ANTHONY HARDING, UK	92
Timothy Darvill, UK	73
Antonio Gilman, UK	13

Blank 1
Total 178

Secretary

ARKADIUSZ MARCINIAK, POLAND	163
------------------------------------	------------

Blank 15
Total 163

Member of Executive Board I

PREDRAG NOVAKOVIC, SLOVENIA	114
Laszlo Bartosiewicz, Hungary	55

Blank 9
Total 169

Member of Executive Board II

FRANCOIS BERTEMES, GERMANY	89
Stefan Burmeister, Germany	79

Blank 10
Total 168

Member of Editorial Board I

ZBIGNIEW KOBYLINSKI, POLAND	79
Jan Turek, Czech Republic	57
Ivan Gatsov, Bulgaria	30

Blank 12
Total 166

Member of Editorial Board II

MARTIJN VAN LEUSEN, NETHERLANDS	102
Dragos Gheorghiu, Romania	68

Blank 8
Total 170

The President thanked all former members and candidates running in the elections. He also congratulated the successful candidates and the incoming President.

The President also thanked the vice-President Elisabeth Jerem, who has been serving on the executive board for two terms and has arranged successful board meetings held in Budapest (1998-2002). Over the years she has made an invaluable contribution to the EAA.

Kostas Kotsakis, organiser of the Thessaloniki meeting, has also been an editorial board member for several years. Willem thanked him for his work for the EAA.

Election of the new Nomination Committee Member

Hilke Hennig has been the chairperson of the Nomination Committee and the President thanked her for her hard work, especially as it can be very difficult to persuade people to stand as candidates in the elections.

The new member of the committee will be Elisabeth Jerem. The election of the new member was approved by the members at the ABM.

Statutes Committee

The president informed the meeting about the current situation. The former chairperson Henry Cleere and the committee member Harald Hermansen have both stepped down. Willem Willems suggested two new candidates, Sean Kirwan (Ireland) and Peter Chowne (UK), to replace them. The appointments were approved by the members at the ABM.

A third member is also needed and Willem welcomed suggestions from the members.

Announcement of the EAA Student Award for 2002

The President presented the newly established student award. The committee of the Student Award was lead by the chairperson Arkadiusz Marciniak. In total, ten papers were submitted to the committee. The prize is intended for the best student paper given in a session at the Conference.

The first student to receive the price was Laura Popova for her paper *"Meadow-Steppe and Marsh: The Late Bronze Age Environment at Krasnosamarskoe and Pollen Analysis"*. The president congratulated her for her work and handed over a diploma.

Donation for the Prague Institute of Archaeology

The President informed the meeting about the situation in Prague (see elsewhere in this issue). During the conference the EAA Secretariat had prepared a box for donations to the institute in Prague. These donations were formally presented to Lubos Jiran, director of the Institute of Prague during the ABM.

Lubos Jiran thanked all EAA members for their support and went on to explain how the staff employed at the institute in Prague were still having problems in getting back to work. The largest problem is, however, the renewal of the library. He was grateful for the enthusiasm, support and solidarity shown by the EAA members and welcomed contributions and donations of books. The Institute would also be grateful for help with the restoring of the damaged books and archives. Willem encouraged the members at the ABM to see if their institutions would have any extra books to be donated to the institute.

It is also possible to donate money to the Prague Institute by using the EAA Euro account (instructions could be found in the memorandum on the EAA website).

Announcement of the 9th Annual Meeting

Nick Petrov, organiser of the 9th Annual Meeting, welcomed all members to attend the 2003 EAA Conference in Saint Petersburg, Russia. The Conference will be held 10th-14th September. In 2003, the 300th anniversary of Saint Petersburg is going to be celebrated the week before the EAA Meeting. The Conference will be held at the History Faculty of Saint Petersburg University.

He stressed the importance of registering on time, due to the necessity of obtaining a visa (for more information, see elsewhere in this issue of TEA).

Reports from the Working Parties, Committees and Round Tables

Several of the reports are published in more detail elsewhere in this issue.

Otto Braasch presented a draft proposal for a charter for the EU parliament. David Breeze presented the round table discussion on "the creation of research strategies for the European frontiers of the Roman Empire". Christopher Young presented the results from the round table discussion on "Archaeological legislation and organisation in Europe. Amanda Chadburn presented the result of the round table on "illicit trade". Pete Hinton presented the result of the round table on professional associations, and John Collis reported on the round table on education and training. Elin Dalen presented the results of the discussion on the future of the EAA.

Any Other Business

The President informed the meeting about the future EAA conferences (see elsewhere in this issue).

The President suggested that EAA should have a working committee on legislation.

The membership fee for members from Turkey was considered too high. The executive board will look into this and come back to the membership.

John Chapman (former EJA editor) and Henry Cleere (former TEA editor) will become honorary members of the EAA.

Karen, the TEA Editor, welcomed contributions and articles for the newsletter from the members.

Membership in 2003

In 2002 we introduced the possibility of letting the EAA charge your credit card in January each year 2002-2004. Many members have sent in their forms. Thank you! This makes it much easier to plan the work of the secretariat and ensure that all registered members receive EAA mailings throughout the year.

The EAA membership year runs from January to December. The membership benefits include one volume of the Journal, Summer and Winter issues of the newsletter *The European Archaeologist* and all the mailings sent out from the Secretariat. It is also possible to participate in our Annual Meetings at a reduced cost if you are a member

It is possible to pay the membership fee in Euro to the EAA international bank account

The Account no is:

SE54 5000 0000 0590 1823 2416 and the SWIFT ADDRESS: **ESSESESS**.

It is also possible to let the EAA Secretariat charge your credit card for a three year period (if the expiry date allows it).

For more information, please take a look at the membership form found on the web-site.

EAA Website

2002 has been a successful year for the EAA. In practice increased membership figures also means more work for the Secretariat. To increase the membership service, it is our intention to organise the web-site so that it will be more informative. The web-site got a new design in September. It is possible for Members log into the member's part of the web:

<http://www.e-a-a.org>

User ID is "**sweden**"

Pass. is "**ess2001**"

Andrzej Leszczewicz has developed the new design for the EAA web-site. Please take a look!

We would still be grateful to receive addresses of archaeological institutions in Europe, to be able to further develop the altamira-site:

<http://www.e-a-a.org/altamira>

If you want to add your institution or have a national list of institutions please send the information to the EAA Secretariat in Kungsbacka:

petra.nordin@raa.se

Round Table Reports

Further reports will appear in the next issue of TEA

Report from the Round Table on The future of the EAA

Elin Dalen, Vice President

EAA has now been in existence for about eight years and we have achieved a lot. We have become a well established European association with members from almost every European country. Our membership number has increased, and we have a respected journal, newsletter, and homepage. We also have an EAA code of practice and principles of conduct.

The EAA is now facing new challenges, and it's time to stop and ask ourselves where we want to go. The Round Table discussed the future of the organisation and what type of organisation we want to have.

In the discussion several challenges were identified. For instance, how do we attract groups of archaeologist that are at the moment less represented in EAA, such as students, museum archaeologists and classical archaeologists? Are there other groups?

In the discussion (at least) two different routes were presented which the EAA could follow - consolidation or expansion. The conclusion of the Round Table was to choose for expansion, which has to be seen in a long time perspective

The world is constantly changing. There is more integration in Europe and at the same time we are facing globalisation. There is a trend towards privatisation, where private companies are taking over tasks and authority from the state. All this has an effect on archaeological heritage. EAA has to meet such challenges

In the Round Table a lot of interesting points of views came up, and the keywords were written down. We have started a process where everybody is invited to participate. EAA is your organisation and we want the membership to be active in the process on making the new EAA vision with goals and strategies.

We now have a lot of material from the Round Table and a joint meeting of the Executive and Editorial Board where this theme was also discussed.

In the coming year the Board will make a draft of the proposals and begin a discussion with the membership by communicating the results on the web and in the newsletter

Some of you didn't have the possibility to participate in the Round Table, but may have suggestions you

would like to communicate now. Contact Elin Dalen on e-mail ed@ra.no or via the EAA Secretariat .

The results from the work will be presented in the Newsletter. The final document will be put forward to the Annual Business Meeting

Freeing the Skies for Air Photography

Bob Bewley, Otto Braasch and Chris Musson .

For many years the Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG) has been the driving force in the campaign to remove all restrictions on archaeological air survey. This includes the removal of over-bureaucratic rules and regulations for access to "airspace" for general aviation, as well as restrictions on access to historic archives of aerial photographs and maps.

For the past fifty years and longer there has been a considerable imbalance in Europe - with generally freer access in the west than east, though not exclusively so (Spain, Greece, Bulgaria, Portugal, Russia, Ukraine, Croatia and (in part) Romania are still in the dark ages when it comes to aerial survey. Therefore our understanding and our ability to explore, conserve and enjoy a common European archaeological heritage is severely out of balance. As long ago as 1957, one of the pioneers of European aerial archaeology, John Bradford, saw the potential of aerial survey in so many countries as Greece, Spain, Turkey and along the Dalmatian coast (Bradford 1957) but the full potential has yet to be realised. Even in Western Europe, military and aviation bureaucracy still hinders aerial survey in Holland, Belgium, and France. Recent changes to the interpretation of the legislation in the United Kingdom (by its Civil Aviation Authority) have resulted in a (hopefully, temporary) halting in aerial survey in Scotland.

Following the EAA's initiative the International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations (IAOPA) at its annual world meeting 2002 at Sao Paulo unanimously approved its own resolution on 'Freeing the Skies for Air Photography'. IAOPA's 'Resolution Committee' in the US is now working on the final wording of a statement on this issue, for circulation to its national constituents and through them to their governments. The Chief Executive of Germany's AOPA, who acted as Europe's IAOPA representative at Sao Paulo, has agreed to participate jointly with archaeological institutions in a lobbying effort in Brussels and Strasbourg to allow freedom in the air for photography.

The Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (EAC) will send the text of the resolution to its members together with a covering letter from its President, which will ask them to forward the resolution to their cultural ministries and relevant aviation authorities. The EAC is a network of organisations which are legally responsible for heritage management in Europe.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the Business Meeting at EAA's 8th Annual Meeting in Thessaloniki, Greece. It is now up to the EAA committee and officers in concert with IAOPA and EAC to apply the necessary pressure on the EC and member states to put the resolution in effect.

Reference: J S Bradford. Ancient Landscapes. 1957. Bell. London.

Resolution to EAA Business Meeting. 28 September 2002: Freeing the Skies for Air Photography

Otto Braasch and Chris Musson

Out-dated regulations and legal restrictions in various European states still prevent archaeologists from using aerial survey and air photography to discover, record and protect the archaeological heritage.

Restrictive regulations still in force in some states, while others have adopted the practice of 'Open skies', are now pointless because of the availability in the commercial market of high-resolution satellite imagery for any part of the world.

Moreover, such regulations endanger air-crew and passengers if they take photographs from light aircraft for archaeological purposes without being aware of regulations or laws which place them at risk of prosecution for doing so, or for using the resulting photographs, without prior permission.

This being so, the European Association of Archaeologists is asked to bring pressure to bear on states, individually and through the European Union, to abolish out-dated regulations which stand in the way of free aerial survey and air photography for archaeological purposes. All nations should be urged to follow the example of progressive states like Britain, which never had such restrictions, or like Italy and many former Communist states which have recently abandoned them.

Working Party on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe

Chris Young, Jean-Paul Demoule

The following recommendations were made to the 2002 ABM in Thessaloniki:

The Valletta Convention

1. The EAA recognises the great positive effects of the Valletta Convention and acknowledges that it has greatly improved approaches and attitudes towards the archaeological heritage in Europe, as well as strengthening the role and protection of archaeology at national and European levels.
2. The EAA urges countries that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so, and encourages the European Union to ratify the Convention also.

3. The EAA urges the Council of Europe to encourage the co-operative application of the various Conventions (Granada, Valletta, Florence) protecting the cultural heritage, and, if necessary, to strengthen the Valletta Convention to this end by a protocol.
4. The EAA urges the Council of Europe to protect the archaeological heritage and assist the development of scientific understanding of that heritage by the development of improved standards and self-regulation among archaeologists as well as by regulatory control by governments.
5. The Council of Europe is urged to encourage state parties to consult fully civil society on the implementation of the Valletta Convention.

The European Landscape Convention

1. The EAA should seek participation as an NGO in discussions on the implementations of the European Landscape Convention

Planning Processes

1. While recognising the importance of the individual conventions for the protection and management of the historic environment, the EAA urges the European Union and the Council of Europe to integrate the principles of the Conventions within the main policy documents driving economic development, spatial planning and sustainability, and will work with those involved in their implementation to achieve this.

Information Exchange

1. To make the most effective use of the EAA's power to lobby international bodies, members are requested to inform the EAA Secretariat of Council of Europe and European Union initiatives of which they become aware which will have an impact on the archaeological heritage.

Round Table Forward Programme

At St. Petersburg 2—3, it is proposed that the Round Table should cover the following items:

1. Feedback on the Valletta Convention
2. Reports on national organisation and archaeological practice in two or three countries
3. Survey of available statistical information on the practice of archaeology in England
4. Discussion of the effectiveness of archaeological work in Europe based on the results of a questionnaire
5. Review of the future of the round Table

The working party has been augmented and now consists of:

Jean-Paul Demoule, FRANCE
 Chris Young, UK (joint chairs)
 Willem Willems, THE NETHERLANDS
 Karen Waugh, THE NETHERLANDS
 Sean Kirwan, IRELAND
 Gerhard Ermischer, GERMANY
 Jan Vermoerkerke, FRANCE
 Chaido Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, GREECE
 Corina Bors, ROMANIA

The Creation of Research Strategies for the European Frontiers of the Roman Empire

David Breeze

This Round Table met for the first time at Thessaloniki, and was attended by 24. The meeting flowed from the proposal to nominate the German Limes as a World Heritage Site, which would be in addition to the existing Roman frontier WHS, Hadrian's Wall. Other countries are already considering nominating their parts of the European frontiers of the Roman Empire. While the mechanics of this lie with ICOMOS, nevertheless, there is an interest for archaeologists in helping to form pan-European research strategies, such strategies being an integral part of WHS Management Plans.

The Round Table considered that the best way forward lay through the application for Culture 2000 funds. Such an application might include 6 primary modules:

1. the creation of an international data base relating to the European frontiers of the Roman empire;
2. the creation of basic standards of site management for the sites on the frontier;
3. the definition of gaps in basic information about the frontiers;
4. the definition of frontier zones (bearing in mind the narrow definition of the Hadrian's Wall WHS and the proposed German WHS);
5. the definition of other potential WHS within the European over-arching framework;
6. improved public access to information about Roman frontiers.

The Round Table also made a proposal, which was accepted by the business meeting during the annual conference:

Bearing in mind the outstanding universal value of the frontiers of the Roman empire, we commend the German application as a further step in a process in which the Roman frontiers in the whole of Europe are seen as the long-term context for protection and management policies.

We welcome the creation of a research framework for the European frontiers of the Roman Empire, part of the process being through the creation of international access to national data bases.

We further recommend the creation of an EAA working party to pursue these proposals.

The Working Party consists of the organisers of the Round Table, David Breeze, Sonja Jilek and Andreas Thiel, together with Sebastian Sommer, Zsolt Visy and Chris Young.

Now, discussions are in progress to determine which countries might be involved in the Culture 2000 application and who might take the lead with the application.

Recent work by the EAA Working Party on Illicitly Acquired Archaeological material.

Amanda Chadburn

EAA members, especially those who were unable to be at the last EAA Annual Business Meeting in Thessaloniki on 28.9.2002, may find it useful to be updated on recent work by the EAA Working Party on Illicitly Acquired Archaeological Material. I presented the report to the meeting on behalf of the Round Table organisers, Neil Brodie and Paula Kay Lazrus, who were unfortunately unable to attend the Annual Business Meeting.

The Round Table on the Trade in Illicitly Acquired Archaeological Material met in Thessaloniki on Friday morning, 27.9.2002, and constituted a Working Party on the same subject, which first formally convened in Lisbon in 2000.

We reviewed the progress made on this subject since 1999 when EAA agreed on a resolution calling on all state governments to ratify the conventions on this subject, notably :

- ♦ 1970 UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property

and also:

- ♦ 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on the international return of stolen or illegally exported cultural objects

As you may remember, the EAA wrote to all governments on this matter and we were pleased to note that there has been some progress, with, for example, the United Kingdom finally signing the 1970 UNESCO Convention in July of this year. We will be monitoring the difference this makes in dealing with illicit trade in the UK.

The Round Table heard three presentations – one from Neil Brodie reviewing the situation around the world, including the rise of investor collectors in antiquities – for example the British Rail Pension Fund – and also documenting the rise of internet auctions, particularly EBAY, where lower value items which might not have found a market in previous years are now finding buyers. We also heard from Katerina Romiopoulou who discussed the situation in relation to Greece and who confirmed the rise of investor collectors over the last twenty years. The final presentation was by me on a new metal-detecting policy for the Avebury World Heritage Site.

In the discussion, we agreed that we must continue to press for improvements on this issue both at local level in improving relations with the police, landowners and museums, and also at the national and international level, with better legislation and codes of practise – although it was noted that the effective enforcement of such codes and laws is a difficulty.

We agreed on a number of points of action:

1. We would like to reconvene the Working Party in St. Petersburg next year.
2. We will continue the email discussion group on this issue throughout the year.
3. We would like to strengthen the links on illicit trade between our organisation and others such as the Society for American Archaeologists who are making big efforts to tackle this area. We feel it may well improve the situation of we can undertake co-operation between the USA where there are large markets, and Europe which is both a market and an exporter of archaeological material.
4. We are considering setting up a web-site on this subject – or using a number of existing web-sites and linking them.
5. We are considering making a presentation or a series of presentations to the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport of the EU Parliament, to raise awareness that the EAA has a voice and interest in illicit trade, and to continue to press for improvements on the subject. The Committee meets in Brussels regularly and we would hope to make a short series of presentations over the coming year – or at least one presentation with some follow-up of some kind.

The working party now has active members from the following eight counties – The Netherlands, Finland, Greece, Cyprus, the U.K., Sweden, Denmark, and the U.S.A, as well as attendees from other countries.

The EAA Annual Business Meeting agreed that the Working Party could:

1. Take forward the above proposals in conjunction with the EAA Board where necessary (for example on the text of any presentation).
2. Put material on the EAA web-site and use the EAA mailing list if necessary over the coming year.

The Working Party would welcome any comments on these developments and would especially welcome new members, particularly from countries who are not yet involved. Volunteers should contact Neil Brodie, Paula Kay Lazrus or Amanda Chadburn for further information.

Notes

A Report from the Auditors of the Swedish Parliament on Rescue Archaeology

In November 2002 the auditors of the Swedish Parliament issued a report on rescue archaeology. The initiative had been taken on a volunteer basis and the investigation was undertaken as part of a project focusing on "State Institutions on the market". The relation between the law protecting the cultural remains (*kulturminneslagen*) and the laws on competition (*konkurrenslagen*) are both discussed in the report. The auditors' report

investigates how these two laws are put into practise by different state organisations in Sweden. The report focuses on the organisation of rescue archaeology. Parties operating in the market are: the Swedish National Heritage Board, county administrative boards, museums, project developers and a small number of private-owned companies. Rescue archaeology is mainly carried out by the Department of Archaeological Excavations. The Department falls under the responsibility of the National Heritage Board, which also acts as the authorising body.

The main developer is the Swedish State. The interests of the public and infra-structural projects, which are for the most part carried out by State institutions (as the National Road Administration and the National Rail Administration) and city councils, often conflicts with environmental considerations, such as the protection of cultural heritage environments, nature and wildlife.

In Sweden, the county administrative boards take decisions about archaeological excavations. The boards act as independent juridical entities at a regional level. Cultural heritage and archaeological remains (visible as well as invisible) are protected according to the Swedish law. If an excavation has to be carried out, the developer – or “polluter”- has to pay the costs involved. The county administrative boards also make the decision about to which institution the archaeological rescue project will go.

Research excavations are carried out by the universities, which have no experience in leading large-scale rescue excavations.

The Department of Archaeological Excavations at the National Heritage Board started to operate in 1949 and a network of regional offices has been built up (UV Syd, UV Väst, UV Öst, UV Mitt, UV Örebro and a temporarily UV-office in Uppsala). The department has a long history of experience in carrying out rescue excavations and is also involved in research excavations. Excavation methods have been improved and digital systems developed.

The auditors suggest the following changes:

- To separate the Department of Excavations from the Swedish National Heritage Board;
- To overturn the decision on excluding rescue excavations from the law of competition and fair trading;
- To make the Swedish National Heritage Board responsible for the certification of archaeologists;
- To place the responsibility for the purchasing of archaeological excavations in the hands of the developers;
- To allow universities or other institutions of higher education to lead large-scale rescue excavations

The Swedish National Heritage Board and the other involved parties are preparing a reply to this report. The Swedish Parliament will, in the future, be looking carefully at the issue. Further developments will be reported in future issues of *TEA*.

Announcements

CALLS FOR NOMINATIONS

PROPOSALS FOR

THE EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRIZE

2003

The proposal could be downloaded from the EAA Web-site <http://www.e-a-a.org> and should be sent to the following address:

EAA Secretariat
c/o Riksantikvarieämbetet
Box 10259,
434 23 Kungsbacka
Sweden

or by email to: petra.nordin@raa.se
Fax no: +46 300 33901

***The closing date for proposals is 31st of
January 2003***

If you have any suggestion for candidates for the prize, please contact the EAA Secretariat. The European Archaeological Heritage Prize committee welcomes proposals!

The prize is awarded annually by an independent committee to an individual, institution or (local or regional) government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage. In principle, this can be any contribution that is outstanding and of European scope or importance, it does not have to be a scientific contribution. The prize for 2003 will be awarded during the Annual Meeting of the EAA in St Petersburg, 10th September.

The Committee will discuss all serious proposals for the award. Nominations may be made by any of the following:

1. Members of the Association (all grades of membership)
2. Professors and heads of departments of archaeology in European universities and institutes
3. Directors of governmental heritage management organisations and agencies in European countries (members of the Council of Europe)
4. Non-governmental archaeological, heritage, and professional organisations in European countries.

You are invited to use the form found on the web-site to nominate a person, institution, or a (local or regional) government.

**Aerial Photography & Archaeology
2003 (AP&A 2003)
A Century of Information
December 10th-12th 2003
Ghent University, Het Pand,
Ghent, Belgium**

- December 17th 1903, Wilburn and Orville Wright succeeded with the first heavier-than-air, machine powered flight in the world. A century of powered aircraft and more than a century of aerial photography has given us the possibility to look back and set up a *status quaestionis*.
- Since the early 1980's, Ghent University has been actively involved in aerial photography.

Both these facts and dates offer an excellent opportunity to organise a congress on aerial photography in Ghent in December 2003. The beginning of the new century is a good moment to look forward and focus on the methods and techniques that are and will be the future of aerial photography and remote sensing. Finally, there is a role to play for aerial photography in heritage management and scientific research.

For all these reasons, we have selected five main topics to be illustrated by lectures and posters.

AP&A 2003 would be glad to see you participating in this congress. We invite you to send in your proposals for lectures or posters by December 31st 2002. Please do not hesitate to send this invitation to your colleagues and colleague-institutes.

We look forward to welcoming you in Ghent next year,

The organising committee.

Main Topics:

- * History of Aerial Photography
- * Recent discoveries and status quaestionis
- * GIS, Image processing and databases
- * Satellites and Remote Sensing
- * Applications of Aerial Photography in Heritage Management & Research

Deadlines:

- * Proposals lectures & posters: 31/12/2002
- * Acceptance: 01/02/2003
- * Submission abstracts: 01/05/2003
- * Final Registration: 15/09/2003
- * Final Programme: October 2003

Organising Committee:

Jean Bourgeois, Philippe Crombe, Pieter De Coninck, Marc Meganck, Jacques Semey

Scientific Committee:

Marc Antrop, Luc Bauters, Bob Bewley, Otto Braasch, John Devreker, Johnny De Meulemeester, Roald Doctor, Michael Doneus, Rudi Goossens, Ernie Haerincx, Marc

Lodewijckx, Jean Plumier, Włodzimierz Raczkowski, Erik Thoen, Frank Vermeulen

For more information and application forms, contact the Congress Office:

Department of Archaeology & Ancient History of Europe, Ghent University
Blandijnberg 2 - B-9000 Ghent
Tel.: + 32(0)9 264 41 11 or 41 06
Fax: + 32(0)9 264 41 73
E-mail: APaA@vt4.net

Palaeopathology Short Course

**Organised by the
Department of Archaeological Sciences,
University of Bradford (U.K.)
and the
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.**

Professor Donald Ortner of the Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Christopher Knüsel of the Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, announce the 6th European Palaeopathology short course that will take place from Sunday 10th August (arrival and registration) until Friday 22nd August 2003, at the University of Bradford, in its newly refurbished laboratories.

This course will again cover topics in the study of health and demographic characteristics of past human populations, including: age estimation and sex determination, estimates of body proportion and stature from human remains, specific and non-specific infectious disease, degenerative joint disease, metabolic disease, congenital abnormality, stress indicators, dental disease, activity-related skeletal change, and the use of histological techniques in the differential diagnosis of ancient disease.

Course lecturers will include, in addition to Professor Ortner, Dr. Megan Brickley (Birmingham), Dr. Alan Cooper (Oxford), Dr. Mary Lewis (Bournemouth), Dr. Simon Mays (English Heritage), Dr. Charlotte Roberts (Durham), and Prof. Michael Schultz (Göttingen), as well as Mrs. Anthea Boylston, and Drs. Knüsel, Alan Ogden, Mike Richards, Holger Schutkowski, and Darlene Weston from Bradford.

This course will, again, include a lecture on the use of ancient DNA to complement and extend the macro and microscopic analysis of palaeopathological conditions and, for the first time, it will also cover isotopic analysis of human remains.

For further information and application forms, please contact:

Dr. Christopher Knüsel, Calvin Wells Laboratory, Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP, United Kingdom, Tel: +44 (0)1274 233534, Fax: +44 (0)1274 235190, E-Mail: c.knusel@bradford.ac.uk

Passion for Innovation Scientific Award BMW Group 2003

The countdown and competition for the Scientific Award BMW Group 2003 under the theme *Passion for Innovation* is now officially open. For the seventh time the BMW Group is looking forward to discover the innovative ideas that are being conceived by young scientists around the world. The Scientific Award knows no frontiers, neither geographical nor in terms of content. It is an international research prize, endowed with a total of € 70.000,-- in prize money, open to university graduates of all disciplines and subject areas, in any country. Between now and March 10, 2003, young researchers and scientists are invited to submit their bachelor's dissertations or masters or doctoral theses. All papers presenting innovative ideas, in any scientific category are welcome.

More information: martina.marzy@bmw.de
Or: www.bmwgroup.com

Able minds and practised hands: Scotland's early medieval sculpture in the 21st century Seminar to be held 3rd-4th April 2003, The Hub, Castlehill, Royal Mile, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK.

Organised by: Historic Scotland, the Society for Medieval Archaeology and the National Committee on the Carved Stones in Scotland.

2003 marks the centenary of *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* by J. Romilly Allen and Joseph Anderson. This mammoth undertaking, the production of the first national overview and catalogue, was prompted by concerns about the condition of this dwindling national asset. One hundred years on, what is the position now?

This seminar aims:

- to mark the centenary of *ECMS*
- to explore the present state of knowledge, appreciation, approaches to study, protection, conservation, interpretation and presentation of early medieval sculpture in Scotland
- through a series of overviews and case studies to identify the agenda and priorities, providing encouragement and a steer for work in the 21st century
- to inform the development and implementation of conservation practice and policy, in Scotland and beyond.

Multi-disciplinary, its target audience is researchers, curators and anyone with an interest in early medieval Scotland and its sculpture. Whilst the focus of the papers is Scotland, the aim is to meet people, discuss and make wider connections. Plenty of time is reserved for discussion.

Sessions cover the topics of: Values and Significance; Understanding Setting and Context; Conservation; Approaches to study; Interpretation and Presentation.

The rates for the two-day seminar, including refreshments, lunch and a wine reception at Edinburgh Castle are: £80 Individual, £70 Friend of Historic Scotland and/or member of Society for Medieval Archaeology; and £50 full-time student in secondary or tertiary education.

Up-to-date details can be found on http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/ne_news_events/conference_seminar_listing/events-listing-academic.htm. Alternatively request a flier from Dr Sally Foster, Historic Scotland, Edinburgh, EH9 1SH, Scotland, UK, or e-mail: sally.foster@scotland.gov.uk or tel: 0131 668 8658, citing your full contact details.

E-tiquity is here!

Please go to <http://e-tiquity.saa.org> to view our first issue.

E-tiquity is a peer-reviewed, irregular serial provided free to both SAA members and non-members through SAAweb. Each issue will contain a single scholarly contribution. The series' highly flexible digital format encourages innovative presentation of archaeological data and interpretations.

E-tiquity is not intended to be an electronic version of a print publication, but a venue for archaeological scholarship that is difficult to disseminate in traditional hardcopy formats. SAA sponsorship insures that this online resource will remain "in print" for future generations. And E-tiquity's online availability makes it easily accessible by students, the public, and archaeologists world-wide. The first publication is "Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR) Mapping as a Method for Planning Excavation Strategies, Petra, Jordan" by Larry Conyers, Eileen Ernenwein, and Leigh-Ann Bedal. It features a wealth of full-color photos, in a format designed for both rapid perusal and in-depth examination.

Let us know what you think. E-tiquity is actively seeking submissions.

For more information, contact: etiquity@saa.org.

Issues of Identity in the Roman World

Faculty of Classics, Cambridge, UK.
10th January 2003.

We would like to invite you to this conference, the aim of which will be to explore the contributions of different methodological approaches to the study of the formation of Roman Italy in the mid-Republican to early imperial periods.

In particular, we hope to create a forum of discussion between researchers working in two different traditions, that is, Roman Archaeology as

practised in Britain, and the German tradition of historical research respectively. Speakers and discussants will include:

Prof. E. Flaig (Greifswald; Roman History)
 Prof. M. Millett (Cambridge; Roman Archaeology)
 Prof. R. Osborne (Cambridge; Greek History)
 Dr. J. Patterson (Cambridge; Roman Republican History)
 Dr. R. Pfeilschifter (Dresden; Roman Republican History)

We hope that the meeting will stimulate a lively debate on the day and beyond. The most important aspect of the conference should be the discussion provoked by a small number of presentations, which will address comparable issues from different methodological angles.

Although formal registration is not required, it would be useful if you could let us know if you would like to attend the meeting, by e-mailing Roman at res27@cam.ac.uk.

We look forward to seeing many of you there.

Roman Roth and Johannes Keller

Friends of the Newport Ship Group

Following the announcement of a plan to save Newport's medieval ship by the Wales National Assembly, S.O.S (Save Our Ship) campaigners have changed their rally slogan to Support Our Ship and have reformed as the Friends of the Newport Ship-S.O.S.

The Friends group has been formed to promote knowledge and information about the Newport medieval ship and to foster an appreciation of the maritime and industrial heritage of South Wales, UK. The Association aims to provide a forum for debate, monitor progress on conservation of the vessel and contribute to the promotion of Newport's rich heritage.

Enquiries to: The Membership Secretary, Friends of the Newport Ship – SOS, 3-4 North Street, Newport NP20 1JZ, UK.

Studia Vasorum can be accessed at

www.studiavasorum.ro

and the

Experimental Pyrotechnology Group Newsletter

at www.vadastra.ro

Call for Papers

The EAA Student Award 2003

In 2002 the EAA Student Award was instituted. A certificate will be awarded to the winner whose name will be announced at the EAA Annual Business Meeting. In 2002 Laura Popova received the award.

The winning paper in 2003 will be announced at the annual business meeting on Saturday 13 September in St Petersburg.

Who can send in papers?

The prize is awarded for the best session paper presented by a student or archaeologist, working on a post-graduate dissertation, at the annual EAA conference. All MA and Ph.D. students as well as archaeologists working on a post-graduate dissertation, who present a paper at the conference are eligible to apply.

The papers will be evaluated for their academic merit and their innovative content. The winning paper will be selected by the EAA Student Award Committee, consisting of members from the EAA Executive Board and the St Petersburg Scientific Committee.

Candidates are urged to submit their papers to the Award Selection Committee for consideration by **1st of August 2003**.

Entries should be mailed to the EAA Secretariat in Kungsbacka (please write "EAA Student Award" on the envelope) or should be **e-mailed to Arkadiusz Marciniak, the EAA Secretary, at:**

arekmar@amu.edu.pl

For more information, please contact the EAA Secretary via the e-mail address given above.

Forthcoming EAA Conferences

EAA Conference in St Petersburg 10-14th September 2003



Welcome to the EAA 9th Annual Meeting

Willem J.H. Willems

With great pleasure I invite you to participate in the 9th Annual Meeting of the EAA in St. Petersburg. Preparations are well under way and the local team is doing a great job organising this Meeting, which will surely become one of the most memorable in EAA history! The Opening Ceremony will be in the Main Hall of St. Petersburg State University, which you have seen on TV (president Putin receives foreign guests). As for our Annual Business Meeting — we will have it in the Theatre of the State Hermitage Museum.

You will have an opportunity to feel the colour of local medieval history through the pre-meeting excursions to the old towns of the Russian North-West from 8th-9th of September. A tour to the first capital of Russia — Staraya Ladoga — is included among the post-meeting Sunday excursions.

But most important is, of course, the meeting itself. As usual our main thematic blocks will cover a broad range of subjects and everyone will surely find there more than enough interesting topics: even now, a number of proposals has already been received.

I would like to use this opportunity to thank our Russian colleagues for all their help in the organisation of the 9th EAA Annual Meeting: the members of the National Advisory Board (Chair: Prof. Mikhail Piotrovsky) and the Local Organising Committee (Chair: Prof. Andrey Dvornichenko) as well as all local co-organisers of the meeting listed in this leaflet. They are also to be thanked for providing free access to a number of the most important museums at St. Petersburg, most notably — the State Hermitage Museum and the Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera).

To my great satisfaction the Wenner Gren Foundation and the Association for Cultural Exchange have already indicated their intention to support the meeting so that we are sure we will be able to support a number of delegates from Central and Eastern Europe.

You are invited to send in your pre-registrations and we are waiting for your session, round table, paper or poster proposal. I would like to encourage you to register as soon as you can (and make friends and colleagues do the same), because we had to set rather early deadlines for registration for two main reasons. The first is that 2003 will be the 300th anniversary of St. Petersburg's foundation. The celebrations will attract a lot of tourists so all hotel arrangements have to be made well in advance. Second — most foreign citizens need **entry visa** to travel to Russia. It is quite easy to obtain one — all details can be found in this leaflet — but please take into consideration that your preparations for this Annual Meeting will have to start earlier than in previous years. Some members are used to taking last-minute decisions to come to a meeting. **If you**

do that this time, you will most likely not be able to attend! You simply cannot risk to miss this meeting, so **act now** and do not let this leaflet get lost on your desk.

I look forward to meet you in St. Petersburg in September!

Important Information

Pre-registration

The **pre-registration form** has been sent out together with the second announcement at the beginning of December. It is also possible to either download or send the pre-registration online.

The Deadline for returning the pre-registration form is January 25th 2003

The form can easily be printed out from the EAA web-site (<http://www.e-a-a.org>) and faxed to the EAA Secretariat at:

+46 300 33901

For further information about the St Petersburg Conference and to print out the second announcement, please visit the web page:

<http://www.e-a-a.org>

or

<http://www.eaa2003am.spb.ru>

If you have any further queries, please contact the organisers at:

Info@eaa2003am.spb.ru

The registration form for members outside CIS countries will be available on the EAA Web page at the end of January 2003.

We warmly welcome you to join the 9th Annual Meeting in St Petersburg. If you plan to go there, there will be an option on the registration form to tick if you would like us to charge the membership fee at the same time you make the payment to the Conference (although the withdrawal will be in US dollars). No credit card information will be forwarded to Russia.

Hotel booking, invitation letter for VISA applicants

As soon as the registration form has been received at the EAA Secretariat all information about the payment will be removed and the form will be forwarded to the Russian Secretariat. As soon as your hotel booking is ready, you will receive a faxed invitation letter from the Travel Agency. This letter is needed when you will apply for a visa.

Please make sure you will contact your Russian Embassy or Consulate as soon as possible. If the Embassy needs the original, it will take a few weeks longer before you will receive your visa.

When the booking of the hotel is confirmed by the travel agency, the EAA will charge your credit card!

US Dollar Account

Since the 2003 conference will be held in Russia and all payments to Russia will be in USD, the EAA Secretariat has opened a new account – and also enlarged the Euroline multi-currency system to include the currency USD.

The Money will be put into the EAA US dollar account. It is also possible to put money directly into the new account. If using this facility, please make sure that the payment for the transfer is also added to the total and to attach a copy of the transfer together with the registration form:

IBAN-CODE: SE74 5000 0000 0574 7822 8046

SWIFT ADDRESS: ESSESESS

From outside the IBAN-code area, the following information would probably fit better in the supplement:

Clearing no: 5747

Account no: 82 280 46

Swift address: ESSESESS

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (SEB)



View from St Petersburg

Wenner-Gren Grant in 2003

Please note that to be able to apply for a Wenner-Gren Grant, you have to be an archaeologist with a social anthropological education. Grants are available and a request (specification of costs in USD) should be sent to the EAA Secretariat).

In the event of a grant being awarded, please note that you must bring ALL receipts to the EAA Secretariat at the St Petersburg Conference.

Future EAA Conferences

Lyon, France

8th-12th September 2004



LYON, FRANCE 2004
The EAA 10th Annual Meeting Place

The 10th Annual Conference is being organised by Francoise Audouze on behalf of the Lyon Museum and AGF Travel Agency.

Cork , Ireland September 2005

The 11th Annual Conference in 2004 is planned to take place in Cork, Ireland.

Krakow , Poland September 2006

The 12th annual Conference will be held in Krakow, Poland.

EAA Schedule of Activities in 2003 (January-June)

January

Issue 5:3 of the Journal will be sent out.
Membership is due to renewal.

25th January:

Deadline for **pre-registration forms** for the St Petersburg Conference.

31st January

Deadline for **proposals for candidates** for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize

February

Third Mailing from the Conference Organisers

20th-24th February

Executive and editorial board meeting

March

Nomination Committee Meeting

25th March

Registration deadline to receive the first issue of the EJA on time

1st April

List of members sent to SAGE

30th April

Deadline for articles and announcements for the TEA

May

Candidate letter and form sent out to the Members, also available as pdf-files on the web-site

15th May

Deadline for registrations to the St Petersburg Meeting.

Deadline for sending session proposals and papers to the Conference Organisers

30th May

TEA summer issue will be put on the web

30th June

Deadline for membership registration to receive the first two issues of the EJA in August

DIARY**The 24th Annual Meeting of the Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG).**

School of Art History and Archaeology, Manchester University, UK.

21st-23rd December 2002

Website: [http://www/art/man.ac.uk/arthist/tag/](http://www.art/man.ac.uk/arthist/tag/)

The 7th annual Symposium On Mediterranean Archaeology (SOMA)

Institute of Archaeology, University College, London, UK

21st-23rd February 2003

Website: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/~tcnais/>

Ancient Biomolecules: New Perspectives in Archaeology and Palaeobiology.

Sponsored by the Division of Geochemistry (GEOC), at the 225th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, USA.

23rd-27th March, 2003

Contacts: Prof. Richard P. Evershed,

r.p.evershed@bristol.ac.uk or,

Dr Matthew Collins, m.collins@ncl.ac.uk

Maritime Heritage 2003**First International Conference on Maritime Heritage**

Malta

24th-26th March 2003

<http://www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2003/heritage03/index.html>

or contact: Rachel Green, Conference Secretariat
MARITIME 03, Wessex Institute of Technology, Ashurst Lodge, Ashurst, Southampton, SO40 7AA, UK.
Telephone: 44 (0) 238 029 3223, Fax: 44 (0) 238 029 2853
Email: rgreen@wessex.ac.uk

Round Table on the Magdalenien: Industrie osseuse et parures du Solutréen au Magdalenien en Europe.

Angoulême (Charente), France

28th-30th March 2003

<http://pageperso.aol.fr/magdalenien2003/index.html>

Contact: Veronique Dujardin,

veronique.dujardin@culture.gouv.fr

Roman Archaeology Conference/TRAC

The 5th biannual Roman Archaeology Conference and the 13th Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference
University of Leicester, UK

3rd-6th April 2003

Web-site: [http://www/le.ac.uk/archaeology/rac](http://www.le.ac.uk/archaeology/rac)

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA)**Annual Conference.**

University of Bangor, UK

15th-17th April 2003

Web-site: [http://www/archaeologists.net/confer.html](http://www.archaeologists.net/confer.html)

e-mail: administrator@archaeologists.net

Nordic TAG VII

University of Umeå, Umeå, Sweden

2nd-4th May 2003

Email: TAG@arkeologi.uu.se

Web: <http://www.arkeologi.uu.se>

The Table. The Material Culture and Social Context of Dining in the Historical Periods.

Department of Archaeology & Prehistory, University of Sheffield, UK

3rd-4th May 2003

The focus of this conference is the social practice of dining in the historical periods in Europe from the Roman period to the 18th century, drawing on artefactual, documentary and pictorial evidence for the consumption of food and drink in various historical, social and cultural contexts.

Web-site: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/~ap/conf/dining/>

or, e-mail Dr. Hugh Willmott:

h.willmott@sheffield.ac.uk

5th World Archaeology Congress

Washington, USA

21st-26th June 2003

website: <http://www.American.edu/wac5/>

International Medieval Congress

Leeds, UK

14th-17th July 2003

website: <http://www.leeds.ac.uk/imi/imc/imc2003/>

51th International Congress of Americanists

University of Chile

Santiago, Chile.

14th-18th July 2003

Paper proposals: deadline 31st December 2002.

Web-site:

<http://www.uchile.cl/vaa/americanista/english/index.html>

E-mail: ica51@uchile.cl

12th International Congress of Celtic Studies

University of Wales, Aberystwyth, UK.

25th-29th August 2003

Website: <http://www.aber.ac.uk/celt/>

14th International Roman Military Equipment Conference

Australian Academy of Sciences,

Inst. For Studies in Ancient Culture, Vienna, AUSTRIA

27th-31st August 2003

"Archaeology of battlefields – Militaria from destruction levels".

Contact: Sonja Jilek at the conference office

email: romec2003@oeaw.ac.at

Web-site:

<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/antike/Romec2003>

9th Annual EAA Meeting in St Petersburg

St Petersburg State University, Russia

10th-14th September 2003

Pigs and humans: The Archaeology and History of the Pig

Dept. of Archaeology, Durham University, UK

26th-28th September 2003

Email: pig.project@durham.ac.uk

9th Nordic Symposium on the Bronze Age

Institute of Archaeology, Gothenburg University, Sweden

9th-12th October 2003

Email: JOAKIM.GOLDHAHN@ARCHAEOLOGY.GU.SE

The European Archaeologist

No 19 Summer 2003

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Articles and Reports

Saving Rosia Montana

Over the past year, archaeologists in Europe and world-wide have been lobbying to protect the remains of Alburnus Maior (Rosia Montana) in Romania, the largest ancient gold mine in Europe, which was in danger of being destroyed by a modern, international gold mining project conducted by the Rosia Montana Gold Corporation.

Rosia Montana Gold Corporation had conducted a programme for geological prospecting of the gold reserve of Rosia Montana with the aim of future open-cast mining. The project proposed by the company covered an area of approx. 1000 ha. This included the area of gold mining, the area for the deposition of dead rock and the area to which the present town of Rosia Montana would have been resettled. However, this is exactly the area, which contains most Roman remains.

The massif "Cetate", with its impressive number of Roman mining galleries and shafts, had already been partially destroyed by a quarry opened during the Ceausescu era. In the massif "Orlea", there is a complex of Roman galleries and shafts open to visitors and entered from the museum of Rosia Montana. There are 400 m of galleries open to the public. Further galleries with a combined length of more than 8 km have not been opened to visitors. Roman wax tablets were found in the "St. Joseph" gallery in 1788 and in the "Catalina-Monulesti" gallery in 1855. In the St. Simion gallery, eleven more were found in 1854. In the massif "Carpeni" galleries (150 m) many Roman treasures were discovered in 1984. Many Roman galleries are no longer accessible, but there is good reason to assume that the majority of the Roman galleries are still unknown. In the region of "Gauri", for instance, a team from the University of Toulouse (colleagues of the famous specialist of mining in the Roman period Claude Domergue) entered a section of a gallery in the summer of 2000 and found traces of extraction and the tools of Roman mine workers lying untouched.

The project also posed a serious threat to surface settlements. The Western Carpathian region formed a sort of El Dorado for the Roman world. Several populations, organised in castella, came here, especially from Dalmatia. The region of Alburnus Maior, most significant of all, was intensely inhabited and exploited; there is practically no area without traces of Roman remains. Archaeologists from the museum of Alba Iulia carried out excavations at nineteen locations in the Summer and Autumn of 2000, and all of these lead to the discovery of Roman ruins.

This new project was aimed at open-cast gold extraction. The open-surface exploitation of the deposit would have involved the removal of a huge land surface, the transportation and deposit of huge quantities of waste rock, the effects of which on the archaeological heritage as well as flora and fauna in the area were hard to anticipate.

The historical remains at Rosia Montana date to Roman times, and are unique in Europe. There are reliable indications that the new commercial project would have led to the irreversible destruction of a number of Roman mining galleries. There is no doubt that their scientific importance is inestimable, and that their unconditional preservation must be achieved.

By the end of 2002 scholars in Romania and from all over the world protested by signing a petition against the project. The resolution of the 13th General Assembly of ICOMOS on Rosia Montana, made on 5.12.2002 also called to prevent the destruction of this important archaeological site. On behalf of the international scientific community, Professor Dr. Géza Alföldy of the University of Heidelberg, Germany, wrote the following letter of protest to the Romanian government:

To His Excellency
The Minister of Cultural Affairs
Mr. Razvan Theodorescu
Ministerul Culturii si Cultelor
Bucuresti, Romania

January 7, 2003

Highly respected and esteemed Sir,
I would like to thank you very much for your letter dated 23rd of December, 2002. Indeed, the solidarity of the international scientific community with the colleagues in Romania who want to save the famous Roman mining site of Alburnus Maior (Rosia Montana) from destruction is very impressive; it is, as you state correctly, "not only a word". It is a clear proof of the high sensibility of international scholarship for the preservation of our common cultural heritage.

You write that we did not pay sufficient attention to the results of recent excavations at Alburnus Maior as part of a program, which was established by your Ministry in 2001. Of course, scholars are aware of the fact that there is important rescue work going on. The results gained from the preliminary reports and from information provided by experts, however, only corroborate our conviction that Alburnus Maior, according to the Romanian law of 2000/5 - and also in the light of recent excavations - one of the "monuments of exceptional historical value", must be preserved. This is also the opinion of several Romanian archaeologists

(<http://www.rosiamontana.org/documents/english/clujletter.htm>) and of members of your Academy (<http://www.rosiamontana.org/documents/english/nastaseltr.htm>). I would like to add that the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is of the same opinion, as can be seen in its decision taken on the 5th of December, 2002.

I must say, however, that I do not understand how you will be able to use all your "authority and influence granted by the Romanian laws in saving and preserving all significant remains of the ancient mining settlement" in this case. As international experience with archaeological projects of this size can show, it is simply impossible to excavate such an extended and multiple archaeological site like Alburnus Maior within a few years. The recent rescue excavation program could only touch very small parts of the whole archaeological site; and we are confounded to hear that permission for modern

mining work has also been given for areas which were not yet fully investigated or – even worse – which were not investigated at all.

What is more: whereas epigraphic monuments and other finds can be deposited in a museum, the unavoidable destruction of the terrain by the planned modern mining techniques such as systematic sprinkling etc. makes it impossible to save and preserve ancient buildings, other remains of settlements, cemeteries and the ancient galleries. Under these circumstances, I cannot accept your statement that "archaeologists that have not seen the open excavations cannot make serious scientific judgements". The tremendous danger for this unique monument of European cultural heritage has been made absolutely clear to the international scholarly community by the existing information. The results of the session of the National Archaeological Commission of Romania on the 13th of December, 2002 have by no means eased our worries, on the contrary, they have deepened our concern.

You write that we have been "misinformed" by Professor Piso and Professor Wollmann. To the fact that several excellent Romanian specialists expressed their agreement with the position of the above mentioned colleagues, I would like to add that in the view of international scholarship Professor Piso is at present the most highly respected expert for the archaeology, epigraphy and history of Roman Dacia, and Professor Wollmann is the leading expert for the Roman mines in the same region. We are convinced that they do their best in fulfilling their professional and patriotic duties. At the same time, the international scholarly community has learned with the greatest consternation that the Romanian State Security Service has actually accused Professor Piso in public of serving foreign, specifically Hungarian interests. I can only ask you, in my own as well as in the name of several scholars who have communicated to me their great indignation aroused by this method which stands in opposition to the democratic spirit of Europe, if this has not been already done, to express in public your disapproval of this absurd insinuation which, of course, can only corroborate our solidarity with Professor Piso and his fellows.

You write that you expect not only protest letters but real co-operation from the international scholarly community. I think – and I can ensure you that most of my colleagues share this opinion – that at present the best form of co-operation is to encourage Romanian colleagues and authorities to save Alburnus Maior. I hope, however, that this will not be the last word. Instead of limited rescue work under enormous pressure of time, I can imagine a large-scale and long-running project done by European archaeologists and environmental specialists in co-operation with Romanian colleagues, with the aim of investigating and preserving Alburnus Maior as a whole and finally converting the site into a marvellous archaeological park which could be a model for the protection of the European cultural heritage and environment, and would also result in great economic benefits for the inhabitants of the surrounding region. I assume that the European Community would be interested in such a project

and I am sure that it would be enthusiastically welcomed by the international community of scholars.

*Faithfully and most respectfully yours,
Géza Alföldy*

In support of the lobbyists, the EAA also wrote a letter of protest to the Romanian Minister of Culture on its own behalf in February of this year:

*Prof. Razvan Theodorescu
Minister of Culture and Cults
Piata Presei Libere nr. 1
Bucharest
Romania*

Amersfoort, 14 February 2003

*Excellency,
On behalf of the European Association of Archaeologists, I would like to register my extreme concern at the proposed continuation of gold-mining at Rosia Montana (ancient Alburnus Major). I understand that in spite of widespread international protest, it is intended to continue with the destructive work of open-cast mining in the Rosia Montana area.*

Many people will already have told you of the international importance of the gold mines and associated Roman town of Alburnus Major. Most experts believe that the mine workings there are the best preserved in the whole of Europe, better in quality than well-known sites in Spain, France or Britain, and certainly better than anything in Italy or the Balkan peninsula. In addition, the buildings already partially recovered from the area of the Roman town include temples, cemeteries and public buildings, all of which (as we understand the matter) will be destroyed in advance of the mining activity.

This is a situation of the gravest importance for the preservation and understanding of the archaeological heritage. We urge you to take immediate and drastic steps to halt this devastating blow to the heritage not only of Romania, but also the whole world.

Yours sincerely,

*Prof. Dr. W.J.H. Willems
President EAA*

Last month, the beginning of June, the good news was communicated that, due to a reassessment of the severe social and environmental risks posed by the mining project, the Romanian government has finally decided to withdraw its consent for the development, thus removing the immediate threat to the archaeology and the present-day local populations:

*Dear friends,
I am very happy to communicate to you the latest news concerning the issue of Alburnus Maior/Rosia Montana. We can hope now that the salvation of the famous Roman mining site is secured. We owe this success also to your participation in the international protest against the destruction of Alburnus Maior, and I thank you very much for your support.
Kind regards,
Géza Alföldy*

Press release on Rosia Montana

Bucharest, 5th June 2003: Adrian Nastase, Romania's Prime Minister today declared that Gabriel Resources' Rosia Montana gold/silver project poses grave social and environmental risks and that the government is under no obligation to accept it.

Gabriel Resources (TSX: GBU), a junior Canadian mining company, intends to realise Europe's largest open-cast mining development in Rosia Montana, Romania's Apuseni Mountains. From its onset the project has been beleaguered with scandals and operational problems including local, national and international opposition. For the past months Gabriel has been under severe pressure from a fantastic increase in project costs, a 50% drop in share value, a serious shortage of funds as well as having to deal with the en-bloc resignation of four members of its senior management team.

Today Prime Minister Nastase declared: Until now one has tended to hide the truth with regards to the Rosia Montana project. Instead of transferring the problem to the Romanian Academy, to the Patriarchy and Parliament, it is far better to tell the truth. The truth is that this mining project is not a priority in the sense of obligatory for Romania, this ever more so in light of that fact that the environmental impact and associated risks for the whole region are far too high. Adrian Nastase affirmed that the Romanian authorities must find the courage to tell and support the truth even if those who initiated the project under the previous government would be discontented about this. We must not agree to automatically become an economic colony. There was a time when the Romans came to Romania to exploit gold. Now others want to come and take the gold, said Nastase.

Eugen David, President of Alburnus Maior, the local opposition group, welcomed the statement saying: We are overjoyed by the news. Gabriel has gone through extraordinary efforts to hide the truth but the truth has been finally been told by Adrian Nastase. Gabriel has been consistently misinforming the authorities, investors and shareholders alike. From the moment the IFC, the World Bank's private lending arm, withdrew from financing Gabriel, the project was clinically dead but was kept artificially alive through lies. We hope that this will end the agony caused to the locals.

A few days ago, Prime Minister Nastase declared on TVR1, Romania's first national channel, that for as long as he is Romania's Prime Minister he will not approve Gabriel Resources' Rosia Montana gold/silver mining project.

Website: www.rosiamontana.org

French Rescue Archaeology in Crisis

Françoise Audouze, FRANCE

French *Archéologie préventive* (CRM archaeology) is currently undergoing a major crisis. In 2001 a law was passed and put into effect in February 2002 creating a semi-public agency INRAP in charge of contract archaeology in collaboration with other institutions and associations performing archaeology. The law stated that contract archaeology was part of research. The agency employed 1200 long term archaeologists (from PhD archaeologists to diggers) and was responsible for collecting a tax on development projects requiring archaeological investigations and excavations.

The choice of the term *archéologie préventive* instead of CRM or contract rescue archaeology was not chosen at random. It reflected the will of the legislature and of all French archaeologists to see all operations undertaken prior to developments as research. The 2002 law created the conditions for bridging the gap between *archéologues préventifs*, researchers and universities, and ensured the circulation of information.

Unluckily, while collaboration between the agency and other institutions was progressively set up through conventions, two flaws in the law came to light :

- the tax that INRAP received for carrying out evaluations and assessments on areas to be developed and for doing rescue excavations turned out to have been ill-calculated and as a consequence brought in insufficient revenue. This was primarily due to their being too many exemptions for paying the tax, and too low a ceiling for the tax in urban contexts. After only one year, INRAP was working at a loss.
- worse : the exemptions and limits imposed on what urban developers should have paid resulted in the raising of the taxes imposed on rural developers. Many of these rural developers worked in the public domain. The elected representatives in rural areas found the situation unbearable and reacted violently. They abruptly voted an amendment to the law at 5a.m. in the morning that led to the reduction of an already insufficient tax by 25%.

It is quite interesting to notice that in areas where *archéologie préventive* operations started ten or twenty years ago, such as the region of Rhône-Alpes around Lyon, everybody, including developers, was satisfied with the 2001 law (provided that the tax inequalities were corrected). In contrast, in regions where there had not been any big development projects, such as the Centre, Centre-Ouest, and Ouest regions, outraged protests came from developers and elected authorities.

The new Minister of Culture, Jean-Jacques Aillagon, decided to speed up a review of the situation which had originally been planned for 2004. Meanwhile, a number senators and *députés* began preparing their own new law proposal to replace the previous one. Eventually, a new law was proposed by the new, very liberal majority in the assembly. This was

accepted by the government and has since been approved by the Conseil d'Etat. The proposal was to be presented to the senate in mid-June and to the Assembly in July.

Consequences of the new law proposal

The new law proposal completely erases the spirit of the 2001 law by intentionally disrupting the continuity of operation between the diagnostic (evaluation and assessment) stage, and the excavation and publication phases. It retains the national missions of the regional services of archaeology (specifications, approbation of the director of an excavation, *a posteriori* quality control, and developing an archaeological mapping or survey) and the existence of INRAP which keeps the monopoly for preliminary evaluations and assessments. It seems that the authors of the new law proposal fear that diagnostic operations could be inadequately carried out if allowed to be tendered under the contract authority of the developer. Several fundamental changes are introduced:

It gives the contracting authority (*maîtrise d'ouvrage*) to the developer and no longer to the state, i.e. it gives the developer complete responsibility for the whole project from selecting the operator, fixing the agenda and controlling the operation (within the framework of the specification fixed by the regional service of archaeology).

INRAP keeps a quasi monopoly on evaluation and assessment but a registered regional, departmental or municipal service of archaeology may replace them in this work if their local council decides accordingly. The right to tender for rescue/CRM excavations remains with INRAP, but has been extended to include all these registered archaeological services, as well as French or foreign legal entities with their own archaeological service.

INRAP, local and regional archaeological services and private companies will therefore be able to tender in competition in order to carry out rescue excavations under contract from the developer. In situations where neither of the latter parties chooses to tender for a particular project, INRAP is then obliged by law to carry out the work.

Private companies are required to deposit all excavation reports and relevant documentation relating to each CRM operation in the INRAP archives. INRAP is obliged to make the documentation accessible to anyone wanting to do research (a decision that cuts the chain of operations, and that private companies may attack under the laws of scientific property).

The cost of rescue excavations will be negotiated between the developer and the bidding private companies, the archaeological services or INRAP, provided that the budget covers the State specification. Discussions between the developer and the State Archaeological Service may lead to debate over specifications and can eventually lead to an appeal by an external arbitration committee. As far as we know, there is no provision included for publication. The conditions, under which "the scientific restitution of the results of CRM", will be financed will be decided by the *Conseil d'Etat* - the

new law proposal sends the conditions of diffusion and publication to a later regulatory text.

INRAP is in charge of collecting the diagnostic tax (for evaluation and assessment), but 30% of this sum must go into an adjustment fund (*fond de péréquation*) which is used to help developers facing costs for archaeological operations that are disproportionate compared to the cost of the development itself.

Archaeological artefacts discovered during a CRM operation belong to the commune where it was found. The municipality of the commune is responsible for ensuring its accessibility for scientific research and diffusion. This is an improvement compared with the previous laws that gave total or partial ownership rights to the landowner. Nevertheless, many communes have no existing structure or facilities for registering and archiving these artefacts, but will need to find solutions if museums don't want to play a role. The new law on museums only partially covers this problem.

The possibility of transferring archaeologists from INRAP to regional or local archaeological services may be a good solution, provided that the regional or local authorities create corresponding and equivalent positions. In this way fully experienced archaeologists could be provided to enlarge and improve these services or to create new ones (many regions, departments or towns in France still don't have an archaeological service).

Protests and demonstrations

All French professional archaeologists have unified in protests and demonstrations all over France in an attempt to overturn the new law proposals and return to the former situation, but then with the defects and omissions in the old law corrected. INRAP and the State Services for Archaeology have manifested their opposition by organising strikes. Several petitions have been sent by researchers and teachers in the University Departments of Archaeology to the Ministers of Culture and Research and to President Chirac. Moral authorities such as the three Professors in the *College de France* (C. Goudineau, J. Guilaine and Coppens) have made a public appeal in the newspapers. The conference of *Conservateurs régionaux de l'Archéologie* (for the heads of State services of Archaeology in the regions) has solemnly addressed the minister of Culture about the defects of the new law. The *Conseil National de la Recherche Archéologique* (a committee advising the Minister of Culture on archaeological topics) has issued a very stern advice against the new proposal, reminding the Minister that:

- the main goal of *archéologie préventive* was not to free plots of land for development but to produce knowledge and archives on a patrimony that would otherwise be destroyed, and that this is to be done in the common interest of all citizens;
- that the fragmentation of the chain of operations, the opening up to competition in France and the cumbersome nature of procedures risks leading to a considerable loss of information and the destruction of the French archaeological heritage.

The only association, (mostly composed of amateurs) to praise the new law proposal may itself be disappointed when it discovers that non-profit making associations are not likely to have much success when competing in bids against archaeological services or private companies. While one of the associations of the archaeological services appreciate the new rights given to them, they refuse to undergo an evaluation to be registered on their professional competence. However, even the very liberal French authorities agree that scientific evaluation is a prerequisite to registering archaeological services as well as private companies.

Future problems

Several articles will create problems in the future:

- The tax levied for evaluation and assessment is probably still too low, given the large number of exemptions and tax ceilings. This is the case even though the taxable basis is larger than before, being now compulsory on all development projects requiring an authorisation from any state agency and being in area larger than 1 hectare.
- According to the *Conference des Conservateurs Régionaux*, the tax will only increase the inequalities between rural and urban developers.
- Creating competition between public agencies and private companies may bring a lot of problems, especially in a situation where one of the parties may have carried out the evaluation and assessment work, and could thereby be accused of unfair competition or insider dealing (*délit d'initié*). From a research perspective, however, it could be argued that such a state of affairs (getting the same team to conduct both stages of the work) should lead to better results.
- Transferring the responsibility for archaeological artefacts to the communes is an improvement, but it goes hand in hand with the abrogation of several dispositions within the 1941 law and results in a weakening of the statute protecting these artefacts. The State can no longer claim an automatic right to artefacts, and there is no longer a protecting statute for chance discoveries.
- The obligation for discussions between the developer and the acting curatorial state archaeological service, and later with the agency or company conducting the excavations is written in the text of the new law and will therefore have to be formalised. There is a danger that formalised negotiations will slow down operations, whereas informally conducted could ease the tensions and differences between the actors).
- *The Conference des Conservateurs Régionaux* insists that, given the progressive reduction in the number of employees in the State regional patrimony services, they will not be able to take on and implement their new tasks at short

notice. This could lead to a further slowing down of the processes and the developer's civil projects.

During a meeting held on the 3rd of June between the Minister of Culture, Jean-Jacques Aillagon, the members of his Cabinet and representatives from the unions, the Minister and his collaborators admitted that the new law proposal did include a few flaws due to the haste with which it was drawn up. It was proposed that several governmental amendments should be introduced during the senate debate on the following points:

- The contracting authority could be moderated by a state permit once the contract has been made between the developer and the agency, archaeological service or private company in charge of the excavation.
- The calculation of the tax base and rates should be reassessed.
- The ownership of archaeological artefacts by communes have been rejected by the *Conseil d'Etat* (the High Law Court that gives advice to the government about the conformity of legislative procedures) as being contradictory with existing law on private property.

While these points were seen as being improvements to the law, no formal assurance was given that deputies and senators would follow the Minister's amendments.

Amendments to the new law

After much heated Debate, the new law, slightly modified, was passed in the senate on June 14th and in the assembly on July 4th. It should come into action in the autumn of 2003. The representatives of the two assemblies have introduced the following amendments:

The obligation to register (to become a certified company) is reasserted for private companies and the regional, departmental or municipal services. The registration of companies and services becomes the responsibility of a state rather than a authority (contrary to the original request from these services that had been previously accepted by the senate).

The diagnostic tax has been extended to cover all development projects above with an area greater than 5000 square metres and with a value of € 0,32 cents per square metre. Originally the senators had proposed to lower the tax ceiling to 1000 square metres because most urban developments were exempt from the tax but the increase in project supervision would have placed an impossible burden on the (state) regional archaeological services. The amendment was suppressed by the assembly. Thus the unfair balance between urban and rural development remains.

The tax is no longer paid to INRAP but to public tax collectors. The money is then given to whoever is in charge of a given evaluation or assessment project (either INRAP or a regional, departmental or municipal service).

Subsidiaries of Public Works companies are not allowed to register as certified bodies.

In order to speed up the process, discussion between the contracting authority and the tendering party for an excavation is replaced by explicit motivation for the specifications given by the (state) regional archaeological services.

While some detailed improvements were introduced by the two assemblies to the Ministry of Culture's new law proposal, the disruption of the sequence of operations from evaluation and assessment to publication remains.

Though the tax base is now broader, it is still probably insufficient to cover all diagnostic works and the so-called adjustment fund as well as publications.

Lastly, there is a danger that the basis for co-operation that had been agreed between INRAP and research laboratories in CNRS and the universities for rescue excavations and for the exploitation of data may not be as easily to organise or achieve with private companies.

For earlier articles on the developments in French archaeological legislation, see TEA 10, 15 and 17.

Rescue Archaeology in Sweden

Petra Nordin, SWEDEN

A report from the Auditors of the Swedish Parliament on Rescue Archaeology was issued in November 2002. The investigation was undertaken as a part of a project focusing on "State Institutions on the market". The initial stages of the investigation were published in the last issue of TEA (TEA 18). Since then parties have had the opportunity to react on the report. This article concentrates on some of these responses.

The Swedish Parliament has recently decided to start an investigation, looking thoroughly into the relations between different state institutions acting on the market, focusing on the decision making process. The results of this investigation will be reported in a future issue of TEA.

A Brief History

In Sweden the law protecting cultural remains (*kulturminneslagen*) has been put into practice over the last fifty years. Large-scale civil infra-structural projects, as well as industrial expansion projects have been carried out throughout this period. County councils have had to take into consideration the law protecting cultural remains before taking decisions about developing projects, and, wherever possible avoiding areas of cultural remains. The developer has to pay the costs involved for carrying out the rescue excavation. County councils need to consult archaeological expertise. This service was delivered by the Swedish National Heritage Board (*Riksantikvarieämbetet*). The Board also acted as the authorising body or inspector for archaeological projects (*myndighetsutövare*). An increase in the amount of archaeological work led to the development of the Department of Archaeological Excavations at the Swedish National Heritage Board. The Department has long experience in carrying out rescue excavations and is also involved

in research excavations. Methods have been improved and digital systems developed.

Other parties, for example county and museums and city museums, have also carried out rescue excavations. Only a few private firms have begun acting on the market since the beginning of 1990.

In the mid 1990's, the Swedish parliament made several investigations, comparing Swedish laws to those of the EU. One investigation focused on whether or not the laws of competition (*konkurrenslagen*) should be put into practice regarding archaeological rescue excavations. In the state cultural proposition of 1996/97:99 it was concluded that archaeological rescue excavations should be excluded from the law of competition. In the same proposition, the auditors concluded that the Department of Excavations should not be separated, but should remain an integral part of the Swedish National Heritage Board.

The auditors have now focused their investigation on comparing existing national laws and the European laws, especially DG4 (Direction of Concurrence, in Charge of Fair Trading), and how these laws are put into practice.

Auditors Report

The auditors suggest the following changes:

- To separate the Department of Excavations from the Swedish National Heritage Board;
- To overturn the decision on excluding rescue excavations from the law of competition and fair trading;
- To make the Swedish National Heritage Board responsible for the certification and registration of archaeologists;
- To place the responsibility for the costs of archaeological excavations in the hands of the developers;
- To allow Universities or other institutions of higher education to lead large-scale rescue excavations

Parties involved have now had the opportunity to respond to the report.

A separation of tasks

The Swedish National Heritage Board is of the opinion that it, as a state institution, has a double role to play - both as an inspector and as an excavator. In its opinion, a separation of tasks would have negative consequences for the development of methods, for the quality of work (as a creator of standards) and for the production of reports. Alternative forms of organisation at the Heritage Board, which would separate the different responsibilities more clearly, would be preferred. This should be done as soon as possible. The focus should be directed instead at more important problems, such as insufficient archaeological resources at the county council level and the questions about the relation between the cost for, and the quality of, rescue excavations. The question about the lack of competition is not regarded as the main source of the problem. The auditors report doesn't bring up the discussion about the public interest in rescue excavations.

The Swedish Archaeological Society also disagrees with the proposal of separation. The question has

already been investigated in the past (the cultural proposition of 1996/97:3). The relation between the development of production, competence and method was seen as a reason, which spoke against a separation. The county councils could act to avoid standardisation within archaeology by choosing several excavating institutions.

The county council of Skåne has not experienced any conflicts of interest regarding the "double roles" of the Swedish Heritage Board, but is in favour of a separation. The question should be investigated thoroughly to make the relation between the Department of Excavations and the National Heritage Board more clear.

The county Museum of Jönköping, a private archaeological firm and the union representing archaeologists are in favour of the proposition of separating the Department from the Swedish National Heritage Board. However, the county museum of Jönköping regards the Swedish National Heritage Board as a source of knowledge and expertise, and a separation might have negative effects and lead to the loss of a central "knowledge bank".

The law of competition and fair trading

The auditors would like to overturn the decision to exclude rescue excavations from the law of competition and fair trading. Competition would lower the costs. The Swedish National Heritage Board is of the opinion that competition might lead to fewer actors on the market, higher administrative costs and time delays for rescue excavations.

The Swedish National Heritage Board, the Swedish Archaeological Society, the county museum of Jönköping, the county council of Skåne and the union representative are against the proposal to overturn the earlier made decision on excluding rescue excavations from the law of competition and fair trading. The private firm is in favour of the proposal.

The auditor's report gives the impression that several private parties already act on the market. In reality, there are just a few private enterprises that do so. There are large fluctuations in the volume of rescue archaeology that needs to be carried out. This fluctuation was one of the reasons why the Swedish National Heritage Board, through the Department of Excavations, received the responsibility to make sure that rescue excavations can be carried out everywhere in Sweden, irrespective of the current state of the market.

In the report, the auditors conclude that the decision on excluding rescue excavations from the law of competition is against the EU law on competition, without any further explanations or references. In the cultural proposition of 1996/97:99, however, the exclusion was seen as acceptable and in line with EU law.

The parties on the market are clearly not acting under the same conditions. The major developers are also state institutions and the law of competition cannot be applied within the state as a legal entity.

The county council of Skåne has a comprehensive view. One actor should be responsible for all the

stages of the archaeological process: from first investigation to completed excavation.

Certification of archaeologists

The auditors propose to make the Swedish National Heritage Board responsible for the certification of archaeologists. The Swedish National Heritage Board disagrees with this proposal. The county councils make the decisions about rescue excavations and they have the responsibility to judge whether a particular institution, firm or organisation is suitable or not. The competence of individual archaeologists would not guarantee that an archaeological institution meets the standards or quality needed for a specific assignment.

The county council of Skåne and the county museum of Jönköping are also of the opinion that the county councils make the decisions. If an authorisation should be given, this would be on the institutional level, not on the level of the individual archaeologists.

The Swedish Archaeological Society discusses whether an authorisation would be given at the institutional level or at the level of individual archaeologists. If the Swedish National Heritage Board and the Department of Excavations were to remain the same institution, then the certification must be placed elsewhere. Archaeology is constantly developing scientifically, methodically and technically. Authorisation must be frequently recurrent.

The union and the private firm are in favour of this proposal. The private firm would like this issue to be further investigated to meet the standards of certification on an international level.

Responsibility for the costs of excavations

The auditors place the responsibility for the costs of archaeological excavations in the hands of the developers. The Swedish National Heritage Board, the Swedish Archaeological Society, the county council of Skåne and the county museum of Jönköping disagree with this proposal. Society as a whole is the recipient of the results of the rescue archaeology excavations, i.e. the knowledge of ancient times. In the existing system of rescue archaeology, the county council acts as curator and reviewer of costs and quality. The state takes the responsibility if additional costs occur. If the responsibility should be put in the hands of the developers, they would also have to pay these additional costs. Such a change in financial responsibility would lower the quality of rescue excavations.

Cultural remains (visible and hidden) are protected by the Swedish law. The main goal is to avoid excavations, to find alternative locations for development and therefore preserve the cultural heritage. Some remains are not only of interest to society on a national level, but can be of international importance, gaining recognition on the World Heritage List. Rescue excavations are a way to buy out the state easement. Even if specifications of requirements were to be drawn up by the county councils, the questions of cost would be given highest priority in the process of decision making.

If the responsibility should be passed into the hands of developers, they must first be seen to possess the archaeological knowledge needed to be able to judge the quality and suitability of tenders, otherwise there will only be competition on the costs of rescue excavations. The quality and the results of the archaeological work would not be taken into account. Would new (previously unknown) discoveries be reported to the county councils?

The Swedish union is in favour of this proposal, but suggests that the county councils would need more money to be able to advise and decide on tendering procedures, in order to be able to guarantee an appropriate quality of work. This proposal would work in the favour of large-scale state institutions (National Road Administration, National Rail Administration and municipalities). Small developers without any earlier experience of archaeology would have increased costs. Developers often need to get the approval of county councils as fast as possible.

The private firm is also in favour of this proposal. All parties on the market would gain from it. The current situation is that the county councils are not able to handle competition in a professional manner.

Universities and large-scale rescue excavations

The Swedish National Heritage Board disagrees with the proposal of the auditors to allow universities or other institutions of higher education to lead large-scale rescue excavations. Large-scale excavations have until now mainly been carried out by the Department of Excavations. Scientific methods have been improved and digital systems have been developed. Scientific theory and methods are seen as the basis for a qualitative rescue archaeology. Another aspect, which the auditors seem to have forgotten, is that the target group of reports is not only scientists at universities or institutions of higher education. The results should be directed to the main and active recipients: the public and society.

The Swedish Archaeological Society disagrees with this proposal. It is an expression of a belief that the archaeologists employed at universities are more competent than archaeologists employed by the National Heritage Board. It is not possible to split archaeology into research archaeology and rescue archaeology. On the other hand, the exchange of information between archaeologists working in different institutions should be encouraged. The main recipients of knowledge of archaeology are the public and the society.

The union is in favour of the suggestion if it means the introduction of a construction similar to research co-ordination centres. If universities or higher educational instances should be seen as the main organisers of rescue archaeology then the union disagrees with the proposal.

The county museum of Jönköping disagrees with this proposal. Research institutions have no overriding rights to excavate. Many rescue archaeologists have a doctoral degree at a university. It is questionable if universities would be capable of conducting large-scale rescue excavations.

The county council of Skåne disagrees with the proposal. The research proposition of 1993/94 already raised the issue of standard of reports of rescue archaeology. The university archaeologists, whom the auditors would like to see as excavation leaders, are *educating* archaeologists. The county council stresses the qualities of the institutions currently involved in rescue archaeology.

The private firm is not in favour of this proposal. The Universities lack the ability to organise large-scale rescue excavations.

Conclusion

The report of the Auditors should be seen in relation to the closing in of the EU. In Sweden, state organisations have been the main actors on the market of rescue archaeology. Different institutions have been built up to meet the demands within the societal framework on the national, regional and local level. Universities have been the centres for education. County councils take decisions about excavations and in this way secure the quality.

The goal would be to develop archaeology practice and secure the quality of techniques and results. Archaeology is not static, new finds and new discoveries will lead to constant advances in the state of our knowledge. New theories and methods have to be developed. Rescue archaeology is essential to this process. At the National Heritage Board, the Department of Excavations was originally established and developed to meet the demands of society. The Board also houses the important archives containing old photos, reports and excavation material from the all rescue excavations carried out by the Department of Excavations. These archives in themselves are also an important aspect of the cultural heritage.

The cultural heritage is a societal interest, not only for the public of today, but for future. In this sense, the state and the politicians are seen as having a large responsibility to safeguard the past for the future.

The issue about the deregulation of the market and the law of competition includes the discussion to privatise former state owned institutions. Such issues will continue to be discussed at the level of nations, unions such as the EU and USA, and the whole world (World Trade Organisation: WTO). However much other laws within the constitution are seen as obstacles, legislation should be clear on the regulation of the market.

In July 2003, the Ministers of Finance from the EU countries are to attend a meeting in Palermo to formulate a strategy, which will be presented at the WTO meeting in Cancun, Mexico, in September. The issues to be discussed are the law on competition, the public financing of projects, the procedures governing the market and investments. The goal is to establish international rules about investments. It would clearly be useful in the future if decisions made on a pan-European level, for instance, could be extended further. Parties acting on the world market would all need to act under the same conditions of regulations and exemptions.

Press Release: Dúchas The Irish Heritage Service

The Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland wishes to express concern at the recent Government decision to abolish Dúchas, The Heritage Service. While the decision has been greeted by surprise and alarm in some quarters, the demise of Dúchas is yet another indication that the Government is not committed to its stated intentions regarding the protection of our shared National Heritage. The abolition of this centralised heritage body is yet another retrograde step, which began initially with the demise of the former Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands and will have long term negative consequences for the protection of the heritage of the country.

The speed at which the proposals contained in the report on the organisational functions of Dúchas is a matter of concern. In terms of the protection of the Archaeological Heritage, it raises serious doubts regarding the commitment of the Government to such matters. Previous reviews of the National Monuments Acts and Archaeological Excavation Licensing, undertaken under the former Heritage Minister, Síle de Valera, have never been implemented, despite assurances that the proposals in the respective reports would be acted upon. Perhaps, as some commentators have stated, this is indicative of what appears to be an underlying trend by Government in pandering to the Construction/ Development lobby with regard to archaeology in particular and to the 'built heritage' in general.

The Minister of the Environment, Martin Cullen, has indicated that the proposed arrangements would "optimise organisational resources" by building on his Department's strengths in terms of regulation and policy. He also refers to bringing all the heritage functions into the 'environment area'. The decision to redistribute some of the functions and responsibilities for the protection of Historic Monuments to the OPW can only be viewed as a further fragmentation of the central and widely admired and supported system whereby all matters relating to the implementation of policy, protection and management of archaeology and built heritage was under the remit of a single Government department. This fragmentation also began with the formation of the present Government when responsibility for the National Museum, which previously, together with Dúchas, fell under the remit of the former Dept. of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, was transferred to the Dept. of Arts, Sport and Tourism. The addition of the term Heritage to the existing Department of Environment and Local Government is a cynical exercise, particularly with regard to the Archaeological Heritage where, in some instances responsibility will now be spread across three individual Government departments.

The fragmentation of heritage responsibility is a serious reversal of previous Government approaches and is opposite to the general integrated approaches of our European partners

with regard to the conservation and management of the built and natural heritage. The placing of the responsibility for Dúchas into the Department of the Environment was inappropriate given the development agenda of that department. What is really required is a more independent heritage protection agency outside the influence of government, perhaps similar to the Environmental Protection Agency.

The expansion of the heritage roles of Local Authorities is also of concern, particularly with regard to Archaeological Heritage. There are many instances where Local Authorities have not implemented the recommendations of Dúchas, whereby the Archaeological Heritage has been endangered. Some of the more enlightened Local Authorities have appointed archaeologists and this has aided the protection of the Archaeological Heritage in such areas. However, there will always remain the need for an independent agency to deal with all heritage matters in order that integrated and transparent protection strategies can be implemented and managed. The decision to redefine the advisory functions of The Heritage Council in order that it can play a 'more focused' role is also a matter of concern.

While the decision for the abolition of Dúchas has been made, no announcements have been made as to how the heritage functions of the rebranded Environment department will be defined and implemented. This is not only indicative of the shortcomings of the decision but also highlights the lack of Government interest and commitment to heritage matters. The Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland calls on the Government to rescind the decision to abolish Dúchas and to enter into dialogue with all interested parties in order that more coherent protection strategies can be implemented with regard to heritage matters. In that regard, it is the intention of the Institute to seek a meeting with the Minister of the Environment in order that all of the issues regarding the protection of our valuable Archaeological Heritage can be discussed.

EAA Statement on Iraq

Professor Willem J.H. Willems
President EAA

This statement was issued by the EAA on Wednesday 16th April 2003, and can also be found on the EAA web-site.

Mesopotamia is justly recognised as one of the cradles of human civilisation. It is rich in archaeological sites of immense importance, such as Babylon, Ninevah, Nimrud and Ur, many of the rich finds from which are lodged in museums in Iraq. It was therefore with immense concern that the European Association of Archaeologists learned of the mindless ransacking of the archaeological

museums in Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul, which housed ancient artefacts and records of archaeological investigations over nearly two centuries. It has also been greatly alarmed by reports of damage and vandalism at several of the great archaeological sites in Iraq. These events represent incalculable losses, not only to scholarship but also to our understanding of the ancient civilisations of which we are the heirs.

The European Association of Archaeologists calls upon the United States and the United Kingdom to take every means within their power to ensure that this despoliation comes to an immediate end. It further appeals to the international community, led by the United Nations and UNESCO, to assist in every way in restoring and rehabilitating the museums and the monuments of Iraq and to set in place active measures to recover looted artefacts and to ensure that they do not enter the international "black market" in artistic and archaeological treasures, thereby depriving both the academic community and the peoples of the world of the possibilities of viewing and appreciating their common heritage.

Iraq: UN Security Council Resolution 1483

Patrick Boylan, UK

The UN Security Council Resolution 1483, which approved new post-war arrangements in Iraq (adopted by a 14-0 vote on 22nd May 2003) imposed a World-wide ban on trade in or transfer of Iraqi cultural property illegally removed since 6th August 1990.

Clause 7 of the Resolution states that (the Security Council):

7. Decides that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to facilitate the safe return to Iraqi institutions of Iraqi cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from the Iraq National Museum, the National Library, and other locations in Iraq since the adoption of resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, including by establishing a prohibition on trade in or transfer of such items and items with respect to which reasonable suspicion exists that they have been illegally removed, and calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Interpol, and other international organizations, as appropriate, to assist in the implementation of this paragraph

Clause 6 of the Resolution also calls for action to implement previous Security Council resolutions demanding the return of Kuwaiti cultural property, including the National Archives of Kuwait, illegally removed to Iraq in 1990.

The reference in Clause 7 to ...*"other locations in Iraq"* is particularly important, since under the country's Antiquities Acts 1936 - 1975 all movable antiquities over 100 years old have legal protection wherever they are located within the country - not just those in museum collections. The law also

provides for close regulation of exports, archaeological excavations and chance archaeological finds, and all newly-discovered antiquities etc. have been the legal property of the State since the days of the British Mandate in the 1920s.

ANY antiquity discovered in, or removed without authority from, Iraq since shortly after the end of World War I are likely to be National property, and anything on the international art or antiquities market is likely to be clandestine and illegal. Consequently all transactions in such material since 6th August 1990 are likely to be affected by the new Security Council resolution, and subject to the Security Council's requirement, binding on all States, that such material be returned.

The full text of the 7 page Security Council resolution in .pdf format is now available on the UN web-site at:

<http://ods-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/368/53/PDF/N0336853.pdf?OpenElement>

An English translation of the Antiquities Acts 1936-1975 can be downloaded from my "Heritage in Peril" section of Culture & Development on the World Bank-based Development Gateway at:

<http://developmentgateway.org/download/181160/lraq-Antiquities-Law.rtf/rft>

Berlin Resolution 2003

Berlin, 25-05-03

Participants of "Illegal Archaeology?" International Conference on Future Problems concerning the Illicit Traffic of Antiquities, May 23-25, 2003, in Berlin held on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Berlin Declaration (organised by the *Antikensammlung of the Staatliche Museen Preußischer Kulturbesitz* and sponsored by the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft*, UNESCO, the Mc Donald Institute in Cambridge England, and the School of American Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico),

- expressing their consternation over the plunder of ancient sites and museums as well as the deliberate destruction of cultural heritage in connection with armed conflict like in Iraq, and their conviction of the importance of a general recognition by the museum community of the ICOM Code of Ethics (1986-2001);

- in accordance with the resolutions made at the conference "Eredità Contestata?", at the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome, April 29-30, 1991, and the conference "Art, Antiquity and the Law", held at Rutgers State University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 30 - November 1, 1998;

have agreed by majority upon the following resolution:

1) All States should ratify and implement the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954), and its two

Protocols (1954, 1999), the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), and the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995);

2) To support the legal exchange and legal trade in archaeological objects, all objects offered on the market should carry a "pedigree" which should provide information about its provenance (site and date of excavation/discovery, export permit from the country of origin), and ownership (previous and current owner(s), and be used and verified by scholars, art dealers, collectors, museum personnel.

3) With any loan (short or long term) of archaeological objects, the lending and the borrowing institutions should certify that they ensure adequate climatic conditions and security, and observe the ICOM Code of Ethics; more generally the principles embodied in the "Declaration of Rome 2002" should also be upheld.

4) All museums and each cultural heritage institution and professional should constantly inform the public about the destruction of cultural heritage caused by illicit excavation and raise public awareness of the need to protect such heritage to the same degree of public awareness reached for the protection of endangered species of animals and plants.

5) Efficient exchange of information should be encouraged between officials, public attorneys, police, customs, academics, scholars, dealers and collectors, and their training should be encouraged in the categories of illicit antiquities.

6) To call upon the Board of Trustees and the Director of each Museum to:

- i) formulate and then to make publicly known a specific acquisition policy in relation to antiquities, and specifically in relation to cultural property without documented provenance;
- ii) apply their acquisition policy for antiquities to gifts and bequests as well as to purchases, and to apply the policy with equal force also for the acceptance of objects on loan or for conservation;
- iii) frame their acquisition policy for antiquities so that the Museum will acquire only those objects which have documentation to show that they were excavated and known prior to 1970 or such earlier date as determined by the legislation of their country of origin.

7) To recommend that UNESCO elaborate a "Code of ethics for Archaeologists".

8) To recommend, possibly in co-operation with the "Blue Shield", the establishment of an international association of archaeologists ("Archaeologists without frontiers"), whose activities would be made available in case of emergency.

9) To recognise the principle that a museum of last resort can be designated for each region or nation

to serve as a legal destination for illicitly excavated antiquities found within the territory of that region or nation and only within such countries.

Strategy to stop illicit trade with Swedish cultural objects

Petra Nordin, SWEDEN

Many antiquities and cultural objects are illegally exported from Sweden every year. The Swedish National Heritage Board has produced a report on a strategy to stop this illicit trade. The illegally exported cultural objects have most frequently been sent to Europe and to the USA. The combination of many objects on the market and the low rate of the Swedish currency have led to an increased export of these objects, and a big loss for Swedish heritage as a consequence.

Last autumn, the Swedish National Heritage Board, together with the Royal Library, the National Museum of Arts, the National Archive, the Nordic Museum and the Customs of Sweden, were commissioned to propose a strategy to stop the illegal export of cultural objects.

In their report to the government, the working group agreed that within the constitution of the current laws, there are small possibilities to prevent the illicit trade occurring within the European union (EU). The law was constituted before Sweden became a part of the EU, and it assumes the existence of national borders and a national custom control. If an object is directly exported to a third country, the chances of preventing the illicit trade are greater. Unfortunately, many objects are exported to a nation within EU before being sent to a country outside its boundaries, which reduces the possibility to stop the trade.

The working party further suggested a review on the existing constitution, but realised that a change in the constitution would only have marginal effects on trade. Other protective measures are proposed in the report. The Swedish State should start a fund to be able to buy threatened objects. The fund should contain a minimum of 50-60 Million Swedish Crowns. Additional private donations would be welcomed. Another recommendation would be to apply the French model called "*droit de succession*". In practice, this means allowing heirs to give important cultural objects to the state, in return for which they will be taxed at a lower rate. The Nordic Museum and other authorities should also receive additional resources to be able to make a preliminary examination of objects before auction sales, an effective way of stopping illicit trade.

Several actions could be taken to increase competence (and detection) at all levels of the society. The personnel employed in customs, the police force and the office of the public prosecutor could be educated to understand the problem and act in certain situations. Employees at archives, libraries and museums could also receive further education. Investments could be made to increase the standard of public awareness of the problem. The result would be an increased knowledge and understanding of Swedish heritage.

Draft European Charter on General Principles for Protection of the Environment and Sustainable Development

Professor Willem J.H. Willems,
President of the EAA

The Council of Europe has taken the initiative to bring together in one charter the general principles set down in all (nearly 800!) Council of Europe documents, whatever their form and legal status. These are the international conventions, but also its recommendations, resolutions and strategies, which are an indirect source of inspiration for member states' legislation as well as an indirect source of good practice.

The aim is to highlight the complementary and consistent nature of the activities undertaken by the various divisions of the Council, the political bodies made up of national, regional and local elected representatives and the judicial bodies attached to the Council of Europe. The future European Charter has three simultaneous objectives:

1. To synthesise the complementary contents of all the documents already adopted by the Council of Europe in relation to sustainable development and the environment;
2. To bring together and firmly establish the common principles generally accepted by the whole international community in relation to the environment and sustainable development;
3. To express and to acknowledge the existence of a new European political consensus on the values attached to the fundamental human right to live in a healthy environment, guaranteeing sustainable development and solidarity for all.

In the draft text of the Charter eleven general principles are set out, all of which relate in some way to the archaeological heritage. Key aspects are the importance of knowledge for decision-making, the importance of preservation of the resource, the importance of prevention of damage, the importance of integrated management and the importance of everyone taking responsibility for managing the environment. The draft text of the Charter can be found at:

http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_co-operation/environment/nature_and_biological_diversity/biodiversity/codbp02e_03.pdf)

The EAA has used the opportunity given to NGO's to comment on the draft texts. Our comment is printed here below, and along with all other comments from NGO's and from states, can also be found at:

http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_co-operation/environment/nature_and_biological_diversity/biodiversity/codbp05_03.pdf

A Comment from the EAA

The EAA is very much in favour of the adoption of this charter and congratulates the Council on this initiative. The draft charter aims to be comprehensive for all aspects of the environment and the main issues of concern for the historic environment are covered. There are areas, however, where greater precision, clarification or emphasis would be recommended.

Eleven general principles are set out, all of which relate in some way to the archaeological heritage. Key aspects are the importance of knowledge for decision-making (9), the importance of preservation of the resource (2), the importance of prevention of damage (6), the importance of integrated management (3) and the importance of everyone taking responsibility for managing the environment (8). Specific comments are as follows

Principle 2

Footnote 30: reference must be made here to the Valetta Convention as well as the Granada Convention.

First bullet point (*Preservation of the essential ...*):

What exactly does "essential" mean here? Does it mean just key elements or are we dealing with a broader concept. It would be better to delete "essential portion of this" and change to the more embracing "Europe's heritage" or, even better, to "Europe's natural and historic environmental heritage".

Again the concept of 'preservation' is somewhat specific, accepting no change whatsoever, beneficial or otherwise. It would be preferred to see "protection, conservation, sustainable management and enhancement" which more accurately reflects current thinking.

Thus the first bullet would read "*protection, conservation, sustainable management and enhancement of Europe's natural and historic environmental heritage*"

Second bullet point:

Here we do have sustainable development and partnership. Sustainable management ties in more with the first bullet point in terms of a comprehensive package and in fact participatory democracy has a separate section (10)

Final bullet point (*Preference of ...*)

The management and protection of cultural landscapes should be as a coherent whole (consisting of historical-architectural and archaeological remains above and below surface as well as the man-made landscape) rather than of single monuments.

Principle 3

Integrated management is very much the way forward at the present time. However, we miss a reference to Recommendation No. R(89)5, and even more to the preamble and Article 5 of the Valletta Convention which are not only about prevention but also very much about integration.

Principle 5

Under this principle, we would prefer to see a recognition that present territorial divisions are very much a thing of the recent past when set against human history and prehistory and that in many ways culture and the historic environment can act as a binding agent transcending modern political boundaries, with heritage being a unifying agent within the new Europe.

Principle 6

This principle is a key one for the protection of the historic environment.

Under 'activities', third bullet point, we would prefer to add 'archaeological', as this is not normally included under 'historic'. Thus the third bullet would read "*likely to affect historic and archaeological monuments, sites,*"

Under 'prevention', it should perhaps be stated that assessment of impacts should be undertaken even when formal environmental impact assessment is not required.

Principle 8

The principle of polluter pays in respect of archaeological work necessitated by development (Valletta Convention, article 6) really does need to be added here.

Principle 9

The importance of inventories and information relating to the historical environment is well made.

Under the fourth bullet point, it might be useful to add that not only inventories of monuments should be created but also of cultural landscapes.

Under the sixth bullet point, concerning *the "great scientific and ethical rigour in the collection and interpretation of the data and inventories"*, it should preferably be added that this work must be done by professionals, educated according to the rules and standards recognised by their professional peers, and that data and inventories as well as reports should be made accessible to the public, in a comprehensible and durable form.

APPEAR

Accessibility Projects. Sustainable Preservation and Enhancement of Urban Subsoil Archaeological Remains.

Mireille Fohn, Marianne Tinant, Anne Warnotte,
BELGIUM

The APPEAR project is a three-year EU-funded research project in the fifth Framework program - Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development -, Key Action 4: The City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage - Action 4.2.3 : Foster integration of cultural heritage in the urban setting.

The APPEAR project focuses on the issue of accessibility projects. This expression refers to all

actions which, together with the research progress, aim to conserve, integrate, enhance and exploit urban subsoil archaeological remains in a sustainable way so as to make them available to the population.

The context: cities, archaeology and citizens

Since the 1960s urban archaeology has become of increasing concern in Europe. Many excavations have taken place in the historic heart of our cities. These can result in asking the questions: Can we integrate the remains that have been uncovered into the contemporary urban environment? When is 'in-situ' preservation desirable? And how these remains can be made accessible, understandable and enjoyable for the widest possible audience? Urban archaeological discoveries can pose problems. But our buried heritage also has the potential to act as a driving force for sustainable development. In recent years, inhabitants of European cities and towns have shown a growing awareness of, and interest in the past in general and archaeology in particular. As a result many sites open to the public, and associated museums or visitor centres, have enjoyed a boom period.

This enthusiasm for archaeological presentation comes at the same time as globalisation trends are eroding local cultures. Cities face the dangers of bland standardisation. However, cultural tourism is developing new approaches to aspects of heritage which have been long-forgotten or neglected. These approaches promote the idea that archaeological sites, if well-presented, can help to improve both the quality of life and people's sense of identity. Such sites can also provide imaginative educational and economic opportunities.

There are many examples of successful accessibility projects. Unfortunately, some are less successful. Failure can result when the interests of all stakeholders, or the many complex factors impacting upon each specific site, are not sufficiently taken into account. Such unfortunate experiences demonstrate that the people responsible for archaeological heritage are too often, ill-equipped to deal with the difficult processes involved. The lack of a proven reference framework has sometimes led to missed opportunities or the application of inappropriate solutions to the problems associated with the integration of archaeology into the social and economic fabric of urban centres. From project conception it is essential to predict these complexities; to anticipate conflict and varying interests; to plan and work through the project requirements.

The research work

By gathering experts, practitioners and local authorities representatives from different European countries, APPEAR promotes a global approach to accessibility projects from the planning stage to the exploitation stage. He proposes to deliver practical solutions and advice for those involved in such projects. The research work is organised around two different but complementary axes: urban governance and enhancement of the archaeological sites, considering their best integration within the city particularly on an sociocultural level. The main challenge consists in providing useful tools to make

archaeological sites accessible, and offering visitors scientific, educational and aesthetic quality while ensuring an optimal protection level.

The first axis aims to provide a flexible model for the decision making process. At each stage in the development of an accessibility project this model will promote open dialogue and negotiation between all stakeholders. It acknowledges the valid interests of all parties. In particular members of the local community should participate in the planning and decision-making process.

The second axis aims to establish methodologies and practical tools for those involved in accessibility projects. This resource will enable partners to make and justify coherent choices. They should be able to identify, prioritise and implement the actions, which result from these choices. For each potential archaeological accessibility project site it is necessary to consider how the site could be integrated into its urban context, the methods of conservation and how the site could be promoted economically, for education and training.

The research will establish efficient, self-assessment tools to deliver the means to evaluate projects, to improve operations and to increase social, cultural and economic benefits.

The originality of this perspective lies essentially in the intended approach. This will be based on the knowledge accumulated by the project research, on lessons based on practical experience, the complexities of the real world and be anchored in reality. This approach will allow us to examine all relevant aspects of this field and their inter-relationships. Interdisciplinary co-operation and interaction with experienced stakeholders will enable partners to assess the resources needed for real situations in specific places. Finally it will be possible to establish a self-assessment system for proposed accessibility projects. In this way such projects will have an enhanced likelihood of success as sustainable developments.

The main results

The APPEAR guide proposes to deliver an integrated action plan for the completion of accessibility projects on all phases in their development. It will provide all partners engaged in these with tools for decision-making and self-assessment. It will include methodological and practical resources for identifying and implementing specific solutions for the conservation, integration, enhancement and exploitation of archaeological sites in an urban setting. In order to make accessibility projects compatible with a perspective of sustainable development, these resources will be developed in a reasoned way adopting flexible, adaptable and applicable criteria.

The "existing practices" database will provide end users with a descriptive inventory of European accessibility projects. It will offer them examples and references to be used to help make choices with regards to their own projects. It will be added to throughout the life of the project and beyond, providing a dynamic aid to decision making.

The Research Consortium

The APPEAR project is led by In Situ asbl and University of Liege in Belgium and carried out in partnership with a number of organisations in several European countries:

- In Situ asbl (Centre of Archaeological Research), Belgium
Scientific coordinator
- University of Liege - Centre for Urban Governance Studies (CUGS), Belgium
Administrative and financial coordinator
- Institut de Cultura de Barcelona - Museu d'Història de la Ciutat de Barcelona (ICUB-MHCB), Spain
- RéseauAlliance de Villes Européennes de Culture (AVEC), Hungary
- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Belgium
- Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta - Dipartimento Soprintendenza per I Beni e le
- Attività Culturali (RAVA), Italy
- Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England - English Heritage, Archaeology Department, United Kingdom
- In Extensio (Préservation des Biens culturels), France
- Universidad Autónoma de Madrid - Psicología Básica, Facultad de Psicología (UAM), Spain

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Report to EAA on Sustainable Spatial Development: Strengthening Intersectoral Relations Budapest, 26-27th March 2003

CEMAT International Seminar organised by the Council of Europe and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), in co-operation with the Hungarian Government

John Williams, UK

(John Williams is responsible for Archaeology within Kent County Council's Directorate of Strategic Planning, UK)

The seminar was organised as part of the follow-up to the "Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial development of the European Continent" adopted by the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning (CEMAT) in 2000. It looked further at some of the issues discussed at the conference held at Sofia in the Autumn. CEMAT is working towards harmonious integration in Europe by way of developing the territorial dimension of the social cohesion policy.

Important aims of the seminar were to:

- promote the implementation of the guiding principles

- contribute to the implementation of actions identified by the World Summit on sustainable Development in Johannesburg
- enhance the integrated approach of spatial development planning.
- Key focuses of the seminar which was attended by about 120 persons from across the Council of Europe area were:
 - the strengthening of interrelations
 - interdisciplinary and intersectoral co-operation and partnerships in the spatial planning field.

In looking at these focuses, attention was paid both to how different levels of government and non-governmental organisations interacted and also to how different specialist interests related to the generality of spatial planning and also to each other.

I was asked to look at the relationship between archaeology and spatial planning and presented a paper "*The Past in the Present and the Future – Archaeology and Spatial Planning*". I was asked to look at the subject generally and through my experiences working in Kent.

I was addressing an audience of planners and certainly non-specialist heritage managers, although they were all people with a genuine interest in heritage matters. Key things which could be noted (not of course applying across the whole of the group) were:

- a lack of appreciation of how the historic environment is all around and how the landscape is in fact an historical document illustrating landscape change
- a previous failure to recognise that the historic environment is central to the concept of sustainability – we are dealing with a vulnerable non-renewable resource. This is a point which needs to be continued to be underlined.
- a lack of integration in many areas between historic environment professionals and spatial planning, with archaeologists often being separate academic institutes or universities; in many cases there would also appear to be a basic lack of funding
- a lack of integration between archaeology and other environmental interests
- a real and genuine interest in the historic environment
- key decisions about the Europe of the future will not be taken by historic environment professionals but rather by those taking forward the economic and social agenda, both inside and outside the cohesion agenda
- the importance therefore of establishing and reinforcing networks between archaeologists and planners, nationally and internationally.
- It was extremely useful to be able to get the historic environment message across to an audience of key players in the spatial planning field, as they develop policies for cohesion within the Europe of tomorrow. Inevitably the economic and social agenda figure prominently but there is an awareness of the environment dimension which needs to be reinforced and in particular better articulated in respect of the historic environment. CEMAT is one route in to the debate but it needs to be remembered that

the EU including the accession countries is much closer in size to the coverage of the CoE than without the accession countries. There is a need to consider where the real policy-making for planning in the future will take place – perhaps more in the EU than the CoE.

And there we come to another issue. With the present arrangement of DGs, the historic environment is not included within DG Environment (as with Rio) and thus is not tied up with sustainability, but rather considered under Culture. There is a need to get the historic environment more centre stage within the EU. Alongside that, however, it is absolutely right to continue to work through CoE, EAC and EAA in raising the profile of the historic environment and developing networks. I think that Planarch has shown the value of developing international partnerships and more of this sort of work needs to be undertaken.

In summary, I think that progress is being made on a number of fronts in terms of raising the profile of the historic environment in Europe. There is a need, however, to continue to seek to influence, not just through a single channel but using the various governmental and non-governmental routes.

The Warship HMS Sussex Treasure Hunt

Readers of TEA may recall that, in the last issue (TEA 18), extreme concern was raised about a commercial treasure hunting contract between the UK Government and an American underwater salvage company to recover bullion from the seventeenth-century wreck of the HMS Sussex lying off the Gibraltar coast. The EAA agreed to the Council for British Archaeology's request to be co-signatories of a letter to UK Members of Parliament asking that they sign up to MP Edward O'Hara's Early Day Motion No.250.

Following comments and feedback, a joint letter was drafted. The resolution passed at the ICOMOS general assembly in Madrid last December is also important in this context.

The texts of both documents are printed here :

13TH General Assembly, Madrid, 5th December 2002 Agreed Resolutions

Resolution 19, HMS Sussex

Proposal by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH)

Considering the world-wide importance of a consistent and common approach to the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage,

Reaffirming that the 1996 General Assembly in Sofia adopted the ICOMOS charter on the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage to this end,

Noting that the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage of 2001 has not yet been ratified, but that all countries present at the vote on its adoption, including the United Kingdom, committed themselves to apply the Rules in the Annex of the Convention

ICUCH has noted that the Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom, in contravention of the Charter and in contravention of Rule 2 of the Convention, is negotiating with a U.S. based commercial company, Odyssey Marine Exploration, to salvage bullion from the wrecksite of HMS Sussex (sunk in 1694), located in deep water close to Gibraltar, which may cause irreparable damage and sets an unacceptable precedent.

ICUCH asks the General Assembly to:

Express its extreme concern with this situation, and

Asks the Executive Committee to take positive action to assess the situation and to bring this grave concern to the attention of the United Kingdom government in the most emphatic way.

Letter to UK Members of Parliament

***** MP

House of Commons

London, SW1 0AA

12th February 2003

Dear *****,

We are writing to request your support for Early Day Motion No. 250 'HMS Sussex' tabled by Edward O'Hara MP and Richard Allan MP concerning the recovery of material from the 17th Century historic wreck of the warship Sussex.

EDM No. 250 has the endorsement of all of the undersigned bodies. Our organizations work to promote high standards of care of the historic environment and of archaeological research in the UK and internationally. We believe that the UK Government should be taking a lead in promoting international best practice in managing the underwater cultural heritage, and that the current arrangements for the Sussex, however well-intentioned as a means of dealing with this particular case, do not provide a satisfactory basis for future policy. It should also be noted that there is broader international concern - a resolution on the matter was passed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage, agreed at the 13th General Assembly of ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, in Madrid on 5th December 2002 (copied on the reverse of this letter).

We therefore urge you to sign EDM 250, which both recognizes much good progress in promoting good practice in related areas of policy, and urges the Government to work with the international community to find a better common way forward to protect the cultural heritage in international waters for the public good rather than private profit.

Yours sincerely,

Deborah Porter, President, Institute of Field Archaeologists

Dr Francis Pryor MBE, President, Council for British Archaeology

Dr Lucy Blue, Chair, Nautical Archaeology Society

Tom Hassall OBE, President, ICOMOS-UK, (The International Council on Monuments and Sites, UK Committee)

Prof Willem Willems, President, European Association of Archaeologists

Russian Archaeology Project: Rurik and the Vikings in St.Petersburg

Sergey Aleksashin, Mikhail Aleksashin, RUSSIA

In Russia, on the picturesque bank of the Luga river, the highest and most mysterious burial mound called Shum-gora is situated within 60 km of the old city of Great Novgorod. Its height is 14 m and its diameter 70 m. Local inhabitants call it "Rurik's grave".

In 862 A.D, tribes of Ancient Rus invited the Danish *konung* Rurik Skeldung with his bodyguard to rule and defend the state borders. Rurik, as the first Russian prince, transferred the state capital from Old Ladoga on the banks of lake limen, to Novgorod city. Special outposts - fortified armed fortresses – were erected along the state borders. One of these fortresses was built on the banks of the Luga river at Peredol. The fortress was given the name Mskora, which derives from the Swedish word *enskare*, meaning "shelter, support". From here the Vikings from Rurik's detachment defended Novgorods borders against enemy raids. In 879 A.D, according to legend written down in church documents, the brave Viking and Russian prince Rurik was killed during a battle on the banks of the Luga near the fortress of Mskora. The prince and his twelve faithful warriors were buried in the burial mound Shum-gora. Rurik's brother-in-arms Oleg (Helga) arranged a magnificent funeral for them. Oleg himself later ruled Kiev.

At Peredol archaeologists have found the remains of a Viking fortress. Amongst the finds were, for example, a bronze brooch with a gold fibula made in the Yelling style and dating to the ninth century (see photo). Rune stones were also found that had been positioned in the form of a battle sign.

In Russian history prince Rurik is known as a prince-consolidator of Russian lands, and as the founder of the "Rurikovich" dynasty. Many famous people can be counted among his descendents: the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin, French Cardinal Richelieu, French Presidents Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and François Mitterand, and Walt Disney. Many monarchs, for example Karl Gustav XVI of Sweden and Elizabeth II of Great Britain, and Juan Carlos of Spain as well as several US Presidents are his descendents.

In order to commemorate Viking history in Ancient Rus and as a memorial to the first prince Rurik, it was decided to create a tourist complex around the site of the Mskora fortress and the Viking village.

The intention is to make an interactive museum, where the visitors will be transported back in a "time machine" to the ninth century and take part in various activities. Archaeological enthusiasts can take part in the scientific investigations. Tourists can also live for several days in the Viking village. Dressed as ancient Scandinavians, help defend the fortress from enemy raids. As at the Swedish site of Birka, forest routes to the ancient burial mounds will tell the story of the ancient rituals of the local inhabitants.

Surveys of the Shum-gora tomb by St.Petersburg scientists in the autumn of 2002 showed the existence of underground passages and a tomb inside the mound. The conclusions of their survey showed that the ancient constructors of the burial mound had used particular measurements to orientate the burial mound according to the movement of the stars – the same concepts that were employed by the Ancient Egyptians and Druids.

In a period of world globalisation in economy and culture, we believe that it is our task to preserve these unique historical places, where people of different nationalities, traditions and customs worked together to build a new state of peace and agreement. We are planning to set up a Peredol fund to develop tourism and to help maintain and build up the museum complex, as well as to fund further scientific studies of the area.

Further information about the site and the fund, and how contributions can be made, is to be found on the web site: www.peredol.com



Funeral Horse Carts discovered in Thrace, Greece

Theo G Antikas, GREECE

A unique discovery considered as a first in Greek archaeology was made last September by Mr. Diamantis Triantafyllos, head of the 19th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and archaeologist Mrs. Domna Terzopoulou. A rescue excavation of a tumulus near the village of Mikrri Doxipara situated at the northernmost part of the Hebrus prefecture in Greek Thrace has revealed the presence of at least two four-wheeled carts, four equine skeletons, one dog, and the remains of pyres of a man and a woman. The initial report on these important finds was made by Mr. Triantafyllos at the opening of the annual *Archaeologikon Ergon*

in Macedonia and Thrace held at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki in February 2003.

The excavated tumulus is one of the largest found in the Hebrus area, measuring 55-60 m in diameter and with a height of 6-7 m. The presence of numerous fragments of marble reliefs and architectural elements by the tumulus had led to the initial belief that it may contain a tomb structure and/or sarcophagus. These assumptions led to the decision to conduct a geophysical survey of the site. Dr. Apostolos Sarris, head of the Geophysical Satellite Survey and Archaeoenvironment Laboratory of the Institute of Mediterranean Studies in Crete performed the geo-radar survey. The survey could not, however, confirm the presence of structured tombs or sarcophagi. The subsequent six-month long excavations by the archaeologists, covering a great part of the tumulus have also not revealed any tombs or sarcophagi within the burial area.

Two four-wheeled carts with two yoke equids were found in two parts of the tumulus. Buried with the first cart is a dog, a funerary ritual which resembles the Homeric hero, horse and dog burials, first mentioned in the Iliad (see *Minerva* 13(1): 43-48, 2002). The bronze finials decorating the carts are impressive, and have thus lead to the hypothesis that the carts were used to carry the dead to their funerary pyres. It should be noted that similar carts have also been found further to the north, in neighbouring Bulgaria. All the metallic parts of the first cart, as well as the equine skeletal remains, were found in excellent condition. From the second cart, only its wooden frame, the ten-spoke wheels and the metallic finials on the seat were preserved. The remains of the yoke equids were in bad shape due to the humid conditions within the burial. A third cart decorated with inlaid silver bronze finials has been located but its excavation has not yet been completed.

A large rectangular pit found at the centre of the tumulus and measuring 4.2x 2.2 x 1.1 m. (approx. 275 cubic feet) contained the pyre remains of a man. The identification of the gender of the remains was indicated by the artefacts dedicated to him and placed in a secondary pit covered with plaster. The artefacts had not been affected by the fire, as they had been deposited in the burial after the cremation of the deceased had taken place. The artefacts consist of bronze and glass vessels, a bronze lamp, iron and bronze strigils, as well as an iron *difros* (chariot).

The remains of a second pyre have been located proximal to the perimeter of the tumulus. The identification of the remains as those of a female is based on the discovery of two earrings, one made of gold and a second of silver. Other artefacts present were gold and glass, pieces of jewellery, two impressive bronze vessels, glass and clay scent vials, one marble mortar with two ring-shaped hands, and several wooden boxes bearing bronze hands, locks and chains.

Fourteen sites within the same tumulus were found to contain fragments of pots, whose contents were apparently offered to the dead. Five more sites

show definite signs of pyres filled with artefact offerings. The latter areas have not yet been excavated due to the bad weather conditions of last winter. In an attempt to protect and conserve the finds so as to complete the excavation process, temporary roofs have been placed over the tumulus.

According to Mr. Triantafyllos the tumulus burials most probably belong to the members of a wealthy farming family. Based on the study of the clay, glass and bronze vessels, as well as the discovery of a bronze coin (minted by the Roman emperor Trajan, 98-117 AD) in the pyre of the woman, the tumulus burials have been dated to the second century AD.

Fracture of the Atlas of a Greek Male in the Early Iron Age

Laura Wynn-Antikas, Theo G Antikas,
GREECE

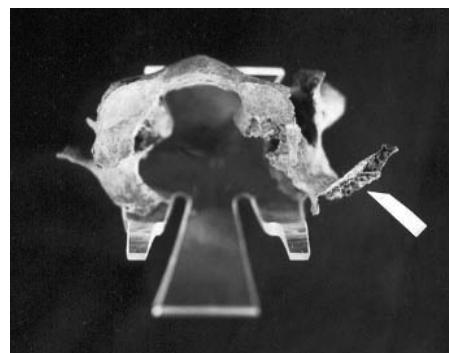


Figure 1. Atlas fracture, superior view

The palaeopathology discussed here concerns a male of approximately 35 years old. His was one of twenty skeletons recovered from an Early Iron Age cemetery located on Mt. Bermion in northwestern Greece. The finds were unearthed by Dr. A. Kottaridou, director of the Vergina Royal Tombs Museum, between 2000 and 2002 during rescue excavations along the newly constructed *Via Egnatia*. The majority of the skeletons were found in very good condition due to the lack of significant looting, the neutral pH (6.0) of the soil inside the pit-type graves, and the funeral practices of that time, i.e., lining the walls, floor and ceiling of the graves with slabs of schist stone.

The traumatic injuries on the Early Iron Age population were of particular interest as their incidence was quite high, i.e., 50% with traumas of any origin and 15% with lethal traumas of the skull and extremities. The trauma under discussion here is on the posterior arch of the atlas (Fig. 1). The right side of the arch has been pulled superiorly and bent laterally (arrow). Its edges are clean and there are signs of healing on the central part. The left side of the arch was incomplete, making it hard to determine if it had also been affected. In addition, extensive calcium deposits were observed on the right side of the inferior articulate surface, and were verified by X-rays. The deposits form a conical

growth which extends distally and measures 20 mm in length and 19 mm at its widest point.

It is believed that the trauma resulted from a hard blow to the back of the head, which probably caused an avulsion fracture of the man's atlas. Cervical vertebrae 2-7 did not show any pathology, and the occipital condyli were absent (along with other parts of the base of the cranium due to post mortem damage) to help verify our hypothesis. Calcium deposition may have been the result of infections of the initial fracture post-traumatically.

Today, patients with such types of axial fractures are operated on and/or immobilised in a cervical orthosis. However, despite such measures there is no successful healing in 17% of the cases, and a permanent measurable loss of motion is observed, irrespective of the modality of the treatment. On the other hand, it is known that a person can survive this type of fracture without incurring any neurological complications.

In the Early Iron Age it is not known what this individual could have done to ease his pain, but it is certain that he survived the trauma long enough to develop the post-traumatic calcification of the injured vertebra, and it is possible that he may have died from other causes. A review of the literature concerning such traumas to the atlas has not revealed any similar cases in ancient Greece.

EAA News

Archaeology in Europe: *Alles wird besser, aber nichts wird gut*

Willem J.H. Willems, EAA PRESIDENT

In March, I visited the magnificent exhibition *Menschen - Zeiten - Räume, Archäologie in Deutschland* in Berlin, devoted to 25 years of archaeological research and heritage management in Germany. On my way from the Potsdamer Platz subway station to the Martin Gropius Bau, I passed an older building where someone had expressed dissatisfaction in the above graffiti statement which seems to me to apply very well to archaeology in Europe at the moment.

In October last year, the Council of Europe in Strasbourg celebrated the 10th anniversary of the Malta Convention and many statements were made on its impact and on how much the management of the archaeological heritage had improved. There are considerable differences between countries, but it is certainly true that the Malta treaty has set an important standard, which has led to major improvements in most European countries. In that sense, 'all has indeed become better'. But it seems that if we look around in Europe today the above statement is very true: nothing seems to have become really good and in fact some recent improvements are already falling apart again.

A case in point is France, where a dissatisfied MP has managed to get an amendment passed in parliament, which effectively shattered the less than two year-old new French law on preventive archaeology. Budget cuts affect the INRAP institute but what is worse is that the French system will probably die an untimely death and economic competition will be introduced in an 'archaeology market' like in so many other countries.

France is not the only country where archaeological heritage management has serious problems. The breakup of *Duchás*, the Irish heritage service, is another such case and in several of the German states *Ämter für Bodendenkmalpflege* are also in serious problems; even well established ones, as is shown by the major budget cuts in Bavaria and the intended breakup of the *Landesdenkmalamt* in Baden-Württemberg. The Dutch state service ROB has also been struck with major budget cuts and faces an enforced merger with the service for built monuments.

In TEA, we try to assemble reports on as many of these developments as possible, and on some others as well, such as the bizarre policies of the Italian government regarding the archaeological heritage. We have also offered the Rumanian *Service Archéologique* an opportunity to present their own views on the situation at the famous Roman mining site of Alburnus Maior (Rosia Montana). The international community, including EAA, has joined Rumanian scholars in protest against its destruction by an American mining company, but regrettably our offer for public discussion was not accepted. The latest news on this issue is that, for the time being, the planned development will be halted.

Most of this does not add up to a very happy tale, but what the 'old countries' in Europe are doing to their heritage because of perceived economic needs does not even remotely compare with the damage that Americans and their allies have just done to the heritage of Iraq by sheer negligence. On behalf of EAA, I sent a statement to the US and UK governments and to various international bodies (also printed elsewhere in this issue of TEA). Meanwhile, it seems the damage by looting is less than it was originally feared to be, but the priorities during the war have become abundantly clear. That is especially disappointing when one considers that it was the USA who, during World War 2, took an important initiative by creating a special army unit called 'Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Officers' which were charged with protection and salvation tasks. The current administration apparently couldn't care less. At the same time at home, the US government's drive for reducing the size of the federal government seems to have dramatic effects in store for the archaeological functions of the National Park Service.

The negative developments affecting archaeological heritage management institutions are thus not limited to Europe, but that is hardly any consolation. The realisation that authorities everywhere obviously believe that archaeology is a luxury, the costs of which should be strongly reduced in economically less flourishing times, is a sobering experience. On the other hand, things have

'become better' in the past decades and public support for and acceptance of archaeology have increased dramatically so the foundations for our work should be fairly solid. In addition, one thing that has definitely become better is the creation and growth of EAA that gives us an important tool at the European level. Archaeology remains important for Europe and not many fields, certainly not in the cultural sector, have European networks as efficient and well organised as archaeology.

In just two short months, we shall meet again in St. Petersburg, created exactly three centuries ago by Tsar Peter the Great as Russia's window on Europe. The town has regained much of its old grandeur in recent years, and will form the perfect background for what will be in fact our tenth meeting (including the inaugural meeting in Ljubljana in '94). It looks like this Annual Meeting will be quite well attended again and I hope it will further contribute to the fruitful processes of exchange between Russian and western archaeology that have gained momentum in the past decade. For myself, St. Petersburg will be the place to transfer the presidency of the EAA. It will be a strange experience, after so many years on the EAA board I shall probably need to go into some detox program, but I am pleased to be able to leave a flourishing and financially stable EAA into the able hands of Anthony Harding. I am glad I have been able to contribute to making the EAA better and perhaps, in the next years, it will actually become 'good'.

It is hoped that summaries of the developments present situations in Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands will be ready for inclusion in the next issue of TEA.

EAA Strategic Plan 2003-2008

Elin Dalin, EAA Vice-President

The strategic plan is a result of a process started with a joint meeting of the Executive and Editorial Board in Budapest in February 2002. At the Thessaloniki conference last year a Round Table was held to discuss the future of the EAA. In the discussion several challenges were identified. The results from the Round Table were presented to the members at the ABM. All members were invited to take part in the work to formulate the plan through our website and newsletter.

This plan should be seen as a dynamic document and presents the current thoughts on strategies for the future growth and development of the EAA over the next five-year period.

The Executive Board welcomes any further comment from members on the content of the plan within the next few weeks. The intention is to put forward a final version of the document for approval by the ABM at the coming conference in St. Petersburg in September.

Principles

Sustainable development, different sectors having the responsibility for the environment and cultural heritage, principles like- the principle of user-pays, the principle of precaution and the principle of participatory democracy – these are all important for the protection of the archaeological heritage. It is

seen as an important challenge to strengthen the general consciousness about cultural heritage and its significance for quality of life both in a European and a local perspective.

- The world is constantly changing. This has an effect on archaeological heritage. Some important trends in this perspective are:
- Globalisation
- Unified Europe
- Democratic control on cultural heritage management
- Privatisation where private companies are taking over tasks and authority from the state
- Urbanisation and mobility changes the exploitation of resources and area
- The EAA has to meet such challenges:
- Through the expansion of the organisation the EAA shall serve professional needs
- Increased knowledge and friendship allows the development of unique opportunities for co-operation within the EAA
- The organisation aims to stimulate the work of archaeologists and to secure a diverse and peaceful Europe

Leading role

- The EAA has several important roles:
- Has consultative status for the Council of Europe and cooperates with other organisations with similar aims
- The development of archaeological research programmes and the exchange of archaeological information
- The management and interpretation of the European archaeological heritage
- Setting proper ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work
- Looks after the interests of professional archaeologists in Europe

Vision/Aims

- Before 2010:
- The Malta-convention is implemented in all European countries
- Most professional archaeologists in Europe are members of the EAA

Goals

1. The EAA shall actively work to influence major European organisations and to develop relations with the Council of Europe
2. The EAA shall create and support arenas for contact and communication between different regions in Europe, between theory and practice and between different disciplines and professions within archaeology
3. The EAA shall host interesting and attractive conferences
4. EAA shall make the Journal, Newsletter and Web appealing to the members
5. The EAA shall be a stable and dynamic organisation

Strategies

The numbers in brackets () refer to points 1-5 under Goals

1. Influence the political development for cultural heritage, research and teaching in Europe (1)
2. Establish a strategy for non-professionals in order to change attitudes from excluding to including (2)

3. To be an umbrella for EU-financed projects (5)
4. Provide meeting places, building bridges and create networks (2)
5. Secure a broad representation of the archaeological field in the membership (5)
6. Secure the financial situation of the EAA (5)
7. Provide a permanent and professional secretariat (3)
8. EAA shall be fun to take part in (2)
9. Arrange more round tables and workshops – promote more active discussions (3)
10. Focus on new knowledge and bring about results from relevant and interesting research (3 and 4)
11. More debates in the Journal (4)
12. Improve multilingual communication for the members (3 and 4)
13. Provide active working parties (1 and 3)

Activities

- Focus on new knowledge and bring about results from relevant and interesting research (3 and 4)
- Develop the website, journal and newsletter as a forum for debate (3 and 4)
- Promote excavations as educational laboratories (3 and 4)
- Recruiting campaigns aimed particularly towards students, classical archaeologists, museum archaeologists and less represented countries (5)
- Funding for diversity in languages at conferences and in written material (5)
- Gender diversity drive at conferences (5)
- Artistic influences at the conferences (8)
- Make a complete student session at the annual conference – organised and run by the students (3)

If you have any comments, please contact Elin Dalen, vice-president of the EAA, email address: elin.dalen@ra.no.

Observer Status to CDPAT

As well as having consultative status with the Council of Europe, the Council of Ministers decided earlier this year to appoint the EAA as observer to the CDPAT. This entitles an official EAA representative to attend sessions of the CDPAT.

EAA Handbook

Arkadiusz Marciniak- EAA Secretary

The EAA Handbook has now been updated. The new version can be found on the EAA website:

<http://www.e-a-a.org>

EAA Questionnaire

Dear colleagues,

In the last few weeks members should have received a copy of the EAA questionnaire over the email. The EAA is the largest European forum of professional archaeologists. Our goal is to positively influence the development and quality of European archaeology. We wish our activities to be attractive to all European archaeologists, which is why we would appreciate it if you could take a few minutes and help us by filling out the questionnaire. We also want to ask you, as an existing EAA member, for help:

Could you, please, re-send the questionnaire to AS MANY AS POSSIBLE OF YOUR COLLEAGUES WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS of the association? Their names and addresses are not in our databases (and will only be included if they become members), but we would very much appreciate their opinion!

Thank you very much in advance for your time and effort.

Dagmar Dreslerova and Francois Bertemes
EAA Executive Board

News from the EAA Secretariat

Petra Nordin, Secretariat

General

This year the EAA Secretariat has been very busy with the organisation of payments for the conference in St. Petersburg. To ensure this all goes smoothly, during the next couple of months, Rebecca Åqvist will be at hand to help at the Secretariat. She is warmly welcomed! Rebecca will also work during July, when I am on holiday.

We would like to apologise if you feel that the membership service has been suffering recently, but the involvement in the Conference is temporary and everything will be back to normal by the end of this year

The European Journal of Archaeology (EJA)

I would like to remind you that the deliveries of the first and second issue of this year's Journal are delayed. Due to the negotiations between EAA and SAGE in 2002, the production schedule of the Journal has fallen slightly behind. Mark Pearce, (general editor), has informed me that the third issue will be delivered on time.

Elections in 2003

Executive Board

Two positions on the executive board will be vacant in September 2003. If you are interested in working for the EAA and running in the elections, please fill out the form and e-mail or fax it to the EAA Secretariat. Candidates running for a position on the Executive Board should have 10 supporting

members and should send in mails or emails from these supporters together with the candidate form.

Editorial Board

Two positions on the editorial board will be vacant this September. Members interested in working for the association and who would like to run in the elections could fill out a candidate form. Five supporting mails or e-mails should be sent to the EAA Secretariat together with the form.

Candidate Letter and Candidate Form

All members should have received information from me on the coming elections

The candidate form and the candidate letter can also be found on the website: www.e-a-a.org

The form should be returned to:

EAA Secretariat
Riksanstikvarieämbetet UV VÄST
Box 10259
434 23 Kungsbacka
Sweden
Fax: + 46 300 33901
E-mail: petra.nordin@raa.se

Voting by email

Voting by e-mail is possible. The ballot paper will be sent out in the beginning of August (13th of August or 30 days before the annual business meeting takes place). I strongly recommend members to use the unique voting code (which will be sent together with the ballot paper) and vote on e-mail. E-mail votes will be put into the ballot box, which will be brought to the conference. Previous years, I have always received late incoming votes by ordinary mail. If you live in a country outside Europe (or if you know that the mailing within your country is slow) please use the opportunity to vote by e-mail. Ordinary vote by mail must be at the EAA Secretariat's desk on Friday morning, the 6th September.

Deadline for e-mail votes and voting at the conference is:

Friday 12th September 12.00 noon!

Tax reductions for EAA members

In some countries the membership costs of joining a professional association may be tax deductible. Members should look into the rules that apply in their own country. To claim a tax reduction it may only be necessary to show a copy of your membership card, or an invoice for the receipt of the journal may be necessary. The secretariat is happy to supply members with the appropriate invoices.

EAA Conferences

EAA 9th Annual Meeting, Saint Petersburg 10th-14th September 2003



You are warmly welcomed to participate in the Annual Meeting!

The Saint Petersburg Conference Secretariat has set two important deadlines. The first deadline was set in May (conference payment and first hotel night). After that date, there is an additional fee of 10 USD for late incoming registrations.

The second **deadline is: 15th of July**

It is essential to register before the 15th of July if you are interested in booking a hotel through the Russian conference secretariat and the travel agency ALISA.

After 15th July, the EAA Secretariat will accept late incoming payments for conference fees, at least until the 2nd September – but then you have to arrange for accommodation by yourself.

To be able to receive the Visa support as soon as possible, payment of the conference fees must be paid at the same time that you send in your form. The money has to be sent from the EAA Secretariat to Russia the week after 15th July.

On-line registrations are welcomed and can be found on the EAA website at: www.e-a-a.org.

If you prefer to send us your credit card details by fax as part of your registration, the number is:

+ 46 300 33901

St. Petersburg: Wenner-Gren Grants in 2003

The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research has kindly provided a grant for the EAA Conference in St. Petersburg. Half of the grant will be used to support the conference. In practice, this means that EAA has less money than usual to be distributed to members from Eastern Europe. The list of recipients that will receive a grant soon be completed.

Important information for recipients

As always, the Wenner-Gren Foundation needs receipts of accommodation and copies of flight tickets.

The travel grants will be delivered to the recipients either by bank transfer or as a Euroline refund (this is possible for those who have paid to EAA by credit card earlier this year).

As soon as the EAA Secretariat has received a copy of the invoice/specification from the travel agency, which has arranged your travel to Saint Petersburg (flight or train tickets), the payment will be processed.

Remember: grant recipients must also show their travel tickets on registration at the conference in Saint Petersburg. A copy of the flight ticket will be kept at the registration desk.

For those receiving a grant (part or full) for accommodation, the EAA will pay that part directly to ALISA (and receive the receipts for the EAA payment directly from that travel agency).

The Conference Organisers in Saint Petersburg have received a grant from the Duma. This grant will enable Russian delegates to participate in the Conference. It is important to note here that the EAA will not be involved in handling the distribution of the Russian grant.

We would like to stress the importance of following these guidelines to all grant recipients. In the past there has been some misunderstanding or members arriving at the conference who have not fully understood the regulations. If you have any questions or problems concerning your Wenner-Gren grant, please contact the Secretariat before the conference to avoid any confusion or disappointment on arrival in St. Petersburg.

Lyon, France: 8th-12th September 2004

Members will already know that the Tenth Annual Meeting of the EAA, in 2004, will take place in Lyon at the invitation of Jacques Lasfargue of the Museum of Gallo-Roman Civilisation in Lyon and Françoise Audouze of the University of Paris 10.



View over Lyon by night.

The meeting will take place in the premises of the University of Lyon III, where excellent facilities are available.



The University by night.

Willem Willems as President, Anthony Harding as Incoming President and Petra Nordin for the Secretariat visited Lyon in early June to discuss the organisation of the conference with Jacques Lasfargue, Françoise Audouze, the other members of the Organising Committee, and staff of the University. We came away confident that both the organisation and the location will be excellent. A range of interesting excursions will be on offer, while for those who do not want to travel far, Lyon has many sites and monuments within the city boundaries. We are sure that the Tenth Annual Meeting will be an occasion to cherish and remember!



View from the Amphitheatre at Fourvière. In the background, the Gallo Roman Museum of Lyon.

Cork, Ireland: September 2005

The 11th Annual Conference in 2004 is planned to take place in Cork, Ireland.

Krakow, Poland: September 2006

The 12th annual Conference will be held in Krakow, Poland.

EAA Schedule of Activities: July-December 2003)

15th July

Deadline for membership registration to receive the first two issues of the EJA in August

15th July

Final registration form for the St Petersburg Conference should be sent to the Conference

organisers, together with the payment of the conference fee and the hotel and excursion fees.

15th July

Candidate forms and supporting letters/emails should be submitted to the Secretariat.

August

Voting letter and biographies will be sent to the EAA members.

September

Issue 5:2 of the Journal will be sent out to members.

2nd September

Deadline for conference payments to the EAA Secretariat

5th September

Ballot papers sent by ordinary mailing should be at the EAA Secretariat's desk.

10-14th September

9th EAA Annual meeting will take place in St Petersburg, Russia.

12th September

12.00 noon deadline for sending ballot papers by email and for voting at the Conference. A ballot box could be found at the Secretariat's desk in St Petersburg. Don't forget to bring your unique number!

31st October

Deadline for sending in contributions to the Newsletter for TEA 20.

November

EAA membership renewal forms will be sent out.

December

Issue 5:3 of the Journal will be sent out.
The TEA will be sent to the members as a pdf-file.

31st December

EAA Membership for 2003 will end.

Working Parties and Round Tables

The EAA Committee on Professional Associations in Archaeology

Kenneth Aitchison, UK

The Committee organised a Round Table at the Thessaloniki conference, chaired by Corien Bakker, which received news from the professional associations, existing and nascent, in the Netherlands, Ireland, Germany, the UK and Belgium. This led to detailed discussion of the way that professional associations can function within the federalised states of Belgium and Germany.

One of the roles of the Committee is to actively support the development of associations in

countries and regions where there is either no association at present, or the associations are at a fledgling state, and the Committee will work towards this over the coming year. The Committee wishes to particularly encourage the development of organisations in southern and Eastern Europe.

Following on from the discussions at Esslingen in 2001 and Lisbon in 2000, the Committee has been working towards the establishment of common European standards for archaeological practice. With this end in mind, the Committee drafted a sample standard for comment. The round table examined and discussed the 'Draft European Standard for Archaeological Excavation' with its supporting introduction, along with a paper that sets out key definitions. It was decided that, as relatively little feedback had been received on these, the Committee would delay any recommendations to the EAA Annual Business Meeting until 2003 in St Petersburg. The documents are available for consultation at :

<http://www.archaeologists.net/europe.html>.

Comments from all members on the standard will be greatly welcomed; please send them to Kenneth Aitchison at:

kenneth.aitchison@archaeologists.net.

The round table also discussed continuing professional development and its relevance to maintaining high levels of professional standards, with presentations on the current positions in Ireland and the UK.

Over the year ahead we will be working closely with the Committee on Training and Education, and hope to be able to organise a joint round table to discuss the skills and knowledge that employers require students to have learned at university before entering the profession in order to maintain high standards of professional work. It is hoped that this will be linked to a project which will look to discover how many archaeologists there are working across Europe, and what their skills and training needs are.

A new Committee was elected, and the outgoing members were thanked for their fine work in establishing the Committee.

In the course of holding inter-conference meetings and its other work, the Committee has been fully self-financing.

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe

Abstract for Round Table, St Petersburg, September 2003

Peter Hinton, UK

The EAA Board and Committee on Professional Associations have given their support for a proposal to seek EU funds for a project to identify, collect and disseminate information on archaeologists across Europe, in order for the EAA and other bodies:

- to demonstrate the economic value of archaeology

- to provide information in support of applications for funding under Leonardo and other relevant frameworks
- to enable comparisons between states, so that archaeologists in 'below average' states can argue the case for improvements

The Committee has proposed a pilot project using countries represented on the committee (Greece, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Ireland, with the UK's recent experience of a similar national project as a model), working together with IFA, and EAA. A larger project might be too big to manage, but a focussed pilot could lead to a series of linked projects ultimately mapping all of Europe. This roundtable provides an opportunity for EAA members to explore how the project could be managed and how to become involved.

Objectives

- The project has a number of objectives at both European and state levels:
- to establish the number of archaeologists
- to identify training needs and skills shortages
- to identify barriers to entry to the profession
- to provide information that will enable European archaeologists to improve trans-European mobility
- to establish the range of and average salary scales compared with national averages for manual, skilled and professional staff
- to enable comparisons between states, so that archaeologists in 'below average' states can argue the case for improvements
- to identify 'labour market' information and trends, including training investment, recruitment and career progression difficulties
- to provide archaeologists' employers information to aid business planning and improve organisational performance
- to provide information that would support an EAA membership recruitment drive

Summary of methods

- Data gathering will be undertaken via an electronic and postal questionnaire of employers across Europe. Data gathered will include:
- the numbers of archaeologists working in each state
- their age and gender
- whether or not the sector is growing, static or shrinking
- the range of jobs
- numbers working in each job type
- the range of salaries applying to each job type
- potential skills shortages
- qualifications required by employers
- employers' commitment to training
- how training needs are identified
- differences in employment patterns across European states
- Ideally the information will be collected from all states (EU, accession and beyond), but success will depend on identifying partners and the availability of information. It may be sensible to compare the results with information from the USA.

The results of the analysis of these data will be disseminated electronically to responding employers, with the full report also being posted on the EAA website and published in the *European Journal of Archaeology*.

Notes and Announcements

European Union announces winners of Cultural Heritage Awards in 2002

The European Union and Europa Nostra – the pan-European federation for heritage – have announced the winners of the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage on Friday 9th May at a European Awards Ceremony in the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels. The EAA president had been invited to this event.

In total, 38 winners (including the winners of six top prizes of €10,000 each) from 19 countries were presented with their prizes by Viviane Reding, Member of the European Commission, responsible for Education and Culture and Otto von der Gablentz, Executive President of Europa Nostra. The top prizes of €10,000 were awarded within the following six categories:

Architectural Heritage:	Sandbu Søre Nedre, Vågå (Norway)
Cultural Landscapes:	Larchill Arcadian Gardens, County Kildare (Ireland)
Collections of Works of Art:	Collections of the Castle Theatre, Český Krumlov (Czech Republic)
Archaeological sites:	Kierikki Stone Age Centre, Yli-Ii (Finland)
Outstanding Studies:	Santa Maria Cathedral, Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain)
Dedicated Service to Heritage by and Individual or Group:	Ærøskøbing, Ærø Island (Denmark)

In addition, six medals and twenty-six diplomas were presented for a series of exemplary achievements throughout Europe.

This new Scheme was recently launched by the European Commission as part of the implementation of the European Union Culture 2000 Programme. The aims of this Awards Scheme are two-fold: to promote high standards and quality skills of conservation practice and to stimulate the trans-frontier exchanges in the heritage field. By furthering "the power of example", the Awards also aim to encourage further efforts and projects related to heritage all over Europe.

Viviane Reding, Member of the European Commission, responsible for Education and Culture said, "*I am convinced that this co-operation between the European Commission and European civil society - represented here by Europa Nostra - will contribute to making a wider public more conscious of the need for both public and private bodies to undertake even greater efforts in support of the conservation and enhancement of our heritage*".

"We are delighted that the European Union has acknowledged the value of the Europe-wide Heritage Awards - which Europa Nostra has developed over the past twenty-five years - and that it has launched the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage, selecting Europa Nostra as its partner for the running of this Scheme", added HRH, The Prince Consort of Denmark, Europa Nostra's President. "The involvement of the European Union will no doubt increase the importance and visibility of these Awards. Together we will better accomplish our common mission: to ensure the survival and flourishing of Europe's heritage which we have inherited from past generations and which we have an obligation to leave in a good state for future generations," he concluded.

For further information see the website:

http://www.europanostra.org/lang_en/index.html

European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards

CALL FOR ENTRIES

We are pleased to announce that the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards, launched in 2002, has been a great success!

The European Commission selected Europa Nostra to run this Awards Scheme and they have expressed their appreciation at the results. We received a total of 282 applicants in the six possible categories and were able to reward 38 entries with six Prizes (of 10,000 Euro each), six medals and twenty-six diplomas.

On our website, <http://www.europanostra.org> you will find the call for entries for the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards 2003, explaining the conditions of entries and including the entry forms and dossier requirements.

The closing date for the submission of entries is 15th September 2003

Advances and Methods in Medieval Mediterranean History and Archaeology

Call for contributions

Numerous publications exist which discuss the differences between archaeological and historical evidence and the conclusions based on each. Unfortunately, this discussion is often part of an attempt to show how much more accurate, important, or valid one is than the other. The aim of the planned book is to counter this tendency and to show the great advances in our knowledge of the medieval Mediterranean that can be made, and have been made, by working together or combining information. Interdisciplinary research including scholars from the hard sciences, for example, has already proven itself to be very fruitful.

As such the editors would like to solicit contributions from scholars that discuss new conclusions reached or research undertaken as a result of combining the evidence available from these fields or as a result of working together on a specific project. Although this book is not meant to be a forum for field or site reports per se, the results of synthetic studies including those carried out in the field are entirely welcome. Also welcome are contributions discussing the various methodological aspects involved in working across the disciplines of archaeology and history. The editors would like to encourage studies that stress the integration of the information gained from research in both fields. Co-authored submissions are also welcome.

This collection of papers will ultimately be published by Brill as part of its Mediterranean studies list. This preliminary call is for abstracts concerning the Medieval Mediterranean (AD 700-1500). The provisional title of the book is *Advances and Methods in Mediterranean History and Archaeology*. Please send a 1-2 page abstract along with a copy of your CV by September 30th 2003 to either of the addresses given below. Abstracts should be in English, although other modern European languages will be considered. Final papers should be 8000-11000 word papers (including notes and illustrations) in English or another modern European language and will be due one year from the acceptance of the abstract. Please include your e-mail, telephone and fax numbers, and postal addresses for your home and office.

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Deahl@brill.nl

PhD opportunities at the Centre for Archaeological Research (CAR), The Australian National University (ANU)

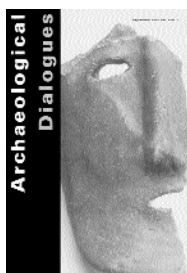
We would like to alert potential PhD students to our updated PhD recruitment page on the CAR web: <http://car.anu.edu.au/Phdadvert.html>

This page contains information on studying archaeology at the ANU, the facilities available and scholarship opportunities. The page also lists a wide range of potential thesis topics and supervisors. For more details, please contact the CAR Administrator at the address below:

Amanda Kennedy, Administrator, Centre for Archaeological Research, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies
The Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200, Australia
Email: car@anu.edu.au
See our website: <http://car.anu.edu.au>

Archaeological Dialogues

- New to Cambridge in
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Archaeological Dialogues
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The Temper Project: New Website

Louise Doughty

The Temper project, 'Training, Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean', has re-launched its project web-site as a resource for all those interested in the management and interpretation of archaeological sites. As part of the Temper project, site management plans and educational programmes will be developed and piloted for five prehistoric sites around the Mediterranean. Visitors to the web-site will be able to follow the results of the research over the course of the project. In addition to information on each of the archaeological sites, the web-site explores the issues involved in the effective management and presentation of prehistoric remains. Regularly updated with news and results of the pilot projects, the web-site will be of interest to anyone involved in the management or interpretation of archaeological sites. 'TEMPER' began in January 2002 and will continue until June 2004.

The Temper project is funded by the European Union as part of the Euromed Heritage II programme. The project involves prehistoric sites in Turkey, Greece, Malta and Israel. The TEMPER project partners are: University of Cambridge, UK; Oxford Brookes University, UK; Economic and Social History Foundation of Turkey; Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece; Israel Antiquities Authority, Israel and Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna, Malta.

*Follow heritage education and management
research in action at:*

www.temper-euromed.org

For further information contact:

Louise Doughty, Temper Project Manager

McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

Downing Street,

Cambridge CB2 3ER, UK.

Tel: + 44 1223 339344

Fax: + 44 1223 339329

e-mail: LJD1003@cam.ac.uk

Or visit www.temper-euromed.org

Broadening access to European archaeology on the web



Judith Winters, Editor 'Internet Archaeology'

The international electronic journal Internet Archaeology <http://intarch.ac.uk> is unique in that it is a multi-media journal available exclusively on the web; it has no print equivalent. Published by the Council for British Archaeology and hosted at the University of York, the journal includes elements that would be impossible in any print publication: searchable databases to analyse online; full-colour, interactive images; video footage; virtual reality

models and access to related digital archive material.

Internet Archaeology has published articles on archaeology from almost every continent, but the majority of articles have been on European archaeology. Most contributions are in English, but some articles have had French or German counterparts. The journal has been highly regarded for its high quality academic content and for its full and novel use of the medium since it started publishing in 1996. It has been positively reviewed in many publications, most recently in New Scientist "...for anyone studying or working (or wishing to publish) in [archaeology], this is an important online resource".

Internet Archaeology has recently been successful in a bid to the University of York's Proof of Principle (POP) Fund for help in market research and the technical enabling of a new subscription model – a further step in turning the journal into a fully self financing operation.

We currently offer subscriptions on the basis of annual packages of two issues, and both institutional and individual subscribers get permanent access to the issues they buy (see <http://intarch.ac.uk/subscriptions.html> for more details).

The support from the POP fund is helping the development of a 'pay-per-article' subscription system, thereby offering up Internet Archaeology's diverse content to an even larger market who may not wish to purchase whole groups of issues.

Many leading European universities and institutions subscribe to Internet Archaeology and the journal gets over 5400 hits a day from readers in over 120 countries. In offering access to the journal at an article level, we hope that even more European colleagues will subscribe. This additional level of access will benefit authors too, whose research will attract an even wider readership. EAA members interested in exploring the potential of a web publication of their research are welcome to contact the editor for further discussion.

The pay-per-article system will be launched this summer. All further details about the journal, including how to subscribe and how to submit an article proposal, can be found at <http://intarch.ac.uk>

European Latsis Prize 2003

This year, the European Science Foundation (ESF) has invited nominations for the European Latsis Prize 2003. The Prize, of a value of 100 000 Swiss Francs, is presented each year by the Latsis Foundation at the ESF Annual Assembly to a scientist or research group in recognition of outstanding and innovative contributions in a selected field of European research. The research field for the 2003 Prize is Archaeology. Archaeology offers new ways of understanding the societies from which our own cultures derive.

The Prize will be awarded for outstanding multidisciplinary contributions to our knowledge of

our origins. The criteria used in the selection procedure will be scientific excellence, societal impact and contribution to European progress.

The closing date for nominations was 31st May 2003. The Prize will be awarded to the winner on the occasion of the Annual Assembly of the European Science Foundation on Thursday 27th November 2003, in Strasbourg.

The results will be published in the Winter edition of the TEA (TEA 20).

Kalat

Ricerche, Turismo e Scoperte archeologiche in Sicilia.



in convenzione
con il Comune di
Campobello di
Licata,



con il contributo dell'Azienda
Autonoma Provinciale per
l'Incremento Turistico di
Agrigento.



Con la supervisione della
Soprintendenza
BBCCAA di
Agrigento

Arriving at the 8th organisation with more than 600 Italian and foreign participants involved in a holiday of sun, sea and of archaeological discoveries, the summer camps of Kalat Project have made possible until now the discovery of more than 140 new archaeological sites, the mapping of kilometres of ancient pathways, the accomplishment of two Museums and of one Archaeological Park called "Ancient Park of Iachinu Fili".

This year the camps of Kalat Project which are traditionally youth camps, will take place in the weeks starting on the 2nd, 9th, 16th, and 23rd of August. In all the camps, groups of about ten foreign persons can participate. The programme 2003 is aimed at the recovery of the Bronze Age necropolis of Iachinu Fili, the Arab site of the Prince and the continuation of the survey of the surface of the municipal area of Campobello di Licata. The field activities are guided by scientific collaborators from the University and the Superintendence BBCCAA supported by foreign University students, will be carried out with the permission of the Superintendence BBCCAA of Agrigento and the consultation of the teaching staff of the University of Palermo and Naples.

The international camps, apart from didactic and research activities, offer animation activities and amusements with frequent visits to the seaside in the spare time, guided visits to Agrigento and to the archaeological sites of the district, meals of typical Sicilian dishes, accommodation in the nursery school of Campobello di Licata or in a hotel (in double or single bedrooms), bus or jeep transport, a T-shirt as a souvenir and a certificate of participation

The fees for participation for one week start at € 200 and there is a discount of 25% for groups and for participants who apply to stay for more than one week.

For more information: web site www.kalat.org and/or contact the **Kalat Project** via Trieste (Centro Polivalente) 92023, Campobello di Licata (AG)

Tel. fax +39922883508, e-mail campi@kalat.org

Project a Book for Palestine



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI "L'Orientale"

Facoltà di Studi Arabo-Islamici e del Mediterraneo

I.S.F.O.R.M.



**Osservatorio Permanente
per la Protezione dei Beni Culturali
in Area di Crisi**

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

The situation of crisis in the field of the protection of cultural heritage in Palestine is well known. A shortage of funds, the impossibility to finance new scientific projects, and the lack of specific books in the libraries has also put some universities in crisis.

The Permanent Observatory for the Protection of Cultural and Environmental Heritages of I.S.F.O.R.M. and the "Facoltà di Studi Arabo-Islamici e del Mediterraneo" of the University "L'Orientale" have planned an initiative to collect books, magazines, abstracts of books, etc., concerning archaeology, history, architecture, arts, archivist, protection of cultural heritages, biblioteconomy, etc. which can be sent to the Al Quds University of Ramallah.

You are invited to contribute to the initiative. I would be very grateful if you could send all relevant material to me, at the Facoltà di Studi Arabo-Islamici e del Mediterraneo" of the University "L'Orientale", via Melisurgo n. 44, 80133, Naples, Italy, or alternatively to me at the "Osservatorio Permanente per la Protezione dei Beni Culturali ed Ambientali in Area di Crisi", V.le Colli Aminei n. 461, lotto 15, 80131, Naples, Italy.

The books will be catalogued by subject before being sent or delivered to the Al Quds University. Naturally, I will inform you about the developments of the initiative and I will send you, on request, an index of the books received and of the donors.

*Thankyou in advance for your cooperation.
Best regards,*

Fabio Maniscalco
Professor of "Protection of Cultural Heritages" at "Facoltà di Studi Arabo-Islamici e del Mediterraneo" - University "L'Orientale", Naples, Italy.
Director of "Observatory for the Protection in Areas of Crisis of I.S.F.O.R.M."
V.le Colli Aminei n. 461 "P.co Coravide", lotto 15, 80131 Naples, Italy
Tel (0039) 0815922443 - 3387011247
e-mail osservatoriobc@tin.it - isform@libero.it
web-page: [http:// web.tiscali.it/osservatoriobc](http://web.tiscali.it/osservatoriobc)
[http:// web.tiscali.it/mediterraneum_isform](http://web.tiscali.it/mediterraneum_isform)

Field Archaeology Workshops in Patagonia, Argentina: 2003 –2004

Field Archaeology workshops are being organised in Estancia La Maria, Patagonia, Argentina. The objective is for small groups of university students to learn about the present problems within Patagonian archaeology, and to learn about the methodologies currently being applied. Field classes will concentrate various subjects, for example: prospection, rock art, map analysis, excavations, experimentation on lithic flaking and painting techniques.

For more information see the website:
www.arqueologialamaria.com.ar

Forthcoming Conferences

Aerial Photography and Archaeology 2003

Dear colleagues,

It is our pleasure to invite you to the Aerial Photography and Archaeology 2003 Congress (AP&A), to be held in the city of Ghent, Belgium from 10th-12th December 2003. You will find more information on the internet page:

<http://www.flwi.ugent.be/AAHE/AP&A/AP&A2003.htm>

December 17th 1903, Wilburn and Orville Wright succeeded in the first heavier-than-air, machine-powered flight in the world. One century of powered aircraft and more than a century of aerial photography give us the possibility to look back and set-up a status. Since the early 1980's, the University of Ghent has been working actively in the field of aerial photography.

Both facts and dates offer a good opportunity to organise a congress on aerial photography in Ghent. The beginning of a new century is a good moment to look forward and focus on the methods and techniques that are and will be the future of aerial photography and remote sensing. Finally, aerial photography has a role to play in Heritage Management and Scientific Research.

Hoping to see you in Ghent in December 2003.
On behalf of the organising committee,

Jean Bourgeois and Marc Meganck

Aerial Photography and Archaeology 2003

A century of information

10-12 December 2003, Ghent

Blandijnberg 2, 9000 Gent

Tel.: +32 (0)9 264 41 06 Fax: +32(0)9 264 41 73

APaA@vt4.net



1st International Archaeology Meeting about Prehistoric and Protohistoric Salt Exploitation & 1st Prehistoric and Protohistoric Workshop

Cardona, December 6th, 7th, 8th 2003

First Call for Papers

The Institut de Recerques Envers la Cultura –IREC– (Culture Research Institute) and Cardona's Town Council will sponsor in Cardona the 1st International Archaeology Seminar and Workshop about Prehistoric and Protohistoric Salt Exploitation, in Cardona (Catalonia, Spain) on December 6th, 7th, 8th 2003.

This meeting is an open discussion for all specialists who wish to present archaeological evidence for the production, distribution, social use, applications, utilization and exploitation of salt during the prehistory and/or the protohistory.

This meeting has the threefold mission of making the projects and the studies developed by all those teams that work in this field known, exchanging information and acquiring new knowledge. The forum has also a constructive aim and will be a reference based on participation and collaboration.

To take full advantage of the event, a workshop has been prepared for Saturday 6th December. In this workshop five issues will be discussed:

- Technological development in relation to prehistoric and protohistoric work materials;
- Constructive technology during prehistory and protohistory;
- Burial aspects during prehistory and protohistory;
- Experimental archaeology;
- Cardona's prehistory and protohistory.

The workshop has been set up to facilitate a larger involvement by archaeologists and students in presenting their work in an international forum.

During meeting sessions, an interpreting service in English, Spanish and French will be available. During workshop sessions, interpreting services will not be available so it is recommended that either Catalan, Spanish, English or French be used.

Papers (whether they are from the workshop or from the meeting) can be presented in either Catalan, Spanish, English or French.

The deadline for submitting paper abstracts is October 4th 2003. The registration deadline for both

speakers and participants is November 21st 2003. Registration fee: € 90, or € 75 for Students.

You can submit your registration on-line as well as booking the accommodation and obtain complementary information about Cardona

For further information see:

www.saltmeeting.ajcardona.info:

or email: saltmeeting@ajcardona.info

Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology (SOMA) 2004

The eighth annual meeting for postgraduate researchers in Mediterranean Archaeology will take place between:

**20th –22nd February 2004,
at Trinity College Dublin, Ireland.**

The symposium provides an informal setting for predoctoral researchers across Europe and beyond to come together to present and discuss their works in progress. Researchers from a wide range of archaeological and related backgrounds are invited and encouraged to participate.

This year, the organisers hope to make the symposium inclusive of regions and periods outside the eastern Mediterranean regions, and the Bronze Age and Classical periods, which have been the subject of strong focus in the past. Researchers working on the Western Mediterranean, North Africa and other periods are therefore strongly encouraged to participate.

You can contact us at soma@tcd.ie.

The SOMA website address with further information is <http://www.tcd.ie/Classics/soma/somahome.html>

We look forward to seeing you at SOMA 2004.

Bringing the Past to Diverse Communities: Management and Education in Mediterranean Prehistory

Call for Papers

An international conference will take place in April 2004, in Rhodes, Greece as part of the Temper project. The key purpose of the conference is to focus on issues of heritage management and education in relation to the nature of prehistoric archaeology in the Mediterranean. The results of the Temper project will be presented as a contribution to this debate.

The conference will be of interest to academics and practitioners working in a number of fields including: heritage management, heritage interpretation and education, archaeology and specifically Mediterranean prehistory.

The themes will be explored in four sessions, each lasting half a day.

Conference Sessions

1. *Centralised versus devolved heritage management*

This theme will explore the concept of localised management within the constraints imposed by central legislation. Topics include:

- Working with local stakeholders and diverse interest groups
- Teaching local history and heritage
- Archaeology and the national curriculum
- Sustainable heritage management

2. *Material culture as an educational tool*

Focusing specifically on educational programmes at archaeological sites, this theme examines the benefits of working with archaeological materials and methods. Topics include:

- Archaeology as a tool for developing critical thinking skills
- The production of educational materials for archaeological sites
- Working with different learners.

3. *Making prehistory accessible*

The discussion of 'accessibility' and prehistory has a number of different facets from the physical accessibility of the site itself and visitor management issues to the accessibility of archaeological information for visitors, learners and local residents. Topics include:

- Social accessibility
- Working with local communities
- Visitor management.

4. *Managing the prehistoric cultural landscape*

The nature of prehistoric sites often means that the site cannot be viewed in isolation and in separation from its setting. The development of a site management plan for a prehistoric site has to consider the cultural landscape and to suggest ways of managing the site within its environs. Topics include:

- Protecting prehistoric sites – boundaries, fences, buffer zones
- Changes in the cultural landscape and the phases of the site.

Papers are invited on the above themes from those working in Europe and around the Mediterranean. Abstracts of around 250 words and all enquiries should be sent to Louise Doughty, Temper Project Manager at: LJD@cam.ac.uk by 21st November 2003.

Object – Excavation – Intervention:

Dialogues between Sculpture and Archaeology

Call for Papers

A conference at the Henry Moore Institute

Friday 4 & Saturday 5 June 2004

This international and interdisciplinary conference aims to bring together archaeologists and art historians to discuss the links between sculpture and archaeology. We invite papers that look at, for example:

- The history of archaeological thought and archaeological discovery in relation to the history of sculpture

- Archaeology as a metaphor in modernity and psychoanalysis

- Issues of depth/surface and the role of discovery and revelation

- Myths of origins and the ways in which the archaeological dig, the cave and the quarry have been variously appropriated

- The philosophy of place and the ways in which questions of site-specificity are significant to both sculpture and archaeology (in urban, rural and industrial environments)

- How notions of 'archaism' and 'classicism' etc. have been constructed through archaeology and have been taken up politically by sculptors, archaeologists and writers at different times.

We are very interested in papers that trace those historical moments when there seems to have been a 'symbiosis' between sculpture and archaeological discovery, from c. 1700 to the present. We are also particularly interested in reading proposals from archaeologists who are interested in sculpture and in sharing new approaches to archaeology with sculpture historians.

Please send 500 word proposals to Liz Aston, liz@henry-moore.ac.uk by **6th October 2003**.

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Diary

12th International Congress of Celtic Studies

University of Wales, Aberystwyth, UK.

25th-29th August 2003

Website: <http://www.aber.ac.uk/celt/>

14th International Roman Military Equipment Conference

Austrian Academy of Sciences,

Inst. For Studies in Ancient Culture, Vienna, AUSTRIA

27th-31st August 2003

"Archaeology of battlefields – Militaria from destruction levels". Contact: romec2003@oeaw.ac.at

Website: <http://www.oeaw.ac.at/antike/Romec2003>

9th Annual EAA Meeting in St Petersburg

St Petersburg State University, Russia

10th-14th September 2003

Pigs and humans: The Archaeology and History of the Pig

Dept. of Archaeology, Durham University, UK

26th-28th September 2003

Email: pig.project@durham.ac.uk

9th Nordic Symposium on the Bronze Age

Institute of Archaeology, Gothenburg University, Sweden

9th-12th October 2003

Email: JOAKIM.GOLDHAHN@ARCHAEOLOGY.GU.SE

The European Archaeologist

No 20 Winter 2004

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Articles and Reports

European Archaeological Heritage Prize in 2003



The European Archaeological Heritage Prize was instituted by the European Association of Archaeologists in 1999. The prize is awarded annually by an independent committee to an individual, institution or government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage.

The first Prize was awarded at the Bournemouth Conference in 1999 to M. Carrilho of Portugal, for his work in saving the rock carvings in the Côa Valley. At the Lisbon Conference in 2000, Margareta Björnstad, the former state antiquarian of Sweden, received the Prize for her international work on the protection of the cultural heritage. At the Esslingen Conference in 2001, Otto Braasch was awarded the Prize for the transcending of national boundaries in Europe with his work on aerial archaeology. During the opening Ceremony of the Thessaloniki Conference in 2002, Professor Henry Cleere was awarded the European Archaeological Heritage Prize for his outstanding contribution to archaeological heritage management in Europe.

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize for 2003 has been awarded to Dr. Viktor Trifonov for his outstanding contribution to the restoration, protection and presentation of a unique group of prehistoric megalithic tombs in a recreated cultural landscape in the Zhane Valley in Western Caucasus, Russia.



**Winner of the Prize in
2003, Dr. Victor Trifonov**

The committee presents the following motivations for awarding the prize to Viktor Trifonov:

The project: "Prehistoric Megaliths in the Western Caucasus" integrates in an ideal way basic research with restoration and public presentation – not only of individual megaliths but of their original landscape and settlement. This is achieved by integrating a programme of basic research, including landscape history and settlement studies, with excavation and restoration. In this way the megaliths are situated in their original contexts. In addition, restoration principles are based upon an integration of carefully planned excavation and reconstruction, with the aim of understanding the original building methods of the megaliths. In this way restoration can be carried out in an authentic way based upon archaeological documentation and with no use of modern materials. Finally, the project includes a programme for establishing an archaeological park of 200 hectares around the megaliths where, based upon environmental research, the original vegetation will be recreated. When completed, it will be possible to experience a fully reconstructed prehistoric environment and its burial monuments based upon modern archaeological principles of research and restoration.



These results have been reached within the last seven years, and the project is still running. Before starting Viktor Trifonov carried out a study of principles of megalithic restoration and landscape reconstruction in Europe and participated in a similar a programme in Denmark. His project took current concepts and methods one step further by creating a fully integrated project within a local region, based upon international cooperation and participation. It also includes a database of 3000 megaliths in the Western Caucasus and a recording of their condition and construction according to current European inventory standards. In Russia the project stands as a landmark for good heritage practice in a period of rapid social and

economic changes that often destroy pre-historic monuments. The reconstructed megaliths have already attracted much local and public attention as well as visitors, thereby increasing the awareness of protection and restoration of archaeological monuments in the region.

By awarding the prize to Victor Trifonov the committee wishes to support an innovating, ongoing project and the institutions supporting it: first and foremost the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, the Russian Ministry of Culture, and the State Committee for Protection of Cultural Heritage (Krasnodar area, Russia) and several research foundations.

We hope in this way to ensure that the project can fulfil its goal of establishing an official archaeological park, and we wish to stimulate similar projects in Russia and elsewhere in Europe that integrate basic research, protection, heritage management and public presentation within the framework of an archaeological park. In this way the prehistoric monuments can be recontextualised within their original environment and thus become more meaningful to the visitor.



With the support of the above mentioned Russian State Institutions Viktor Trifonov has developed a project that the EAA committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize considers an outstanding example of integrated heritage management. With this in mind we award the European Archaeological Heritage Prize for 2003 to Viktor Trifonov and wish him success in completing the project.

*The EAA Committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize,
consisting of:
David Breeze, Scotland,
Jurgen Kunow, Germany,
Sebastiano Tusa, Italy,
Katalin Wollak, Hungary
Kristian Kristiansen, Sweden (Chairperson)*

EAA Strategic Plan 2004-2008

Elin Dalen, vice-President EAA

This plan presents the strategies for the EAA. This is intended to be a dynamic document and has a four-year perspective.

The plan is a result of a process of discussion which started with a joint meeting of the Executive and Editorial Boards in Budapest in February 2002. At the Thessaloniki Conference in 2002 a Round Table was held to discuss the future of the EAA. During the discussion several challenges were identified. The Round Table results were presented to the members at the ABM. During the last year all members were invited to take part in the work to finalise the plan through the EAA web site and newsletter (TEA).

The final document was put forward to the ABM in St. Petersburg 2003 (see below) and adopted by the membership.

Principles

Principles such as sustainable development, whereby different sectors having responsibility for the environment and cultural heritage, the 'polluter pays' principle, prevention and participatory democracy, are all important for the protection of the archaeological heritage. It is a challenge to strengthen consciousness of the meaning and significance of cultural heritage in both a European and a local perspective.

The world is constantly changing. This has an impact on archaeological heritage. Some important trends in this perspective are:

- Globalisation
- Unified Europe
- Democratic control of cultural heritage management
- Privatisation where private companies are taking over tasks and authority from the state
- Urbanisation and mobility changes the exploitation of resources and area
- Technological developments in communication

EAA has to meet such challenges:

- By expanding the organization the EAA will serve professional needs
- Through increased knowledge and friendship the EAA can develop unique possibilities for co-operation
- By stimulating the work of archaeologists and by contributing to a diverse and peaceful Europe.

Key roles

EAA has several important roles, such as:

- Consultative status for the Council of Europe and cooperation with other organizations with similar aims
- Influencing the EU policies on archaeology
- The development of archaeological research and the exchange of archaeological information
- Encouraging the management and interpretation of the European archaeological heritage
- Promoting the training and education of archaeologists and students
- Promoting the setting of proper ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work
- Monitoring the situation for professional archaeologists.

Vision

By 2010:

- The Malta convention to be implemented in all European countries
- Most professional archaeologists in Europe to be members of the EAA

Goals

- The EAA shall work actively to influence and develop relations with the Council of Europe, the EU and other major European organizations
- The EAA shall create and support arenas for relations between:
 - different regions in Europe,
 - between theory and practice and
 - between different disciplines and professions of archaeology
- The EAA shall promote access to high quality life-long training and education for all students and professionals
- The EAA shall host interesting and attractive conferences
- EAA shall make the Journal, Newsletter and website appealing to members
- The EAA shall be a stable and dynamic organization with an expanding membership

Strategies

- Influence political developments in cultural heritage, research and teaching in Europe
- Establish a strategy for non-professionals in order to change attitudes from exclusion to inclusion
- To be an umbrella for EU-financed projects
- Provide meeting places, build bridges and create networks
- Secure a broad representation of archaeologists within the membership
- Secure the financial situation of the EAA

- Provide a permanent and professional secretariat
- Make the EAA fun
- Arrange more round tables and workshops in order to promote more active discussions
- Focus on new knowledge and promote the dissemination of results from relevant and interesting research
- More discussion in the Journal
- Improve the multilingual abilities of the members
- Provide active working parties

Activities

- Focus on new knowledge and disseminate results from relevant and interesting research
- Further develop the website, journal and newsletter
- Excavations as educational laboratories
- Recruitment campaigns directed at students, classical archaeologists, museum archaeologists and to attract members from less-represented countries
- Obtain funding to support diversity in languages at conferences and in written material
- Promote gender diversity at conferences
- Promote a complete student session - organized and run by the students

For more information or comments, please contact the vice-President at: elin.dalen@ra.no

Rescue Archaeology under the Loupe

Petra Nordin, SWEDEN

This article follows on from the developments first reported in the last issue of TEA (nr.19)

A new investigation has been recommended by the Swedish Governmental Committee of Culture. The goal is to set up a new organization, wherein the *Utgrävningsverksamheten* (UV), the Department of Archaeological Excavations, is to be separated from the *Riksantikvarieämbetet* (RAÄ), the Swedish National Heritage Board.

In November 2002, the Auditors of the Swedish Parliament issued a report (2002/03: RR11) on Swedish Rescue Archaeology as part of a wider research project focusing on "State Institutions on the market".

In May 2003, the parties involved were called to a hearing of the governmental Committee of

Culture. Last September this committee issued a short report on "Rescue Archaeology" (*kulturutskottets betänkande* 2003/4:KrU2, published 30th September, 2003).

The Committee of Culture recommended that the Parliament approve parts of the proposals suggested by the Auditors and the bills sent in, and that an investigation should be carried out into the state of rescue archaeology in Sweden.

The investigation is to focus on the activities of the UV within the framework of the RAÄ. The aim of this investigation is to put forward a proposal for a future organization in which UV and RAÄ are separated from each other. The curatorial and commissioning duties of RAÄ and the relationship between production, competence and methodology should be investigated, as well as questions about the state as a player on the market undertaking rescue archaeology.

Access to scientific competence of high standard within the organization will be investigated, as will the relationship between research, society and the standard and usefulness of excavation results from rescue archaeology.

The calculation of costs within rescue archaeology should be analysed. The Committee have proposed that a system of registration for archaeologists could act as a quality control for individual competence and scientific results.

Other proposals suggested by the Auditors and bills were rejected by the Committee.

Black Light

Felipe Criado, SPAIN

*'In war the dark is on nobody's side,
in love the dark confirms that we are together.'*
John Berger

The arguments that form the backbone of this article arose some time ago as a result of a simple question: the search for an answer has only shown us that the question is not at all straightforward, and goes far beyond the area of Heritage Management. It is an important question that has been with us for a long time, whose difficulty increases as the all-embracing process that started with modernity completes the globalisation of the fragments of a shattered reality.

At the end of the 1990's, the situation in Galicia (NW Spain) was one of relative stability in the

discipline, a situation of tense calm. The division between academic archaeology (investigation) and professional archaeology (management) was well defined, and the long-standing conflict between both sectors thoroughly sealed off. This conflict has its roots in the situation resulting from the dictatorship of Franco (1939-1975), when the academics centralised all activities related to Archaeology and Heritage. With the consolidation of democracy in the 1980's, the State took over the running of Heritage, and as a result, all archaeological activity (although this would mainly remain in the hands of the universities.)

When the 'archaeological market' opened its doors to professionals in the 1990's, under the supervision of an inexperienced Heritage Administration, the conflict worsened. The academics yearned for the privileges they had enjoyed in the past, now lost in the whirlwind of modernisation. Throughout this whole period, the Laboratory of Archaeology and Cultural Forms of the University of Santiago de Compostela attempted to reconcile both fields, developing a basic line of investigation focused on the study of archaeological landscapes, documenting new types of sites and working to protect those that were already known (including hillforts, tumuli and rock art stations). At the same time it was fully involved in lending technical support to large-scale construction projects that were changing the face of the region (motorways, gas and oil pipelines), bringing a more advanced capitalist structure as opposed to the traditional Galician socio-economic system, mainly based on the exploitation of raw materials – a process that had disappeared in most western countries some time ago, but not in marginal areas like Galicia.

Thanks to 'applied investigation', a contribution was made to creating methodological models, instruments, concepts and procedures of use in archaeology conceived as technical assistance. What we refer to in this paper as 'applied archaeology' is, essentially, the consideration of the technical and scientific concept of 'application' in an area that rightly forms part of the field of Humanities, and its philosophical and axiological bases form the nucleus of our proposal.

We consider that the progress we have made in consolidating the market has been fruitful, although it is precisely in the field of applied archaeology where the question 'what should we do?' arises. We do not wish for applied investigation in Humanities, as has been the tendency that has governed other fields of science for several decades. We do not want

to resign ourselves to merely play the role of a reproducer of the system. We aim to avoid our scientific activity being limited to comply with simply another economic function, although it may be inevitable that it also does so.

For this reason we should take an initial step forward in order to suppress two prejudices, one of which shields the other, and their opposites, that are equally dangerous. The first (theory is of no use whatsoever) is very widespread at present, almost certainly as a result of the pragmatism that impregnates social life; however, theory is not a prison: it is an intellectual construction that is necessary to organize our perception of reality, and to guide our decisions (even chaos has its own theory), and those who deny its necessity do so unconsciously, because it is their way of perceiving the world: Pragmatism, unfortunately for the pragmatists of this world, is also a theory. The first opposite: theory is the only path towards pure knowledge; in our opinion, it is the distinction between theory and practice that has created false disjunctives throughout history.

The second prejudice (archaeology is a technique) has taken a firm hold amongst professionals, alongside the transformation of archaeology into a discipline empowered to deal with the problems the present offers us. However, archaeology should not be limited to being a procedure for solving contingencies. We may dedicate our activity to investigation or organizational issues. Archaeologists also work with values and interpretations. Our basic instrument is intelligence, the comprehension of past societies and the way in which their remains interact with our society. Second opposite: techniques are not science: at best, they are applied science. To affirm this is to admit that a technique would be something similar to a type of inferior knowledge (as in Classical Greece). Our proposal defends the position that archaeology is a technique, if a technique is more than a group of systematised procedures through which humanity influences reality.

Applied Archaeology has to overcome these two prejudices and their opposites, or it will be completely worthless. A series of questions arise from this idea, which should be dealt with from a profoundly critical perspective. In the first place, there is the problem of mercantilism, or, how a) archaeology has become a profession, b) the archaeologist has become either a businessman or proletarian, or both simultaneously, which offers us our first oxymoron, and c) the archaeological record has turned into Archaeological Heritage. From

academic sectors that are most closely linked to a traditional concept of the discipline, this is seen as a perversion, as if the principles of archaeology were being abandoned in favour of the system. However, reality deals a severe blow to these well-meaning consciences, which believe that archaeology will remain safe from this process as long as it continues to receive grants and funding.

The truth is that the concept of the State, of whatever type, is in itself a political formation that has arisen as a result of the revolution of the bourgeoisie, and which therefore responds to the needs and interests of the capitalist system. These sectors, which on the surface appear to be against the appearance of mercantilism, are also actors within this system and will continue to be so, much to their chagrin. Like ourselves, they are at once proletarians in terms of knowledge and bourgeois intellectuals (a second oxymoron), and as much prisoners of the 'commodity form' as any other.

And so when we accept this appearance of mercantilism in archaeology, we are actually saying that the discipline should exist not only to generate knowledge about our forbears and ourselves (a traditional critical concept from any historical science that we should not, and indeed cannot, abandon), but also to solve the problems that a previously-existing entity – archaeological remains – creates on entering into conflict with a real process such as capitalist expansion. As it may only protect that which is known, there is a need to invest funds (either public or private) in this knowledge, meaning that remains, firstly converted into archaeological objects, acquire a value that automatically transforms them into a patrimonial element (i.e. a state-owned commodity). The alternative to this process would therefore be to maintain archaeological remains in their pristine condition as a pre-capitalist element, at the cost of leaving it to its fate. We prefer to sacrifice our consciences in exchange for transforming these remains into heritage.

Knowing that we remain on the sidelines of a real problem like the management of cultural heritage does not free us from blame, and knowing that neither are we absolved of all guilt for things being the way they are, we should therefore seek out the most suitable context so that the development of our work does not imply abandoning a critical horizon of transformation that is currently extremely diffuse.

But neither are we ignorant of the fact that this system, the most totalitarian of human history, has its weak points, its cracks and its contradictions, where it is still possible that the autonomy of the subject may blossom. And so, the struggle that grows in the heart of contradictions – even if it remains in the system and is limited to a simple demand for genuine compliance with the discourse: human rights, democracy, sustainable development – it finally leads to a desire to resolve this contradiction: 'Together we have to reclaim our hijacked words' (Berger, 2003).

We therefore request that the management of Cultural Heritage be a further instrument involved in this struggle, by way of a critical pragmatism (another oxymoron?). Even if we follow in the footsteps of a liberal pragmatist like Rorty, who said that we must stop assuming that the function of intellectuality is the radical criticism of existing institutions, a criticism that attempts to penetrate as far as the realities that are found beneath appearances (Rorty 1998), then we will arrive at the same conclusion: the problem is not the acceptance or denial of existing institutions, but instead that by accepting them, we discover that power lies both in what they say as well as what they do (or do not do, or allow to be done, issues that are basically one and the same). And so it may be true that there is no appearance that hides reality, but instead that there is a discursive practice (Foucault excels Marx) that is contradictory in itself (Foucault does not excel Marx).

As an inseparable part of this discursive practice, it is also possible to see the profound contradictions within the concept of sustainable development. If we accept the oxymoron as the post-modern form of dialectic contradiction, in which two opposing terms coexist within the same concept, 'sustainable capitalism' (as this is the real concept) is its final and most perfect form. As Robert Kurz indicated, "it is an illusion to believe that industrial economy will deny its own principles. The wolf will never be vegetarian, and capitalism will never turn into an association for the protection of nature and philanthropy" (Kurz 2002).

However, arriving at this conclusion, even though it may be true, would paralyse us in our search for types of positive action. We have to know what our framework is, retreat in our critical advance, and pragmatically respect the rules of play, although we will not open up old wounds, and not belittle any of the contradictions. Because we are talking about carrying out applied archaeology, sustainable development, about behaving from within the

discursive practice of the system, of working with the instruments that the system offers us.

On one hand, we have the possibility of making archaeology into a type of technology. This means that we are going to introduce these objects from the past into our present-day lives, and transform archaeologists into their managers. And we do it because technological development is also one of the premises of sustainable development. Despite the fact that technology may have offered us a new form of exploitation (of mankind, by man-made machines) and that this supposed liberty, conquered thanks to technology, has been administered in equal measure by the technologically-equipped society as well as the consumer society and the society of the spectacle. We opt to recognise our limits now: we have to move within them, and we believe that the struggle lays in the openings offered by these limits.

On the other hand, carrying out applied archaeology means transforming the archaeological record into Heritage. It implies converting the record into an economic resource, to which it is possible to apply a strategy of local development. It is possible to level criticism at this situation, emphasising the irreversible process of transforming this heritage into a spectacle, in a direction that points towards the underlying falsehood, towards the fabrication that lies hidden behind the concept of 'enhancement'. However, criticism of this type should not lead us to forget that there is no alternative for heritage, that it is a terminal option: that it may only be a question of becoming fossilised or disappearing. And we would like to think that through our humble work as archaeologists it is also possible to influence people and their personal expectations. It is obvious that community development does not annul the process of inequality (it only diminishes it through integration), although we would ask that by only announcing the imminence of a radical change, and by leaving the possibilities the present offers us in the hands of an uncertain future, is this being fair with those who are most in need of this change?

For this reason, we have placed our bets on developing the potentials that the discursive practice of knowledge/power puts within our reach, as we will find ourselves immersed in it, without the possibility of creating a critical distance that has been abolished by capitalist globalisation, something that is not only external (as an advanced phase of imperialism) but also internal (as the actual phase of reification: One-Dimensional Man.) It

is this impossibility of establishing a critical distance that both conditions daily life and makes it bearable for us, as living in a society in which reality and spectacle become interwoven allows us to exist with the former on a daily basis, and we are continuously living an oxymoron.

And even though this is the case, we seek out these chinks in its armour, and which the system itself offers to us, having transformed them into part of its spectacular discourse, and because we ourselves are part of this discourse, and our beliefs and behaviour are shattered. It is only by seeking out these cracks that we may widen them, make new openings, discover more people on the other side of the wall that isolates us from the community, and touch our fingers together.

For this reason, we need to believe in a type of archaeology that works towards sustainable development, an applied archaeology that would be an application of archaeology. We need to believe in the oxymoron; in black light.

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A version of this article with complete bibliographic references can be requested from the author

Contact Felipe at: fcariado@cesga.es

The President's Corner

Anthony Harding

As I travelled home from St Petersburg in September, carrying our departmental overhead projector, I was able to look back on a week in which the EAA fulfilled one of its cherished aims: to hold an Annual Meeting in Russia. We have a sizeable contingent of Russian members who had invited the EAA more than once previously, and of course Russia is much the largest European state in both area and population. Because of various

practical difficulties, the invitation had not been accepted earlier, and even now, there were doubters who felt that the whole enterprise was too much of a risk.

Happily, the doubters were proved wrong, and we were able to enjoy a packed three days of debate and discussion. Of course there were a few hiccups, as there usually are (sympathies go to Oxbow Books, whose entire consignment of books to sell at the Meeting was held up in Customs warehouses and never reached the venue; and to those Russian would-be participants whose grants materialized too late for them to attend). But in general things ran smoothly. I personally attended a number of excellent sessions, and given how often conferences fail to live up to expectations, how could one wish for more? Our heartfelt thanks go to all who worked so hard to make the conference happen, and to make it a success – especially Nick Petrov in St Petersburg, and our own Petra Nordin, who this year had to carry so much of the work of registering participants, arranging bank transfers and many other tasks. The long hours she put in, well beyond the call of duty, and the dedication which allowed the conference to happen at all, are deeply appreciated.

At the Conference, the reins of power (responsibility would actually be a better word) were handed over to me by Willem Willems. Willem has served the EAA first as Secretary, and then for two terms as President, so that for many people the Association *is* Willem. His genial presence, dynamic leadership, capacity for hard work, and infallible sense of what will be both right and successful, has brought the EAA through some hard times to its present elevated position. As he spoke at the Annual Business Meeting on handing over the Presidency, he likened the growth of the EAA to that shown by an infant (when he took over) on its way to becoming a teenager (as he handed it on to me). It is an apt analogy.

Few people have any idea of the difficulty that surrounds the promoting of an independent international organization such as ours, and even fewer appreciate the amount of work that is involved in running it. We have able officers and Board members but even so, there is much to be done to coordinate their work, to ensure that things happen, that initiatives are developed, the working parties work, and that generally the Association is the lively and effective organization it was set up to be. Willem has done so many things in all these

areas, the majority of them unknown except to a tiny few. In an address of thanks to Willem at the Closing Dinner in St Petersburg, his colleague, friend and fellow-countryman Tom Bloemers recalled some of the salient points in Willem's career. The EAA can only be grateful that it has been able to benefit from the devotion and hard work that Willem has dedicated to it, and wish him well in resuming the threads of his more normal archaeological life. Willem has travelled throughout Europe in the service of the EAA, and Tom urged us all to keep him on the move by inviting him to our places of work, as a colleague and friend rather than as our President.

The ABM saw fit to elect Willem to Honorary Membership in recognition of his years of devoted service to its cause. We were glad to do it. The irony is that Willem is already a paid-up life member of the Association. As I said at the time, we wish to accord him the honour while at the same time we know he would not want us to refund his subscription. That way, we both win.

I was fascinated to read a new analysis of Indo-European languages which suggests that they began to spread and split about 9000 years ago, and that it was farming communities emanating from Anatolia who led the movement (R.D. Gray and Q.D. Atkinson, "Language-tree divergence times support the Anatolian theory of Indo-European origin", *Nature* 426, 435-9). The analysis depends on comparison of 200 words for common concepts or objects (the examples given include "I", "hunt", and "sky"), which, according to these authors, are a better guide to language history than grammar or sentence structure. A spread from Anatolia 9000 years ago would of course fit well with the spread of farming across Europe, and archaeologists may regard this as too temptingly neat a hypothesis to resist. At the same time it seems strangely familiar. Of course it does. Not only does it go back to the *ex oriente lux* ideas of earlier decades; it is very similar to what Colin Renfrew suggested in *Archaeology and Language* in 1987. That work has been persuasive to many archaeologists, less so to philologists; so it will be interesting to see reaction to the new analysis.

Mention of Colin Renfrew prompts me to refer to the recent award to him of the European Science Foundation's Latsis Prize, this year designated for archaeology, in recognition of his inspiring and fundamental work on a great variety of topics over many years. It would be

hard to think of another European archaeologist who has worked so influentially in so many different fields, and I am sure that members of the EAA will join me in congratulating him on this achievement. It is especially fitting as Colin Renfrew (Professor Lord Renfrew of Kaimsthorn, to be precise) is due to retire in 2004, and his successor in the Disney Chair at Cambridge will shortly be announced. It will be a hard act to follow.

EAA News

Annual Business Meeting

13th Sept 2003

Saint Petersburg, Russia

1. Opening (WW)

Willem Willems, the President of the EAA, welcomed all members to the annual business meeting (ABM). He thanked the Conference Secretariat and the EAA Secretariat for their hard work in order to organize the 9th Annual Meeting in St Petersburg. 660 delegates had registered for the Annual Meeting. The number of participants is high, especially since almost 480 had to apply first for a visa in order to be able to enter Russia.

2. EAA Progress Report (AM, PN)

Statistics showing the situation within the Association were produced by Arkadiusz Marciniak, the EAA Secretary, and Petra Nordin, the EAA Secretariat.

As of 13th September the EAA had 1050 members. The Secretariat has handled 920 membership payments in 2003 – the highest figure in the history of the EAA. This figure is over 470 more than had been handled by earlier secretariats. The number of renewing members is also steadily growing.

An additional 480 conference delegates paid their conference fees through the EAA Secretariat. In all, 680 payments have been processed for the St Petersburg meeting.

The website

Andrzej Lewczewicz continues to work as the EAA webmaster and the Secretary thanked him for all his hard work.

During both the EAA Conferences in 2002 and 2003, Arek Marciniak has arranged round table discussions about the EAA Web page. The Altamira website is an attempt to gather information about archaeological institutions (universities, research programmes, heritage management institutions, museums etc) from countries within Europe. The Secretary urged

the membership to contribute relevant information and links for this site.

3. EAA Finances

Cecilia Åqvist, the EAA Treasurer, reported on the financial situation. The Audit Report of 2002 is not yet complete. In 2002, the contract with SAGE was renegotiated. As a result each volume of the European Journal of Archaeology (EJA) will be cheaper (25 Euro per book). The EAA also sold its share of the ownership of the EJA to SAGE. The sale has brought a short term improvement to the financial situation. The Treasurer also emphasised the urgent need for a fundraising committee, to raise money for the EAA in the future, and asked for members interested in becoming involved to get in touch with the EAA Board.

4. Student Award 2003

Willem Willems informed the members that Anita Synnestvedt, from Gothenburg University in Sweden, had been awarded the Student Award for 2003. Kristian Kristiansen, Professor at Gothenburg University, received the prize on her behalf, as Anita was unable to attend the ABM.

5. Results of the 2003 Elections

There were four vacant positions on EAA boards in 2003.

Anthony Harding was elected as the incoming President in 2002, and will start his term in office after the ABM

The results of the election were as follows:

Executive Board member position no. 1

Fanette Laubenheimer	33
Marinella Pasquinucci	39
Joao Zilhao	72
Abstentions	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>146</i>

João Zilhão (Portugal), will serve on the EAA Executive Board 2003-2006.

Executive Board member position no. 2

Eszther Banffy	50
Dagmar Dreslerova	91
Abstentions	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>146</i>

Dagmar Dreslerova (Czech Republic), will serve her second term on the EAA Executive Board 2003-2006.

Editorial Board member position no. 1

Håkan Karlsson	76
Vinnie Norskov	33
Nancy Wicker	31
Abstentions	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>146</i>

Håkan Karlsson (Sweden), will serve his second term on the EAA Editorial Board 2003-2006.

Editorial Board member position no. 2

Theodore Antikas	8
Mihail Budja	23
Philippe Della Casa	64
Christina Marangou	45
Abstentions	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>146</i>

Philippe Della Casa (Switzerland), will serve on the EAA Editorial Board 2003-2006.

6. Nomination Committee Member

Pilar Lopez (Spain) will step down from the nomination committee in 2003. Willem Willems thanked her for her work. Alain Schnapp (France) was proposed as the new member of the nomination committee. This proposal was approved by the members at the ABM.

7. Transfer of Presidency

Willem Willems formally handed over the Presidency of the EAA to Anthony Harding. Willem admitted his mixed feelings in handing over the presidency; some sadness but also relief. Willem thanked all the Executive Board members and the Secretariat for their hard work over the years. Special thanks also went to all the local conference organizers with whom he had worked over the years, as well as the Editorial Board members and the EAA webmaster.



Willem Willems, stepping down as President during the ABM at St. Petersburg. He received standing applause from all the members for all his work for the EAA during his term of office.

On assuming the Presidency, Anthony Harding stated that he would do his utmost to fulfil the duties of the President, and is looking forward to working with the Boards and the Secretariat. Anthony also welcomed all the newly-elected members to the Boards.

The new President thanked Willem for his work for the EAA and announced that the Board would like to propose that Willem Willems should become an honorary member of the EAA. This was approved unanimously by the ABM.



Anthony Harding, incoming President of the EAA

8. The EAA Strategic Plan 2004-2008

The vice-President, Elin Dalen, presented the Plan to the ABM (see elsewhere in this TEA).

9. European Journal of Archaeology: General Editor's Report

Mark Pearce (General Editor) discussed the delay in production of the Journal, which is unfortunately a result of the suspension of production by Sage during negotiations last year. The whole production team is working hard to catch up. He reported that issue 6(1) was ready for distribution.

The Editorial Board has conducted a review of its functions and, in particular, how these are covered by the statutes of the Association. In the interests of transparency for members and all those who submit manuscripts, the refereeing procedure is now described on both the Sage and EAA websites alongside the 'Notes for contributors', which have been updated:

<http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journal.aspx?pid=105535>

<http://www.e-a-a.org/journal.htm>

Mark also reported that in response to a suggestion from a member, the words 'a refereed journal' have been added to the inside front cover.

Questions were asked from the floor about the rejection of manuscripts, and Mark confirmed that 4 manuscripts had been rejected over the last 6-month period. This figure does not cover those, which are withdrawn after 'presubmission' enquiries, or those which are accepted subject to major modification, some of which do not reach publication.

10. The European Archaeologist Newsletter

Karen Waugh (editor of the TEA) gave a short report on the work with the newsletter. She

encouraged the members to send in articles. She also welcomed comments and discussion on the content of the TEA so far. The newsletter is a forum for the EAA members and therefore contributions from the membership are important.

11. Report of the working parties

A number of working parties reported the results of their meetings to the ABM. These are produced in full elsewhere in this issue.

Information from the EAA Secretariat



Petra Nordin

General

First of all, the secretariat would like to apologise if you feel that the EAA's membership service has been suffering in 2003. This was caused by an increased (but temporary) involvement in the St. Petersburg Conference. Everything is hopefully now back to normal.

May I also once more remind you that the delivery of the second and third issues of the Journal are unfortunately delayed, but should be with you by the beginning of January 2004.

Members

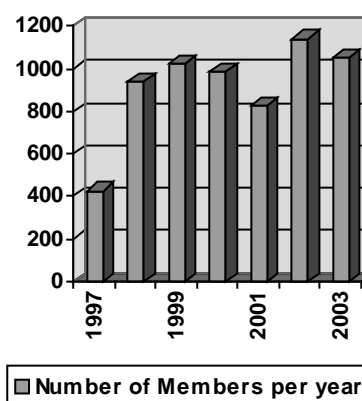
EAA now has 1050 individual members, the 2nd highest figure in the history of the EAA (see table below).

The EAA Secretariat has handled 920 membership payments this year, the highest figure in the history of the EAA. In the table below you can study the figures from 1993 onwards.

Number of members per year 1993-2003

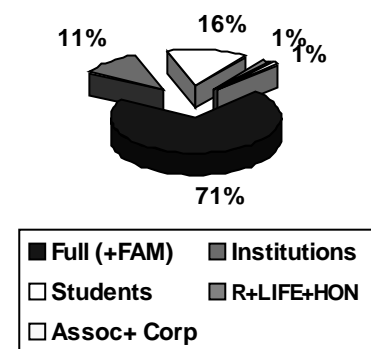
Year	Individual Mem.	Inst. Subscr.	Corp. Mem.	Total
1993	283	23		325
1994	435	37		495
1995	396	36		464
1996	360	44		448
1997	427	47		505
1998	938	150		1092
1999	1021	109	2	1134
2000	984	144	5	1133
2001	826	145	7	971
2002	1140	144	8	1284
2003	1050	144	8	1194

Number of Individual Members 1997-2003



The number of individual members has increased from 427 (1997) to 1050 (2003).

The following pie chart shows the membership categories divided up into Full (including family), Student, Retired (including life and honorary members), Associate and Institutional members.



Dear EAA Members,

To be able to channel out information in your field of interest or specialisation, I would be grateful if you could send the following details to the Secretariat as soon as possible:

- Name:
- e-mail:
- Field of Interest: (HM for heritage management, UNIV for teachers employed at Universities, STUD if you are a student, CUR for curators)
- Archaeological Period/Periods: (specify)
- Other specialisation:

This information will be helpful so that the Secretariat can update the database accordingly.

Chairpersons of EAA Working Parties and Committees

Please send in the names and e-mail addresses of the members of your working party or committee to the EAA Secretariat

THANKS IN ADVANCE!

The following letter has already been on the EAA website since November 2003

From: Professor Anthony Harding
President, European Association of
Archaeologists
Department of Archaeology
South Road
Durham DH1 3LE
a.f.harding@durham.ac.uk

The EAA Secretariat

I am writing to you about the future of the EAA Secretariat, which may in the next 18 months have to move from Sweden to another location. If that turns out to be the case, we would reluctantly have to bid farewell to Petra Nordin, who has worked so devotedly on the Association's behalf since 1999.

With the present workload and the existing number of EAA members, we would expect to employ no more than one full-time person (or part-time equivalents) as administrator, with some extra secretarial or clerical help at peak times. The person or persons employed need to be proficient, preferably fluent, in English, and to work for a line manager and organization sympathetic to the aims of the EAA. The administrator also needs to work closely with the Treasurer.

A number of factors will influence the Board's eventual decision on the matter. These include:

- Cost (employment cost plus overheads)
- Perceived reliability
- Banking system (a modern system which is not over-priced, can handle international payments and offers internet access is essential)
- Postal and customs service (efficient and not excessively expensive)
- Ease of access to international transport networks
- Availability of workspace with up-to-date computing and other office facilities

I hereby invite you to consider the matter and, if you are interested, to initiate the process of making an offer to host the EAA Secretariat. A full list of requirements will be sent to those who respond.

Please indicate your interest to Petra Nordin at the EAA Secretariat, by email or post as soon as possible. The Board wishes to receive full bids, with all necessary details, by 31st January 2004.

The address is:

EAA SECRETARIAT
 C/o Riksantikvarieämbetet UV Väst
 Box 10259
 434 23 Kungsbacka
 Sweden

E-mail address:
petra.nordin@raa.se

Yours sincerely,

Anthony Harding
 President EAA

EAA Handbook

An updated version of the Handbook can now be found on the website

Reports from Working Parties and Round Tables

Report from the Round Table on 'the EAA in the Digital Age'

Peter Biehl (EJA Reviews Editor) GERMANY,
 Arkadiusz Marciniak (EAA Secretary) POLAND

This is a report on two Round Tables - one held in Thessaloniki in 2002 and one held in St. Petersburg in 2003 - which focused on the expansion and development of the European Association of Archaeologists' website. The need for such a discussion is acute. Electronic media provides an efficient means to communicate with EAA members and we must seize the available technology to help ease what is otherwise a terribly time-consuming

task. In particular, three major issues/questions emerged at the round tables:

1. What services do the EAA members want from the website?;
2. How can the EAA website can become an internationally recognised portal for discussion about the impact of information technology on our discipline?;
3. How can the EAA website establish and set standards (a code of E-Archaeology) for archaeological research, publication and communication in Europe?

The topic is central to the EAA and its members. With its speed and simplicity of explanation, the "new media" (including multimedia and hypermedia) can - and has begun to - revolutionize the way archaeology is viewed and practiced. New media both changes and challenges archaeology and creates new perspectives for it. We have discussed these perspectives at the round tables.

In terms of archaeology, new media offers tools that influence how we communicate, publish and document research and finds. They offer us a way to collect, process, store and disseminate archaeological data with never-before-achieved speed, facility and accuracy. In the presentations¹ at the round tables an emphasis was placed on improving archaeological communication via new media.

By communication, we mean all possible stages/levels/pedagogical tools employed to create and disseminate information about archaeology, including those used by universities, museums, archives, exhibits and historic preservation as well as ones on the Internet and in learning software. In other words, everything that influences how experts and the public view and/or learn about archaeology. We have also examined the growing commercial interest in archaeology and its influence on our science and are excited about the possibilities such interest opens.

That said, we must be careful. Clearly, new media has great potential. But new media does not necessarily mean 'new archaeology'. How we implement it matters. We believe new media will enhance, and in some cases "automatically" force us, to implement a

¹ We want to thank all the participants of these round tables who have discussed and commented on the EAA website. Our special thank goes to Ruth Tringham and Michael Ashley-Lopez from the University of California Berkeley for their rich report on general tendencies in the development of web pages.

diversity of approaches and stimulate a multivocality of interpretations. This would help produce more heterogeneity and complexity in scholarship, museum exhibitions etc.

Electronic tools could further be used to handle the flood of information such approaches engender. New media also serves to soften the barriers between archaeologists and the public. The interested public will depend on guidance by the specialist, but will also be able to navigate according to his/her interest. The democratic nature of the World Wide Web and the huge amount of information it makes accessible demands a new consciousness regarding data and its interpretation. Archaeological data on the Internet is still not protected by copyright laws. Intellectual property is in danger and the EAA in the digital age has a prime responsibility to fill this gap.

Discussions at these round tables have made it clear that the EAA website – which serves both EAA members and European archaeology in general – must continue. Our chief focus should be on the improvement and expansion of communication – that is, on making archaeological information accessible and archaeological data easily available. These aims can be realized in two ways:

1. By expanding the amount of information on our website, and
2. By steadily pushing to transform our list from a passive list-server state, as it is now, to an interactive portal.

A recent change in the server makes it possible to host web pages of EAA members and their institutions. This can be done in special cases and when posting the pages elsewhere prove to be impossible. A need for such a service was expressed recently by some members and we are happy to now be able to accommodate them. Further steps, however, involve setting up clear criteria and standards to be filled when a member requests space on the EAA server. We suggest that an Internet Committee be set up to formulate such guidelines. This committee would be a forum of discussion and evaluation that would regularly offer ideas for projects and activities to the Executive Board as well as report on new-media related issues and/or problems.

One issue sure to come up is the limited availability of space on such a "hosting-service" and how many web pages can be accepted.

Other important possible expansions involve the archiving of documents, the creation of an organized Europe-wide job listing and the

publication of all upcoming conferences and field schools.

It is our goal to make the EAA web page more useful and a more productive forum of communication. We can achieve this by expanding the already-existing register of archaeological resources across Europe. Currently, there is a passive register of web pages from European universities, museums, institutions and projects. We want to make it more interactive by allowing members to add new links. Another step would be to implement a search engine, which would allow speedier access to information. Of course, all such freedom requires monitoring. The EAA Internet Committee would have to write and post a quality statement outlining what is expected of users and those who add links.

We believe these changes can transform the EAA web site into an active portal where members regularly contribute. Such changes depend upon our ability to secure appropriate IT support as they are both expensive and labour intensive.

Still, we have already taken a first step towards interactivity in the 'E-Reviews Section' of the *European Journal of Archaeology* (EJA). The online version will start in Spring 2004 and will complement the print version. It will allow discussions that begin in the printed journal to continue without concern over page length, publishing costs, or time delays. There will be a 'letters to the editors' section which will feature comments on the reviews section, suggestions for books to be reviewed as well as comments or statements in regard to specific reviews printed. We hope this interactivity will trigger debate among book authors and their reviewers as well as other specialists and interested archaeologists. We will formulate guidelines and policy for the use of the E-Reviews Section and we will post them on the website. In this document we will clearly indicate the objectives of the site and explain how we will monitor and edit contributions posted online. We hope you will support this first effort and send ideas, comments and reviews and review ideas to the reviews editor.

To conclude, the Round Tables came up with the following suggestions, which are being recommended to the Executive Board.

The EAA-Website should be transformed into a forum for communication: It would serve us - with our multiple and disparate interests - much better than a list-server. Threads for job listings, upcoming conferences, field schools, research

opportunities, ethics etc. can be established to spark discussion. Once threads are set up, it would be easy for members to add forums and threads, building a dynamic and vibrant virtual community.

The EAA-Website should be dynamic: Keeping websites up to date and interesting is a difficult chore and labour intensive. A possible alternative would be to set up a database for content that would then be pushed to the website through a conduit, such as MYSQL and PHP (a free and open source) or MYSQL and COLD FUSION (commercial, but not very expensive and very easy to use).

The EAA website's members section should be a significant source for communication and service: Promotion of the organization can be enhanced by offering content that is only available to members (e.g. the E-Reviews Section). There can be members-only forum threads and dynamic content plus the secure uploading of papers for conferences.

The EAA website should be a portal: Establishing a site as a portal, a nexus of information for interested members worldwide is a worthy goal. The power of a portal is that people internationally will be able to add their own content to the site by simply typing in a web form or uploading photos and other materials to the EAA site. This creates a truly European, multi-national, democratic project.

Round Table on Perspectives of Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery Production Centre Researches in Europe

Following the Round Table discussion on medieval ceramics at the St Petersburg Conference it has been decided to take forward the idea of setting up a Working Group on Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Production Centres in Europe. The main aim of this group will be the creation of a database of these centres in Europe. As a first step the group will carry out a pilot study of selected areas.

The Working Group would like to ask EAA support for this project. The group has designed a pro-forma record sheet to aid with data collection. This will be sent to different institutions and colleagues and the group would like to ask members to ensure that this form is passed on to the relevant people.

The second step will be to start organising a Research Co-operation on Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Production Centres in Europe and to prepare an Annual Workshop for the next EAA conference in Lyon.

We are looking for all possible partners to participate in our project.

For further information please contact
 Maureen Mellor: maureen@oxpot.demon.co.uk
 Derek Hall: dhall@suat.demon.co.uk
 Zsolt Vágner: vagnerzsolt@yahoo.co.uk

Virtual Museums - European Heritage – Access for All

Liliana Janik, UK

The Round Table *Virtual Museums - European Heritage – Access for All* took place at the EAA Conference in St Petersburg and attracted a significant attendance from different countries and interest groups. The abstract for the round table (attached below) suggested the creation of a virtual museum, which would provide unrestricted access to European heritage. The idea itself of providing such access was overwhelmingly supported by all attending. The discussion, however, concentrated on a few points which, in the eyes of participants, needed further clarification:

1. who is going to decide what is going to be presented?
2. who is this museum for - in other words who are we targeting with the information and why would we like to do it?
3. on which basis are the 'exhibits' going to be put forward for consideration?

It is understood and accepted that a considerable amount of literature now exists on the topic of virtual museums generally. In this short piece, however, I wish to revisit some of the specific themes which emerged from the St Petersburg round table.

EAA provides a forum for meetings, exchanges of thought and ideas between archaeologists from a variety of countries. The umbrella of EAA reaches much further than most European organizations and associations. It encourages membership from countries all over the world, from all archaeologists interested in issues concerning the association. EAA has become a truly global organization with its roots in Europe. The diversity and richness of the European archaeological heritage has yet to be made fully visible.

By whom and why?

In recent years the medium of the web/computer has been used by various bodies interested in promoting the past, including government agencies funding national heritage, tourist organizations and private individuals. None of these bodies, however, present the views of professional archaeology. There has until now been no venue for European archaeologists to present what we think are the most important representatives of national and international European heritage.

It is now well accepted that archaeologists work within our societies, reflecting and contributing to the concerns, worries and aspirations of the societies of which we are a part. The existence of pan-European structures and historical experience make us look at Europe as a clearly defined unit. Europe is not, however, a static entity. Despite its geographical borders, it is rapidly changing its political, social and cultural face. In our lifetimes we have witnessed developments the scale of which were previously only brought about by war. Most of us are aware how easily the past has been used for nationalistic pursuits. I suggest that the EAA provides the perfect forum for trying to overcome these issues by creating a Virtual Museum. Such a Museum would be without boundaries, and would create a venue where the EAA membership can set out how, from a professional perspective, European Heritage can be represented.

At the same time, recognising the importance of distinct national identities within Europe, EAA members would also be invited to propose what and how to present the heritage of the country they represent.

The EAA could provide a platform for a Virtual Museum of Europe, ensuring the highest professional standards and providing a voice and platform for archaeologists to shape the understanding of the heritage for the citizens of Europe. The Virtual Museum could give a picture of Europe as comprising dynamic and vibrant communities, which have for thousands of years shaped the continent.

The creation of the Virtual Museum represents an exciting and timely challenge at this stage in the development of both the EAA and the European Union. Its content will depend on the membership of EAA, and it will be assessed by visitors to the Virtual Museum.

Thus, in short answer to the question "by whom?" is by us, members of the EAA.

For whom?

One of the most pressing questions during our discussion was for whom is this Museum going to be created? Although my original intention was that it should be for all users of the web, if pressed I would propose now that we concentrate on young people of primary and secondary school age. Since these are the people who use the web as a learning tool much more than their parents' age group. This is also the age group which, if exposed to professional understanding (does not need to be boring) of heritage, might think twice about its use for nationalistic ends and build their future on the rich and diverse heritage of Europe.

What?

The third question during the round table discussion was the issue of what is going to be put into the museum? I suggest that the 'exhibits' (item, monument, landscape) would be that representative 'something' that we were asked by visitor to our particular country to see or visit as the most important or spectacular part of heritage. These 'exhibits' would reflect different prehistoric periods and mirror the richness of the heritage of any particular country, e.g. I would suggest that in Britain people might visit Sutton Hoo and Stonehenge. The choices would preferably not just follow our own interest, so that ideally a megalith specialist would not only advise visitors to see megaliths, an archaeobotanist would not restrict their recommendations to plant specimens. In terms of a wider understanding of European heritage, EAA members would propose 'exhibits' from other European countries using the same criteria as in the previous case. The number of 'exhibits' from any one country in the first instance should perhaps not exceed five: this would give a total of 225 exhibits from the 45 countries of Europe which would be a good number for a first stage.

If you have thoughts on this matter please send them to me or post them on the EAA web page. I hope that a round table on the same topic will be accepted by the EAA Organising Committee in Lyon, so that we can discuss further the issues around such a Virtual Museum, in particular how to present 'exhibits'.

Abstract

Virtual Museums - European Heritage – Access for All

Working in various counties and crossing various continents resulted in the idea to develop a virtual museum based on the heritage of Europe, to present an accessible platform for the knowledge and appropriation

of the European past from various corners of the World. The choice of what is going to be displayed will be based on the selections and preferences of archaeologists discovering, interpreting and shaping the understanding of the European past. The virtual museum will comprise various collections and environmental settings (in different countries, of different places, and with different artefacts) e.g. a virtual tour of rock art, with links to accounts of archaeologists' interpretations and the position of the rock art within the history of the local communities and indigenous groups. The museum will further multi-voice within prehistoric heritage interpretation, whilst the four layers outlined below will provide the firm structure for moving around each virtual site:

1. **Art** (e.g. contribution of prehistoric artists to World heritage, relationship between the art in question and other artistic objects in European and World museums, artistic skills involved in the production of particular images)
2. **Science** (techniques involved in dating of the objects, conservation methods used, physical properties of the material used in the creative process)
3. **Education** (audience: general public, educational and research bodies from schools to universities)
4. **Place** in the contemporary world (archaeological interpretation role rock art play in the history and contemporary lives of the local communities and indigenous groups)

For more information or comments contact:
Dr. Liliana Janik at: lj102@hermes.cam.ac.uk

Deploying digital data: Making the most of digital archives for archaeology

Jonathan Kenny UK, William Kilbride UK,
Oscar Aldred ICELAND, and Claus Dam DENMARK

This paper reports on the ARENA Round Table held at the annual EAA conference in St Petersburg. The ARENA project, (Archaeological Records of Europe: Networked Access) is financially supported by the European Community through the Culture 2000 programme. It is a partnership of six organizations representing six nations, you can see more about ARENA on the website at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/arena/>

ARENA is undertaking research into the formation of an interoperable network for digital archaeological archives, work that is of benefit to both academic and wider communities. The research involves the creation of a web-based portal making sites and monuments data available and searchable from the partner organizations as well as archives from excavations and projects of international importance. These archives are a considerable resource, but how do researchers, students and the general public go about using them?

The aim of the Round Table was to discuss access to archaeological data. The real value in digital archaeological data is its reuse. Digital data can be made available in a number of ways, CD-Rom for example, but by far the most flexible is through the Internet. By demonstrating the use of digital archaeological data as a research tool the round table aimed to provide guidance to participants in a variety of areas; user evaluation, reaching different audiences, the meaning of the term 'data', research culture and managing expectation. The round table was structured into presentations and discussion, and was led by four members of the ARENA team, William Kilbride and Jon Kenny from the ADS, University of York UK, Oscar Aldred from the Institute for Archaeology in Iceland and Claus Dam from the Danish Agency for Cultural Heritage. The presentations were split between theoretical issues and practical examples drawn from Iceland and Denmark.

The Round Table went very well with a variety of people participating and making useful contributions. Discussion of users and how we can know them was extensive. Electronic data on the Internet opens access to some unexpected audiences, making resources that may have been under-used or little known into bestsellers. This is an obvious bonus, but it comes with three potential dangers: that the original reason for gathering the data is forgotten in order to meet the demand for more; or that users misunderstand the resource and thus misuse it; or that suppliers become inundated with unwelcome enquiries.

Iceland

In Iceland the online heritage presentations, as in other places, did not attempt to characterise users or be particularly proactive about users' needs. The initial thrust of the ARENA project was to preserve and make available for download basic digital archives. Later experience through the ARENA project, with investigation of web statistics and small peer review polls, has demonstrated that users are under-utilising the resources we present in Iceland. The depth to which users go into the

Hofstaðir archive resources, for example, stops short of downloading the data files. Furthermore, identification of the host addresses that visit the ARENA archive in Iceland suggests a combination of English speaking nations (primarily American and British) as well as Icelanders. This identifies a need for bilingual pages. The ARENA experience tells us in particular that further analysis of the web statistics should help us to present better archives that suit the needs of a number of different users. As both managers and users of online heritage resources the Icelandic partners expressed a desire to narrow the gap between expectations and the presentation of archives. Identifying specific packages tailored to user profiles and aligning presentation with actual use, such as the presentation of an evolving and dynamic archive like *Hofstaðir*, may do this.

Denmark

The Danish experience highlighted two issues; a need to actively promote archive resources and the importance of using web site statistics as a tool for tailoring the resource to users' needs. Monitoring the statistics in Denmark on a monthly basis has proven that peaks in the number of users occur following the mention of the resource at seminars, conferences and in newsletters (Fig. 1).

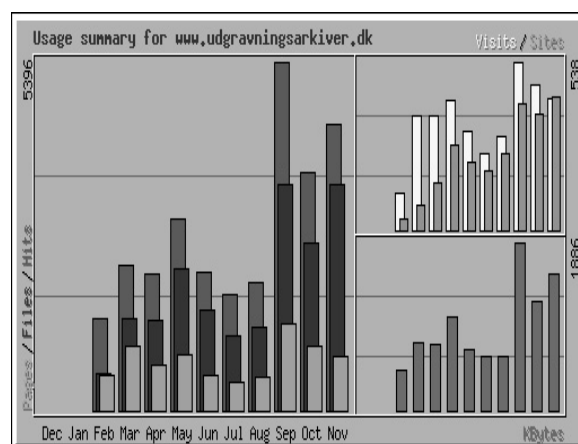


Fig.1: Usage statistics for the Danish online excavation archives 2003. February: Launch. May: Presentation at Danish seminar on GIS applications in archaeology. September: Mention in Danish Heritage Agency newsletter. November: Conference presentation.

The experience of the ADS in the UK identifies the same effect, increased usage of resources in the wake of newsletters and seminars. The ADS provides seminars for students demonstrating the potential of online archaeological resources in the UK. The web statistics reflect surges in use that follow the progress of the seminars across UK universities. The effect was observed in Denmark where hits from users increased from

39% at the launch of ARENA archives in February 2003, to 69% following the mention in the Danish Heritage Agency's Newsletter.

Looking at the search strings used in search engines resulting in access to the Danish online excavation archives reveals that about a third of the search strings are too broadly defined, and thus not directing the user to the right resource ("database download", "zip", "free MapInfo data"). Another third are of a more general nature (for example, "medieval", "counterfeit coins", "Iron Age settlement"), these probably give the user some useful information. The last third of the search strings represent users who are looking for very specific data (for example, "Hjelm fortifications", "Viking age settlement Vorbasse"). The primary target audience for the archives was originally the last group, but as a result of monitoring the web site statistics more background information has been supplied on the web pages to satisfy the needs of the second group as well.

As was the case in Iceland, results from Danish usage statistics also showed the importance of monitoring user nationality. The number of non-Danish users has been more or less constant since the launch of the resource (although the percentage of Danish users has increased), but this has proven that a brief English summary of each resource is clearly not sufficient, so a full English translation is planned in the near future.

The case studies showed that we rely too much on 'gut feeling' about who uses our resources and that there is considerable scope for research in the profiling of users and the understanding of their behaviour. Although some research has been carried out at the ADS in the UK and in Iceland and Denmark, there has been little focussed and published research activity studying users. The problem of generating hits on an archive is only part of the work however. As demonstrated in Iceland, users do not necessarily download material. Of course, the actual material may only be of use if the user has specific data needs. The ADS experience with presenting archives for ARENA such as Tarraconensis, Danebury and Cottam suggested that some enhancement of the archive site demonstrates to users the utility of the data available. Packages that demonstrate the possibilities for working with digital archives are available, aimed at student users. The PATOIS project has generated four such packages available through the ADS web pages.

Considering the meaning of data could, of course, have taken up the whole session.

"Data" can be an emotive concept in archaeology, with intricate theoretical discussions. As often as not, data are described as being the fundamental, primary record of scientific techniques. In terms of digital archives, however, data is seen as being digital resources – files and their contents irrespective of the role they play in archaeological practice. Consequently, data within a digital archive may in fact represent anything from the highly synthetic and interpretative discussions right the way through to unprocessed geophysical files. This subtle difference in meaning was explored since it raises the question about what we should actually put into our digital archives, and whether users are aware of the various levels of interpretation that may be assumed.

The discussion of the nature of data was illustrated by the case studies and raised the issue of interpreting data. The archiving and preservation of digital data leads onto the question of what do we do with it. In an academic context we can reuse and reinterpret. But this also raises the question of how to represent the original interpretation, how to link digital archive with the interpretive statement originally made about these data. The ARENA project is investigating the use of Dublin Core metadata standards to create layers of inference. This issue is also the core of work being carried out by Jean-Claude Gardin at the CNRS in Paris and we may yet hear more on the nature and interpretation of data. For the heritage managers at the round table the presentation of data and interpretation was a key issue for public as well as academic uses. The way in which data is presented can of course be varied, whilst maintaining the underlying archive in a preserved state, this flexibility is a particular advantage for digitally stored and presented archives.

Discussion of research culture was introduced by ADS work using focus groups of students in the UK to reveal that the Internet is their first choice of research data, whereas most practitioners in professional and academic archaeology learned their research skills before the Internet existed. This has three related consequences: that researchers and teachers may not have the skills necessary to exploit digital archives; that there may be resistance to the use of digital archives by teachers or researchers; and students may not be taught how to evaluate the spectrum content available to them on the Internet. The round table discussed research culture in general, to establish an appropriate role for digital archives within that culture.

Having established that we have a partly understood user community with varied demands from our data, how then do we manage expectations? The ARENA project has raised great expectations within the partner organizations; it has certainly been successful in dealing with preservation and archiving issues. But it seems that successful data archiving is only the start, the Icelandic and Danish case studies suggested that we must return to our research into users to manage and respond to expectations.

Experience suggests that there is a direct relationship between the amount of work done to make an archive interactive, and the amount of use it gets. Indeed, such is the proliferation of multimedia interactive web presentations that users often come to expect sophisticated and eye-catching interactions with data. Yet, the logic of archives suggests that the more stable the format and less dependencies there are, the more resilient the archive will be. Therefore, there is a tension between what users may want now and what is practical in the long term. The roundtable highlighted this dilemma and discussed precisely where the balance of work should lie. The answers were not, perhaps understandably, precise. Discussion at the roundtable was useful however, because it brought together archivists and heritage managers who represented the sides of the dilemma. It seems that the nature of digital data will allow for flexibility so long as the archive itself is preserved and the presentation layers sit on top of it giving access to different user communities.

So what were the results of the ARENA round table? We opened up an important issue, the understanding of our user communities. Without them, just like archaeology in general, our work has no social value. This is an important issue learned from the round table and the ARENA path finding activity, we need to invest in research to understand the user better. In terms of the nature of data itself we raised the potential to go beyond simple storage and reuse in the normal hypothesis testing deductive loop to showing the link between data and interpretation. This leads onto the academic and research use of our data, we all need to understand better how digital data can be used in stages of the research process other than analysis and reanalysis.

The ARENA project is heading towards its third year of operation. It is currently immersed in the technical process of creating a portal to allow searching of index level records for sites

and monuments in the UK, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Poland and Romania. When this work is complete however, the partners will seek to research the ARENA portal users and the uses to which our data is put. The results of these user surveys will help add to the debates that this round table sparked off.

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Report on the Round Table on the European Reference Collection at EAA

Guus Lange, THE NETHERLANDS, Jonathan Kenny, UK

The Round Table's main theme was a discussion of the draft proposal for a new Culture 2000 project (call 2004) from Jonathan Kenny (ADS). Guus Lange first gave an overview of the history of the European Reference Collection project (eRC) up to the Conference.

Looking back, the developments have gone fast. Only one year has passed since the eRC-initiative was first presented at the EAA in Thessaloniki in 2002. At the CAA this spring further discussions took place, in which many ARENA-partners and others from outside ARENA were involved. From these a more or less stable constellation of serious participants of, and contributors to, the eRC-initiative emerged.

The continuous discussions between ADS and ROB have especially resulted in a firm partnership. The ADS offered to become leading partner in a Culture 2000 bid. This was gladly accepted, as the ADS has much expertise to offer, not only for the content en technological developments, but also for the management of the project and the processes involved with preparing and carrying out an EU-funded project, being the leading partners in ARENA.

Jonathan Kenny explained that he had trouble writing the outline for a proposal, because time and again the Culture 2000 call was postponed. When it finally appeared, the call stressed the role of Cultural Heritage for the citizen. Since the eRC is thought of as being primarily a tool for archaeologists and the wider discipline, this posed an immediate challenge to our original plans. The emphasis that is laid upon the project from outside does not seem to match our immediate purpose.

Most participants (two refrained, not being part of the coalition) were very positive about the possibilities to serve the cause of both the scientific and the general public. We agreed to

continue with preparing a bid for the Culture 2000 call. The final decision for coalition members to join will be made later, when a final proposal is presented by Jonathan Kenny.

A further decision was made that an eRC-website should be built as soon as possible, in order to enlarge the momentum and to facilitate communication among ourselves and with the outside world. Jonathan Kenny would investigate the possibilities back at ADS at the University of York, as would Guus Lange at ROB, where such a web site could be part of the proposed National Reference Collection web site (as yet depending on uncertain external funding).

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Heritage Management, Business and the Ethical Archaeologist

Gerald Wait, UK

The increasing role of private sector companies engaged in heritage or cultural resource management has given rise to concerns regarding professional and ethical behaviour. These were debated at this Round Table at St Petersburg.

There is a perception that, when archaeologists work in the private sector rather than for a governmental or semi-governmental agency, financial greed or other concerns will overwhelm their allegiance to an ethical code of practice. These are real problems, or recognise potentially real issues, and cannot be dismissed *a priori*. However, we noted that these problems may be more potential than real. How many real instances of unethical behaviour do we know about – as opposed to disputes between various parties, where we do not have full information upon which to base judgement?

The question that dominated discussion was: if an unscrupulous client is willing to pay enough, will a commercial archaeologist behave unethically? This is arguably the fundamental conflict, between an (academic) avocational obligation to 'protect the heritage' and a professional obligation or duty to the Client. However, the piper does not call the tune – at least where knowledge workers are involved. Architects, engineers, surveyors, lawyers – all offer highly educated and skilled services to paying clients. None do precisely what their clients want – all offer objective advice and service – and all do so on the basis of a professional code of ethical practice.

Professional archaeological (or allied) organizations with codes of conduct and standards were mentioned, including:

- Institute of Field Archaeologists (UK)
- Register Of Professional Archaeologists (USA)
- EAA
- Archaeological Institute of America
- Society for American Archaeology
- ACRA – American Consulting Resources Association

A means of regulation is clearly essential – it must be open and transparent and so can be seen to work effectively – a system with 'teeth'.

Do financial pressures exist only in the private sector work? No, they may apply to any archaeologist, whether in private practice or in the employ of a governmental or non-governmental agency. Does a profit motive militate against quality of product? No, in both the USA and in the UK this has been shown to be not the case – standards have improved consistently. Do private sector archaeologists need 'regulating' or 'policing'? Yes, insofar as any and all archaeologists (or other professions) sometimes have need of a regulatory authority. It is essential that the profession has a published Code of Conduct AND be prepared to examine the situation of alleged breach of conduct, and take action against the unscrupulous. But we must also ask (in the words of Juvenal): - *quis custodiet ipsos custodies?*

Other, non-monetary pressures were identified – racism, nationalism, religious prejudice etc – that may lead to unethical action. Arguably, these affect governmental archaeologists more than those in commercial employ.

The ethical considerations of the excavation, analysis and treatment (e.g. display) of human skeletal remains was also identified as an ethical issue of great importance. Australia and America are in the forefront of this debate – In the USA the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 1990 (NAGPRA) has been taken to confer wide-ranging powers to native American communities (rather more than would appear to have been intended) where the need to assign skeletal remains to an ethnic group has led physical anthropologists to rely on dubious techniques of cranial morphology in order to address questions of ethnicity.

NAGPRA is also the instrument used to decide whether archaeologists and anthropologists should have access to sites and artefacts – if the site can be attributed to the ancestors of a

surviving tribe, then the tribe controls all rights of access. In addition, recent legislation means that a Native American Tribe can claim land as a sacred site and thus control access – and there is no need to present evidence of use as a sacred site, the claim is sufficient. If the tribe can not afford to manage the site, The US government will grant them funding for this purpose.

The debate was lively without ever becoming personalised, and several participants were confident enough to talk about projects and situations which had become widely discussed, and in which some ethical considerations had arisen. However, we were also aware that a parallel, concurrent session had a very similar theme, and many potential participants were located in the 'other session'. Both sessions discussions were the poorer for this conflict in scheduling.

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Report of Working Group and Round Table on Archaeological Legislation and Organization

Christopher Young, UK

Background

The Working Group chaired jointly by Christopher Young, UK and Jean-Paul Demoule, France, was established at the Lisbon Conference in 2000 with a life of three years, ending at this session. Round Tables were held at Lisbon, Esslingen, Thessaloniki and now St Petersburg. Last year's Round Table set up a work programme – some of this, but not all, has been achieved.

St Petersburg Round Table Programme

Progress since last year was reviewed:

- EAA has been present at some Council of Europe meetings.
- Comments have been made on the Framework Convention.
- EAA was represented at CEMAT seminar in Sofia.

Further, the preliminary results of the EAC survey on the results of implementation of Valletta Convention were reported as were recent 'crisis' developments in specific countries, particularly in France and Sweden. Papers were delivered on how aspects of conservation systems actually work in Greece and in Scotland. A paper was also given on the need for better statistical information on the

impact of change and development on archaeological resources and the nature and scale of responses to these pressures.

Round Table Conclusions

The Round Table recognised the continued need to monitor and track developments in the legislative/ organizational fields in Europe, and to facilitate communication of these developments among archaeologists in Europe.

Particular trends and issues include:

- Free market pressure on organization of archaeology
- Importance of quality control and professionalism both nationally and at European level, whatever system is operating
- Need to influence international agendas of bodies such the EU, Council of Europe, UNESCO
- Need for good information on what international bodies are doing with potential impact on historic environment, particularly with regard to EU.
- Need for more statistical information on impact of change on archaeology and how this is dealt with.

The Round Table also recognised that these concerns/ opportunities spread across several existing EAA Working Groups/ EAA Standing Committees (eg Standing Committee on Professional Associations), and that there is a need to work together between and at annual EAA sessions.

Round Table Recommendation

The Working Group should be reconstituted as a Standing Committee on Archaeological Legislation and Organization in Europe, working closely with other relevant Standing Committees and Working Groups to:

- Monitor developments in archaeological legislation and organization in Europe
- Inform and influence international agendas and organizations (eg the European Union, Council of Europe, UNESCO)
- Identify activities of international organizations which will have an impact on the management of the historic environment through the development of specific projects, and the identification of appropriate funding for them, quantify the impact of development and change on the historic environment in Europe, and the responses to these changes by archaeologists and other managers of the historic environment
- Advise and assist the EAA Board on these issues

- Hold a Round Table annually
- Brief the EAA membership on matters discussed at the Round Tables and also on other relevant matters

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The EAA Committee on Professional Associations in Archaeology

Kenneth Aitchison, UK

The Committee assembled for an inter-conference meeting in Bangor, UK, in April 2003. At this meeting Gerhard Ermischer was elected as Chair of the Committee and Kenneth Aitchison to the position of Secretary. The Committee heard news from the UK, Germany, Greece and Flanders, and discussed the situation in France where INRAP, the newly created quasi-autonomous state-related archaeological service, was being severely hampered in their work by a financial crisis. This crisis had been externally politically provoked. News from Scandinavia was also discussed, where the situation in each country is very different; some Norwegian archaeologists are members of the architectural professional association, Denmark was considered to be moving towards a market-driven system, but the privatised Swedish system was dangerously near the verge of collapse.

In the course of holding inter-conference meetings and its other work, the Committee has been fully self-financing.

The Committee jointly organized a Round Table with the Committee on Education and Training at the St Petersburg Conference on the topic of "Skills for Professional Archaeologists". Chaired by Gerhard Ermischer, this well-attended meeting heard presentations from members of the Committee on the theme of the 'graduation gap' – the perceived difference between the skills of new graduates and the requirements of the professional world – as it was seen in different countries. From the viewpoints of the contributors from Ireland and the Netherlands, there was seen to be a real problem, as graduates appear to have left university with a broad range of transferable skills, but not the technical skills required for entering employment. This feeling was echoed by other session participants from north and western European countries. By contrast, the Greek perspective was of a different situation, where

underpinning academic knowledge was seen as key, as opposed to vocational skills, particularly for employment within the principal employer, the Ministry of Culture.

Benefiting greatly from the attendance of members of the Education and Training Committee, discussion then led into a wider discussion of the application of the Bologna framework for academic qualifications across Europe. The implementation of this system, of a Bachelor's degree followed by Master's, delivered over a common timescale, has not taken place universally across Europe.

As has been discussed at previous meetings, the Committee has been working towards the establishment of common European standards for archaeological practice. The Committee prepared a 'Draft European Standard for Archaeological Excavation' which had been available for online consultation and comment over the previous 18 months. No feedback had been received by that mechanism, but the meeting broadly welcomed the existence of the draft Standard, but considered that it should be tested against pre-existing international standards (such as those published by ICOMOS) before a revised draft is presented to the Board of the EAA. This document, and any subsequent related Standards, will not be binding upon EAA members; the Standards are intended to be used by the Association as policy documents which will encourage members and national associations to adopt the use of in order to ensure shared high standards across the continent.

The committee currently has representation from Belgium, Germany, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK. A further inter-conference meeting is planned to be held in Leuven, Belgium in the spring of 2004 before the Committee will reconvene at Lyon in September 2004.

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Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe

Peter Hinton, UK

Introduction

Following the successful Round Table meeting in St Petersburg, the attached preliminary project outline has been drawn up with help from members of the Committee on Professional Associations. France, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK (where, to varying degrees, some of these data are already known) have stepped forward in the forms of

Michiel Gazenbeek, Margaret Gowen, Karen Waugh and Peter Hinton/Kenneth Aitchison to develop the proposal, but other partners are welcomed. The project outline has now been presented to the EAA Board for discussion.

The proposal has also been considered by the Board of the EAC (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium), who in principle support the project and have offered to help develop the proposal by commenting on a draft project design. The EAC Board will now circulate the project outline to the wider EAC membership asking for expressions of interest to be sent to us. The assistance of the EAC in identifying national partners will be particularly useful.

We would very much like to hear from EAA members who have any suggestions or ideas or who would like to help, or give advice on how to take the project forward.

Summary of the project aims

The round table agreed the need for the EAA and others to be able influence governments and the development of the archaeological profession. To do that we need to understand who we are – we need to identify, collect and disseminate information on archaeologists across Europe. In this way we can:

- demonstrate the economic value of archaeology
- provide information in support of applications for funding under Leonardo and other relevant frameworks
- compare states, so that archaeologists can argue the case for improvements in their own country

Collectively, EAA committees, working parties and round tables could survey:

- archaeologists
- the state structure for archaeology
- the rate at which archaeological sites, monuments and landscapes are being destroyed
- the amount of archaeological work being undertaken

This round table proposes the development of a project, funded under the EU 'EQUAL' programme, that would undertake a simple pilot survey of archaeologists by country:

- how many archaeologists?
- how old are they?
- how many men; how many women?
- what role do they carry out?
- what skills do they have?
- what are they paid?

This survey should be linked to a measure, for each state, of the total amount of archaeological work.

A group of representatives from four countries (France, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK) have agreed to investigate putting a proposal, ideally with the support/involvement of the EAA Board and the Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (EAC) and its members, to the EU funding agencies.

If it appears that the project might be funded we will then contact the whole EAA membership to seek project partners.

Project methods

Data gathering would be undertaken via an electronic and postal questionnaire of employers across Europe. Data gathered will include:

- the numbers of archaeologists working in each state
- their age and gender
- whether or not the sector is growing, static or shrinking
- the range of jobs
- numbers working in each job type
- the range of salaries applying to each job type
- potential skills shortages
- qualifications required by employers
- employers' commitment to training
- how training needs are identified
- differences in employment patterns across European states

Ideally the information will be collected from all states (EU, accession and beyond), but success will depend on identifying partners and the availability of information. It may be sensible to compare the results with information from the USA.

At this stage of the project we propose a pilot study on a few states, and gathering only readily obtained data.

Project outputs

The results of the analysis of these data will be disseminated electronically to responding employers, with the full report also being posted on the EAA website and hopefully published in the *European Journal of Archaeology*.

Project funding

The EU EQUAL programme is funded by European Social Fund, and tests new ways of tackling discrimination and inequality experienced by those in work and those looking for a job. Although it may not appear directly related to our project and the

employment of archaeologists, surveys of employment sectors ('trans-national labour market observatories' in the jargon) are a common starting point, there are clearly restrictions on the employment of archaeologists in European states other than their own (at least), and professional archaeologists can be argued to be a disadvantaged community, where employability is an important issue.

EQUAL's key principles are:

- transnational cooperation
- innovation
- empowerment
- thematic and partnership approach
- dissemination and mainstreaming to ensure that EQUAL informs policies and practice

EQUAL's activities structured on the four pillars of the European Employment Strategy:

- employability
- entrepreneurship
- adaptability
- equal opportunities for women and men

Project development

The second call for EQUAL proposals is due mid 2004. It will be a two-stage process, the first being submissions of an outline strategy.

The intention is that we work up this document into a European archaeologists' *sectoral Development Partnership* outlining the:

- common strategy
- detailed work programme
- budget, showing complementary funding
- responsibilities and contributions of partners
- commitment to
 - networking
 - disseminating good practice
 - making an impact on national policy

This will initially involve consultation with the EU funding agencies, the EAA Board and the EAC.

Project roles

This is potentially a project with an EAA badge, perhaps working with IFA and the EAC. It will require a 'principal partner' as banker. The IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists, UK) is willing to participate and help administer the process on behalf of the principal partner (and equally willing to share this role with the EAA, or allow others to take it on).

It also requires national partners responsible for circulating questionnaires, chasing replies, and undertaking the collation, analysis and

report for their state. The partners would jointly prepare an overall report, and recommendations for further work.

The funding would be used to cover some of the staff time involved in circulating, chasing and analysing questionnaires, and some of the administrative costs of the IFA, EAA or whoever in coordinating the project. Contributions in kind (which we would need to be eligible for Equal funds) could take the form of additional administration, and the time taken by archaeologists to complete and return the questionnaires.

As stated above, any advice, suggestions, ideas or improvements to the project outline are warmly welcomed.

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EAA committee on Training and Education via the e-mail

John Collis, UK

The Committee now has an e-mailing list to enable easy communication and discussion about various subjects of interest and debate between conferences. If you would like your name to be placed on the list (or taken off it, if you do not want to get our information), please let me know. No one is excluded. We are especially interested in the impact of the Bologna agreement, university teaching and professional training; we do not deal with teaching of archaeology in schools or to the wider public.

The 'Committee' primarily exists to gather information about training and education, and to share it around the world; you are not committed to do anything unless you volunteer! You will initially be flooded with information, because I try to send round all the previous documents, but usually I have about 2-3 mailings a year, so do not get too frightened. In future we may start taking some initiatives (e.g. grant applications), but these will depend very much on private activities and requests by our members.

Our structure is rather peculiar for the EAA. It consists of:

- A Chairman who represents us on the EAA Board: François Bertemes,
- A Secretary who does all the work (or much of it!): John Collis,
- An Executive Committee who may have to do some work, but are there for quick consultation if necessary: Eduard Krekoviè (Bratislava University, Slovakia) and

Gonzalo Ruiz Zapatero (Complutense University, Madrid, Spain), *but we are looking for a couple more.*

- Country representatives: who will have quite a lot of work to do in the future, disseminating information and collecting it.
- Members: anyone on my mailing list who is also a member of the EAA, which gives you voting rights.
- Corresponding members: Anyone on my mailing list who is not a paid-up member of the EAA.
- Working Committees, looking at specific problems often in specific countries: we have none at the moment.

Otherwise, our main activity is organising an annual Round Table discussing topics of general interest, often in conjunction with the EAA Forum for Professional Associations in Archaeology, as well as our Annual General Meeting, and our report to the EAA at its annual meeting.

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EAA Conferences

The EAA 9th Annual Meeting in Saint Petersburg 10th-14th September 2003



The Winter Palace St. Petersburg

The EAA 2003 Conference was held in the conference facilities of the Saint Petersburg State University and the Hermitage, in Russia, 10th-14th September 2003. 660 delegates from 42 countries attended the Meeting.

The Conference was sponsored by five organizations including the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and the Fund for Cultural Exchange. Wenner-Gren provided a grant fund, which enabled 19 members from Eastern Europe to attend the meeting. In total 60 delegates from Eastern Europe (outside the Russian Federation) attended the Saint Petersburg Conference.

At the opening ceremony, speeches were made by Prof. Mikhail Piotrovsky (Director of the State Hermitage), Prof. Ludmila

Verbitzkaya (Rector of St Petersburg University), Prof. Andrey Dvornichenko (Dean at the Historical Faculty of St Petersburg State University) and Prof. Willem Willems (tEAA President). The opening lecture on "Archaeology in St. Petersburg and St. Petersburg in Archaeology" was held by Prof. Leo Klejn.

At the opening ceremony Dr. Victor Trifonov from Russia, received the European Archaeological Heritage Prize for his outstanding contribution to the restoration, protection and presentation of a unique group of prehistoric megalithic tombs in a recreated cultural landscape in the Zhane Valley of Western Caucasus, Russia (see page 1).

During the Conference 48 academic sessions were held, containing more than 530 individual papers. 18 round table discussions took place. The poster exhibition displayed 59 posters. The exhibition space contained displays from 2 institutions. Among them the 10th Annual Meeting Organizer, gave a glimpse on what we can expect of the next year's meeting in Lyon, France.

The academic sessions, poster exhibitions and round table discussions were, as usual, complemented by a varied programme of social events including the wine reception directly after the opening ceremony, the party held on Thursday evening and finally the closing dinner on Saturday evening. All these events continue to be important opportunities to establish and re-establish contacts with colleagues working throughout Europe. On Friday evening, several "cultural events" were held – a chance for attendants to explore different aspects of the cultural life of Saint Petersburg.

187 attendants came from Russia and CIS (28 %), 63 % originated from Europe (UK and Sweden well represented) and 9 % came from the rest of the world.

Welcome to the EAA 10th Annual Meeting in Lyon, France 8th-12th September 2004



The 10th Annual Conference is being organized by Jacques Lasfargues of the Museum of Gallo-Roman Civilisation in Lyon and Françoise Audouze (former EAA executive board member) of the University of Paris 10 - Nanterre. For further **information on Lyon** please go to the websites:

http://www.lyon.fr/en_index.html
<http://www.ec-lyon.fr/tourisme/Lyon/>

For further information and registration, please contact the EAA 2004 Secretariat. Session proposals and queries about the 10th Annual Meeting are welcome! The address is:

EAA 2004 Secretariat
Musée Gallo-Romain
17, rue Cléber
69005 Lyon
France
Tel: + 33 4 72 384937
Fax: + 33 4 72 387742
E-mail: aaa2004@raa.se
Website: www.e-a-a.org



Pre-registration for the Lyon Conference

The pre-registration form is now available on the EAA website: www.e-a-a.org

Deadline for submission of pre-registration form is 31st January, 2004.

The on-line pre-registrations will be sent directly to the EAA Secretariat, and will then be forwarded to the Conference Secretariat in Lyon. Postal pre-registrations should be sent directly to the Lyon Address.

Cork, Ireland **September 2005**

The 11th Annual Conference in 2005 is planned to take place in Cork, Ireland.

Krakow, Poland **September 2006**

The 12th annual Conference will be held in Krakow, Poland.

Notes and Announcements



2004

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize was instituted by the European Association of Archaeologists in 1999. The prize is awarded annually by an independent committee to an individual, institution or (local or regional) government for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage. In principle, this can be any contribution that is outstanding and of European scope or importance, it does not have to be a scientific contribution. The prize for 2004 will be awarded during the Annual Meeting of the EAA in Lyon, on the 11th September.

The EAA Committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize, consists of: David Breeze, Scotland, Jürgen Kunow, Germany, Katalin Wollak, Hungary, Sebastiano Tusa, Italy, and Kristian Kristiansen, Sweden (chairperson).

The Committee will discuss all serious proposals for the award. Nominations may be made by any of the following:

- Members of the Association (all grades of membership)
- Professors and heads of departments of archaeology in European universities and institutes
- Directors of governmental heritage management organizations and agencies in European countries (members of the Council of Europe)
- Non-governmental archaeological, heritage, and professional organizations in European countries.

You are invited to use the form to nominate a person, institution, or a (local or regional) government. The form will be sent to you by the secretariat via e-mail on request and will also be available on the EAA website: www.e-a-a.org).

Nominations, with full citations, should be sent to:

**EAA SECRETARIAT
C/O RIKSANTIKVARIEÄMBETET UV VÄST
BOX 10259
434 23 KUNGSBACKA
SWEDEN
OR BY EMAIL TO:
PETRA.NORDIN@RAA.SE.**

**THE CLOSING DATE FOR RECEIPT OF
PROPOSALS IS 31ST OF JANUARY 2004**

Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB)

Each year, the Archaeological Institute of America publishes Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB). AFOB lists archaeological projects all over the globe and is one of the primary resources for students and volunteers looking to participate. AFOB is also available online year-round. I would encourage you to post your fieldwork opportunities listing in our online fieldwork database. The listings are viewed hundreds of times each week. The Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB) is an established print resource and is now one of the foremost online resources for individuals looking for fieldwork.

AFOB Online now has several new features. You can update your listing at any time online. If you only have preliminary information on your project, we encourage you to list it now and update it at a later date. Preliminary listings will be flagged in the print edition of AFOB, with instructions to check online for the latest information.

We have also changed the format of AFOB Online. A "project profile" now appears in the right column with icons to give users a quick overview of important project features. Each listing may have an image as well. Please check the AFOB submission form for image requirements.

We encourage you to submit your project at AFOB Online on the AIA website at:
www.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=1015

There is no charge to post your listing with AFOB.

Archaeological Institute of America
Publications and New Media
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**AIA reserves the right to review all submissions and to publish only those it deems appropriate.*

Debates in World Archaeology

World Archaeology will be published quarterly from 2004. The fourth issue will be called **Debates in World Archaeology**, and will appear in December each year. The first three issues of the year will continue in the existing successful format.

Debates in World Archaeology will be exactly what the title says: a forum for debate, discussion and comment on topics of interest in the archaeology of the world. Papers may be of a variety of sizes and types, and may be submitted in topical groups, or individually (see below).

Each issue of **Debates** will have an editor, just as the other issues of *World Archaeology*. The editor of the first issue of **Debates** is Peter Rowley-Conwy). Contributions should reach him early in 2004 for publication in December 2004.

E-mail: P.A.Rowley-Conwy@durham.ac.uk

Contents

The aim is flexibility, to accommodate as diverse a range of debate and comment as possible. Some suggestions follow, but they are not meant to be prescriptive. The best guideline for potential contributors is: if in doubt, submit! All contributions will be refereed:

- a) Groups of two to five papers (1500 to 5000 words in length) debating a particular topic or area. If desired, such groups could have an independent topic editor, who would be identified as such in the contents page, and who might write an introduction to the group. The editor of **Debates** will arrange for them to be refereed – referees would consider both the individual papers and the group as a whole.
- b) Individual papers (1500 to 5000 words). These could be statements to generate debate, or might discuss issues of topical

interest or new research results. They could be responses to papers previously published in **Debates** or regular issues of *World Archaeology*, or elsewhere. They might be topical overviews or historical reviews, or consider the impact of important ideas or texts.

- c) Smaller contributions (up to 1500 words), submitted individually or in groups. These could be statements for debate, responses to items previously published, or comments on items of interest.

Submission

The editor welcomes all submissions and suggestions. Please check a recent issue of *World Archaeology* for authors' guidelines, or find them at our website:

<http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/routledge/00438243.html>

Conferences

Object Excavation - Intervention: Dialogues between Sculpture and Archaeology

4th-5th June 2004
Leeds, UK

This two-day international and interdisciplinary conference aims to bring together archaeologists and art historians to discuss the links between sculpture and archaeology. We invite papers, for example, that look at:

- The history of archaeological thought and archaeological discovery in relation to the history of sculpture
- Archaeology as a metaphor in modernity and psychoanalysis
- Issues of depth/surface and the role of discovery and revelation
- Myths of origins and the ways in which the archaeological dig, the cave and the quarry have been variously appropriated
- The philosophy of place and the ways in which questions of site-specificity are significant to both sculpture and archaeology (in urban, rural and industrial environments)
- How notions of 'archaism' and 'classicism' etc. have been constructed through archaeology and have been taken up politically
- by sculptors, archaeologists and writers at different times

We are very interested in papers that trace those historical moments when there seems to have been a 'symbiosis' between sculpture and archaeological discovery, from c. 1700 to the present.

We are also particularly interested in reading proposals from archaeologists who are interested in sculpture and who are interested in sharing new approaches to archaeology with sculpture historians.

E-mail contact: liz@henry-moore.ac.uk.

Website: <http://www.henry-moore-fdn.co.uk>



INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Tel: 0118 3786446 Fax: 0118 3786448

Email: admin@archaeologists.net

www.archaeologists.net

Annual Conference for Archaeologists

at the University of Liverpool

6 - 8 April 2004

in association with the Department of Archaeology

Sessions include:

Archaeology & the media, Improving our skills
The historic environment: future perfect?
Interpreting archaeology to the public
Professionals, institutes & the historic environment
Palaeolithic & mesolithic archaeology, Urban design
The World in one region, Maritime archaeology
Archaeological science & site management
Wessex archaeology coastal & marine section
Battlefield archaeology

Events: Conference dinner; wine reception; party; excursions

Sponsored by:



ENGLISH HERITAGE

International Workshop 'Multiple Landscapes, Merging Past and Present in Landscape Planning'

7th-9th June 2004
Wageningen, The Netherlands

Landscape history is a topic of current research and debate in Europe and the United States. Archaeologists, historical geographers, ecologists and historians have made tremendous progress in producing data on the genesis of man-made landscapes. Politicians and planners take a public interest in the results of archaeological and historical research. Nevertheless, many questions remain about the role of historical data in strategic policy documents and, particularly, in operational decision-making in land use planning and landscape design.

Action research, joint learning, interdisciplinary research, prospection and stakeholder participation pose challenges for researchers and others active in the field of archaeology, historical geography, landscape ecology and environmental planning and design.

To facilitate this debate and make it more accessible the international workshop 'Multiple landscape, merging past and present in landscape planning' is being organized. This workshop will be held in Wageningen, The Netherlands, from 7th-9th June, 2004.

Attending the workshop will give you the opportunity to exchange knowledge with colleagues in the fields of environmental planning, landscape architecture, archaeology, historical geography and landscape policy.

The primary aim of the workshop is to discuss the contribution of scientific knowledge to the archaeological-historical landscape in landscape planning and design. A further aim of the workshop is to identify future research questions. The three-day workshop will include keynote speeches, paper presentations and a field trip. The workshop is organized under the auspices of the NWO (Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research - programme Protecting and Developing the Dutch Archaeological-Historical Landscape), ISOMUL (the International Study Group On Multiple Use of Land) and the Land Use Planning Group (Wageningen University).

More detailed information:

<http://www.wau.nl/rpv/isomul/workshop2004>

Histories of archaeology Archives, Ancestors, Practices

A Major International Conference on the History of Archaeology

**17th-19th June, 2004
Göteborg University, Sweden**

Organized by the EC funded AREA network ([Archives of European Archaeology www.area-archives.org](http://Archives_of_European_Archaeology_www.area-archives.org)) this conference will promote the latest directions and advances in the field. The histories of archaeology explored here will move beyond more traditional regional or chronological frameworks, and encourage thematic and problem-oriented historical approaches, which will shed new light on the scientific, cultural and ideological contexts of archaeology.

Themes include:

- Sources and methods for the history of archaeology
- Archaeological practices
- Questions of identity
- Visualising archaeology

Five successive sessions are planned, each lasting half a day and including some 5-7 speakers, including both established scholars and emergent

researchers. English is the recommended language of communication.

Information on venues, accommodation, fees, is available as is an online registration form for speakers and attendants.

For more information and expression of interest, see the website: www.hum.gu.se/ark

E-mail:

historiesofarchaeology@archaeology.gu.se

22nd Nordic Archaeology Conference

**18th-23rd August, 2004
Oulu, Finland,**

Archaeology in the North of Finland has a chance to present itself to the international research community in August 2004, when archaeologists at the University of Oulu host the 22nd Nordic Conference on Archaeology. The Giellagas Institute at the University of Oulu as well as Kierikki Stone Age Centre and Kierikki Registered Association are our partners in this conference.

The Nordic Archaeology Conference, the most important regular gathering in the field, is the largest humanities event ever to take place in Oulu. The time-honoured conference has convened at three to four year intervals in Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland during the past 80 years. The previous meeting was in Akureyri, Iceland, in 2001. The conference has not been arranged in Finland since 1986 when Turku acted as host.

Information about the submission of abstracts, the programme, excursions and registration are to be found on the website:

<http://www oulu.fi/nak22/english.html>

The Significance of Portages

**30th September - 3rd October, 2004.
Rosfjord Strandhotell, Lyngdal, Vest-Agder,
Norway.**

***Monuments in the landscape
Transit points in transport zones
Nodes of power and control of transportation
Catalysts of the adaptation of transport vessel
types and techniques***

***Watersheds in the cognitive worlds of
"mobile Man."***

The portages constitute a particularly characteristic feature of the Norwegian coast. This was pointed out by the historian, Yngvar Nielsen, in 1904. His statement has been substantiated recently by the recently deceased pioneering archaeologist, Povl

Simonsen, Prof. of Archaeology of the University of Tromsø and has been resuscitated in later years by the maritime archaeologist Pål Nymoen of the Norwegian Maritime Museum of Oslo.

The portages are certainly characteristic of Norway, but this statement requires qualification. They have a significant place not only on the coast, but also inland. And even if the dramatic topography of Norway as a whole adds to their significance in this area, their role is indeed international.

By a portage is meant the shortest stretch of land in any area between two waters, at the sea, or between lakes and rivers. To a certain extent any portage is to be defined as a watershed. Since the transition between these concepts is rather fluid the cultural importance of watersheds in general are of current interest as well. By using portages at the coast a dangerously exposed area of open water may have been avoided. A sizeable number of these portages have been used in the past to haul or to carry boats across the land, but in each case this has to be proven by archaeological or historical sources. Their basic significance is only an overland passage. The portages are a salient feature of a fundamentally amphibious way of transport in prehistoric and partly also historical times. In addition they have accordingly been as typical of the inland as of the coast and the archipelagos.

Research on portages is only in its inception. It comprises many differing aspects. The importance of their everyday economic significance should be heeded. Too much has been made of dramatic or exceptional historical events. Too many have been assigned more than local significance.

It has been deemed necessary to attain a scientifically viable understanding of the many-sided aspects of portages. In order to do so the international perspective is vital. But also the local and regional interest must be encouraged by research in different fields.

The subject of portages has never been treated in a concentrated way, neither in literature nor as a conference project. The County Municipality of Vest-Agder will therefore arrange *the first international conference of this kind* and publish the proceedings.

The conference is divided into two sessions, one 3-day session in the English language and another 2-day session in the Nordic languages, both including an excursion day. The lecturers represent Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Germany, Poland, Russia, Romania and Turkey, but also other areas are implied by the contents of the planned lectures.

The keynote speaker for the first English session is Prof. Andrew Sherratt, Institute of Archaeology, Oxford University.

E-mail contact: christer.westerdahl@vaf.no

International Congress on Beer in Prehistory and Antiquity

**4th-6th October 2004
Barcelona, Spain**

The International Congress on Beer in Prehistory and Antiquity will bring together international experts in archaeology and history of beer and fermented beverages from all over the world. The Congress will take place in Barcelona (Catalonia, Spain) between 4th-6th October 2004. This event is organized by the Project of Archaeology of Food at the University of Barcelona and the Spanish Commission of the International Committee of Anthropology of Food. The Congress is supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, of the Spanish Government.

The programme includes invited papers by experts, as well as contributed oral presentations and posters, covering established and developing areas in the field of beer in prehistory and antiquity and related subjects in all the world. The registration fees will be 160 Euro.

Themes include:

- Beer and Cereal Fermented Beverages in Archaeological, Archaeobotanical and Ethnobotanical Research in the World
- The Origins and Ancient History of Beer and Cereal Fermented Beverages (Ancient Near-East civilisations, Egyptians, Greeks, Phoenicians, Punics, Greeks, Romans).
- Beer in Late Roman and Early Medieval times
- Maize "Chichas" in the American Archaeology
- Anthropological studies on beer applied to archaeology and the history of beer

Abstract Guidelines

Authors may list a preference for a poster or oral presentation of their paper. However, the organizers reserve the right to place the contribution in either category.

1. The abstract must be in Spanish and/or English
2. The maximum length of the abstract is 400 words
3. A title must be included at the top of the abstract
4. Add author names or affiliations to the abstract text. Please, provide the following information:
 - last name
 - first name
 - title of abstract
 - affiliation
 - mailing address
 - telephone number
 - e-mail address
 - oral or poster presentation preference

The deadline for receipt of abstracts is 30th April, 2004.

Abstracts can either be submitted via e-mail (preferred) or via regular mail.

Abstracts should be mailed to:
congresocerveza@terra.es



International Aerial Archaeology Conference, Munich, Germany,

'Aerial Archaeology – European Advances'

A decade on from Kleinmachnow

Sunday 5th to Wednesday 8th September 2004

To be held at:

**Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege,
München, Deutschland -
Bavarian State Department for Historical
Monuments, Munich, Germany**

~ CALL FOR PAPERS ~

The Aerial Archaeology Research group is proud to welcome you to its 2004 Annual Meeting in Munich, Germany. In September 1994 the historic *Symposium zur Luftbildarchäologie in Ostmitteleuropa*, 'Aerial Archaeology in Central and Eastern Europe', was held at Kleinmachnow, Brandenburg, drawing together aerial archaeology and remote sensing practitioners from across Europe following the fall of the Iron Curtain. Ten years on, the Munich conference will celebrate and investigate the progress of aerial and ground remote sensing in Europe and surrounding countries, addressing a number of key academic, technical, management, survey and archive issues over three main conference days. The conference will feature a special one-day session Revealing Neolithic Europe, to be followed on the third day by Aerial Archaeology and Remote Sensing – European Advances.

Email: toby.driver@rcamhw.org.uk

See full details on the AARG website
<http://aarg.univie.ac.at/>

EAA Schedule of Activities in 2004 (January-June)

January

Issue 6:2 of the Journal (2003) will be sent out.
Membership is due to renewal.

31st January:

Deadline for **pre-registration forms** for the
Lyon Conference.

31st January

Deadline for **proposals for candidates** for the
European Archaeological Heritage Prize

February

Second Mailing from the Conference
Organizers

20th-22nd February

Editorial and executive board meeting

March

Nomination Committee Meeting

25th March

Registration deadline to receive the first issue
of the EJA on time

1st April

List of members sent to SAGE

May

Candidate letter and form sent out to the
Members, also available as pdf-files on the
website

15th May

Deadline for sending session proposals and
papers to the Conference Organizers

30th May

Deadline for articles and announcements for
TEA Nr. 21

30th June

Deadline for membership registration to
receive the first two issues of the EJA in
August
TEA nr 21 will be put on the web

DIARY

20th – 22nd February 2004

Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology
School of Classics, Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland
Contact:

THE SOMA 2004 COMMITTEE, c/o The School of
Classics, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Republic of
Ireland

E-mail: soma@tcd.ie

Website:

<http://www.tcd.ie/Classics/soma/somahome.html>

22nd – 24th March, 2004

Making the Means Transparent: research -
methodologies in archaeological heritage
management

University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Contact: Dr John Carman, Affiliated Lecturer,
Department of Archaeology, University of

Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3DZ,
tel 01223 333323, fax 01223 333503.

E-mail: rjc16@cam.ac.uk

31st March – 4th April, 2004

Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting
2004

Montreal, Québec, Canada.

Website: www.saa.org/meetings/index.html

6th – 8th April, 2004

IFA Annual Conference

University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

Session proposals and/or paper titles can be sent to Conference Committee, Institute of Field Archaeologists, University of Reading, 2 Earley Gate, PO Box 239, Reading, RG6 6AU, fax 0118 378 6448.

E-mail administrator@archaeologists.net

3rd – 7th May, 2004

34th International Symposium on Archaeometry
Zaragoza, Spain

Website: www.archaeometry2004.info

17th-19th June, 2004

Histories of archaeology

Archives, Ancestors, Practices - A major international conference on the history of archaeology

Göteborg University, Sweden

Organized by the EC funded AREA network
(Archives of European Archaeology www.area-archives.org)

E-mail:

historiesofarchaeology@archaeology.gu.se

11th – 15th August, 2004

15th European meeting of the Paleopathology Association

Dept. of Arch., University of Durham, UK

Contact: Dr Charlotte Roberts, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, Durham DH1 3LE tel: (+44) 0191 3341154, fax 0191 33441101.

E-mail: ppa2004.conference@durham.ac.uk

Website: www.dur.ac.uk/ppa2004.conference

18th-23rd August, 2004

22nd Nordic Archaeology Conference

Oulu, Finland

Website: <http://www.oulu.fi/nak22/english.html>

29th August – 2nd September, 2004

MESO 2005

Belfast, Ireland, UK

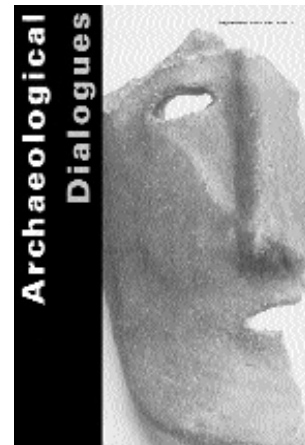
The 7th International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe

Website:

www.ulstermuseum.org.uk/meso2005.html

Archaeological Dialogues

- New to Cambridge in
2003 -



Managing Editors

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Peter van Dommelen, Univ. of Glasgow, UK

Fokke Gerritsen, Vrije Universiteit,
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Archaeological Dialogues has become one of the leading journals for debating innovative issues in European archaeology. It includes discussion articles, review essays and in-depth interviews, which encourage debate and critical analysis

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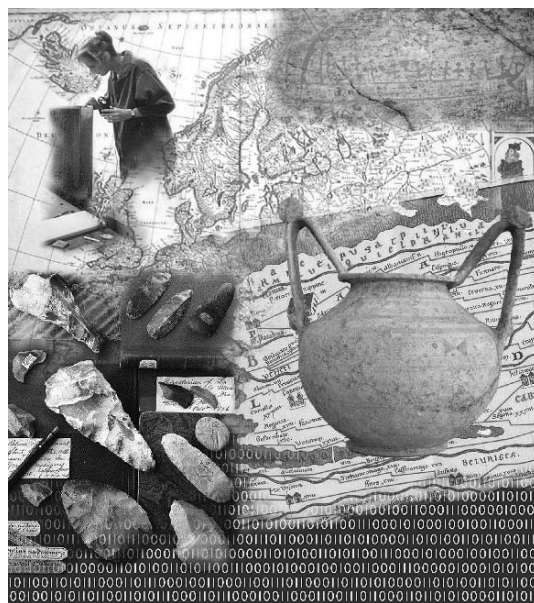
From the Editor

Despite our requests, we have received very little copy for this edition of the TEA, hence the slim-line version of the newsletter. We do urge all members to use the newsletter to promote and publish their projects and discussions. The deadline for the next issue is 31st October 2004.

Reports

The European Reference Collection (eRC)

G. Lange, THE NETHERLANDS



It is nearly a year ago that we sent out news on the European Reference Collection (eRC) initiative. There is a rather dramatic explanation for this: we waited for positive news, but only just recently message came that both a Culture 2000 bid and our national application were not (yet) rewarded. New efforts are underway however, and we keep on being optimistic about the future developments. You'll probably wonder: why the optimism?

In the first place, just after the EAA conference in St. Petersburg, Jon Kenny from ADS/ARENA, took the lead in composing the Culture 2000 bid for a pilot European Reference Collection (eRC) in which some of you were involved. Many were not invited since we already had ten participants from ten countries, and that was in itself a challenging number to manage in a EU-project.

Further, as a sequel to our feasibility study¹ for the National Reference Collection (NRC) in the Netherlands, we organised a working conference on the scientific foundation of the European Reference Collection on 13th and 14th of May, in Amersfoort. Some 20 speakers, specialists in the preservation and presentation of digital archaeological data and in data harvesting from digital archives, were invited to present papers on their work. Other participants were colleagues from Belgium and the Netherlands. We would have loved to invite all of you but the budget and facilities were limited. The proceedings from the conference will be published later this year, and we hope that through these you can share the enthusiasm felt during these two days.

¹ See the English Summary and Overview in
<http://www.archis.nl/content/documenten/nrc.pdf>.

One of the results of our meeting is that we will try to establish a more formal working structure within the EAA, and if possible, with the approval of the Board, we would like to set up a working party for the eRC. This would give the present and future discussions a formal basis and an opportunity for ongoing development.

On a national level we receive support for our ideas from unexpected partners. The notion that concise collections of selected specimens as examples (Reference Collections) has been taken up by other cultural heritage sectors as it is appreciated that this could be the key to the problem of digitalisation for the immense amount of cultural heritage at large. Archaeology has an advantage here, because we have been thinking along these lines for ages! It also means that the discussion about the theoretical background to Reference Collections will be renewed and most probably be fuelled by new ideas from outside archaeology. A challenging thought indeed!

The National Reference Collection (INRC) is part of another bid on the automatic enrichment and dissemination of cultural heritage. In this project, image retrieval plays a fundamental role. We expect decisions about our application any day now.

This year there will not be a Round Table dedicated to the eRC at the EAA 2004. Delegates are invited to join the ARENA-session that is scheduled for the morning of the 9th of September in Lyon. There and in the corridors I'll be pleased to talk to you about the status of the project and our plans for the future.

With kind regards,
Guus Lange



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PO BOX 1600
3800 BP Amersfoort, Netherlands
+31 33 4227532/695/777
g.lange@archis.nl - www.archis.nl/projecten/NRC

EAA News from the Secretariat

Delayed delivery of the Journal in 2004

Due to contract negotiations between SAGE and the EAA in 2002, the production of the Journal was suspended for at least six months. The production is now 12 months behind schedule. Happily, the issue 6:3 (the last issue of 2003) is soon ready to be printed and is expected to be delivered in August. Issue 7:1 (the first issue of 2004) is now under production.

The Secretariat receives a lot of questions about the Journal and I hope this information will be at help. I am also very sorry for the inconvenience it might have caused you.

Editorship EJA

The current general editor Mark Pearce, will step down in September 2004. EAA is looking for a new Editor. Applications for the post of the General Editor have been received and the EAA board will make an announcement in Lyon.

Change of EAA Web Server

At the board meeting in St Petersburg 2003, the EAA board decided to change the company hosting the web server. The new American host can provide a much larger server space. This is in line with the EAA goal to expand the web site to include a review's section and also to provide a more informative EAA member's site. A committee has been set up, which will regulate the information to be posted on the web.

However, the change of server caused a problem with the EAA on-line membership form, which disappeared for at least 3 months (November 2003 – February 2004). Our webmaster Andrew Leszczewicz in Canada, has now made a new form, so please fill it in if you need to renew or start your membership. Please don't forget to fill in the amount you want to pay.

New moves for the Secretariat in 2004

In February, the UV Väst Office moved from Kungsbacka to Mölndal. The move has caused some disruptions in the work of the EAA Secretariat and I still have some piles of papers to sort out. The new address is:

EAA Secretariat
C/o Riksantikvarieämbetet, UV Väst
Kvarnbygatan 12
431 34 Mölndal
Sweden
Tel: + 46 31 3342905
Fax: + 46 31 3342901
Email: petra.nordin@raa.se
Web-site: www.e-a-a.org

The first EAA Secretariat (1993-1997) was hosted by Riksantikvaren in Oslo, Norway. The second Secretariat was hosted by MoLAS in London, UK, between 1997 and 1999. In July 1999 Riksantikvarieämbetet UV Väst in Sweden took over the responsibility of the Secretariat and from 2005, the fourth secretariat will be hosted by the Institute of Archaeology in Prague, Czech Republic.

In December 2004 the Secretariat will move from Sweden to the Institute of Archaeology in Prague. From January 1st 2005, the Institute in Prague will host the fourth EAA Secretariat. Sylvie Voláková will take over the administration of the EAA, replacing Petra Nordin who is currently running the Secretariat from Sweden. Those of you attending the 10th Annual Meeting will have the chance to meet Sylvie in Lyon in September.

EAA Student Award 2004

The European Association of Archaeologists instituted the EAA Student Award in 2002. The prize is awarded annually for the best paper presented by a student or archaeologist, working on a dissertation, at the EAA conference. The papers are evaluated for their academic merit and innovative ideas by the Award Selection Committee. The Committee in 2004 consists of representatives of the EAA Executive Board and the Scientific Committee of the Lyon conference.

The Award shall consist of a diploma. The winner of the award will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting on the 11th of September, 2004.

All MA and Ph.D. students as well as archaeologists working on a dissertation, who present a paper at the conference are eligible to apply, and are urged to submit their papers to the Award Selection Committee for consideration **by 30th August 2004 at the latest**. The entries should be mailed to the EAA Secretariat's address or e-mailed to Arkadiusz Marciniak, the EAA Secretary at: arekmar@amu.edu.pl

Notices

Legal Protection of Cultural Property: A Selective Resource Guide

New on LLRX.com for April 11, 2004:
<http://www.llrx.com>

Legal Protection of Cultural Property: A Selective Resource Guide

<http://www.llrx.com/features/culturalproperty.htm>

Louise Tsang's guide focuses on the major sources of information, both print and online, concerning the protection of cultural property in wartime, international trade in cultural property, and the laws applicable to the illicit traffic of art and antiquities.

SOMA 2005

The Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology is come to the 9th edition and thanks to the past successful meetings it became an important appointment for post-graduate researchers coming from Europe and beyond. In 2005 SOMA will be held at Chieti University, in Central Italy.

We would like to stress the importance of treating the Mediterranean area in a deeper perspective. Papers dealing with arguments like sea, trade, colonisation (and even piracy!) are, in this sense, the most welcome. Moreover, we would like to invite papers focusing on Mediterranean areas which received very poor attention in the past editions of SOMA, such as Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, etc.. in other words North Africa and the West.

Nevertheless papers dealing with any Mediterranean area or period will be appreciated.

Although the conference is held in Italy, English will be the only language admitted, in order to maintain the usual organization of SOMA conferences. Each paper will be presented in 15 minutes and followed by discussion. Only graduate students and young scholars and researchers will be admitted as participants.

For registration please use only the online registration form.

www.soma2005.org; info@soma2005.org

Culture 2000

The 2005 call for Culture 2000 is out - at last! Deadlines are 15 October (1 year projects) and 29 October (2-3 year projects) which has been published in the Official Journal at the following website:

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/search/search_oj.html

Since 8th July EUCLID's own updated information sheets can be downloaded via our Culture 2000 web-site: www.culture2000.info.

You can access the official criteria and the application form from the EC's official web-site: http://europa.eu.int/comm/culture/eac/index_en.html

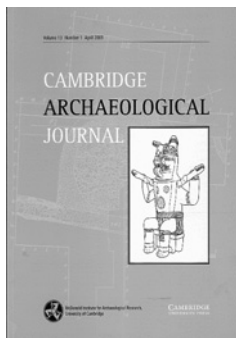
Workshops and surgeries for Culture 2000 applicants are currently being planned for September. The next round of our popular CulturEuro seminars (on the whole range of EU opportunities for the cultural sector) will be in September-October, in various cities across the UK. Further information on these events will be available soon at: www.euclid.info/uk/seminars/index.htm.

Best wishes,

The EUCLID Team

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L1 5AP, UK
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F: +44 (0)151 709 8647
W: www.euclid-uk.info or: www.culture2000.info
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abilities as reflected in the religion,
iconography and other characteristics
of early societies, whether prehistoric or
possessed of writing systems.

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Tara, Ireland



The Board of the EAA has been made aware of plans for the new M3 motorway which is to run north-west from Dublin close to the internationally famous Hill of Tara in eastern Ireland, and of debate within Ireland about the course of the motorway and the appropriate measures to mitigate possible damage to the archaeology of the area. A statement posted on this site on 11 May 2004 has generated much interest. Any inaccuracies in that statement are regretted. We refer interested archaeologists to the following links for a full airing of the issues:

- [Statement concerning the M3 motorway project near the Hill of Tara](#) - by Brian K. Duffy, Chief Archaeologist, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin
- [Tara and the M3 toll-motorway](#) - website of the Department of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway

APPEAR - Accessibility projects. Sustainable preservation and enhancement of urban subsoil archaeological remains.

Some of you will already be familiar with this project, having very kindly offered information and help previously. Others may not yet have heard about APPEAR, but we hope that you will find it of interest.

The enhancement and presentation of urban archaeological sites to the public requires input from a number of stakeholders from diverse backgrounds and fields of expertise.

The APPEAR Project focuses on this issue and attempts to develop the concept called "accessibility project". It examines how the actions linked with the integration of a site within its architectural and urban context, its enhancement and its exploitation must be carried out in such a way as to be compatible with the conservation needs and any future scientific use of the remains. The aim of the APPEAR Project is to provide resources and methods to decision-makers and experts involved in such projects to enable them to make appropriate choices when faced with these situations.

On our website, www.in-situ.be, you will find:

- an overall presentation of the project, its participants and the research work plan;

- thematic articles (position papers) periodically issued by the Consortium;
- interim reports (known as deliverables) with summaries;
- information on case studies in various European countries;
- information about the international conference planned for 2005;
- News bulletins relating to the project.

We would be delighted if you would care to consult the website to learn more about the progress of the research and we welcome your comments and opinions. You will receive a message to let you know when new material has been added to the site.

In order to keep our list of contacts up to date and to keep you informed, we would be grateful if you could send us your complete details.

All messages should be sent to us at the following e-mail address: insitu@win.be.

The Appear project is financed by the EC under the programme entitled "Energy, Environment and Development", key action 4: The city of tomorrow and cultural heritage, action 4.2.3.: Foster integration of cultural heritage in the urban setting.

EAA Schedule of Activities in 2004 (July-December)

August

Voting letter and biographies will be sent to the EAA members.

3rd September

Ballot papers sent by ordinary mailing should be at the EAA Secretariat's desk.

7-12 September

10th EAA Annual meeting will take place in Lyon, France.

10th September

12.00 noon deadline for sending ballot papers by email and for voting at the Conference. A ballot box could be found at the Secretariat's desk in Lyon. Don't forget to bring your unique number!

31st October

Deadline for sending in contributions to the Newsletter for TEA 20.

December

EAA membership renewal forms will be sent out.

December

Issue 7:1-7:3 of the Journal will be sent out. The TEA will be sent to the members as a pdf-file.

31st December

EAA Membership for 2004 expires. Please renew your membership for 2005!

EAA Conferences

Information from the Lyon Conference Secretariat:

YOUR REGISTRATION TO THE EAA CONGRESS / LYON / 7-12 September 2004 !

Dear Madam and Sir,
Lyon welcomes the European Association of Archaeologist Congress between 7th-12th September 2004, and wishes to have your presence and participation in this event!

We would like to bring your attention to **the limited number of places for the tours and excursions / please register as soon as possible!**

3 days Tours 5th-7th September

- Palaeolithic in Burgundy
- Late prehistory & antiquity in Languedoc
- Greek & roman antiquities in Provence
- Middle Age in Burgundy

Excursions on 12th September

- Lyon by boat
- Gallo Roman and Medieval monuments of Lyon
- Vienne and St Romain en Gal
- Palaeo-Christian & Medieval monuments of Grenoble
- Iron Age & Gallo-Roman Auvergne
- Gallo-Roman and Medieval Ardeche
- Mont Beuvray
- The Roman & Middle Ages in Autun

Your registration for the Congress and Tours will be highly appreciated by July 23rd!

<http://www.eaa-lyon-2004.org>

Lyon, France, 7th-12th September 2004



View over Lyon by night.

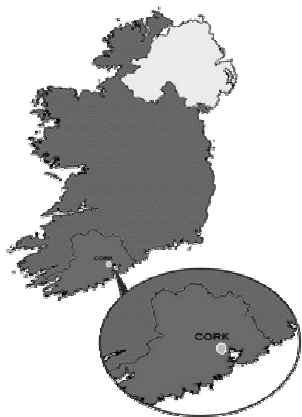
The Tenth Annual Meeting of the EAA, in 2004, will take place in Lyon at the invitation of Jacques Lasfargues of the Museum of Gallo-Roman

Civilisation in Lyon and Françoise Audouze of the University of Paris 10.

The meeting will take place in the premises of the University of Lyon III, where excellent facilities are available.

For further information on the conference programme, registrations and sessions visit the French website: <http://www.eaa.iso-intl.com>

Cork, Ireland, 6-11 September 2005



The 11th Annual Conference in 2005 is planned to take place in Cork, Ireland, 6-11 September. The same year, Cork will be the European City of Culture.



At the end of May 2004, the President and the Secretariat attended the first meeting with the conference organisers. Preparations are going well. Maurice Hurley and Gina Johnson, at the Cork City Council, will organise the conference together with Elizabeth Twohig, at the Dept. of Archaeology, Cork University College. The conference will take place at University College.

The web-site will be ready in September and the first announcement will be made at time of the Lyon Conference. Later this year, registration forms will be available.



Cork University College, the Conference venue in 2005.

Krakow, Poland: September 2006

The 12th annual Conference will be held in Krakow, Poland. Preparations for the meeting are going smoothly. Halina Dobrzanska, at the Institute of

Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, will organise the Conference.



Krakow, Poland

DIARY

11 – 15 August 2004

15TH EUROPEAN MEETING OF THE
PALEOPATHOLOGY ASSOCIATION
University of Durham, Durham, UK

Contact: Charlotte Roberts, Department of Archaeology,
University of Durham, Durham DG1 3LE, UK.

Email: ppa2004.conference@durham.ac.uk

Web-site: www.durham.ac.uk/ppa2004.conference

1-3 September 2004

SUSTAINING EUROPE'S CULTURAL HERITAGE:
FROM RESEARCH TO POLICY
Westminster, London, United Kingdom

This 6th EC conference on cultural heritage aims to bridge the gap that is often perceived between policy-makers and researchers. Its objectives are to:

- Highlight the technological and multi-disciplinary nature of scientific research projects on cultural heritage.
- Demonstrate the potential of research projects to inform cultural heritage policies and policies in other sectors.
- Present progress reports or final results from research projects on the protection of the moveable and immovable cultural heritage

Web-site:

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/sustainableheritage/ec-conference/>

5 – 12 September 2004

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF
ARCHAEOLOGISTS 10TH ANNUAL MEETING
University of Lyon, Lyon, France

(more details under "Future EAA conferences") **Contact:**
Musée Gallo-Romain, 17, rue Cléberg, 69005 Lyon,
France. **Fax:** + 33 4 72387742

Email: secreariateaa@rhone.fr

Web-site: <http://www.eaa.iso-intl.com>

27 September – 2 October 2004ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE
PRESERVATION WITHIN THE LIGHT OF NEW
TECHNOLOGIES

Szazhalombatta, Hungary

The highly successful Százhalombatta Training Week (Hungary) that has been taking place every year since 1998 will be organised jointly by Matrica Museum (Százhalombatta) and Archaeolingua Foundation. This year, we wish to broaden the workshop to an international level, expecting the participation of graduates and PhD students from all over Europe.

Web-site: www.epoch-net.org

4 – 6 October 2004INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON BEER IN
PREHISTORY AND ANTIQUITY

University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

Contact: Jordi Juan Tresserras, Projecte Arqueologia dels Aliments, Programa de Gestió Cultural, University of Barcelona, Campus Mundet, Pg. Vall d'Hebron, 171 Edif. Llevant Desp. 008, 08035 Barcelona, Spain. **Email:** congresocerveza@terra.es

22 – 24 October 2004

PREHISTORIC POTTERY: RECENT RESEARCH

University of Bradford, Bradford, UK

Contact: Alex Gibson, Ceramics Research Group, Dept. of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, UK. **Email:** a.m.gibson@bradford.ac.uk

2 – 4 December 2004INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: "FROM
KNOWLEDGE OF LANDSCAPES TO
LANDSCAPING ACTION"

Palais des Congrès, Bordeaux, France

The aim of this colloquium is to bring together researchers from all over Europe for an update on the concepts and scientific methods implemented. It will also try to provide answers to questions about the effects of public policies on landscapes.

Contact: Colloque Paysage, 50 avenue de Verdun, 33 612 Cestas Cedex, France **Email:** colloquepaysage@bordeaux.cemagref.fr

Web-page: <http://landscape.lyon.cemagref.fr/>

8 – 11 December 2004GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE
ARCHAEOLOGY OF ISLANDS

University of Auckland, New Zealand

Contact: Matthew Campbell
Email: mj.campbell@auckland.ac.nz
Web-site: www.arts.auckland.ac.nz/ant/islands/index.htm

17th-19th December 2004

TARTAN TAG

University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

Web-site:

<http://www.gla.ac.uk/archaeology/tag/index.html>

5 – 10 January 2005SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
CONFERENCE

York, England

SHA Web-site: <http://www.sha.org>

or:

<http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/SHA2005/SHAwelcome.htm>

24 –26 February 2005SYMPOSIUM ON MEDITERRANEAN
ARCHAEOLOGY (SOMA)

Chieti University, Italy

We would like to stress the importance of treating the Mediterranean area in a wider perspective. Only graduate students, young scholars and researchers will be admitted as participants.

E-mail: info@soma2005.org

Web-page: www.soma2005.org

21 – 24 March 2005

CAA 2005

Polytechnic Institute, Tomar, Portugal

CAA is an international organisation bringing together archaeologists, mathematicians and computer scientists. Its aims are to encourage communication between these disciplines, to provide a survey of present work in the field and to stimulate discussion and future progress. To become a member you just need to pay a fee.

Email: caa2005@ipt.pt

Web-site: www.caaconference.org

30 March – 3 April 2005SAA 70TH ANNUAL MEETING

Salt Lake City, Utah

Web-site:

<http://www.saa.org/meetings/submissions.html>

29 August – 2 September 2005

MESO 2005

Belfast, Ireland, UK

The 7th International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe

Website: <http://www.ulstermuseum.com/meso2005/>

6 – 11 September 2005

11TH ANNUAL EAA MEETING IN CORK

Cork, Ireland, UK

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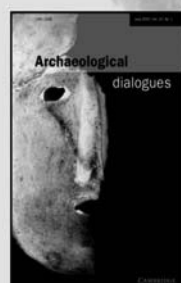
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The European Archaeologist

10th Anniversary Conference Issue

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Dear Reader,

It is hard to believe the EAA has been organising conferences for ten years now. To mark this event we felt it would be interesting to ask some of the key figures in the Association over the last decade to reminisce over their own first contacts with the EAA. In this TEA, you will find contributions written by Anthony Harding, Kristian Kristiansen, Henry Cleere, Willem Willems.

Ten years on and Europe itself has changed and expanded in a way perhaps none of us could have predicted, and the premises for archaeology within Europe have changed immeasurably. For many of us it comes as quite a shock to look back over the last decades and wonder how the time has gone by so quickly. Within this period careers have been made, and changed, and reassessed. For a growing number of European archaeologists the EAA has had a significant impact on their professional lives. This is increasingly evident in the enthusiasm with which the annual conferences are organised and attended and the many spin-offs that can be observed from the conference in the form of joint ventures in heritage and research programmes, the development of standards in training and policies as well as European joint ventures between commercial companies. Perhaps most important of all are the many professional and personal friendships that have been made and renewed on an annual basis.

The EAA remains a dynamic and relevant organisation for the future of European Archaeology. The annual conference is and particular remains the driving force behind the Association, and with this in mind, the present conference in Lyon promises to continue this tradition.

We look forward to (at least) the next ten years of your continued support for the EAA and, of course the TEA- the success and relevance of the newsletter depends on your contributions: enjoy the reading and the meeting!

*Karen Waugh, Editor TEA
Petra Nordin, Ass. Editor TEA*

Welcome to the 10th EAA Annual Meeting!

Anthony Harding, President EAA

It seems like yesterday that we met in Ljubljana to inaugurate our Association, but amazingly, it is ten years. In that time we have gone from strength to strength, and I am sure that the Lyon conference will enable us to become even stronger.

We owe the chance to meet in Lyon principally to two individuals: Françoise Audouze and Jacques Lasfargues. Both of them have worked tirelessly to organise the meeting and to assure the financial viability of the enterprise. For the latter, we also owe a great debt of thanks to the City of Lyon and the Rhône regional council. Many people do not realise how complicated and expensive it is to put on a conference like ours – it costs far more than what the conference fee brings in. Françoise and Jacques have succeeded brilliantly in bringing the tenth meeting to fruition, and we offer them our warmest thanks, in anticipation of what will I am sure be a highly successful event.

Since I took office in St Petersburg last year, a lot has happened within the EAA. By the time we leave Lyon we will have seen a change of Vice-President, Treasurer, Editor, and several Board members; and from January next year we will have a new home for our Secretariat and a new Administrator. A year from now we must choose a new General Secretary.

Members of the EAA perhaps do not realise that all of these people, with the single exception of the Administrator, work for the Association for free, and largely in their own time. All of them give hours of devoted service so that our Association can benefit. We need to bring in more people who believe in the EAA and are prepared to devote some time and effort to help it succeed – if you or someone you know can offer your services, then please come forward.

During our conference we will have the chance to say farewell and thank you to our retiring officers and Board members – Elin Dalen, Cecilia Åqvist, Mark Pearce, Felipe Criado Boado, and Teresa Chapa Brunet. They have given us an enormous amount of their time and our Association has profited greatly from it. We will thank them properly at Lyon but I want

to take this opportunity to express my deep personal thanks to them all – as well as to the continuing Board members and officers.

This will be the last conference where Petra Nordin serves as our Administrator, though she will continue to work for us till the end of 2004. It is hard to overestimate the debt that the EAA owes Petra. All of you who know her – and that seems to be about 95% of the membership – realise what a devoted servant we have had in Petra. Not only has she run our organisation with efficiency and economy; she has been a warm and welcoming presence at our meetings and in our computer inboxes. We will miss her, and we hope she will continue to come to our Annual Meetings.

At Lyon I shall pay proper tribute to all these colleagues and I am sure you will want to add your personal thanks and best wishes.

2004 has been interesting for public archaeology in many ways, some positive and some not so positive. The Board of the EAA has tried to keep up with developments, though lack of resources does not enable us to be as visible on the international scene as we would like. We have been urged to take a stand on a number of issues affecting the archaeological heritage, among them the development of the Roşia Montana gold mines in Romania and the construction of the M3 motorway near the Hill of Tara in Ireland. I have rapidly discovered that any statement we make has repercussions, since there are usually two sides to any such debate. In St Petersburg we held a Round Table to consider how far the EAA should get involved in national heritage issues of this kind, where we agreed that where the Board had full information and the issues seemed clear-cut, a statement could be made on the EAA's behalf. The Board does need correspondents in each country to advise it on these issues, and members are asked to offer their services. We do not want to be seen as completely toothless and passive; equally we do not want to offend people who are doing their best for the archaeological heritage. In this, we are surely right to develop and maintain sets of standards that can apply internationally whenever the heritage (sites, artefacts, or buildings) is threatened.

The expansion of the EU in May means that the vast majority of our European members now come from EU countries, and with a further enlargement in prospect in 2007 or

2008, the process will continue. We would like to be able to use some of the EU programmes to help the EAA, though this is more easily said than done. I do urge those of you with skills in extracting money from Brussels to think about the EAA when you construct your proposals, to see whether a partnership of some kind could benefit both sides. We also need people to represent us at the meetings of the Council of Europe and other international gatherings. Please let me know if you can help.

I wish you all an enjoyable and stimulating conference!

EAA: Beginnings, Memories and Retrospective Reflections

Kristian Kristiansen



Annual Business Meeting in Riga 1996: Kristian Kristiansen (President –1998), Peter Chowne (Treasurer) and Harald Hermansen (EAA Secretariat).

There is a privilege of youth that keeps the world moving: intuition (to do the right things at the right time without knowing it at the time) and idealism (to dare). There is a privilege of age that keeps it stable: experience and realism (sometimes killing the right things at the wrong time without knowing it at the time). However, when the two meet great things can happen. That is the short version of how EAA came into being. But there is of course more to it - a narrative with names, events, progress, backlashes, unexpected changes and opportunities.

The formation of the EAA did not come into being as the fully-fledged result of a well-planned strategy, but emerged unexpectedly out of my wish to create a journal of European archaeology. It took time, much more time and work than expected. I had been thinking about a European journal of archaeology for some time during the 1980's when a two-year research grant and sabbatical at the newly created Research Centre for the Humanities in

Copenhagen from 1987 to 1989 suddenly allowed me the time to do something about it. And I was still young - that is to say, still below 40 (to begin with at least).

Whenever you want to start an international project you need good friends and colleagues in the right places, so I contacted what became the first core group of the *Journal of European Archaeology* (the first editorial group for Volume One). This was back in 1988-89. I remember Chris and Anne Chippingdale hosted a planning meeting in their lovely house in Cambridge for the group. Ian Hodder had obtained a small grant from the British Academy to get started; we decided the name and had contacted some senior publishers, all, however, who reacted negatively, to our surprise. Not so astonishing perhaps, as they all had another archaeological journal and their editors probably did not want competition. On the suggestion of Mike Rowlands we then met with Ms. Berg from Berg publishers; an impressive lady dressed all in red, who asked if we had a society behind the journal. We looked at each other and said no, but on the spot decided that of course a society should be created. At that time, which must have been around late 1990, we already had most of the articles for Volume One ready, but decided to delay the journal and create a European Association of Archaeologists. (We later found an enthusiastic publisher in Ross Samson and Ashgate, who had to give way to a more established international publisher with more economic back up when the journal and the EAA grew larger).

The creation of an Association started a whole new series of meetings and demands: we needed a representative founding group much larger than the editorial group of the journal, one that included all sectors of archaeology - from heritage to universities. In the new Europe that was emerging Eastern Europe had to be strongly represented, just as graduate students and junior archaeologists. And we needed funding for travel and meetings.

Whenever you want to start an international organisation you need financially well connected friends and colleagues in the right places, with institutions that can provide infrastructure and financial back up without too much bureaucracy. I now began to mobilise old friends with whom I had worked during the 1980's on developing an international framework for the heritage sector, and from whom I had learned a lot in the process. There was Alain Schnapp in Paris, who had hosted the first round tables around 1980 that got things started, and Gustav Trotzig from Swedish Heritage whom I had worked with in the Council of Europe. The Nordic Heritage

agencies had formed the secretariat for the newly created International Council for Heritage Management (ICAHM, under the auspices of ICOMOS) chaired by Margaretha Björnstad, which produced the first International Charter on Archaeological Heritage Management. Here Henry Cleere had been one of the main initiators. Henry had come into my office one day just after I had started work as the young Director of the Danish Archaeological Heritage Administration in late 1979. He was on his study trip for what became a classic book on archaeological heritage on CUP, for which he persuaded me to contribute. That began a long lasting friendship. Willem Willems I had got to know in the same circles as Gustav.

We also needed prominent Professors, and Colin Renfrew willingly agreed to lend his support in absentia. But he was active when we got started and gave the inaugural lecture in Ljubiana. In order to represent junior researchers and PhD students we approached Arek Marciniak from Poland, from the senior ranks Bogdan Brukner from former Yugoslavia, Albrecht Jockenhövel from Germany, as well as Evgeniye Nosov from St. Petersburg. We were rather unbalanced in terms of gender, but had strong female representation in Ilse Loze from Latvia, Isabel Martinez Navarette (Maribel) from Spain, and Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri, from Italy. Together with the core group from the journal we now had a group of 15-16 people who needed to meet frequently.

The vision of a unified forum for archaeological theory and practice was something we all shared, since we had already decided on similar goals for the journal. Now began the hard work of putting it into practice. Alain Schnapp offered to host our meetings in Paris. This became a tradition we continued to follow during my presidential period (all institutions need traditions), and I was able to provide some support for travel expenses. We also had a memorable meeting in Prague hosted by Evzen Neustupny. Here we did the hard work of formulating the basic lay out of the statutes after studying many examples from parallel organisations. This work was carried to its successful end by Henry thanks to his long international experience. When we approached the launching of the Association, I turned to my good friend and colleague Övind Lunde in Norway, who had just become State Antiquarian (Director of Cultural Heritage) and asked him to host the secretariat. That meant carrying the expenses until the Association had grown strong enough to carry them on its own. Although warned about the consequences by his new young Head of Secretariat Harald Hermansen (he was only doing his job!),

Övind shared the vision and soon both Harald and also Elin Dalen were enthusiastic members of our travelling business secretariat. And travel we did (which is exactly why you need institutions with a large travel budget that can be used without too much formality). The board meetings were held three times a year: twice in Paris and once at the annual meeting. In addition, the President and the Secretariat (plus sometimes Secretary and Treasurer) had to meet several times per year with the upcoming organisers of the annual meeting.

The support received from the Heritage administrations in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, England and Museum of London, plus Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris was absolutely crucial during the formative years of the EAA. Once the EAA was launched, the Wenner Gren Foundation generously supported travel expenses for colleagues from former Eastern Europe, and has continued to do so. I had met Sylvia Sydel, then president of the Wenner Gren, at a conference and told her about the EAA. She saw it as an important achievement comparable to the European Association of Social Anthropologists, also supported by Wenner Gren. I consider the continued support from Wenner Gren as one of the most crucial elements in generating a truly European association.

To underline the EAA's role as a European Association with a mission, our first annual meetings were held in those recent European democracies that supported the EAA most strongly and themselves needed support, such as Slovenia (Ljubiana), Spain (Santiago de Compostela), and Latvia (Riga), as well as in established countries, with established archaeologies such as England (Bournemouth) Italy (Ravenna) and Sweden (Gothenburg) with many EAA members and institutional support as well. The old archaeological countries such as Germany and France were rather slow in getting interested and therefore came later in hosting the meetings (in Esslingen, and this year Lyon).



Kristian at excursion in Santiago 1995.

Each annual meeting has its own fascinating story that cannot be told here, but the organisers of all these meetings did a fabulous job, (and were always financially supported by their heritage institutions and ministries), and we made many new friends as a result of our collaborations. I remember, for instance, a Russian colleague who had travelled for several days on the train from Siberia to attend the meeting in Santiago de Compostela, and he was not alone in showing such enthusiasm.

Many members attended every year, or nearly every year. A family feeling accompanied these early meetings, and it still prevails. This is also seen in the elections to the EAA Board, where many have been associated in some function or other since the early days.

Our goals for the first years of the EAA (expressed in the first long term action plan) were basically two: to establish codes of conduct for European Archaeology, ensuring for the EAA a kind of ethical and moral role in the formation of archaeological practice across archaeological sectors. This was later backed up by the formation of the European Heritage Prize. It was established with support from English Heritage, and stands as a proud legacy of the organisation's early support, and not least Jeff Wainwright's own support, of the EAA. The second goal was to establish an active and engaged membership through the annual meetings, the journal and the newsletter, that could secure the future stability of the EAA. Our slogan was *1000 by 2000* (a thousand members by the year 2000). A goal we reached already in 1999!

In 1998 I hosted the annual meeting in Gothenburg at our department (where I had become Professor in 1994) together with the Swedish Heritage, which paid their share of the expenses (as did our department, since funding did not cover all expenses and never does).

By this time I had worked for the EAA for nearly 10 years and was mentally exhausted. Nevertheless I was extremely happy to see our vision materialised, and happy to be able to retire as president from a vital and expanding association that had become the shared vision and the property of more than a thousand colleagues, many of whom had become friends during the process.

The Emergence of an Association

Henry Cleere

For me it all started on the afternoon of Friday 1st February 1991. I had had a somewhat mysterious telephone call from Ian Hodder, asking if he and Mike Rowlands could come to my office (I was Director of the Council for British Archaeology at the time) and talk to me about an idea that they were working on that involved a European perspective on archaeology. This intrigued me and so I readily agreed to meet them: ever since my Winston Churchill Travelling Fellowship in 1989 had taken me to eight European countries to look at the management of archaeology and archaeological sites I had urged the creation of some kind of forum for discussion of mutual problems and their solution.

What I learned from my two visitors that cold afternoon was that they had attended the TAG meeting in December where, over several beers with Kristian Kristiansen and Alain Schnapp (two old friends of mine who shared my vision), plans had been laid for a new journal on European archaeology. They wisely saw that this venture would have a better chance of success if it were to be linked with a membership organisation, and this is where they thought I might be able to help, with my experience as one of the founders of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in mind. I readily agreed to help out in any way that I could – and that was the last I heard about the project until the end of that year.

By this time I had retired from the CBA and was beginning to work with the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in Paris, coordinating their work in the field of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. Kristian telephoned me, and in his customary beguiling way persuaded me to take part in a meeting that was to take place at the beautifully restored medieval Maison Suger in Paris at the beginning of November 1991. He assured me that the United Kingdom was going to be represented by Ian and Mike, and so my role would simply be to offer guidance from time to time, and so I innocently consented to attend.

It was a memorable meeting, attended by a distinguished group of European archaeologists and heritage managers. In addition to the original "Gang of Four" I recall Gustaf Trotzig from Sweden, Øivind Lunde from Norway, Evžen Neustupný from what was still Czechoslovakia, Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri from Italy, Willem Willems from The Netherlands, Arek Marciniak from Poland, and Maribel Martinez Navarrete from Spain. I am

sure there were others, and I apologise profoundly to them. An enormous amount of enthusiasm was engendered, and the meeting solemnly constituted itself as an International Steering Committee, onto which I found myself co-opted.

It was Kristian who drove the work of the Committee forward. Single-handed he contacted organisations and individuals all over Europe, gathering information and support. The Committee met at least twice a year from August 1992 onwards, at the Maison Suger. This splendid academic retreat in the heart of the Rive Gauche was owned by the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, where Alain Schnapp had excellent contacts and was able to negotiate a very favourable grant for our activities. At some time during this period it appears that I was elected (or more likely nominated by Kristian while I was out of the room) as Secretary of the Committee, and even more mysteriously I found myself editor of the organisation's newsletter, *The European Archaeologist*. Øivind was at that time head of the Norwegian Antiquities Service, Riksantikvaren, and he generously made the services of a splendid trio of his staff, Elin Dalen, Tina Wiberg, and Harald Hermansen, available to provide the Secretariat, without which my work as Secretary would have been impossible.

They were heady days, with a great deal of hard work, not infrequent robust arguments (I will confess to having resigned from the post of Secretary at least once towards the end of a particularly gruelling session, but nobody seemed to take me seriously), and a lot of good fellowship. I particularly remember our riotous dinners at the Alsatian restaurant close to the Maison Suger, where Alain (by now our Treasurer – after all, he was the only Committee member who had managed to secure some substantial finance) had negotiated a special rate. The taste of *choucroute garnie* and *Gewürztraminer* will always bring happy memories of the early days of the EAA to mind.



Henry Cleere, Secretary, at work at the EAA Secretariat in Santiago 1995.

As Secretary I was charged with the responsibility of drafting the statutes, along with Harald (a lawyer by training). The meeting at which we went over our draft line by line was, I think, the first held outside Paris. Evžen had secured the use of a delightful historic country house outside Prague, the property of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, for the weekend, and it was the ideal setting for work of this kind.

The statutes were due to be presented to the Inaugural Meeting in September 1994 of what had now been formally designated the European Association of Archaeologists (and choosing the name led to some heated discussions). Ljubljana was decided upon thanks to the enthusiasm and skill at getting financial backing from official bodies of Mitya Guštin. One of the most fascinating discussions I took part in was in Ljubljana with Kristian, Mitya, and Predrag Novaković when we hammered out the programme for this crucial meeting and established a pattern that continues to the present day.

My memories of the Inaugural Meeting are a mixture of pride and relief that the EAA was up and running. The business meeting was somewhat nail-biting, since I had the task of presenting the draft statutes. My experience with other organisations is that there is nothing archaeologists enjoy more than arguing over the statutes of organisations such as the CBA or the IFA with a fine-tooth comb, and I was not to be disappointed in Ljubljana. Perhaps the most contentious issue was that of language. Because of our severely limited funds formal translation of official meetings into more than one language could not be contemplated, and so it was proposed that, in the early years at any rate, the official language of the Association would be English. However, there was a formidable delegation from Spain who contested this proposal vigorously, and I well remember Felipe Criado acting as spokesman for the group of Spanish woman archaeologists led by the redoubtable Angeles Querol. However, everyone had the chance to speak and at the end of this lively debate the statutes were approved.

After my period as Secretary came to an end in 1996, when I handed over to Willem Willems, I retained the responsibility of drafting the EAA Code of – Ethics, Conduct, Practice? This proved highly controversial, and I found myself chairing round tables at successive Annual Meetings. I have one particular memory, that of Cornelius Holtorf vigorously contesting my proposal that it should be a Code of Ethics and initiating a long wrangle over the precise meaning of the word 'ethics.' We eventually agreed on 'Code of Practice,' and it was

approved at the Annual Business Meeting in Ravenna in 1997.

My association with the EAA in its formative years has been one of the most rewarding experiences of my career in archaeology. I have so many memories of great friendship at meetings in every corner of Europe, from Ljubljana to Göteborg, from Santiago de Compostela to Prague, from Ravenna to Riga: we worked hard but we managed to enjoy ourselves and laugh a great deal, as well as sampling Europe's rich culinary and vinous heritage. Like most professional institutions of this kind the EAA has been slow to attract members and to establish a role in the wider world of politics and government. However, I am confident that the turning point has now been reached and that I shall have the inestimable pleasure of watching the Association grow

Reminiscence

One of my most vivid memories concerns the outstanding rock art of Foz Côa in Portugal, which was threatened with submersion beneath the waters of a new reservoir. At the time of the 1st Annual Meeting in 1995 the University of Santiago de Compostela, where we were meeting, was celebrating its Quincentenary. The King and Queen of Spain were in town, as was the then President of Portugal, Mario Soares. Our Portuguese colleagues managed to secure a meeting with him, and Kristian and I went to meet him in his suite at the sumptuous Parador, accompanied by Susana Oliveira Jorge and Teresa Marques from Portugal. We were told that the President could only spare us fifteen minutes, and so we made a rapid presentation of the facts. He was, of course, fully aware of the situation and in complete sympathy with our case. However, as he pointed out, the President is no more than a figure head and unable to influence policy matters such as this. But he went on to remind us that a general election was imminent in Portugal and that the opposition (his own party) was certain to win. He advised us therefore to have a letter ready to land on the new Prime Minister's desk on his first day in office. We drafted a letter immediately and Kristian had it on its way as soon as the result of the election was known. The rest, as they say, is history.

For me this important meeting also represented a personal triumph. Susana and Teresa, two intense and eloquent young women, had been told that they could join the delegation to meet Dr Soares on pain of death should they try to monopolize the conversation, since we needed to present a case on behalf

of the whole community of European archaeologists. I take pride in having succeeded in the possibly unique feat of keeping them quiet for forty-five minutes - for that was how long our meeting eventually lasted. After the first fifteen minutes an aide appeared but was waved away, and this was repeated fifteen minutes later. It was only when the anguished aide appeared for the third time that the President finally brought the interview to a close. I like to think that he explained his lateness to Los Reyes Católicos by recounting to them the case that we had put.

How the EAA came into my Life

Willem Willems

The EAA came into my life sometime in early 1991. It began with a telephone call from my friend Kristian Kristiansen, who at that time was Head of the Danish State Organisation for the Protection of Ancient Monuments. I had become the Director of ROB, the Dutch State Antiquities service, some years before, so we were more or less direct counterparts. More than that: we were also soulmates in that we both were passionate about the role of research as an integral component of archaeological heritage management and the need to keep both branches into one united field of archaeology. I remember being interested in what he had to say about the need for a European journal, but suddenly being poised on the edge of my chair when the conversation turned to the need for European-level organisation in archaeology

Those were hectic days, full of change. I had been called to Strasbourg in late 1988, to represent my government in a committee of experts convened by the Council of Europe that was to rewrite the rapidly outdated Convention of London of 1969 into a new European Convention on the protection of the archaeological heritage, more geared to the needs of modern society with its rapid infrastructural and spatial development. Being accustomed to international meetings firmly within the ivory tower context of strictly academic archaeology, working on this committee under the chairmanship of Gustaf Trotzig from Sweden had opened my eyes to much broader and more inclusive international perspectives on archaeology. In those same years, the Iron Curtain had disappeared and especially through my close contacts with German colleagues, I had become aware of the enormous consequences for the role and the organisation of archaeology and the need for reunification after almost half a century of

separation. Internationally, there was only IUPPS, the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, that had been able to survive only by a strict policy of 'pure' scientific research interests and a formal structure that – at that time – was rather unappealing to many of us, then still the 'younger generation'.

So of course I promised Kristian to come to the Maison Suger in Paris and take part in the discussion that followed and, like Henry Cleere, by the end of that meeting I found myself co-opted on an International Steering Committee under the driving force of Kristian. I vividly remember the need for a very large beer at the end of the day. So did many of us, and we settled down on the first available pavement café which was at the Boulevard Saint Michel around the corner. Alain Schnapp must have been absent, because there was no warning. We ordered big beers, then a second round, and when it was time to settle up we had a collective heart attack: pavement cafés on the 'Boule Miche' are the most expensive in all of Paris. I vividly remember Gustav Trotzig producing his most devious smile and declaring "I am the only one for which these beers are still cheap". Worst of it, he was right, too.

Such minor setbacks serve to hone a person into the realities of life in international cooperation, which for me has never stopped since. Parallel to the work in the Steering Committee of what was to become the EAA, the activities with the Council of Europe continued after the new convention was formally adopted by the Council of Ministers on Malta in January 1992. The 'Bronze Age Campaign' was launched, primarily intended to raise public awareness of a common European heritage. In mid-September 1994 that took me to Vienna, on a boat trip along the Danube with a passenger's list that must have read as the 'who-is-who in archaeological Europe'. That was the first occasion where Øivind Lunde, myself, and some others involved in both processes such as Geoff Wainwright from English Heritage, first discussed the need for closer cooperation not only between archaeologists in Europe, but also between the state organisations responsible for heritage management in European countries. But first, there was the formal inauguration of the EAA. At the end of that 3-day boat trip, on Wednesday September 21, we – I remember the entire Kristiansen family and Colin Renfrew – were taken by a van that the efficient Predrag Novaković had sent for us from the Danube to Ljubljana, making some detour to avoid Croatia where the war was going on. The

inaugural meeting went well, with Colin as kind of a European archaeological godfather presenting a memorable inaugural address, Henry Cleere in his inimitable way piloting the meeting through discussions about the statutes and such, and Kristian being in charge and elected as the inspiring first President of the Association. I was glad to be off the hook, because at home the pressure for reorganisation of the State Service was mounting and I could ill afford spending ever more time on international business.

In 1995, my hands were so tied by work at home that at the last moment I was unable even to attend the first EAA meeting in Santiago. I remained involved in the initiative, born on the Danube, to start a discussion platform for the heads of State Antiquities Services, but it was Øivind Lunde that organised a first meeting in Santiago in the form of an EAA round table. As he was going to leave office by the end of that year, we had agreed that I would take over after Santiago and that is what happened. Out of this process of EAA round tables finally emerged what is now the *Europae Archaeologia Consilium* (EAC) at an inaugural meeting in Strasbourg in November 1999.¹ At the European level, EAC is the necessary complement to EAA and there are many things the one is more suitable for than the other. By its very nature, for example, EAC as an umbrella for State organisations cannot lobby for archaeology or criticise official policies in the way that EAA can, and EAA cannot put into practice many of the initiatives discussed at its meetings in the way that the members of EAC can. I was President of the EAA in 1999 so I was glad the Presidency of EAC could pass into the able hands of Adrian Olivier. I continued to serve as secretary for one year, providing a direct link between the two now separate bodies. I still regret, however, that I have never been able to realise completely my vision of creating more force for archaeology in Europe by cementing the two together as fully independent but closely interrelated bodies. Fortunately, in practice, things seem to work out pretty well so far.

I am happy that, after Santiago, I never missed another EAA Annual Meeting. By 1996 things at home had settled in a way that gave me more room to manoeuvre and in Riga in 1996 I was elected Secretary and took over from Henry Cleere. Working with Kristian – still very much in his role of inspiring leader with less concern for practicalities – and together with

¹ The birth of EAC is described more fully in my paper *The Europae Archaeologia Consilium*, in the publication W.J.H. Willems (ed.), *Challenges for European Archaeology*, Zoetermeer 2000.

Peter Chowne taking care of finances in sometimes mysterious English ways, I remember heated but always amiable and inspiring board meetings, usually in Paris where for some time Alain Schnapp continued to succeed in finding some financial support. But money was getting ever more tight, and lots of time and energy went into the problems with the *Journal of European Archaeology*, finally relaunched in 1998 as the *European Journal of Archaeology*.

In that same year, during his second term as president, Kristian who had meanwhile left Denmark for a Professorship in Göteborg Sweden, decided it was time to retire before he ran out of steam. At that very same time, Peter Chowne changed jobs and had to resign as Treasurer which for the sake of continuity made it almost inevitable for me to take over the Presidency. I was elected without even an opponent but fortunately – after completing that last year of Kristian's term – I was reelected in a proper election. Elisabeth Jerem had meanwhile become the Vice-President, and found suitable accommodation for Board meetings in the guest house of the Academy of Sciences in Budapest, high above the city on the hill of Buda. At first, these were not only beautiful, but very economical indeed. I remember, after my first visit, presenting my expense claim to the travel office in the Ministry. The guy looked at the Hungarian bill from the Academy, made a calculation, looked incredulously at me and asked "Have you been sleeping under the bridge, sir?". For the EAA, such favourable prices were of course of vital importance as many Board members are not supported by their organisation.

I remain eternally grateful for the stroke of genius that caused our Swedish colleagues to think of Cecilia Åqvist as a suitable replacement for Peter Chowne as Treasurer. One of the very few archaeologists I have ever met with a real knack for figures. Together with Arek Marciniak, who had been part of the Steering Committee and was now elected Secretary, we set out on the task to make EAA more robust and reliable organisationally. That was not an easy task, but I think we largely succeeded: a conference manual was created, a structure of guidelines and regulations put in place, and an efficient website provided. We also had the good fortune that, in 1999, Tim Darvill succeeded in making Bournemouth the site of the first really big EAA meeting with well over a thousand delegates and a subsequent increase in membership. For me, personally, the conference rather than the journal has always been the heart and soul of the EAA because that is where people really meet and discuss and where creative ideas and

approaches surface. Big conferences create not only the quantity that the EAA needs to survive, but also more quantity always produces more quality. Admittedly, they generate more bullshit as well, but one learns to avoid certain sessions and besides, who cares after a great annual party and a wonderful annual dinner...?

I should not forget to mention that the Swedish commitment to EAA made it possible to move the Secretariat from the Museum of London offices in London to the Riksantikvarieämbetet branch office in Kungälv. The Museum of London was fully prepared to let us stay, but when Natasha Morgan left the Secretariat, it was more practical to move. That brought Petra Nordin to the EAA, who has been the administrative force that kept the board in line, strong-headed, with humour and an unparalleled workaholic. When Elin Dalen was elected to the Board, a formidable Nordic trio came into being that may well have fuelled rumours about the EAA being an Anglo-Nordic conspiracy anyway. I remember one time I was away from home my wife phoned to ask how I was doing, and I had to admit to at that very moment sitting in my bedroom with three Scandinavian ladies, sharing a bottle of whatever it was. Fortunately, I could explain away the bedroom part by the fact that I was the one that needed to smoke as well....

Being part of archaeology at the European level in this way for more than a decade and a half has been a great deal of work but also a very rewarding experience in many ways. I have tried also to convey a sense of how much fun it was. The EAA is now well out of diapers and has reached adolescence. Its role and importance for archaeology itself are unquestionable, but it needs to develop further its political role on the European scene, difficult as that may be. I have experienced those difficulties, but I hope to be around to see the current board, and its successors, make real progress there.



Willem Willems (President 1998-2003) at the ABM in Saint Petersburg 2003.

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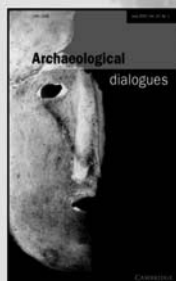
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