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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 Biörnstad, 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 Insititute 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

Thijs J. Maarleveld
Department of Maritime Heritage, National Service for Archaeological Heritage, (ROB), THE NETHERLANDS

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 heroical 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 maecenatism 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 Voorne-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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Paul Cuming and John Williams, 2001 *Legislative and Planning Frameworks for Archaeology in England, Belgium (Flanders & Wallonia), France & the Netherlands.*

Gill Hey and Mark Lacey 2001 *Evaluation of Archaeological Decision-making Processes and Sampling Strategies*

For further details of the various publications coming from the project please Email Kate Evans at kate.evans@kent.gov.uk

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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 (ROMEC). 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 ROMEC: 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. Siegmar von Schnurbein.

Protecting and Developing the Dutch Archaeological-Historical Landscape

J.H.F.Bloemers
University of Amsterdam, and Dr. M.-H. Wijnen, Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)
THE NETHERLANDS

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 multi-disciplinarian 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 multidisciplinarian 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 multi-disciplinary 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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Mrs. Dr. M-H. Wijnen, Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (Geestesweten-schappen) / Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (Humanities), Postbus 93425, 2509 AK Den Haag; tel. 0031-70-3440840; fax 0031-70-3471623; e-mail: Wijnen@nwo.nl.

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-Wurttemburg, 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.

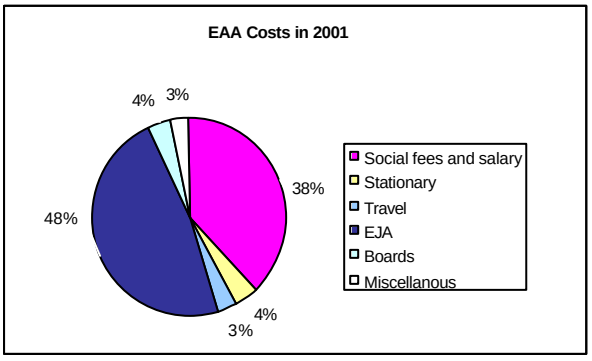
Various solutions to the problem were mentioned, such as the possibility of applying for EU grants, and the chances of increasing the number of Corporate members. The EAA has 6 Corporate members to date in 2001. The Treasurer thanked English Heritage (UK), Historic Scotland (UK), ROB (The Netherlands), 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 inbalance 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 Kungsbacka, 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)

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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/~gjcarver/

'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 development s 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 if 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 became 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.

Timm Weski
Bayer Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
Germany
Email: timm.weski@blfd.bayern.de

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:

Gerald Wait

Gerald Wait
Associate Archaeology
Gifford and Partners Ltd
Carlton House
Ringwood Road
Woodlands
Southampton SO40 7HT
England
gerry.wait@gifford-consulting.co.uk

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

Samara State Pedagogical University
RUSSIA

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@digi.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 *Programschriften*, 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@digi.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 Giurgiuvensis 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.

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St. Petersburg 10th-14th September 2003

The 9th Annual Conference is being organised by Nicholas Petrov at the Department of Archaeology, St. Petersburg University.

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Future Conferences

The 10th Annual Conference in 2004 is planned to take place in Cracow, Poland.

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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 of, 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

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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 n 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 deTomar – 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 Antiguities, 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, Ekateringburg, RUSSIA

Contact: NAC Organising Committee Institute of History and Archaeology, Ural Branch of RAS, 56 Luxemburg st., Ekateringburg 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 'Çentre, Region, Periphery'